

Appendices

Appendix IS-1

Tree Inventory Report



Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES PROTECTED TREE REPORT
THE STAR
6061, 6063, 6069 & 6087 W. SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90028**

SUBMITTED TO:

**DLA PIPER LLP
2000 AVENUE OF THE STARS
SUITE 400, NORTH TOWER
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067
C/O KAREN HALLOCK**

PREPARED BY:

**CY CARLBERG
ASCA REGISTERED CONSULTING ARBORIST #405
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE 0575A
ISA QUALIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSOR
CAUFC CERTIFIED URBAN FORESTER #013**

**SCOTT McALLASTER
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE 7011A
ISA QUALIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSOR**

**DANIEL COWELL
STAFF ARBORIST, BIOLOGIST**

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072



APRIL 3, 2025

www.cycarlberg.com

CITY OF LOS ANGELES PROTECTED TREE REPORT – THE STAR

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April 3, 2025

DLA Piper LLP
2000 Avenue of the Stars
Suite 400, North Tower
Los Angeles, California 90067
c/o Karen Hallock

**Re: 6061, 6063, 6069 & 6087 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90028
City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Report**

Dear Ms. Hallock,

This report addresses our office's site visit on September 26, 2024, to the properties located at 6061, 6063, 6069, and 6087 West Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles, California.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project proposes the construction of a mixed-use development of approximately 506,050 SF of building floor area, 73,933 SF of covered open space and 37,391 SF of uncovered open space. The uses include approximately 434,581 SF of office space, 40,324 of restaurant space, 22,265 SF of production and production support space, and 8,890 SF of theater space. The Project also includes approximately 1,287 car parking spaces, provided on site in a six-level subterranean garage, along with 189 bicycle parking spaces for both long-term (interior) and short-term (exterior) use.

A total of 41 trees were inventoried: 30 are private property trees. All 30 non-protected private property trees are being proposed for removal. Eleven City of Los Angeles Street trees are associated with the property, six of which are being proposed for removal on Harlod Way. No City of Los Angeles Street trees are being proposed for removal on Sunset Boulevard. ***There are no City of Los Angeles Ordinance Protected trees associated with the property.*** There are no offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the Project Site boundaries.

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on September 26, 2024. The property was traversed in order to capture all trees, regardless of species or size, in the inventory.

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072

www.cycarlberg.com

ASSIGNMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE TREE REPORT

Carlberg Associates (Carlberg) was retained to conduct a tree inventory and prepare a Tree Report in accordance with guidelines set forth by the City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186,873 and Tree Report Template (CP-4068, July 13, 2023).

City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186,873 (Ordinance)

Protected trees and shrubs as set forth in the Ordinance comprise the following species that measure four inches or greater in "cumulative"¹ trunk diameter (measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade):

- coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)
- any other southern California indigenous oak trees but excluding scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*)
- western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
- toyon (*Heteromeles californica*)

Public rights-of-way, parkway, median, and street trees are protected regardless of species or size and must be included in the tree inventory and report.

Los Angeles City Planning CP-4068 [07.07.2022] Tree Report Template (Template)

The Template (dated July 13, 2023) requires the collection and reporting on additional data beyond that required by the Ordinance, both on- and offsite. Some key requirements of the Template include inventory and assessment of all onsite trees regardless of species or size, inventory of offsite trees whose protected zones (12 x the trunk diameter at standard or breast height) may be impacted by the project, inventory of all adjacent street trees, photographs of each tree, mapping of all trees' locations and their canopies (driplines) plus protected zones, and the tree expert's opinion as to whether the tree occurs naturally or was planted.

This Tree Report will be used during the entitlement and environmental approval process to aid decision-makers and the public in understanding the existing tree resources present on and immediately adjacent to the project site, the potential impacts of the project on the existing tree resources, and the proposed recommendations for tree protection, monitoring, and required mitigation during implementation of the Project.

¹ For purposes of value assessments and other analyses, trunk diameters of multi-stemmed trees will be converted to a single trunk diameter using the methodology set forth in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10th Edition.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Location

Table 1 includes basic project information for The Star Project.

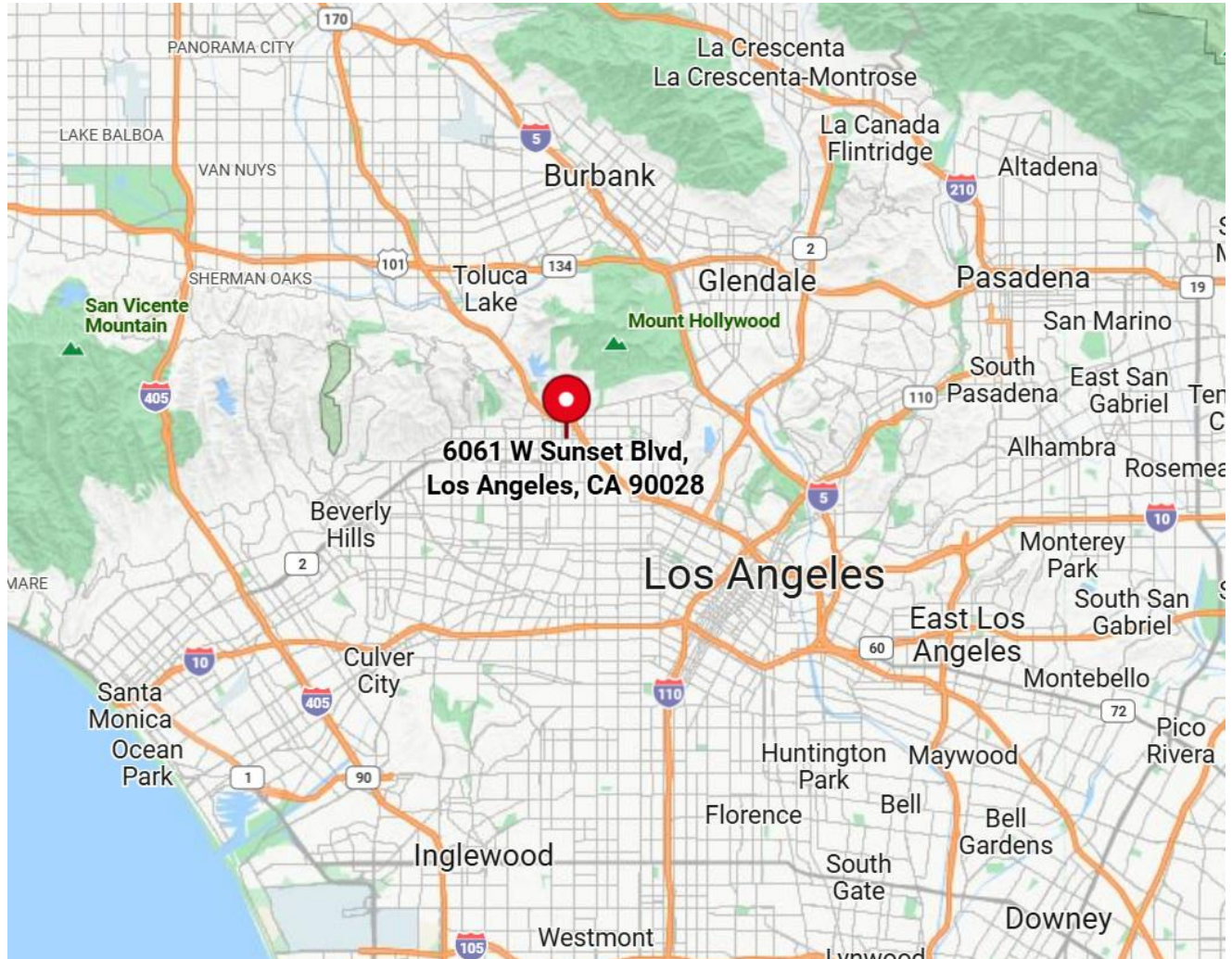
TABLE 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	The Star
Project Address	6061, 6063, 6069, 6075, 6081, 6083, 6085 and 6087 West Sunset Boulevard and 6056, 6070, 6072, 6074, 6076, 6080, 6084, 6088 and 6090 Harold Way Los Angeles, California 90028
Project APN	5545-008-011, 5545-008-012, 5545-008-044
Project Site Area	87,339 SF
Entitlement Case No.	TBD
Environmental Case No.	TBD
Owner / Applicant	DLA Piper LLP 2000 Avenue of the Stars Suite 400, North Tower Los Angeles, California 90067
Owner Representative	Karen Hallock

Exhibits A and B on the following pages illustrate the general Project location and an aerial image of the site.



EXHIBIT A – PROJECT LOCATION MAP

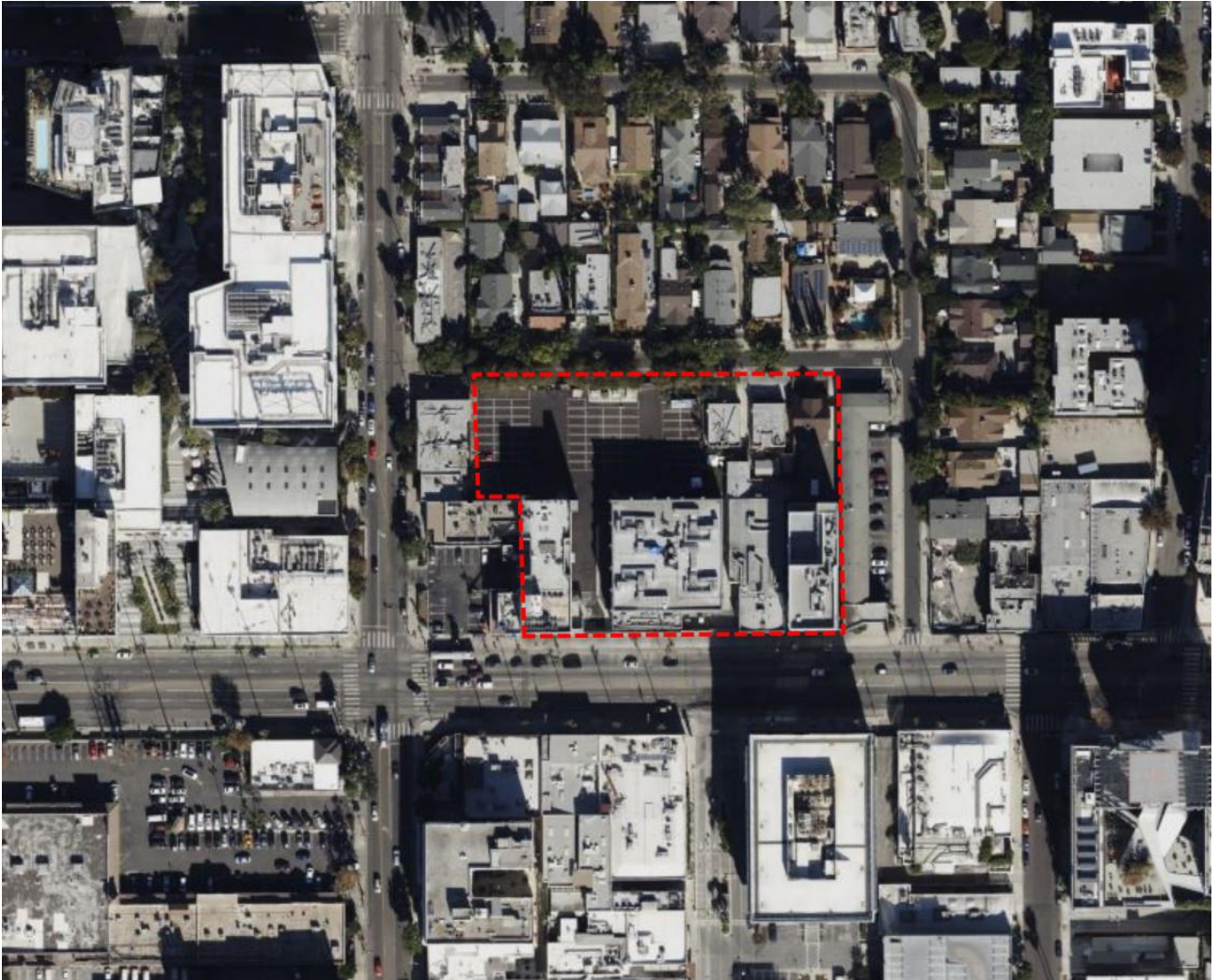


Source – Bing Maps
No Scale

The Star – Project Site
6061 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90028



EXHIBIT B – AERIAL IMAGE OF THE PROJECT SITE



Source – Bing Maps
No Scale

The Star – Project Site
6061 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90028

The red dashed line depicts the approximate project boundaries.



Project Description

The Project proposes the construction of a mixed-use development of approximately 506,050 SF of building floor area, 73,933 SF of covered open space and 37,391 SF of uncovered open space. The uses include approximately 434,581 SF of office space, 40,324 of restaurant space, 22,265 SF of production and production support space, and 8,890 SF of theater space. The Project also includes approximately 1,287 car parking spaces, provided on site in a six-level subterranean garage, along with 189 bicycle parking spaces for both long-term (interior) and short-term (exterior) use.

A total of 41 trees were inventoried: 30 are private property trees. All 30 non-protected private property trees are being proposed for removal. Eleven City of Los Angeles Street trees are associated with the property, six of which are being proposed for removal on Harlod Way. No City of Los Angeles Street trees are being proposed for removal on Sunset Boulevard. ***There are no City of Los Angeles Ordinance Protected trees associated with the property.*** There are no offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the Project Site boundaries.

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on September 26, 2024. The property was traversed in order to capture all trees, regardless of species or size, in the inventory.

TREE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA PRESENTATION

Project Trees

A Carlberg arborist conducted the tree inventory on September 26, 2024. Weather conditions were sunny and clear throughout the duration of the inventory.

The tree inventory was conducted on foot. We traversed the entire project site to inventory and assess all onsite trees and all offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones² extended into the project site.

The trees were identified, their health and structural condition evaluated³, trunk diameters measured, heights and canopy spreads approximated, and trunk locations plotted on the topographic survey map provided to us by the project team. More specifically, the inventory included the following assessment factors for protected and non-protected, onsite, immediately offsite, and street trees:

- **Tree Number** (unique tree number engraved on an aluminum tag affixed to each tree, as access allowed)
- **Botanical and Common Name**
- **Trunk Diameter** (diameter at standard height (DSH) / diameter at breast height (DBH) is measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade, or as indicted in the spreadsheet if deviated)
- **Indication** if the tree is a sapling or has a diameter of less than 4 inches
- **Height and Canopy Spread** (approximated)
- **Physiological Condition (health)**
- **Structural Condition**

² 'Protected zone' equals 15 feet from the dripline of a tree or 15 feet from the trunk of an unbalanced or young tree, whichever is greater.

³ Each tree is assigned two letter grades, one for overall health and one for structure. Definitions for the letter grades are included in the appendices of this report.

- **Presence of infectious tree diseases and / or pests**
- **Treatments** (if pests or diseases are outwardly apparent, treatment is generally recommended, but no specific treatment will be called out since only a licensed pest control advisor may opine on specific treatments)
- **Expert opinion** if the tree appears to be naturally occurring or intentionally planted
- **Photographs of All Trees** (or groups of trees where applicable)

Field data was collected on tablets, tree trunk locations were generally mapped on a 50-scale, 36" x 48" topographic sheet map, and photographs were taken with digital cameras. Tree identification numbers, trunk locations, and tree canopies with protection zones are graphically represented on the Tree Location Exhibit prepared by Carlberg in AutoCAD.

A Tree Photograph Exhibit provides captioned photographs of the trees, and provides an idea of site context, tree densities, conformation, and vigor.

OBSERVATIONS

PROJECT SITE TREES

We inventoried and assessed 41 trees of eight species on and immediately adjacent to the property; there were no off-site trees whose canopies overhang the subject property.

Of the 41 trees, 30 are non-protected private property trees and 11 are City street trees. **Table 2** summarizes the eight types of trees found, their onsite or street tree status, and how many of each type are included in the inventory.

**TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF INVENTORIED PROJECT SITE
AND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT STREET TREES**

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	TOTAL NO. ONSITE	TOTAL NO. OFFSITE	TOTAL NO. STREET TREES	TOTAL NO. TREE SPECIES
Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	3			3
camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	10			10
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10			10
edible fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	1			1
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>			6	6
mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	1			1
olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	5			5
pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>			5	5
		30	0	11	41

Exhibit C – Reduced Copy of the Tree Location Exhibit on page 11 provides an illustrative presentation of the existing trees.

Exhibits on the following pages include the **Tree Inventory Field Data and Tree Photograph Exhibit**. The following **Tables 3-4** are summaries of the private property, non-protected and street trees.



TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF STREET TREES

STREET TREE (ST)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DB H (IN.)	BROWN TRUNK (FT.)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
ST	2	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.5		15	0	0	0	0	F	F
ST	6	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7.9		15	15	15	9	12	C	C
ST	10	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.2		15	12	0	0	4	D	D
ST	13	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7		18	11	12	0	5	B-	C
ST	16	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	9.4		18	12	10	14	20	B-	B
ST	17	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		35	45	7	7	7	7	A	A
ST	18	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		65	75	5	5	5	5	A	A
ST	19	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		50	60	7	7	7	7	A	A
ST	20	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55	65	6	6	6	6	A	A
ST	21	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55	65	6	6	6	6	A	A
ST	41	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		1, 2	3	3	3	3	3	A	B

TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF NON-PROTECTED, ONSITE TREES

TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (brown trunk for palms)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
1	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	4.8, 3.7, 4.4, 4.1, 3.4		18	10	15	12	7	B	C
3	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14		25	28	23	21	12	B+	B
4	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.1		25	25	10	18	21	B+	B
5	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.8		25	28	17	18	15	B	B-



TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (brown trunk for palms)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
7	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10.6		25	18	12	20	13	B-	C
8	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.4		25	28	20	17	15	B	C
9	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.2		25	31	10	17	22	B	C
11	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.7		25	23	23	12	12	B	C
12	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11		25	23	10	16	12	C	C-
14	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.3		25	25	12	14	16	B	C
15	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13		25	25	12	20	25	C	C
22	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1.6, 3.4, 5.9		15	0	7	11	16	A-	C
23	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 6.1		15	4	18	13	4	B	C
24	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 2.1, 3.8, 3.6, 2.4, 4.3		16	10	7	10	11	A-	B
25	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 2.1		12	0	0	7	6	B	C
26	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.1		14	5	5	6	4	B	B
27	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.2		12	0	0	0	0	F	F
28	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2		10	0	0	0	0	F	F
29	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.2, 3.6		16	7	8	8	7	B	B
30	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 1.6		12	0	0	0	0	F	F
31	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1.5, 1.8		12	0	0	0	0	F	F
32	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.8		12	0	0	0	0	F	F
33	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.8		10	0	0	0	0	F	F



TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	BT (brown trunk for palms)	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
34	mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	2.8, 3.9, 3.6, 3.9, 7.6, 3.9, 4.2, 3.8, 3.6		15	0	0	0	0	F	F
35	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	3.1, .7, 1.7, 6.3		15	8	7	8	8	A-	C
36	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	4.5, 4.1, 4		5	3	3	3	3	B	D
37	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	3		6	2	1	2	2	B	B
38	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1, 2		6	1	0	1	1	B	B
39	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1.5, 1.5, 2		6	2	1	2	2	B	B
40	edible fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	2, 4.5, 3, 3, 3		16	0	0	0	0	F	F

In our opinion, the private property trees have been planted into the landscape or have grown as volunteers (a plant that grows on its own rather than being deliberately planted).

DBH: diameter at breast height – a forestry term used to describe a tree trunk's diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade; typically used as a representation of tree size. Also known as Diameter at Standard Height.

BT: brown trunk. Because palms do not generally increase in trunk diameter as they mature, they are measured in their brown trunk height, the distance between natural grade and the newest emerging spear.



EXHIBIT C – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT (NOT TO SCALE, 11" X 17" SHEET)

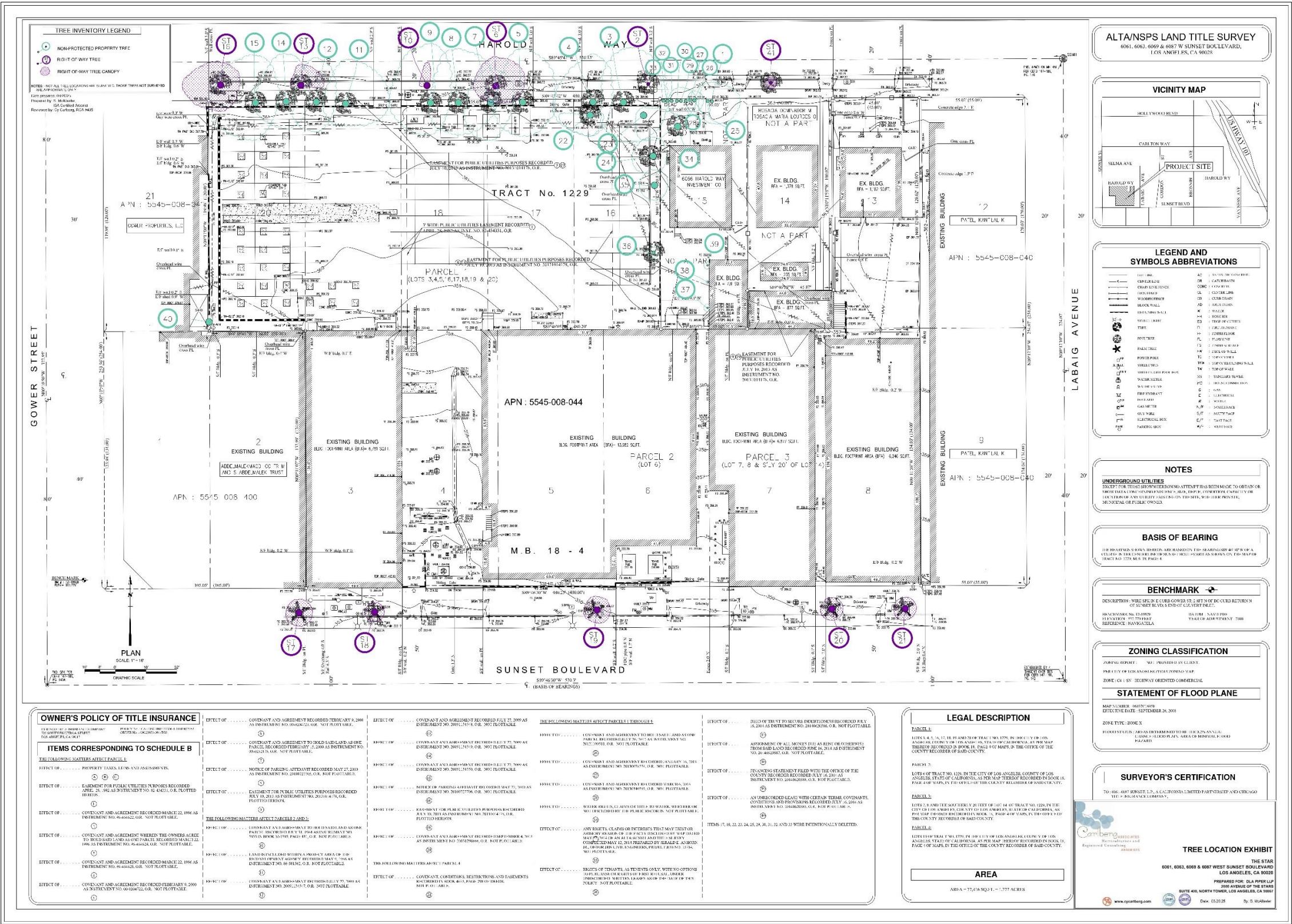
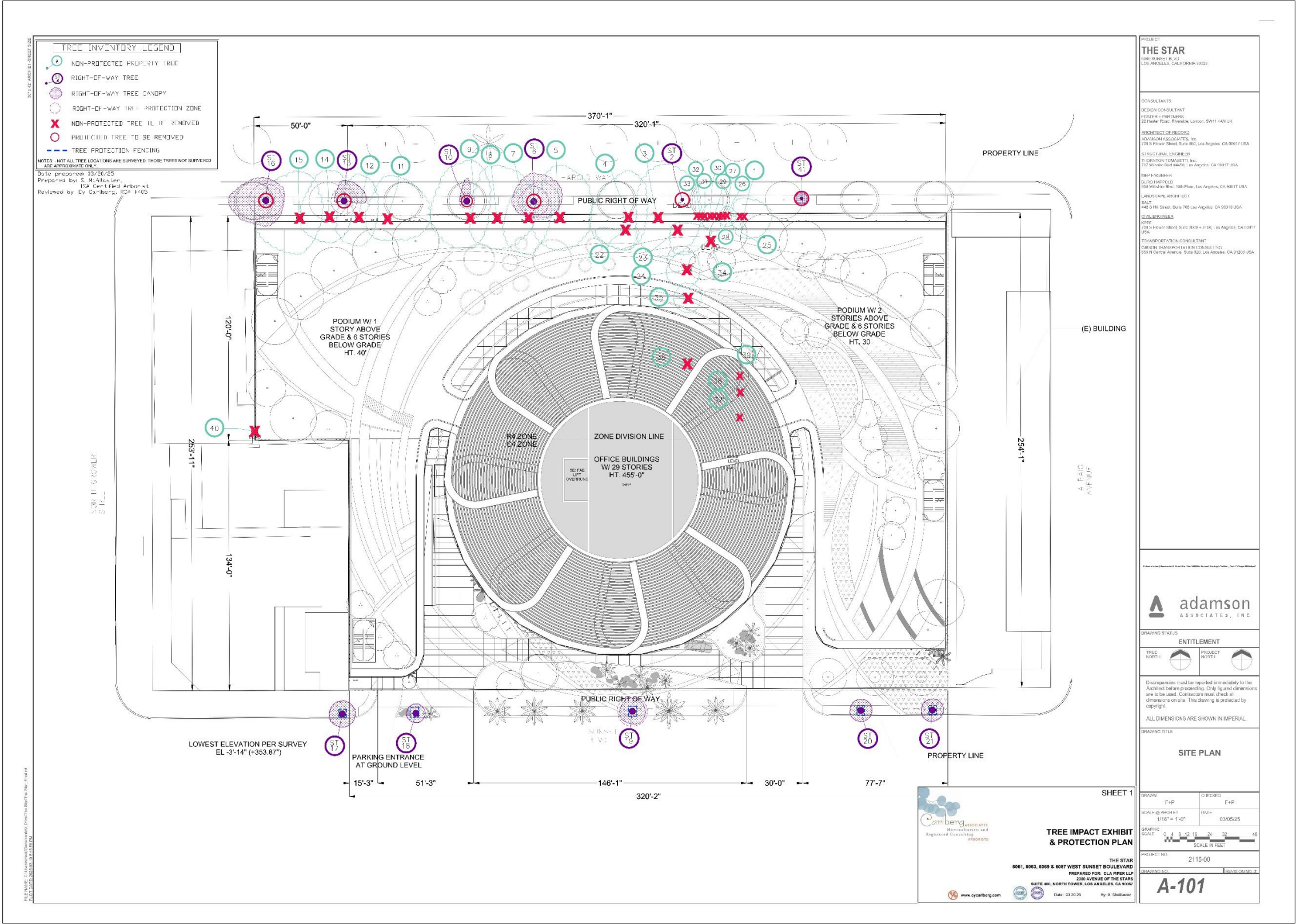


EXHIBIT D – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT (NOT TO SCALE, 11” X 17” SHEET)



DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

There are numerous potential consequences related to residential construction that may affect trees during and after a typical construction process. They are as follows:

- EXCAVATION - ROOT SEVERANCE
- SOIL COMPACTION (DURING AND POST-CONSTRUCTION)
- ALTERATION OF THE WATER TABLE/SITE DRAINAGE
- CHANGES IN GRADE – CUT OR FILL
- SUBSTANTIAL TRIMMING OF CANOPY OR ROOTS

A. Excavation/Trenching—Root Severance

Trenching can include excavation for irrigation, utility, or drainage lines. Trenching and excavation can also be required for foundations of structures and free-standing walls. Trenching and excavation removes soil and tree roots. When performed in the critical root zone (approximately 5x the trunk diameter of any tree) or within the dripline (outer edge of the natural canopy), there is the potential to remove large areas of root mass, and to shatter and tear roots that will remain connected to the tree(s). Torn and shattered roots cannot callous over or generate new roots in the manner of cleanly-cut roots. Torn and shattered roots are potentially unstable, are entry points for disease and decay organisms, and eventually die. Significant root loss and/or severance can be critical to the health and structure of trees to remain in a landscape.

B. Soil Compaction

Soil compaction is a complex set of physical, chemical, and biological constraints on tree growth. Principal components leading to limited growth are the loss of aeration and pore space, poor gas exchange with the atmosphere, lack of available water, and mechanical hindrance of root growth. Soil compaction is considered the largest single factor responsible for the decline of trees on construction sites.

C. Changes in Grade

Changes in grade, by the addition or removal of soil (filling or cutting), can be injurious. Lowering the grade around trees can have immediate and long-term effects on trees. The addition of soil and compaction for common engineering practices also results in long-term effects on trees. Typically, the vast majority of the root mass exists within the top three feet of soil, and most of the fine roots active in water and nutrient absorption are in the top 12 inches.

D. Alteration of the Water Table/Site Drainage

The water table is the upper surface of the zone in which soil macropores are saturated with water; water tables may vary seasonally. Rather than a flat, static surface, the water moves down a gradient. Its depth varies, depending on the structure of the soil and rocks through which it flows. A perched water table may form in soils that have impermeable strata. Swamps are created where the water table intersects level ground.

Structures such as footings, basements, subterranean buildings, and retaining walls may intercept impermeable layers in the soil on which water perches. If adequate drainage is not provided, the water table uphill may gradually rise and interfere with tree roots. This type of damage usually takes a period of time to be recognized and diagnosed.⁴

Numerous trees are particularly susceptible to root infections, such as Armillaria and Phytophthora. Both of these fungal diseases can progressively weaken a root system, resulting in dead branches in the canopy of the tree, loss

⁴ Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark, Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development, (Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture, 1998), pp. 88-89.



of stability of the entire tree because of decaying roots, and premature death of the tree. Trees form roots in accordance with existing soil composition and water availability. Minor drainage changes in the winter and spring months are significant to the health of the trees.

E. Canopy and Root Pruning

Leaves perform vital functions for trees. Through photosynthesis, they manufacture sugars that feed the tree and are used to create the building blocks of wood. Leaves help to move water and nutrients up from the roots and around the tree through their vascular system and cool the tree down through transpiration.

Leaves moderate temperatures beneath the tree, lessen the drying action of winds, and intercept rainfall, which reduces erosion. On the ground, they moderate soil temperatures, retain moisture, and as they decompose, return their nutrients back to the soil to be recycled and reused by the tree. A healthy canopy of leaves is essential to ensure an adequate food supply for the roots to perform their important functions.

Typically, root systems extend outward past the dripline, two to four times the diameter of the average tree's crown. Main root functions include water and mineral conduction, food and water storage, and anchorage of the tree to the soil. Root systems consist of short-lived, fine-textured, feeder roots and larger, woody, perennial roots. Feeder roots, while averaging only 1/16 inch in diameter, constitute the major portion of the root system's surface area. Feeder roots act like sponges, growing predominantly outward and upward from the large roots near the soil surface where minerals, water, and oxygen are usually abundant. Larger, woody roots and their subordinates tend to annually increase in diameter and grow horizontally. Predominantly located in the top 6 to 24 inches of the soil, these structural and storage roots usually do not grow deeper than three to seven feet. Root growth is generally inhibited by soil compaction and temperature. As the depth increases, soil compaction increases, and the availability of water, minerals, oxygen, and soil temperature all decrease.

Removal of significant amounts of the canopy and/or root system can lead to both immediate and long-term detrimental effects on trees. Effects can be physiological, structural, or both.

Trees to be preserved or removed, along with the proposed location of recommended protective fencing, are illustrated on the reduced and full-sized copies of the Tree Impact Exhibit and Protection Plan.

Tables 5-7 on the following pages provide details of the trees proposed for preservation and removal. As summarized in the tables:

- **30 non-protected trees will be removed**
- **0 non-protected trees will be preserved**
- **0 protected trees will be removed**
- **0 protected tree will be preserved**
- **0 offsite trees will be removed**
- **0 offsite trees will be preserved**
- **6 street trees will be removed**
- **5 street trees will be preserved**

Street Tree no. 2 (ST2) is recommended for removal because it is standing dead, therefore has hazardous risks.

Street Tree no. 6 (ST6) is recommended for removal due to its poor structural condition. The tree has extensive dieback and has been shaded out over the years by adjacent Chinese elm trees that have almost fully engulfed the canopy.



Street Tree no. 10 (ST10) is recommended for removal due to its poor structural condition. The tree is mostly dead and has been shaded out over the years by adjacent Chinese elm trees that have almost fully engulfed the canopy.

Street Tree no. 13 (ST13) is recommended for removal due to its poor structural condition. The tree has a large amount of damage at the trunk's base, extensive dieback and has been shaded out over the years by adjacent Chinese elm trees that have almost fully engulfed the canopy.

Street Tree no. 16 (ST16) is recommended for removal due to being shaded out over the years by adjacent Chinese elm trees that have partially engulfed the canopy. The tree has a large break on the north (street) side.

Street Tree no. 41 (ST41) is recommended for removal because it is a palm volunteer that was not planted in nor intended for this space. The palm was only between two and three feet in height at the time of our assessment.

The adjacent private property Chinese elm trees will be removed as a part of the project. Once these trees are removed, the adjacent street trees (ST2, ST6, ST10, ST13, ST16) will be uncovered and their deformities will be more obvious and unsightly. The City will ultimately decide on these removal requests and, if approved, will determine replacement requirements and ratios.



TABLE 5 – STREET TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Private Property or Off-Site (PP, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
ST	17	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		35	45	7	7	7	7	A	A	P
ST	18	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		65	75	5	5	5	5	A	A	P
ST	19	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		50	60	7	7	7	7	A	A	P
ST	20	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55	65	6	6	6	6	A	A	P
ST	21	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55	65	6	6	6	6	A	A	P

TABLE 6 – STREET TREES TO BE REMOVED

Private Property or Off-Site (PP, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
ST	2	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.5		15	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
ST	6	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7.9		15	15	15	9	12	C	C	P
ST	10	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.2		15	12	0	0	4	D	D	P
ST	13	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7		18	11	12	0	5	B-	C	P



ST	16	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	9.4		18	12	10	14	20	B-	B	P
ST	41	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		1, 2	3	3	3	3	3	A	B	P

TABLE 7 – NON-PROTECTED, ONSITE TREES TO BE REMOVED

Private Property or Off-Site (PP, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
PP	1	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	4.8, 3.7, 4.4, 4.1, 3.4		18	10	15	12	7	B	C	P
PP	3	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14		25	28	23	21	12	B+	B	P
PP	4	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.1		25	25	10	18	21	B+	B	P
PP	5	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.8		25	28	17	18	15	B	B-	P
PP	7	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10.6		25	18	12	20	13	B-	C	P
PP	8	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.4		25	28	20	17	15	B	C	P
PP	9	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.2		25	31	10	17	22	B	C	P
PP	11	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.7		25	23	23	12	12	B	C	P
PP	12	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11		25	23	10	16	12	C	C-	P

Private Property or Off-Site (PP, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
PP	14	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.3		25	25	12	14	16	B	C	P
PP	15	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13		25	25	12	20	25	C	C	P
PP	22	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1.6, 3.4, 5.9		15	0	7	11	16	A-	C	P
PP	23	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 6.1		15	4	18	13	4	B	C	P
PP	24	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 2.1, 3.8, 3.6, 2.4, 4.3		16	10	7	10	11	A-	B	P
PP	25	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 2.1		12	0	0	7	6	B	C	P
PP	26	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.1		14	5	5	6	4	B	B	P
PP	27	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.2		12	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	28	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2		10	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	29	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.2, 3.6		16	7	8	8	7	B	B	P
PP	30	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 1.6		12	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	31	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1.5, 1.8		12	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	32	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.8		12	0	0	0	0	F	F	P

Private Property or Off-Site (PP, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)
PP	33	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.8		10	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	34	mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	2.8, 3.9, 3.6, 3.9, 7.6, 3.9, 4.2, 3.8, 3.6		15	0	0	0	0	F	F	P
PP	35	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	3.1, .7, 1.7, 6.3		15	8	7	8	8	A-	C	P
PP	36	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	4.5, 4.1, 4		5	3	3	3	3	B	D	P
PP	37	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	3		6	2	1	2	2	B	B	P
PP	38	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1, 2		6	1	0	1	1	B	B	P
PP	39	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1.5, 1.5, 2		6	2	1	2	2	B	B	P
PP	40	edible fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	2, 4.5, 3, 3, 3		16	0	0	0	0	F	F	P



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of The Star Project, including construction of improvements, buildings and utility changes will likely result in the following:

Total Street trees = 11

Removals = 6

Preserve = 5

Total Onsite Non-Protected trees = 30

Removals = 30

Preserve = 0

Total Onsite Protected trees = 0

Removals = 0

Preserve = 0

Total Offsite Non-Protected trees = 0

Removals = 0

Preserve = 0

Total Offsite Protected trees = 0

Removals = 0

Preserve = 0



In my professional opinion, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs), recommendations, and conditions should be implementation:

Street Tree Removals (if applicable):

1. **Street trees proposed for removal are generally mitigated with 24-inch box specimens using a 2:1 ratio. (Bureau of Street Services, Urban Forestry Division).**
2. Mitigation trees shall be guaranteed under a bond for a period of three years. The bond amount will be determined through negotiations between the applicant team and the Urban Forestry Division prior to issuance of a grading permit. The bond will be posted prior to issuance of a grading permit.
3. The Urban Forestry Division shall be notified at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the approved Protected Tree removals. The applicant's Tree Expert (project arborist) shall be on-site for the duration of the tree removals to ensure that the proper trees are removed. A post-tree removal site meeting with an Urban Forestry Division arborist will be required one day after the removals are complete.
4. The Urban Forestry Division shall be notified no later than five days after completion of the tree replacement plantings.
5. The applicant, along with the project arborist and landscape architect, shall be responsible to ensure that the tree removal permit tree replacement conditions are met. Monitoring and compliance documentation will be required as outlined in the General Recommendations below.
6. The mitigation tree bond will be released upon satisfactory compliance with the Protected Tree Removal Permit and all associated conditions.
7. An automatic irrigation should be provided for all mitigation trees.
8. The City Planning Department will make the final determination in the CEQA document and /or other conditions of approval as to the final number of mitigation trees required, the container sizes, and the species to be planted on-site.

General Recommendations and Best Management Practices:

9. Any demolition, digging, excavating, or trenching within the protected zone of any protected tree to remain shall be monitored by the project arborist.
10. Exposed roots to remain should be covered with burlap, carpet remnants or other material that may be kept moist until soil can be replaced.
11. This report shall be part of the set of plans given to the contractors. Contractors should be familiar with the specific instructions and responsibilities pertaining to protected trees. It is recommended that a professional arborist be retained and meet with the contractor and his personnel prior to commencement of the project.
12. If canopy pruning is found to be necessary for trees to remain, it should only be performed by a qualified ISA Certified Arborist or ISA Certified Tree Worker. Climbing "gaffs" shall not be used by any tree climber except in an emergency to reach an injured climber or when removing a tree.
13. Protected trees shall not be removed until/unless approval is granted by the City of Los Angeles' Urban Forestry Division.

14. Pruning or Removals shall occur outside of the nesting bird season as defined by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other jurisdictional agencies. If removals must occur in nesting bird season, biological monitoring should be required.
15. Construction monitoring reports will be submitted to the Urban Forestry Division at appropriate intervals. Intervals may vary depending on the level of activity on-site. A monitoring and reporting program will be developed by the project arborist for various phases of the development process. This program will be submitted to the Urban Forestry Division prior to issuance of grubbing, grading, or demolition permits. A final compliance report will be prepared for submission to Urban Forestry upon completion of the project.
16. A maintenance and monitoring program for mitigation trees will be included in the monitoring and reporting program that will be developed by the project arborist. This program will be developed in coordination with the project landscape architect. At least three (3) years of monitoring for mitigation trees is recommended. The Urban Forestry Division will dictate the actual monitoring period for mitigation trees.
17. Equipment, materials, and vehicles shall not be stored, parked, or operated within the protected zone of trees to remain.
18. Equipment with overhead exhaust shall not be placed in such a manner as to scorch overhanging branches or foliage. Smaller equipment shall be used in such areas as deemed necessary by the monitoring arborist.
19. Five (5) foot high chain link fencing shall be installed as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan prior to submission of this report to the Urban Forestry Division of the City of Los Angeles (reports may not be deemed complete by the Division if fencing is not in place). Photographs of the fencing should be submitted with the report. When performing their inspection, Urban Forestry requires that the protective fencing be in place.

Please feel welcome to contact me at our Santa Monica office if you have any immediate questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,



Cy Carlberg, Registered Consulting Arborist
Principal, Carlberg Associates



This report comprises a total of 59 pages. Reduced copies of the full-sized, color copies of the 'Tree Location Exhibit' are included in this report; full-sized copies were submitted electronically. Unauthorized separation or removal of any portion of this report deems it invalid as a whole.

Conditions represented in this report are limited to the inventory dates and times. Formal risk assessments were not performed for the purposes of this report. Ratings for health, aesthetics, and structure do not constitute a health or structural guarantee beyond that date and time.



CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

I, Cy Carlberg, certify:

- That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and appraisal is stated in the attached report and the Terms of Assignment.
- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- That the analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own.
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices.
- That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report.
- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

I further certify that I am a Registered Consulting Arborist and member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and that I acknowledge, accept, and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist and Qualified Tree Risk Assessor and have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the study of trees for over twenty-five years.

Signed:



Date: April 3, 2025

Cy Carlberg
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #405
ISA Certified Arborist, WE-0575A
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
CAUFC Certified Urban Forester #013



ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees contribute greatly to our enjoyment and appreciation of life. Nonetheless, they are subject to the laws of gravity and physiological decline. Therefore, neither arborists nor tree owners can be reasonably expected to warrant unfailing predictability or elimination of risk.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.



LIST OF CONTIBUTORS AND RESUMES OF KEY STAFF

Ms. Cy Carlberg, Principal
Mr. Scott McAllaster, Staff Arborist and AutoCAD Draftsperson
Mr. Daniel Cowell, Staff Arborist, Biologist



CY CARLBERG

CARLBERG ASSOCIATES

828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
cy@cycarlberg.com • o: 310.451.4804 • www.cycarlberg.com

<u>Education</u>	B.S., Landscape Architecture, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1985 Graduate, Arboricultural Consulting Academy, American Society of Consulting Arborists, Chicago, Illinois, February 2002 Graduate, Municipal Forestry Institute, Lied, Nebraska, 2012
<u>Experience</u>	Consulting Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 1998-present Manager of Grounds Services, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1992-1998 Director of Grounds, Scripps College, Claremont, 1988-1992
<u>Certificates</u>	Certified Arborist (#WE-0575A), International Society of Arboriculture, 1990 Registered Consulting Arborist (#405), American Society of Consulting Arborists, 2002 Certified Urban Forester (#013), California Urban Forests Council, 2004 Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2011

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Ms. Carlberg is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health and risk assessment
- Master Planning
- Historic landscape assessments, preservation plans, reports
- Tree inventories and reports to satisfy jurisdictional requirements
- Expert Testimony
- Post-fire assessment, valuation, and mitigation for trees and native plant communities
- Value assessments for native and non-native trees
- Pest and disease identification
- Guidelines for oak preservation
- Selection of appropriate tree species
- Planting, pruning, and maintenance specifications
- Tree and landscape resource mapping – GPS, GIS, and AutoCAD
- Planning Commission, City Council, and community meetings representation

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Ms. Carlberg has overseen residential and commercial construction projects to prevent damage to protected and specimen trees. She has thirty-five years of experience in arboriculture and horticulture and has performed tree health evaluation, value and risk assessment, and expert testimony for private clients, government agencies, cities, school districts, and colleges. Representative clients include:

The Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens	The City of Claremont
The Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens	The City of Beverly Hills
The Rose Bowl and Brookside Golf Course, Pasadena	The City of Pasadena
Walt Disney Concert Hall and Gardens	The City of Los Angeles
The Art Center College of Design, Pasadena	The City of Santa Monica
Pepperdine University	Santa Monica/Malibu Unified School District
Loyola Marymount University	San Diego Gas & Electric
The Claremont Colleges (Pomona, Scripps, CMC, Harvey Mudd,	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Claremont Graduate University, Pitzer, Claremont University Center)	Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont
Quinn, Emanuel, Urquhart and Sullivan (attorneys at law)	Latham & Watkins, LLP (attorneys at law)
Getty Trust – Eames House	Architectural Resources Group
Historic Resources Group	AHBE Landscape Architects
Mia Lehrer + Associates	Moule and Polyzoides, Architects and Urbanists

AFFILIATIONS

Ms. Carlberg serves with the following national, state, and community professional organizations:

- California Urban Forests Council, Board Member, 1995-2006
- Street Tree Seminar, Past President, 2000-present
- American Society of Consulting Arborists Academy, Faculty Member, 2003-2005; 2014
- American Society of Consulting Arborists, Board of Directors, 2013-2015
- Member, Los Angeles Oak Woodland Habitat Conservation Strategic Alliance, 2010-present



SCOTT MCALLASTER

CARLBERG ASSOCIATES

Satellite Office – 80 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., #241 • Sierra Madre • California • 91024
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
scott@cycarlberg.com • m: 424.285.3334 • www.cycarlberg.com

<u>Education</u>	B.A., Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000
<u>Experience</u>	Project Planner & Senior Arborist, Land Design Consultants, Inc. Pasadena, 1999 – 2014
<u>Certificates</u>	Certified Arborist, WE-7011A, International Society of Arboriculture, 2004 Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2015

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. McAllaster is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health & risk assessments
- Inventories & reports for native and non-native trees
- Master planning
- Evaluation of trees for preservation, encroachment, relocation, restoration, and hazards
- Construction monitoring and reporting
- Value assessments (appraisals) for native and non-native trees
- Post-fire inventories, assessments, and valuations for native and non-native trees
- Guidelines for tree preservation, planting, pruning and maintenance specifications
- Tree and landscape resource mapping – GPS, GIS, and AutoCAD
- Planning Commission, City Council, and community meetings representation
- Review of landscape plans for mitigation compliance & fire fuel modification planning
- Performance of long-term mitigation compliance monitoring & reporting

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. McAllaster has performed hundreds of tree inventories, health evaluations, impact analyses, hazard, and value assessments for counties, cities, sanitation districts, and water districts, as well as private developers, architects, engineers, and homeowners. He has over 17 years of experience in arboriculture and is trained in environmental planning, state and federal regulatory permitting, preparation of CEQA analyses, and habitat mitigation planning and implementation. Representative clients include:

City of Pasadena	San Diego Gas & Electric
City of Santa Clarita	Corky McMillin Companies
City of Glendora	City of South Gate
Los Angeles County Fire Department	City of Arcadia
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	D2 Development
Newhall County Water District	Burrtec, Inc.
Pulte/Centex Homes	The Claremont Colleges
Newhall Land and Farming	The New Home Company
E & S Ring, Inc.	William Carey University
Hollywood Forever Cemetery	Claremont Golf Course
Archdiocese of Los Angeles	Universal Hilton
St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica	Gensler Architects
Kovac Architects	Marmol Radziner, Architects
Tim Barber, Ltd., Architects	NAC Architecture
Ojai Valley Community Hospital	Aurora/Signature Health Services
The Kibo Group	Monte Vista Grove Homes
El Monte Garden Senior Center	Highpointe Communities
IMT Capital, LLC	Claremont University Center

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. McAllaster serves with the following national and regional professional organizations:

- Member, International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter
- Member, Street Tree Seminar, Inc.



DANIEL COWELL

CARLBERG ASSOCIATES

Satellite Office – 80 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., #241 • Sierra Madre • California • 91024
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
daniel@cycarlberg.com • m: (626) 393-1568 • www.cycarlberg.com

Education B.A., Environmental Studies/Science Whittier College, Whittier, 2014
A.S., Biological and Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Citrus College, 2010
A.A./A.S., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Citrus College, 2010
Courses in Environmental Biology, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 2012

Experience Staff Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 2020 – Present
Over two dozen Environmental, Biological, Nesting Bird, and Restoration Surveys, 2010 – 2020
Biologist, Harmsworth Associates, 2015 – 2017
Biologist, Arroyo Trabuco Golf Club, 2010 – 2015

Certificates Wildland Resources and Forestry Certificate Program, 2011

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. Cowell is experienced in the following areas of environmental and arboricultural monitoring, management and preservation:

- Evaluation of trees for preservation and encroachment during construction
- Inventories & reports for native and non-native trees
- Construction monitoring and reporting
- Post-fire inventories and assessments for native and non-native trees
- Environmental consulting, survey, and compliance monitoring & reporting
- Performance of nesting bird surveys
- Native vegetation and wildlife protection, hazardous materials spill prevention, non-native vegetation spread prevention, and fire management practices
- Creation of mitigation strategies for impacts to wetlands and waters
- Inspection of trees and vegetation near power lines to determine species, growth rates, hazards, and making pruning and removal decisions.
- Development of environmental education programs and training of volunteers

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. Cowell has performed hundreds of nesting bird surveys and other environmental studies and monitoring for counties, cities, water districts, resource conservation districts, and utility companies, as well as private developers and professional consultants. He has over 13 years of experience in biology and is trained in environmental planning, state and federal regulatory permitting, and habitat mitigation planning and implementation. Representative clients include:

University of California, Irvine	Irvine Ranch Water District
The Irvine Company	Endemic Environmental Services
The County of Orange	San Diego Gas & Electric
The County of Orange	City of Moreno Valley
The Nature Conservancy	City of Costa Mesa
City of Santa Clarita	City of Newport Beach
City of Beaumont	City of Murietta
City of Chino Hills	City of Garden Grove
City of Twenty-nine Palms	Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains
Arroyo Trabuco Golf Club	Land Design Consultants
Newhall County Water District	Burrtec, Inc.
First Carbon Solutions	The Claremont Colleges
Traveland USA	Environmental Intelligence

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. Cowell is affiliated with the following national and regional professional organizations:

- Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens, Claremont (volunteer since 2010)
- California Native Plant Society (San Gabriel Mountains and Orange County Chapters)
- Theodore Payne Foundation for California Wildflowers and Native Plants



EXHIBIT E – DEFINITION OF HEALTH AND STRUCTURE GRADES

Health and structure ratings of the trees are based on the archetype tree of the same species through a subjective evaluation of its physiological health, aesthetic quality, and structural integrity.

Overall physiological condition (health) and structural condition were rated A-F:

Health

- A) Outstanding – Exceptional trees of good growth form and vigor for their age class; exhibiting very good to excellent health as evidenced by normal to exceptional shoot growth during current season, good bud development and leaf color, lack of leaf, twig or branch dieback throughout the crown, and the absence of decay, bleeding, or cankers. Common leaf and/or twig pests may be noted at very minor levels.
- B) Above average – Good to very good trees that exhibit minor necrotic or physiological symptoms of stress and/or disease; shoot growth is less than reasonably expected, leaf color is less than optimal in some areas, the crown may be thinning, minor levels of leaf, twig, and branch dieback may be present, and minor areas of decay, bleeding, or cankers may be manifesting. Minor amounts of epicormic growth may be present. Minor amounts of fire damage or mechanical damage may be present. Still healthy, but with moderately diminished vigor and vitality. No significant decline noted.
- C) Average – Average, moderately good trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate an equal chance to either decline or continue with good health into the near future. Most of these trees exhibit moderate to significant small deadwood in outer crown areas, decreased shoot growth and diminished leaf color and mass. Some stem and branch dieback are usually present and epicormic growth may be moderate to extensive. Cavities, pockets of decay, relatively significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, or cracks may be present. Moderate to significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the lifespan of the tree. Tree may be in early decline.
- D) Below Average/Poor - trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate significant, irreversible decline. Most of these trees exhibit significant dieback of wood in the crown, possibly accompanied by significant epicormic sprouting. Shoot growth and leaf color and mass is either significantly diminished or nonexistent throughout the crown. Cavities, pockets of decay, significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, and/or cracks may be present. Significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it has negatively impacted the lifespan of the tree. Tree appears to be in irreversible decline.
- F) Dead or in spiral of decline – this tree exhibits very little to no signs of life.

STRUCTURE

- A) Outstanding – Trees with outstanding structure for their species exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under normal circumstances. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are quintessential for the species and free from defects. No outward sign of decay or pathological disease is present. Some trees exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow points of attachment from one point on the trunk, which would preclude them from achieving an “A” grade.



- B) Above average - Trees with good to very good structure for their species. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a relatively sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under normal circumstances, but may have some mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other minor structural defects. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are still in the normal range for the species, but they exhibit a minor degree of defects. Minor, sub-critical levels of decay or pathological disease may be present, but the degree of damage is not yet structurally significant. Trees that exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow points of attachment from one point on the trunk, would generally fall in to this category. A small percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded, but not in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree.
- C) Average - Trees with moderately good structure for their species, but with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a less than sturdy form or architecture, which reduces their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Moderate levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of some of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Moderate to significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A moderate to significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be moderately elevated.
- D) Well Below Average/Poor - Trees poor structure for their species and with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a significantly less than sturdy form or architecture, significantly reducing their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Significant levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of many of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be advanced.
- F) Severely Compromised – trees with very poor structure and numerous or severe defects due to growing conditions, historical or recent pruning, mechanical damage, history of limb or trunk failures, advanced decay, disease, or severe fire damage. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be severe.



EXHIBIT F - GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL & DENDROLOGICAL TERMS

Abiotic: Non-living agents including environmental, physiological, & other nonbiological factors (i.e., aeration or water deficit, mechanical injury, or gas line leak).

Arboriculture: Management of individual trees or groups of trees primarily for their amenity value.

Basal wound: A cut or puncture at the base of the trunk of a tree, particularly bad in younger (developing) specimens. Often these wounds are caused by mowers and other gardening equipment and can be prevented by protective staking and the creation of dirt (no turf) surrounding areas - adjacent to the trunk.

Bleeding (from wood): Flow of sap, typically from pruning wounds.

Branch collar: The swelling at the base of a branch, to be left intact in any pruning.

Callus / wound wood: Lignified, partially differentiated tissue which develops from the callus associated with wounds.

Cambium / cambial: Meristematic tissue that gives rise to phloem & xylem.

Canker: An area of dead or malformed bark caused by a pathogen.

Canopy: A term used for the crown or spread of a tree's branches to emphasize its size and enclosing character. Parts of the tree above the trunk, including scaffold limbs, lateral branches, twigs, and leaves. The canopy spread is often measured in feet.

Cavity: A void in a tree trunk, branch or root that may or may not be open to the exterior, generally created by decay. Over many years the wound may become entirely grown over (occluded) while the decay progresses within.

Co-dominant stems: Branches and stems that are nearly equal in size and relative importance

Compartmentalization: A form of defense in woody plants, in which barriers resistant to invasion by pathogens or wood decay fungi are laid down while the wood is living (sapwood), and which continue to act passively once the wood is incorporated into heartwood.

Conifer: A botanical definition embracing trees with cones (ie. seeds not formed within ovaries), mostly with needle-like or scale-like leaves and mostly evergreen. Sometimes conifers are called 'softwoods'.

Crotch: Where two branches of a tree intersect. A narrow crotch arise at an acute (narrow) angle, as when both branches are close to the vertical. The union is relatively weak if there is included bark.

Crown: The branches, twigs and foliage of a tree, considered collectively.

Crown thinning, crown reduction and crown raising: Crown thinning removes branches from the crown without reducing the extent of the crown. Crown reduction decreases the extent of the crown without decreasing its density. Crown raising increases the headroom to the base of the canopy by removing lower branches.

Crown cleaning: The removal of dead, dying, damaged or diseased wood from the crown of a tree.

Deadwood: In the growth and development of a tree, branches compete with each other and weaker branches are eventually suppressed and die. The deadwood is then liable to fall (sometimes called 'natural pruning'). Deadwood develops naturally, largely in the inner and lower crown, of all trees that are mature and unmanaged.

Decay: The progressive degradation of woody tissues caused by specialized fungi & bacteria through decomposition of cellulose & lignin. The pathogen typically enters through wounds in the roots (root rots), main stem or branches (butt and stem rots) and can then extend internally, over a timescale of years or decades, longitudinally or horizontally.



Deciduous: Leaves are lost in winter, as opposed to evergreen.

Diameter at breast height (dbh): The diameter of a tree measured at height 4.5 feet above natural grade. Typically used as a representation of tree size.

Dieback: Death of shoots or roots starting at the extremities.

Dripline: The outermost edge of the tree's canopy. When depicted on a map, the dripline will appear as an irregular shape that follows the contour of the tree's branches as seen from overhead.

Epicormic shoots: Shoots arising from the base of a tree, its trunk or main framework branches, from buds dormant more than one season. May be stimulated by pruning (which increases the light reaching the lower part of the tree), or indicative of damage or decline in the upper crown.

Evergreen: Foliated throughout the year (although there is a gradual turnover of leaves).

Flush cut: A pruning cut that removes the branch collar and/or part of the branch ridge, slowing the occlusion of the wound or damaging its compartmentalization.

Framework: Typically, the main branches (sometimes also called scaffold branches), each of which supports a significant portion of the crown. They largely determine the shape of the tree's crown depending on their height of origin, orientation etc. There is no precise distinction between framework branches and other lesser branches.

Gall: Abnormal growth of leaves, buds, stems etc. in reaction to the presence of an intrusive parasite, often an insect or mite.

Girdle/girdling: Damage that kills the bark all the way round the stem; such as caused by wires or ties that were never removed when the tree was young. That which circles & constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem &/or cambial tissue.

Habit (growth habit): Giving a tree its characteristic form, for example owing to the stoutness and orientation (fastigiata, ascending, spreading, pendulous, weeping etc.) of a tree's branches.

Hanger: Dead branch fallen from the crown but caught by, and resting on, branches lower down, which be liable to fall.

Heart rot: Decay in the center of the tree (heartwood).

Included bark: Areas of bark on adjacent parts of a tree, typically on the inner faces of a narrow fork, which becomes grown over to occupy part of the internal joint. The bark-to-bark contact is weaker than the more usual woody union.

Lateral branch / limb: The next order of branch that rises from the scaffold limbs.

Leader: The topmost vertical shoot of a tree, present if the tree has strong apical dominance, characteristic of young trees and conifers. Trees with a rounded crown have no leader.

Mulch: a material (such as decaying leaves, bark, or compost) spread around or over a plant to enrich or insulate the soil.

Parasite: An organism that exploits another, e.g., for food, to the prejudice of the host. Parasites may kill their hosts, be pathogenic or have little significant effect.

Pathogen: A kind of parasite that causes disease.



Phloem: A transport tissue characterized by sieve tubes and companion cells, found the vascular bundles of higher plants. Functions in the transport of dissolved organic substances by translocation.

Photosynthesis: The chemical process by which chlorophyll-containing plants use light to convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates, releasing oxygen as a by-product.

Pruning: The cutting off or cutting back of shoots or branches from a tree, whether to direct growth (formative pruning), make safe, to remove an obstructing or diseased part, to increase longevity (veteran trees), to maintain productivity (fruit trees) etc.

Root crown / collar / Root flare: The outwardly curving base of a tree where it joins the roots, often distinguishable as individual root buttresses.

Root crown inspection: Extensive examination of the junction of root & stem, including the area immediately below, aimed at determining stability, presence of disease, decay, etc.

Root zone: The area of ground around the base of a tree that supports root growth; often extends far beyond the dripline of a tree.

Scaffold branch / limb: The first order of limbs or branches that arise from the trunk of a tree.

Soil: A mixture of mineral particles, often of various sizes due to weathering, roots and other living things, soil organic matter and the associated voids (pores) filled with air and/or water.

Soil aeration: The movement of gases in soil, primarily by diffusion through the soil pores. For example, oxygen diffuses from the atmosphere to the vicinity of the plant root while carbon dioxide diffuses in the opposite direction. The rate of diffusion is related to the proportion of the soil volume that contains air

Soil compaction: An increase in bulk density due to the pressure exerted by animals, vehicles, (locally) by root growth etc. Pore space is reduced, which may also restrict soil aeration, water infiltration and drainage.

Soil structure: The aggregation of soil particles into clumps (peds) of various shapes and the associated spaces between them, affecting many properties of soil including its porosity to air and water, and its fertility.

Soil texture: The size of the mineral particles in the soil, classified (from fine to coarse) as clay, silt, sand, gravel or stones, or some mixture of these to give a characteristic particle size distribution. Sandy soils give a light texture, clayey soils give a heavy texture.

Stub: That part of a pruned branch protruding beyond the branch collar. It is not good practice to leave stubs since they impede occlusion and are prone to decay.

Suckers: Shoots arising from the roots of a tree, which can arise surprisingly far from the parent.

Target: A target is the subject of injury or damage within range of a tree hazard

Topping: A kind of pruning in which the branches of a tree are all decapitated to reduce the tree to a specific height. An indiscriminate form of pruning not regarded as good practice, to which some trees, such most conifers, are intolerant.

Training: To change the shape of a tree by means other than (formative) pruning, typically by tying young branches into a particular position.

Transpiration: Loss of water vapor from the surface of leaves & other aboveground parts of the plant.

Vigor / vigorous: Overall health; the capacity to grow & resist physiological stress.



EXHIBIT G – LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANTH – Anthracnose disease

BT – brown trunk – commonly used to measure palm tree trunk heights instead of diameters; it excludes the palm head, or canopy

CANK – canker – an area of dead tissue; can be caused by sunburn or disease

CLPD – common leaf pests and diseases (usually subcritical and non-lethal to tree)

COD – codominant stems or trunks – similar diameter trunks or stems arising from the same point of origin – can be a defect depending on the angle of attachment

Compass directions – N=north, E=east, S=south, W=west

DBH – Diameter at breast height (4 ft. 6 in. from grade) – a standard forestry term / protocol used for measuring tree trunk diameter

DSH – Diameter Standard Height – same as DBH but politically correct without the reference to breasts

DN – drippy nut (acorn) disease (common and non-lethal bacterial infection of acorns)

DW – dead wood

EG – epicormic growth – usually stress-induced growth that originates from previously dormant buds located on trunks or branches

GR – girdling root – can cause structural instability

HOB – history of breakage – usually refers to branches, not twiggy growth

HR – heart rot – decay of the heartwood

H2O – water or irrigation

IB – included bark – can cause structurally weak attachments

LCR – live crown ratio – a ratio of canopy foliage to bare trunk – informs structural grade, as low LCR can increase likelihood of failures

Lerp psyllid / Tipu psyllid – sap sucking insects

Lg - large

MBA – multiple branch attachments – can be a structural defect

Mech. Dam or MD – mechanical damage

MPE – multiple pruning events – can lead to reduced structural integrity based on secondary growth characteristics

P/D – pest/disease

PP – poor pruning – usually refers to stub cuts, flush cuts, excessive thinning, topping, etc.

Prune/DPR-QA - prune out dead/infested/diseased portion(s) & consult a licensed Department of Pesticide Regulation Qualified Applicator for potential chemical pest/disease treatments

RRD – root rot disease

SB – sycamore borer – a clear-winged moth that lays eggs on the bark of trees (mostly sycamore and oak species) – larvae burrow and feed in bark layer, usually non-damaging to tree

SS – stump sprouts – epicormic growth that arises from cut trunks – can originate from the remaining trunk tissue or the root crown

T – trunk

TG – Twig girdler – a stem girdling insect (this condition may also be noted under the umbrella of ‘CLPD’)

Topping cuts – refers to the substandard practice of arbitrarily pruning with no regard to lateral branch points; can include excessive and disfiguring pruning

WW – wound wood – callus tissue growing over a wound

Xylella = suspected bacterial infection with Xylella fastidiosa



EXHIBIT H – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE 11" X 17"



TABLE 8 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm- like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
PP	1	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	4.8, 3.7, 4.4, 4.1, 3.4			18	10	15	12	7	B	C			P	on 6066 Harold property, parcel 15	Remove	New Development	
ST	2	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.5			15	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	tree is standing dead	Remove	Tree is standing dead	2:1
PP	3	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14			25	28	23	21	12	B+	B			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
PP	4	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.1			25	25	10	18	21	B+	B			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
PP	5	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.8			25	28	17	18	15	B	B-			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance, topped, contact stress wood	Remove	New Development	
ST	6	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7.9			15	15	15	9	12	C	C			P	extensive dieback, tree is in decline	Remove	Poor structure – see notes on p. 14-15	2:1
PP	7	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10.6			25	18	12	20	13	B-	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance, contact stress wood, topped	Remove	New Development	
PP	8	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.4			25	28	20	17	15	B	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
PP	9	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.2			25	31	10	17	22	B	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
ST	10	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	4.2			15	12	0	0	4	D	D			P	shaded out, mostly dead	Remove	Poor structure – see notes on p. 14-15	2:1
PP	11	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.7			25	23	23	12	12	B	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance, topped	Remove	New Development	
PP	12	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11			25	23	10	16	12	C	C-			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
ST	13	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	7			18	11	12	0	5	B-	C			P	damage at base, shaded out, moderate dieback, HOB, break on ST side	Remove	Poor structure – see notes on p. 14-15	2:1

TABLE 8 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm- like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
PP	14	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.3			25	25	12	14	16	B	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
PP	15	Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13			25	25	12	20	25	C	C			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance	Remove	New Development	
ST	16	pink trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	9.4			18	12	10	14	20	B-	B			P	utility on S side, pruned for clearance, some deadwood in upper canopy	Remove	Poor structure – see notes on p. 14-15	2:1
ST	17	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		35		45	7	7	7	7	A	A			P		Preserve		
ST	18	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		65		75	5	5	5	5	A	A			P	old spike wounds on stem	Preserve		
ST	19	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		50		60	7	7	7	7	A	A			P	old spike wounds on stem	Preserve		
ST	20	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55		65	6	6	6	6	A	A			P	old spike wounds on stem	Preserve		
ST	21	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		55		65	6	6	6	6	A	A			P	old spike wounds on stem	Preserve		
PP	22	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1.6, 3.4, 5.9			15	0	7	11	16	A-	C			P	basal sprouts, leans S	Remove	New Development	
PP	23	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 6.1			15	4	18	13	4	B	C			P	basil sprouts, leans SE	Remove	New Development	
PP	24	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	2.7, 2.1, 3.8, 3.6, 2.4, 4.3			16	10	7	10	11	A-	B			P	basal sprouts, cankers on S side of trunks, hitch tie around 2 main stems	Remove	New Development	
PP	25	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 2.1			12	0	0	7	6	B	C			P	part of hedge row, 2.1 inch trunk is dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	26	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.1		X	14	5	5	6	4	B	B			P	part of hedge row	Remove	New Development	
PP	27	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.2		X	12	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	28	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2		X	10	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	

TABLE 8 – TREE FIELD DATA AND PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS
(THIS TABLE IS 11" X 17")

Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	BT Ht. (palms/palm- like) (Ft.)	DSH < 4" or Sapling	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Infectious Disease	Suggested Treatments	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Comments	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
PP	29	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.2, 3.6			16	7	8	8	7	B	B			P	part of hedge row	Remove	New Development	
PP	30	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2, 1.6		X	12	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	31	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1.5, 1.8		X	12	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	32	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3.8		X	12	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	33	camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2.8		X	10	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	part of hedge row, tree standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	34	mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	2.8, 3.9, 3.6, 3.9, 7.6, 3.9, 4.2, 3.8, 3.6			15	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	tree is standing dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	35	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	3.1, .7, 1.7, 6.3			15	8	7	8	8	A-	C			P	mostly stump sprouts, topped, hacked	Remove	New Development	
PP	36	olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	4.5, 4.1, 4			5	3	3	3	3	B	D			P	topped low, all basal sprouts, topped trunks are dead	Remove	New Development	
PP	37	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	3		X	6	2	1	2	2	B	B			P	hedge cut, diameter measured at base	Remove	New Development	
PP	38	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1, 2		X	6	1	0	1	1	B	B			P	hedge cut, diameter measured at base	Remove	New Development	
PP	39	Australian brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	1.5, 1.5, 2			6	2	1	2	2	B	B			P	hedge cut, diameter measured at base	Remove	New Development	
PP	40	edible fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	2, 4.5, 3, 3, 3			16	0	0	0	0	F	F			P	tree is standing dead	Remove	New Development	
ST	41	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		1, 2		3	3	3	3	3	A	B			P	volunteer	Remove	Volunteer – see notes on p. 14-15	2:1

EXHIBIT I – TREE PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree ST2 (Protected) – pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) facing southwest





Tree 1 – camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) facing north



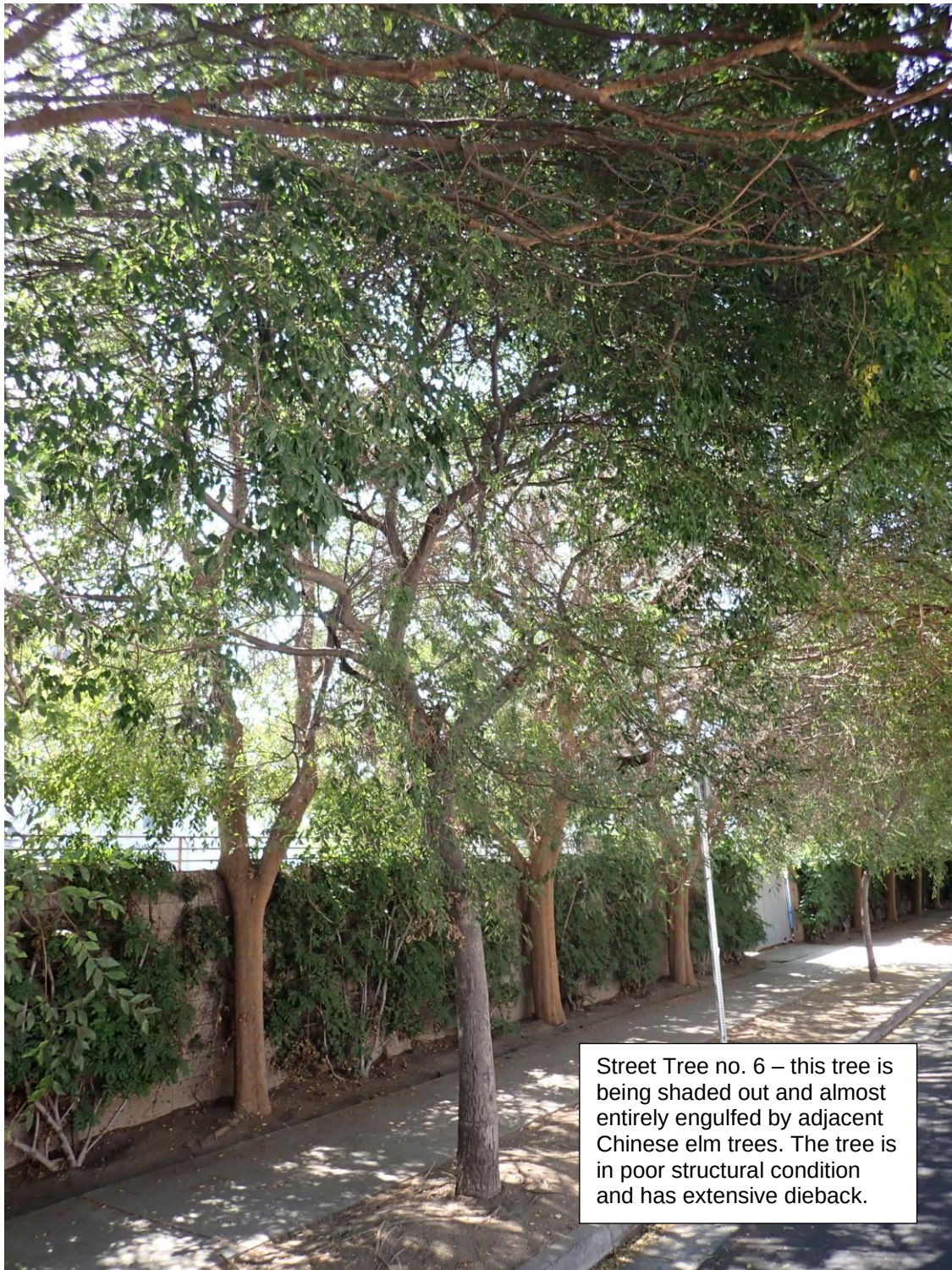
Trees 3-4 (R-L) – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing south



Tree 5 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Tree 7 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southeast



Tree ST6 (Protected) – pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) facing southwest





Tree 8 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Tree 9 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Tree 11 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



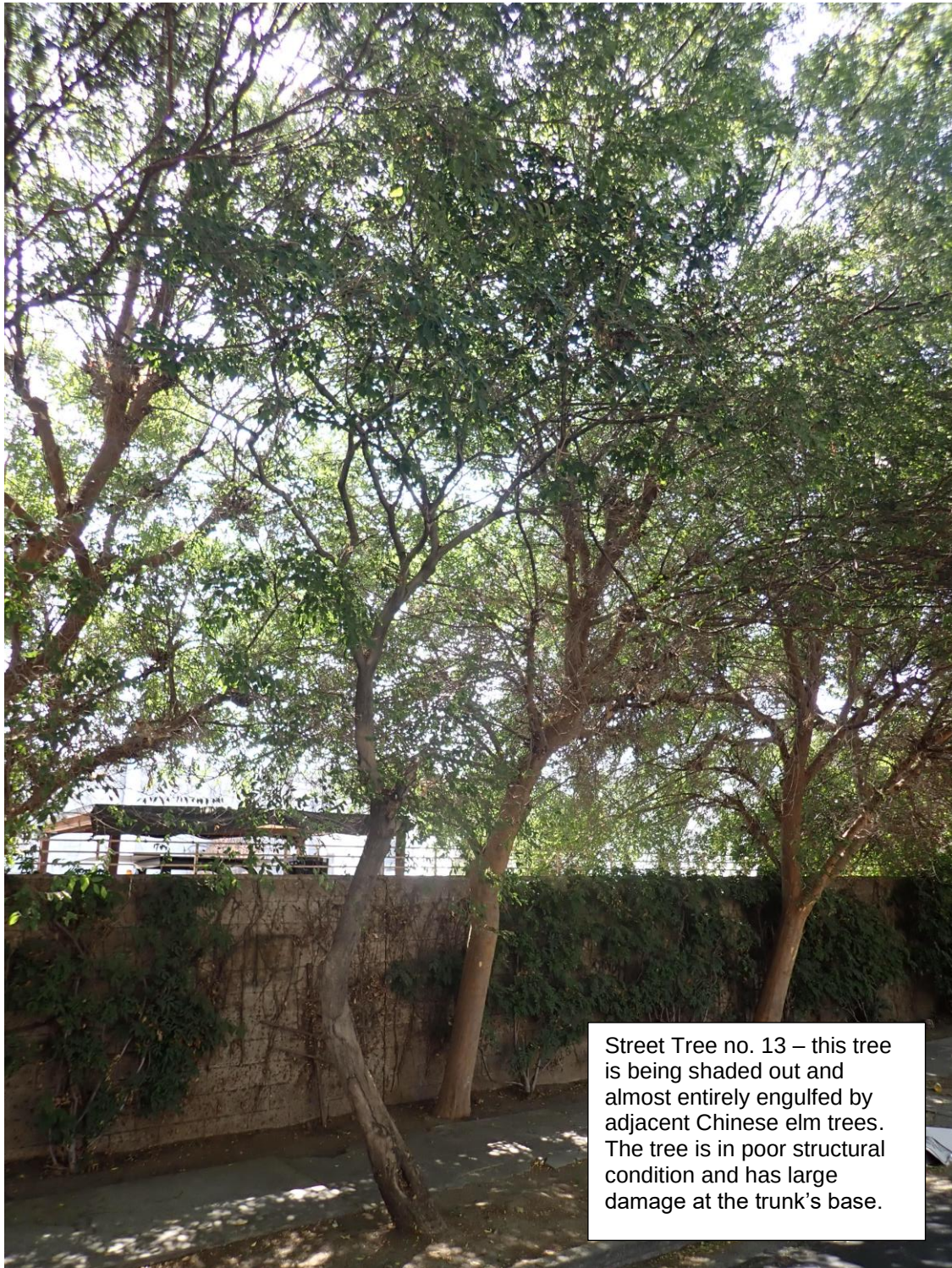
Tree 12 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Street Tree no. 10 – this tree is being shaded out and almost entirely engulfed by adjacent Chinese elm trees. The tree is in poor structural condition and has extensive dieback.

Tree ST10 (Protected) – pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) facing southwest





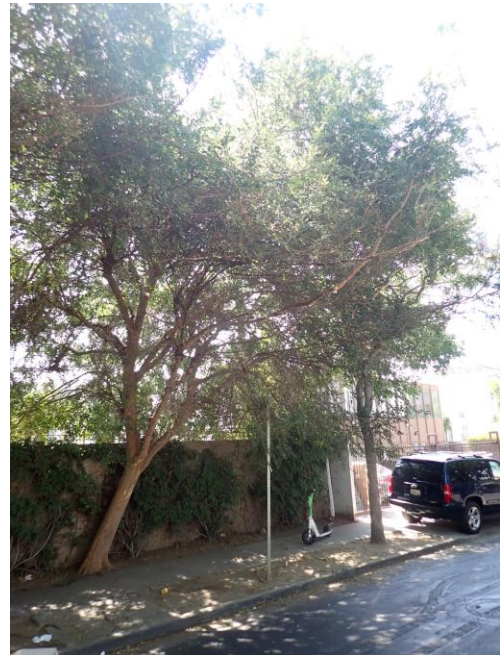
Street Tree no. 13 – this tree is being shaded out and almost entirely engulfed by adjacent Chinese elm trees. The tree is in poor structural condition and has large damage at the trunk's base.

Tree ST13 (Protected) – pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) facing southwest





Tree 14 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Tree 15 – Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) facing southwest



Tree 22 – olive (*Olea europaea*) facing northwest



Tree 23 – olive (*Olea europaea*) facing northeast



Street Tree no. 16 – this tree is being shaded out and partially engulfed by adjacent Chinese elm trees. The tree is in fair structural condition and has had a large break on the north (street) side.

Tree ST16 (Protected) – pink trumpet tree (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) facing south





Tree ST17 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing west



Tree ST18 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing west



Tree ST19 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing east





Tree ST20 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing east

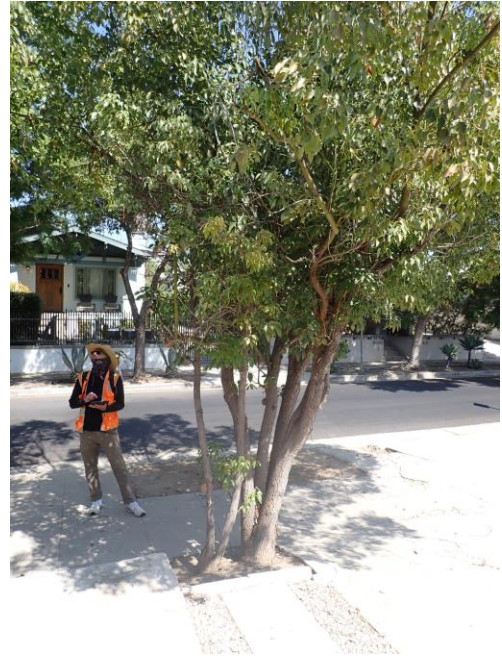




Tree ST21 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing west



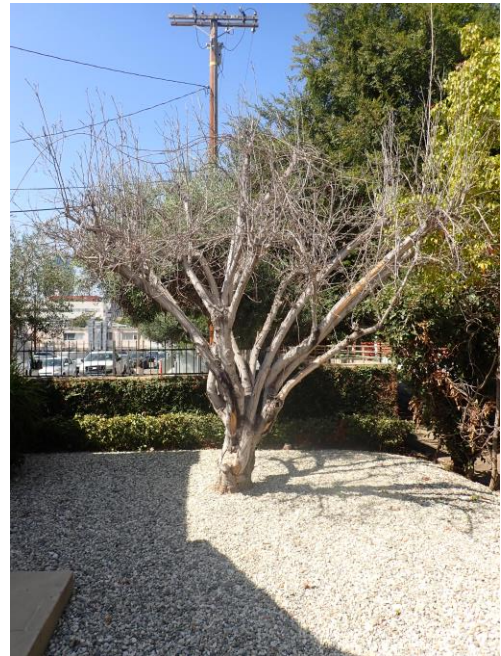
Tree 24 – olive (*Olea europaea*)
facing east



Tree 25 – camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) facing north



Trees 26-33 (L-R) – camphor
(*Cinnamomum camphora*) facing
southwest



Tree 34 – mulberry (*Morus alba*)
facing west



Tree 35 – olive (*Olea europaea*)
facing southeast



Tree 36 – olive (*Olea europaea*)
facing east



Tree 37 – Australian brush cherry
(*Syzygium australe*) facing northeast



Tree 38 – Australian brush cherry
(*Syzygium australe*) facing east





Tree 39 – Australian brush cherry
(*Syzygium australe*) facing southeast



Tree 40 – edible fig (*Ficus carica*)
facing southwest





Tree ST41 (Protected) – Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) facing south



EXHIBIT J – BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL REFERENCES USED TO PREPARE THE DOCUMENT

Rev. 2025

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