# Appendix B

# Tree Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

**TREE REPORT**
**VILLAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL**
**8930 N. VILLAGE AVENUE**
**SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 91352**

SUBMITTED TO:

**TOM KONJOYAN**
**VILLAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL**
**8930 N. VILLAGE AVENUE**
**SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 91352**

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**REVIEWED BY**

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Bryan Ramirez, St Tree Superintendent
Urban Forestry Division
Reviewing Tree Report Only
Review of report does not indicate UFD approval for any tree removal
11/18/25

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT – VILLAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

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Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

October 31, 2025

Tom Konjoyan
Village Christian School
8930 N. Village Avenue
Sun Valley, California 91352

**Re: Village Christian School – 8930 N. Village Avenue, Sun Valley, California 91352**
**City of Los Angeles Tree Report**

Dear Mr. Konjoyan,

This report is submitted in response to your request for arboricultural consulting services for Village Christian School located at 8930 N. Village Avenue in Sun Valley, California.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject parcel is located at 8930 N. Village Avenue in Sun Valley, in the Sun Valley – La Tuna Canyon Community Plan Area. The project site (Project Site) is 120,493 square feet, and the subject property (Subject Property) is currently developed with Village Christian School grades K-12th grade. The school is proposing a new gymnasium addition of 18,826 gross square feet, a new annex building of 4,023 gross square feet, tenant improvement and addition of second floor to existing building #10 (Elementary) for 12,801 gross square feet, and to the Administration building (office, chapel, library) for 14,017 gross square feet.

Carlberg Associates (Carlberg) was retained to conduct a comprehensive tree inventory and to prepare a Tree Report in accordance with guidelines set forth by the City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance (Ordinance) and Tree Report Form (Los Angeles City Planning, CP-4068, April 24, 2025). Carlberg arborists walked the Project Site and adjacent public streets when performing the tree inventory in September 2025. **Table 1** summarizes the tree inventory, our opinion of planted vs. naturally occurring trees, and their proposed dispositions. It also provides additional details about the number of trees found to be less than or more than four (4) inches in trunk diameter at the time of our inventory.

**A total of 44 trees were inventoried: 41 are located on the Project Site and three are City of Los Angeles street trees. There are no offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the Project Site boundaries.**

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Two protected coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*), one Mexican elderberry shrub (*Sambucus mexicana*), and one California sycamore tree (*Platanus racemosa*) occur on- or immediately offsite. ***None are proposed for removal.*** No Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) trees, California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) trees or toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) shrubs occur on- or immediately offsite.

Of the proposed onsite removals, there are no palms or other monocots and ten non-protected trees.

**TABLE 1 - TREE INVENTORY AND IMPACT SUMMARY**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **44 Total Inventoried Trees (Tree form and Hedge form) and Palms** | | | | | | |
| **3** | **Public ROW Street trees (all planted, no palms)** | | | | | |
| | **0** | **Remove** | | | | |
| | **3** | **Preserve** | | | | |
| **0** | **Offsite Private Property Trees** | | | | | |
| **41** | **Onsite Private Property Trees** | | | | | |
| | **0** | **non-protected hedge form tree species (all planted)** | | | | |
| | | **0** | **>4 inches diameter** | | | |
| | | | **0** | **Remove** | | |
| | | | **0** | **Preserve** | | |
| | | **0** | **<4 inches diameter** | | | |
| | | | **0** | **Remove** | | |
| | | | **0** | **Preserve** | | |
| | **0** | **palms and other monocot species (all planted)** | | | | |
| | | **0** | **Remove** | | | |
| | | **0** | **Preserve** | | | |
| | **41** | **'tree' form trees** | | | | |
| | | **4** | **Protected species** | | | |
| | | | **4** | **->4 inches diameter** | **PROTECTED** | |
| | | | | **3** | **Natural (volunteer)** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **3** | **Preserve** |
| | | | | **1** | **Planted** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **1** | **Preserve** |
| | | | **0** | **<4 inches diameter** | **NOT PROTECTED YET** | |
| | | | | **0** | **Natural (volunteer)** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **0** | **Preserve** |
| | | | | **0** | **Planted** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **0** | **Preserve** |
| | | **37** | **Non-Protected species** | | | |
| | | | **33** | **>4 inches diameter** | | |
| | | | | **5** | **Natural (volunteer)** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **5** | **Preserve** |
| | | | | **28** | **Planted** | |
| | | | | | **7** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **21** | **Preserve** |
| | | | **4** | **<4 inches diameter** | | |
| | | | | **1** | **Natural (volunteer)** | |
| | | | | | **0** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **1** | **Preserve** |
| | | | | **3** | **Planted** | |
| | | | | | **3** | **Remove** |
| | | | | | **0** | **Preserve** |

As indicated in **Table 1**, Project implementation could potentially result in the **removal** of the following **ten trees**:

- 0 street trees
- 0 offsite, private property trees
- **10 onsite, private property, non-protected trees** of various genera and species, all of which, in our opinion, were planted in the landscape
    - 0 greater than 4" diameter hedge or topiary form (planted)
    - 0 less than 4" diameter hedge or topiary form (planted)
    - 0 palms or other monocot species (planted)
    - 0 greater than 4" diameter 'tree' form trees (natural volunteers)
    - 7 greater than 4" diameter 'tree' form trees (planted)
    - 0 less than 4" diameter 'tree' form trees (natural volunteers)
    - 3 less than 4" diameter 'tree' form trees (planted)

## ASSIGNMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE TREE REPORT

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 Form (Los Angeles City Planning, CP-4068, April 24, 2025).

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 which 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*)
- California 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.

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

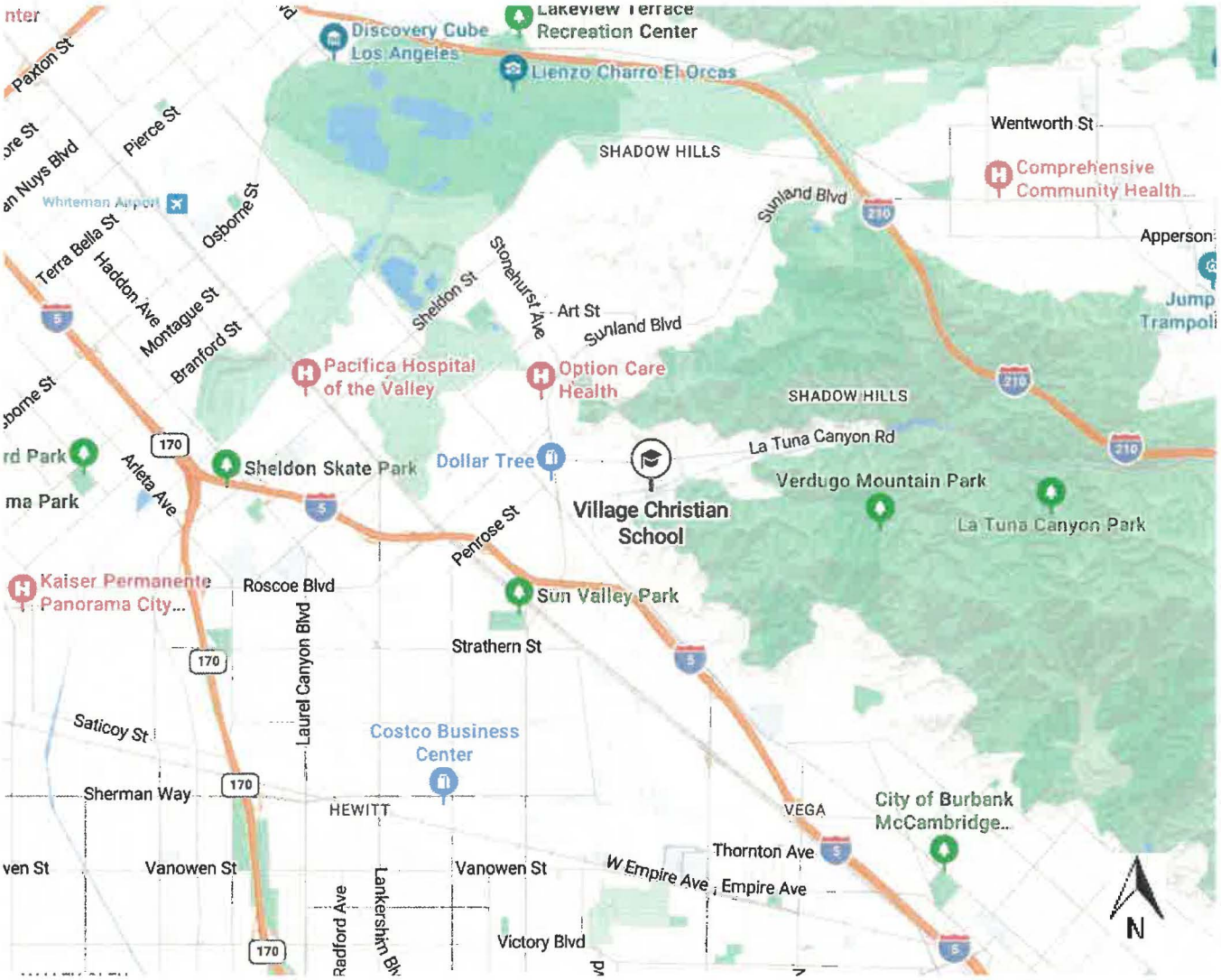
### Project Description

The subject parcel is located at 8930 N. Village Avenue in Sun Valley, in the Sun Valley – La Tuna Canyon Community Plan Area. The project site (Project Site) is 120,493 square feet, and the subject property (Subject Property) is currently developed with Village Christian School grades K-12th grade. The school is proposing a new gymnasium addition of 18,826 gross square feet, a new annex building of 4,023 gross square feet, tenant improvement and addition of second floor to existing building #10 (Elementary) for 12,801 gross square feet, and to the Administration building (office, chapel, library) for 14,017 gross square feet.

**Table 2** includes basic tree data. **Exhibits A and B** illustrate the general Project location and an aerial image of the site.

[1] For this report, diameters of multi-stemmed trees will be converted to a single trunk diameter by adding the diameters together.

## EXHIBIT A – PROJECT LOCATION MAP




**Village Christian School – 8930 N. Village Avenue, Sun Valley**

(SOURCE – BING MAPS, 2025)

## EXHIBIT B – AERIAL IMAGE OF THE PROJECT SITE




**Village Christian School – 8930 N. Village Avenue, Sun Valley**
**(Boundary is illustrative only)**

(SOURCE – BING MAPS, 2025)

## TREE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA PRESENTATION

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on September 30, 2025. Our field inventory day began around 8 AM and ended around 12 PM. Weather conditions were varied, ranging from partly cloudy to sunny throughout the duration of the inventory.

The tree inventory was conducted on foot. We walked the Project Site to inventory and assess all onsite trees and any offsite private property trees whose canopies or protected zones extended into the Project Site. Individually numbered tree identification tags were nailed to each tree.

The trees were tagged with a metal, numbered tag (as appropriate), identified by genus and species, their health and structural condition evaluated, trunk diameters measured, heights and canopy spreads approximated, and trunk locations plotted on the topographic survey map provided to us by the project team. Each tree received two ratings, one for overall health and one for structure. Definitions for the ratings are included in the attachments / appendices of this report.

Specifically, the inventory included the following assessment factors for non-protected, onsite, immediately offsite, and street trees (as found):

The trees were identified, their health and structural condition evaluated, trunk diameters measured, heights and canopy spreads approximated, and trunk locations plotted on the topographic survey map provided to us.

- **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**
- **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)

The City requires palms and other tree-like monocots are included in the inventory; there were no palms or other tree-like monocots existing in the proposed development areas.

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 (dated 10.08.2025) prepared by Carlberg in AutoCAD. Trees are color-coded as required by the Ordinance.

The Tree Impact Exhibit & Protection Plan, prepared in AutoCAD by Carlberg, was developed using site plans provided to us by the project team. Reduced and full-size copies of the Tree Impact Exhibit & Protection Plan are provided in PDF format with this report. The reduced, 11" x 17" version is provided as **Exhibit D**.

## OBSERVATIONS

Village Christian School is in a partially urbanized area of Los Angeles. Single-family houses exist to the north of the campus. Open space areas are present to the south and in portions to the east and west of the school.

The Project Site includes multiple existing structures, sports fields, and parking areas.

PROJECT SITE TREES

We inventoried and assessed 44 trees comprising 15 species onsite and, on the streets, immediately adjacent to the property. Of the 44 trees, three are street trees. No offsite, private property trees occur immediately adjacent to the site. The following list provides additional details:

- **3 street trees** – all planted, no palms
- **0 offsite private property trees**
- **41 onsite, private property, Project Site trees**
    - 0 palms or other monocots presenting as 'trees' (all planted)
    - 41 'tree' form trees
        - 4 protected trees
            - 1 planted, 3 naturally occurring trees
        - 37 non-protected trees
            - 7 planted, 30 naturally occurring trees

**Table 2** summarizes the 44 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 TREES AND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT STREET TREES**

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | TOTAL NO. ONSITE | TOTAL NO. OFFSITE | TOTAL NO. STREET TREES | TOTAL NO. TREE SPECIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Brazilian pepper | *Schinus terebinthifolia* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| California sycamore | *Platanus racemosa* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| carrotwood | *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chinese flame tree | *Koelreuteria bipinnata* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| coast live oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| coast redwood | *Sequoia sempervirens* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| elderberry | *Sambucus mexicana* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ginkgo | *Ginkgo biloba* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| purple-leaf plum | *Prunus cerasifera* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

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

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | TOTAL NO. ONSITE | TOTAL NO. OFFSITE | TOTAL NO. STREET TREES | TOTAL NO. TREE SPECIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | **41** | **0** | **3** | **44** |

**Exhibit C – Reduced Copy of the Tree Location Exhibit** provides an illustrative presentation of the existing trees in reduced form (11" x 17" page) and is provided as **Exhibit C**.

**Appendix 8** of the appendices includes **Table 5 – Tree Inventory Field Data,** which comprises the complete field data spreadsheet for all inventoried trees.

The Tree Photograph Exhibit (**Appendix 9**) includes photographs of the trees, and provides an idea of site context, tree densities, conformation, and vigor.

**EXHIBIT C – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT (1/2 SHEET, 11" x 17" PAGE SIZE)**

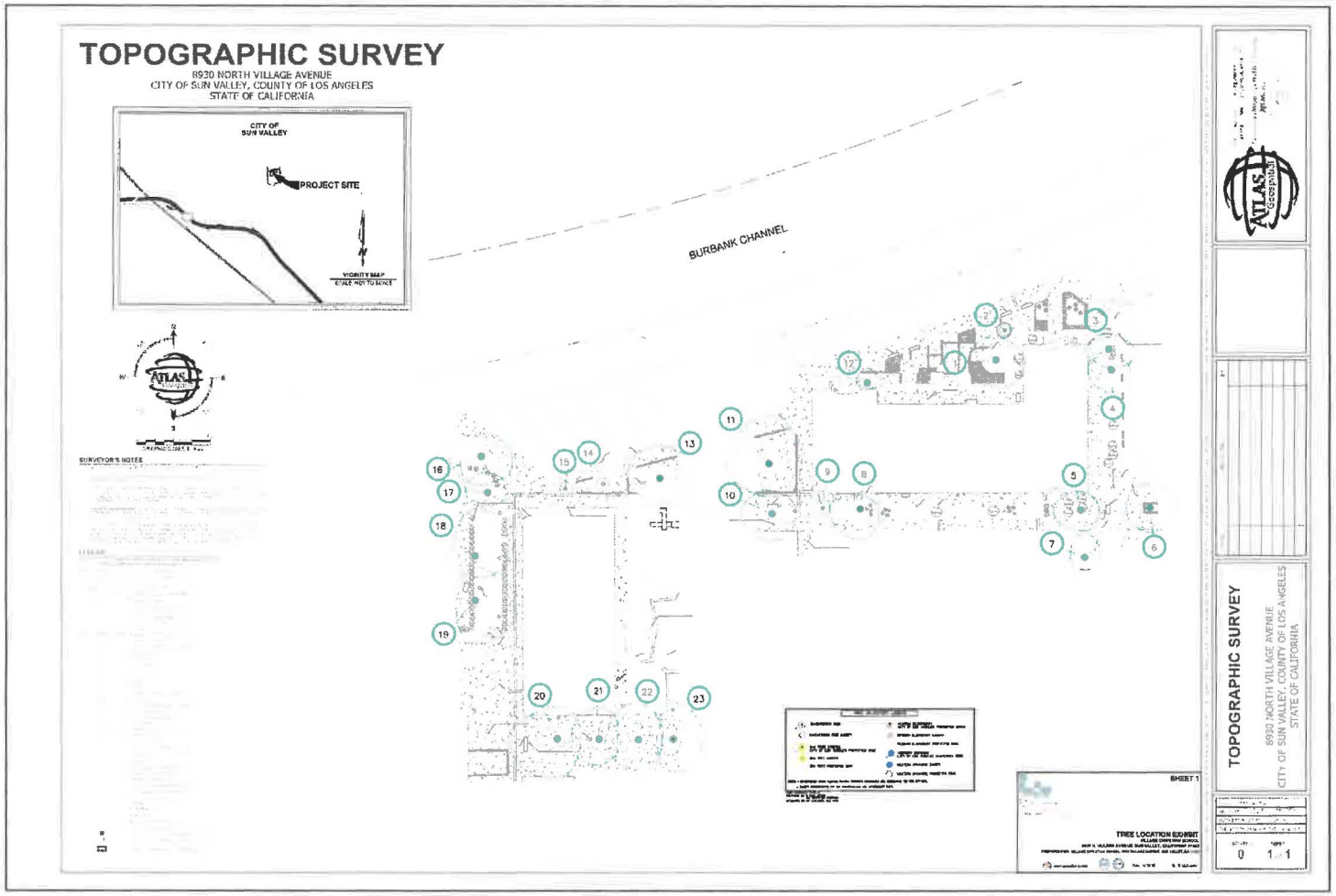
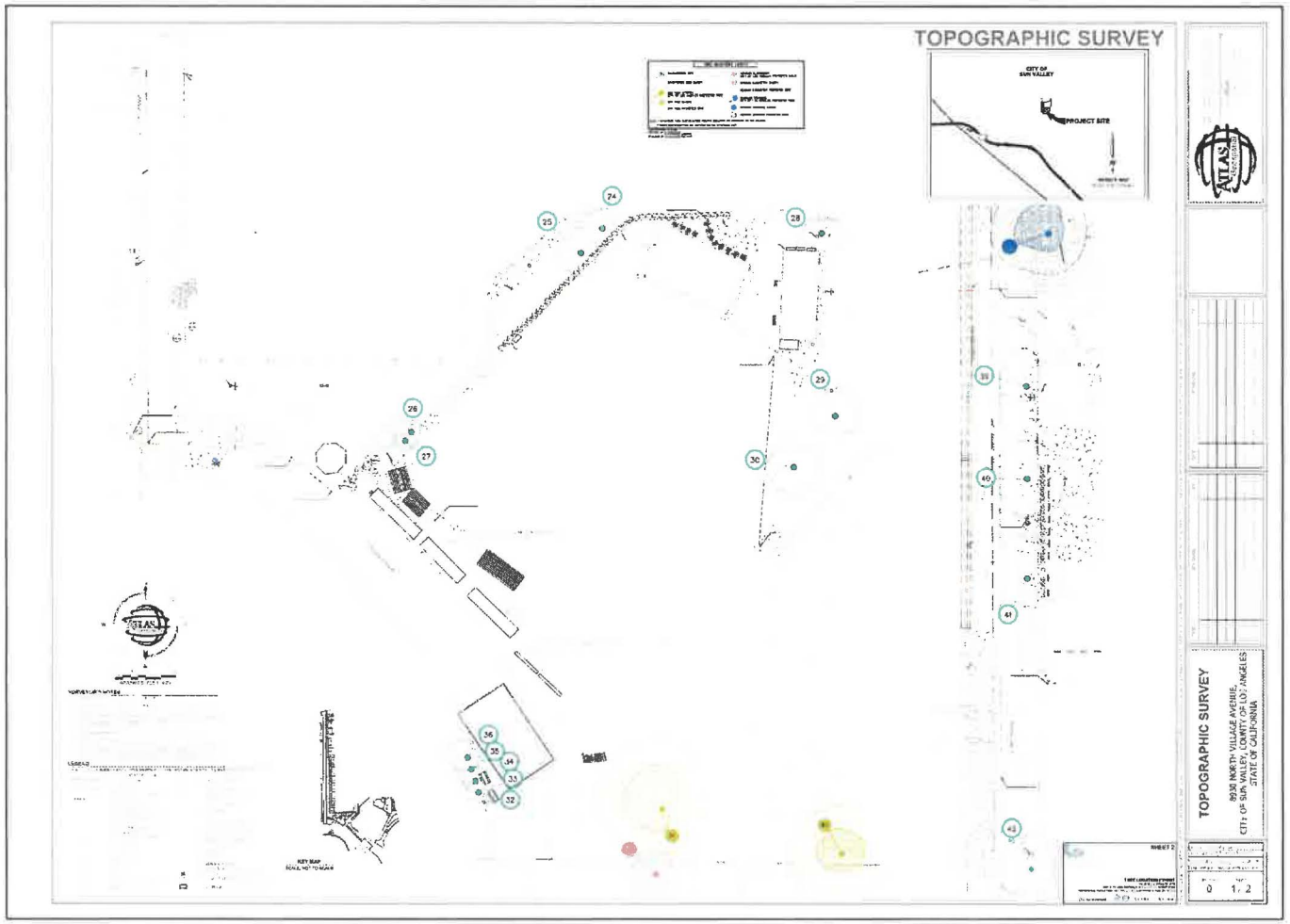


**EXHIBIT C – REDUCED COPY OF THE TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT (2/2 SHEET, 11" x 17" PAGE SIZE)**



## TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL

| Tree # | Common Name | Botanical Name | Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Physiological Condition (A-F) | Structural Condition (A-F) | Natural or Planted (N or P) | Reason for Removal | Replacement Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | coast redwood | *Sequoia sempervirens* | 23.7, 22.5 | 44 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 15 | Good | Good | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 2 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.2, 1.2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Fair | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 8 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 7.1, 5.6, 4.4, 4.5 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 17 | Very Good | Good | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 9 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.5, 1.4, 1.1, 1.4, 1.1 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 12 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 2.1, 3.3, 2.6 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 6 | Good | Good | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 14 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.8 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 15 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.2, 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | Fair to Good | Fair to Good | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 20 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 29.2 | 30 | 18 | 13 | 22 | 27 | Good | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |

## TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL

| Tree # | Common Name | Botanical Name | Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Physiological Condition (A-F) | Structural Condition (A-F) | Natural or Planted (N or P) | Reason for Removal | Replacement Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | purple-leaf plum | *Prunus cerasifera* | 9 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 12 | Good | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |
| 27 | purple-leaf plum | *Prunus cerasifera* | 7 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | Fair | Fair | P | New Developments and Improvements | |

As listed, ten non-protected trees are proposed for removal for new developments and improvements.

## TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED

| Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (In.) | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Grade | Structure Grade | Natural or Planted (N or P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 8.7 | 20 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 13 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 4 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.5, 4, 4.6, 5.7, 3.6 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 5 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.2, 5, 3.5, 6.6 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 6 | ginkgo | *Ginkgo biloba* | 7.8, 7.1, 6.8 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | Good | Good | P |
| 7 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 19.3 | 46 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | P |

## TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED

| Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (In.) | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Grade | Structure Grade | Natural or Planted (N or P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.2, 5.4, 3.9, 3.5, 2.3, 5.1, 4.7, 3.4, 4.5 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 17 | Good | Fair | P |
| 11 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 26.8 | 20 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 23 | Good | Good | P |
| 13 | Brazilian pepper | *Schinus terebinthifolia* | 18.8, 27.9 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 18 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 16 | carrotwood | *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | 12.3 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 18 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 17 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.1, 6.1 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 12 | Good | Good | P |
| 18 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 31.8 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 12 | 12 | Good | Good | P |
| 19 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 21.9 | 28 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 10 | Good | Good | P |
| 21 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 15.9 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 15 | Good | Good | P |
| 22 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 19.6 | 32 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 18 | Good | Good | P |
| 23 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 17.9 | 28 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 9 | Good | Good | P |
| 24 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 21.7 | 37 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 25 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 20.8 | 46 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 15 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 28 | Chinese flame tree | *Koelreuteria bipinnata* | 11.7 | 25 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 13 | Very Good | Good | P |

## TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED

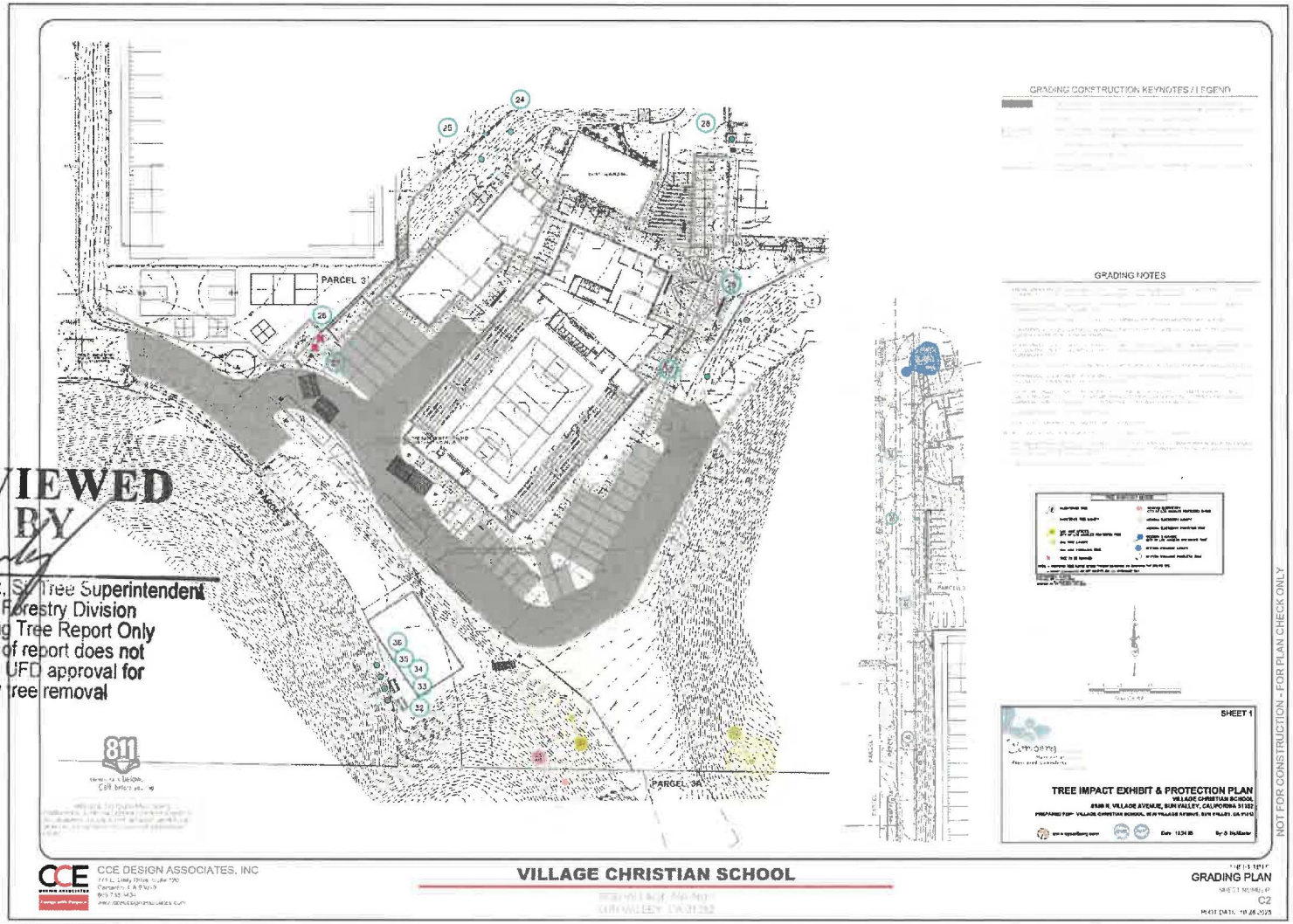
| Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (In.) | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Grade | Structure Grade | Natural or Planted (N or P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 21.9 | 50 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 17 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 30 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 11.9, 10.4 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 31 | coast live oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | 22 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 15 | 27 | Good | Good | N |
| 32 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 1.5, 2.2 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Very Good | Good | N |
| 33 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 2.8, 3.1, 3.8, 1.8, 1.5, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 4.5 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | N |
| 34 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 1.8, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.3, 1.3, 1.2, 1, .7 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | N |
| 35 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 4, 2.5, 2.8 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Very Good | Good | N |
| 36 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 3, 3.5, 5.5, 1.7, 1.8 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 15 | Very Good | Good | N |
| 37 | carrotwood | *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | 9.9 | 17 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 38 | California sycamore | *Platanus racemosa* | 8.8, 9.1 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 23 | Good | Good | P |
| ST39 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 25.5 | 50 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 18 | Fair | Fair | P |
| ST40 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 31 | 55 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 20 | Very Good | Good | P |
| ST41 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 40 | 44 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 27 | Very Good | Good | P |

**TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED**

| Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (In.) | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (FT.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Grade | Structure Grade | Natural or Planted (N or P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 24.8 | 50 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 22 | Very Good | Good | P |
| 43 | coast live oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | 18 | 25 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 17 | Good | Good | N |
| 44 | elderberry | *Sambucus mexicana* | 2.5, 2, 4, 3.5, 4.5, 3, 2.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4, 2, 2, 2.5 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 17 | Fair | Fair | N |

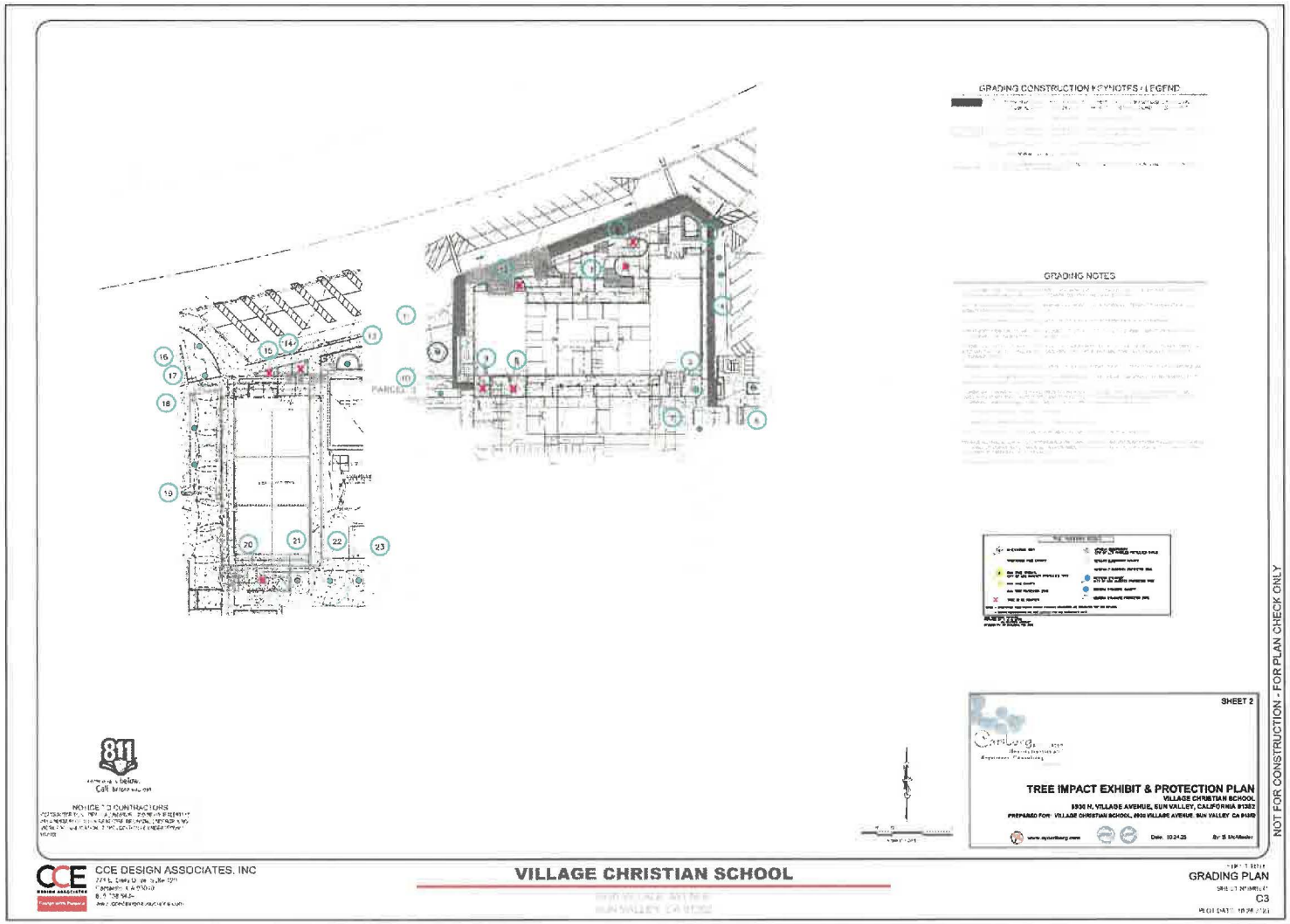
As listed, 34 trees are proposed to be preserved.

**EXHIBIT D – TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT & PROTECTION PLAN (1/3 SHEET, 11" X 17" PAGE SIZE)**




REVIEWED
BY
For Bryan Ramirez, Sr. Tree Superintendent
Urban Forestry Division
Reviewing Tree Report Only
Review of report does not
indicate UFD approval for
any tree removal

## EXHIBIT D – TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT & PROTECTION PLAN (2/3 SHEET, 11" X 17" PAGE SIZE)



## EXHIBIT D – TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT & PROTECTION PLAN (3/3 SHEET, 11" X 17" PAGE SIZE)

**Tree Protection Notes:**

**Tree Protection Zone Definition and Notes**

1. Unless otherwise defined by the project's jurisdictional entity (City Of Los Angeles), the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is defined here as the outer edge of the tree canopy (or dripline) plus five feet, or 15 feet from the trunk, whichever is greater. This is intended to provide both canopy and root protection.
2. Tree roots are generally located in the top 12 - 36 inches of the soil surface and can extend to a distance exceeding the tree's height and/or width.
3. In general, and depending on the type of tree, large structural roots (defined here as those greater than 2 inches in diameter) usually extend about three to five feet from the trunk before they turn downward or branch off into smaller roots.
4. If damaged, cut, scuffed, or torn, structural roots can become infected with root diseases that may result in wood decay or death of tissue in the trunk, roots, or root collar. With time, dieback related to cambium death may reach the lateral and upper branches of the tree.
5. In addition to structural roots, trees typically have thousands of smaller feeder/absorptive roots in the upper layers of soil that absorb water and nutrients and provide for gas exchange. Absorbing roots of the tree can sustain damage during construction from lack of water, soil compaction, cutting, tearing, or scraping.

**Pruning**

1. Pruning may require a permit. It is incumbent on the Applicant or Developer to contact the appropriate agencies for pruning permits, pay necessary application & permit fees, etc.
2. To maintain tree integrity, pruning shall be monitored by the Project Arborist.
3. Pruning should be in accordance with the most recent editions of the International Society of Arboriculture Best Management Practices and ANSI A300 Pruning Standard.
4. Pruning of oaks should be limited to the removal of dead wood and the correction of potentially hazardous conditions, as evaluated by the Project Arborist. Excessive pruning is harmful to oaks and many other trees. Removal or reduction of major structural limbs should be done only as required for actual building clearance or safety, and only at the recommendation of the Project Arborist. If limbs must be removed, cuts should be made perpendicular to the branch, to limit the size of the cut face. The branch bark collar should be preserved (i.e. no "flush cuts"), and cuts should be made in such a way as to prevent the tearing of bark from the tree.
5. Pruning of trees other than oaks should be limited to the removal or reduction of major structural limbs and should be done only as required for actual building clearance or safety, and only at the recommendation of the Project Arborist. If limbs must be removed, cuts should be made perpendicular to the branch, to limit the size of the cut face. The branch bark collar should be preserved (i.e. no "flush cuts"), and cuts should be made in such a way as to prevent the tearing of bark from the tree.

**Inspections**

1. Inspection of Protective Fencing - The Project Arborist shall inspect the tree protection fencing prior to demolition, grubbing, grading, or construction. City staff may also inspect fencing to verify placement and approval of materials prior to the commencement of demolition, grading, or construction.
2. Pre-construction meeting - City staff may require an on-site pre-construction meeting with the contractor and or applicant to discuss tree protection with the site supervisor, grading equipment contractors, and demolition crew. The Project Arborist shall be present at that meeting.
3. Inspection during rough grading - City staff may require inspection to ensure protected trees will not be injured by compaction, cut or fill, drainage and trenching activities.
4. Special Activity in the Tree Protection Zone - The Project Arborist shall provide direct on-site supervision of work in the tree protection zone, as they deem appropriate, or as directed in the project's tree permit and/conditions of approval.
5. Periodic Inspections - City staff may require inspections verifying adherence to tree protection measures during the on-going construction process. Allow a minimum of 48-72 hours for scheduling inspections.
6. The Project Arborist shall report discrepancies or deficiencies in Tree Protection to the site superintendent / Applicant for corrective action. If corrective actions are not taken in a reasonable time frame, the Project Arborist may notify City staff for enforcement action.
7. Final inspection shall occur after all work is completed for the project, including landscape installments.

811
Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY ALL AFFECTED UTILITIES AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE THE START OF EXCAVATION. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL UTILITIES IN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT.

**Tree Protection Guidelines**

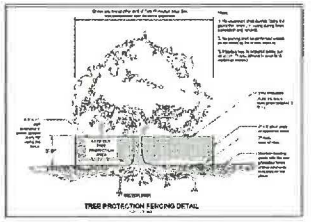
The following guidelines are intended to minimize damage to the canopies and root systems of trees to remain in the project area (regardless of protected or non-protected status from ordinance or code restrictions).

1. Construction activity shall be elevated from the Tree Protection Zone, as practical to the space and as permitted for encroachments.
2. A Project Arborist shall be retained by the Applicant / Developer to monitor the trees and inspect the tree protection measures during development activities. The Project Arborist shall monitor all work that must be performed in the Tree Protection Zone. The Project Arborist should be experienced in construction monitoring and shall be an ISA Certified Arborist and/or an ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist®.
3. Some encroachments into the Tree Protection Zone may be unavoidable. Encroachments may only be allowed by permit. It is incumbent on the Applicant to apply for and obtain the necessary tree removal and/or encroachment permits from the appropriate jurisdiction. Copies of the removal/encroachment permit (where necessary) shall be maintained onsite with a copy of this plan.
4. Protective chain-link fencing, at least five feet in height, with an access gate of minimal width, shall be installed at the limits of the Tree Protection Zone (or as drawn on the Tree Protection Plan) and approved in place by the Project Arborist prior to commencement of any demolition, grubbing, grading or construction. This pertains to both public trees (parkway trees, etc.), where applicable, and private trees.
5. When chain link fencing cannot be placed to the limits of the Tree Protection Zone due to approved encroachments, the Project Arborist may require that orange snow fencing be placed at the limits of the Tree Protection Zone as a temporary protection measure until the encroachment work is performed. This will be determined at a pre-demo/pre-construction job site meeting with the contractor and/or applicant.
6. Non-protected trees should be protected with a minimum of orange snow fencing at the limits of work.
7. The Tree Protection Zone should be sufficiently irrigated with clean potable water to keep the tree in good health and vigor before, during, and after construction. This may include occasional deep-watering treatments. Installation of layers of sandbags or other material to create a watering well, or berm, may be necessary. The Project Arborist will recommend this activity, if necessary.
8. No construction staging or disposal of construction materials or byproducts, including but not limited to, paint, plaster, or chemical solutions is allowed in the Tree Protection Zone.
9. The Tree Protection Zone shall not be subjected to flooding or runoff incidental to the construction work.
10. Unless otherwise stated in the project's conditions of approval and/or the tree encroachment permit, all work conducted in the ground within the Tree Protection Zone should be accomplished with hand tools or other small equipment that is approved by the Project Arborist.
11. Permitted / approved trenches in the Tree Protection Zone should be tunneled, dug by hand, or completed with an air-spade to minimize damage to roots. Information regarding air-spades is available from the Project Arborist
12. Permitted / approved trenches should be routed in such a manner as to minimize root damage. Radial trenching (radial to the tree trunk) is preferred since it is less harmful than tangential trenching. Cutting of roots should be avoided by, for example, placing pipes and cables below uncut roots. Wherever possible and in accordance with applicable code requirements, the same trench should be used for multiple utilities.
13. Except as permitted by the limits of an encroachment, "natural" or pre-construction grade shall be maintained in the Tree Protection Zone. At no time during or after construction should excess soil be in contact with the base of the trunk.
14. In areas where the grade around the protected tree is permitted for excavation and reduction, some root cutting may be unavoidable. Encroachment permits may be required for this work. Cuts should be clean and made at right angles to the roots. When practical, cut roots back to a branching lateral root. The Project Arborist shall monitor all root excavation and pruning.
15. When removing existing pavement, foundations, utilities, etc. in the Tree Protection Zone, avoid the use of heavy equipment, which may compact and damage the root system. The Project Arborist shall monitor all demolition activities in the Tree Protection Zones.
16. If the Project Arborist requires mulch in the Tree Protection Zone, the mulch materials and location will be shown on the plan or discussed during inspections.
17. Root damage and soil compaction may be mitigated in some cases by using plywood, mulch, or mulch overlain with plywood in the Tree Protection Zone. The Project Arborist may require this action at any point during demolition and construction as the project progresses.
18. Canopy tie-backs - canopy ties may be recommended instead of pruning. The Project Arborist may require this action at any point during demolition and construction as the project progresses.
19. Weather-proof, minimum 8.5 x 10 inches, signage shall be applied to the fencing (with zip-ties or other fasteners) on all sides. It will state:

**Tree Protection Fencing**
**Do Not Remove Without Authorization From**
**CITY OF LOS ANGELES**
Questions - call Project Arborist: Carlberg Associates
Christy Cuba (626) 428-5072 or Cy Carlberg (310) 451-4804

**Definitions**

1. Basal flare or root crown means the tree trunk where it emerges from the root system and flares out to create the base of the tree.
2. Canopy means the area of a tree that consists primarily of branches and leaves.
3. Dripline means the outermost area of the tree canopy (leafy area of tree).
4. The cambium layer is located immediately beneath the bark and is responsible for the increase of stem and root diameter.
5. Certified Arborist means an individual who has demonstrated knowledge and competency through obtainment of the current International Society of Arboriculture Arborist Certification (Certified Arborist).
6. Registered Consulting Arborist® means an individual who has demonstrated knowledge and competency through the American Society of Consulting Arborists' registration process and maintains membership and registration as required by the organization.
7. Public Trees are defined as trees that are located in a center median, in the parkway between the curb face and the property line or are in an easement. For work on these trees, including installation of Tree Protection Fencing, contact the City of Los Angeles (City Urban Forestry Division). A permit is generally required for fencing, pruning, or otherwise impacting parkway trees. Some Public Works Departments have their own Tree Protection Specifications.









NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION - FOR PLAN CHECK ONLY

CCE DESIGN ASSOCIATES, INC
771 E. Daily Drive, Suite 125
Camarillo, CA 93010
805.778.5400
www.ccedesignassociates.com

**VILLAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL**
8930 N. VILLAGE AVENUE
SUN VALLEY, CA 91352

SHEET TITLE
GRADING PLAN
SHEET NUMBER
C3
REVISION DATE: 10.28.2025

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the Village Christian School project, including construction, demolition, grading, and construction of the proposed new developments and improvements will likely result in the following:

Project implementation could potentially result in the **removal** of the following **ten trees**:

- 0 street trees
- 0 offsite, private property trees
- **10 onsite, private property, non-protected trees** of various genera and species, all of which were planted in the landscape
    - 0 palms or other monocot species
    - 10 'tree' form trees (all planted)

Although no street removals are proposed, please note that removal of street trees requires a Tree Removal Permit through the Department of Public Works, Urban Forestry Division, and replacement trees are required at a ratio that is consistent with the Tree Protection Ordinance. The current replacement ratio for street tree removals is 2:1. The Tree Protection Ordinance does not regulate the removal of non-protected trees.

Judging from historic photographs of the property, and in our opinion, all of the onsite trees are not naturally occurring but were planted as the landscape evolved.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) and tree protection during the development process are as follows:

General Recommendations and Best Management Practices:

1. Any demolition, digging, excavating, or trenching within the protected zone of any protected tree to remain shall be monitored by the project arborist.
2. Exposed roots to remain should be covered with burlap, carpet remnants or other material that may be kept moist until soil can be replaced.
3. This report and all the attachments 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 their personnel prior to commencement of the project.
4. 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.
5. Protected trees shall not be removed until/unless approval is granted by the City of Los Angeles' Urban Forestry Division.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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 may dictate a different monitoring period for mitigation trees.
9. Equipment, materials, and vehicles shall not be stored, parked, or operated within the protected zone of trees to remain.
10. 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.
11. Tree protection fencing with clear signage shall be installed and maintained for the duration of the various project development stages as recommended on the Tree Impact Exhibit and Tree Protection Plan. A mix of orange mesh fencing and chain link fencing may be used at the Project Arborist's direction.
12. Tree protection measures outlined in the Tree Impact Exhibit and Tree Protection Plan and any additional conditions and/or requirements of the Protected Tree / Street Tree Removal Permits shall be adhered to before, during, and after construction.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Cy Carlberg, Registered Consulting Arborist
Principal, Carlberg Associates




This report comprises a total of 53 pages. The full-sized, color copies of the 'Tree Location Exhibit' and 'Tree Impact Exhibit' were submitted to the Applicant electronically and should accompany this report. Unauthorized separation or removal of any portion of this report deems it invalid.

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.

## APPENDIX 1 – 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:* October 31, 2025

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

## APPENDIX 2 – ARBORIST DISCLAIMER 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.

## APPENDIX 3 – 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

Education
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

Experience
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

Certificates
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 Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens
The Rose Bowl and Brookside Golf Course, Pasadena
Walt Disney Concert Hall and Gardens
The Art Center College of Design, Pasadena
Pepperdine University
Loyola Marymount University
The Claremont Colleges (Pomona, Scripps, CMC, Harvey Mudd, Claremont Graduate University, Pitzer, Claremont University Center)
Quinn, Emanuel, Urquhart and Sullivan (attorneys at law)
Getty Trust – Eames House
Historic Resources Group
Mia Lehrer + Associates
The City of Claremont
The City of Beverly Hills
The City of Pasadena
The City of Los Angeles
The City of Santa Monica
Santa Monica/Malibu Unified School District
San Diego Gas & Electric
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont
Latham & Watkins, LLP (attorneys at law)
Architectural Resources Group
AHBE Landscape Architects
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**
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828 Fifth Street, Suite 3 • Santa Monica • California • 90403
scott@cycarlberg.com • m: 424.285.3334 • www.cycarlberg.com

| | |
|---|---|
| Education | B.A., Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000 |
| Experience | Project Planner & Senior Arborist, Land Design Consultants, Inc.<br>Pasadena, 1999 – 2014 |
| Certificates | Certified Arborist, WE-7011A, International Society of Arboriculture, 2004<br>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
City of Santa Clarita
City of Glendora
Los Angeles County Fire Department
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Newhall County Water District
Pulte/Centex Homes
Newhall Land and Farming
E & S Ring, Inc.
Hollywood Forever Cemetery
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica
Kovac Architects
Tim Barber, Ltd., Architects
Ojai Valley Community Hospital
The Kibo Group
El Monte Garden Senior Center
IMT Capital, LLC
San Diego Gas & Electric
Corky McMillin Companies
City of South Gate
City of Arcadia
D2 Development
Burrtec, Inc.
The Claremont Colleges
The New Home Company
William Carey University
Claremont Golf Course
Universal Hilton
Gensler Architects
Marmol Radziner, Architects
NAC Architecture
Aurora/Signature Health Services
Monte Vista Grove Homes
Highpointe Communities
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**

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

## APPENDIX 4 – EXPLANATION OF HEALTH AND STRUCTURE RATINGS

### Physiological Condition (Health)

**Very Good:** Healthy crown with normal shoot growth during current season—good leaf color. Condition is very good—no decline noted.

**Good:** Shoot growth is less than reasonably expected. Leaf color is less than optimal. Still healthy, with somewhat diminished vigor. Good condition—no significant decline noted.

**Fair:** Significant small deadwood in outer crown areas; decreased shoot growth and diminished leaf color and mass. Tree may be in early decline.

**Poor:** Significant dieback of wood in crown, possibly accompanied by epicormic sprouting. Tree may well be in decline.

**Dead** or in spiral of decline.

### Structure

**Very Good**: Full or partial failure is apparently unlikely.

**Good**: Risk of full or partial failure is slightly elevated but is still apparently unlikely.

**Fair**: Risk of full or partial failure appears to be only moderately elevated, and no preventive or corrective action is necessarily indicated at this time.

**Fair to Poor**: Risk of full or partial failure appears to be moderately elevated, and tree should be scheduled for preventive or corrective action.

**Poor**: Risk of full or partial failure appears to be greatly elevated, and tree should be scheduled for corrective intervention or removal.

***Note***: Tree structure evaluations were brief and visual only, without root-crown excavation, drilling, coring, or other invasive techniques. Structure ratings do not constitute risk assessment.

## APPENDIX 5 – 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 (fastigiated, 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.

## APPENDIX 6 – 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

## APPENDIX 7 – BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL REFERENCES USED TO PREPARE THE DOCUMENT

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# APPENDIX 8 – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA – TABLE 5

**THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE 11" X 17"**

**TABLE 5 – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA**

| Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP) | Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (in.) | Added DBH (Protected Trees) | DSH < 4" or Sapling | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (Ft.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Rating | Structure Rating | TPZ (Ft.) | Pests/Disease | Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P) | City of Los Angeles Protected (Ordinance 186,873) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PP | 1 | coast redwood | *Sequoia sempervirens* | 23.7, 22.5 | | | 44 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 15 | Good | Good | 31 | | P | | codominant trunks at base, in elevated planter, mulch at base, some dieback |
| PP | 2 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.2, 1.2 | | X | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Fair | Fair | 18 | | P | | mulch at base, in concrete cutout, topped, diameters at 2' |
| PP | 3 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 8.7 | | | 20 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 13 | Very Good | Good | 29 | | P | | recently pruned |
| PP | 4 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.5, 4, 4.6, 5.7, 3.6 | | | 20 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | Very Good | Good | 28 | | P | | recently pruned, codominant trunks at base |
| PP | 5 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.2, 5, 3.5, 6.6 | | | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | Very Good | Good | 30 | | P | | recently pruned, codominant trunks at base |
| PP | 6 | ginkgo | *Ginkgo biloba* | 7.8, 7.1, 6.8 | | | 22 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | Good | Good | 29 | | P | | in elevated planter, leaves a bit small |
| PP | 7 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 19.3 | | | 46 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | 28 | | P | | MPE, minor adjacent sidewalk uplift |
| PP | 8 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 7.1, 5.6, 4.4, 4.5 | | | 17 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 17 | Very Good | Good | 32 | | P | | codominant trunks at base, in elevated planter, pruned for building clearance, a bit unbalanced |
| PP | 9 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.5, 1.4, 1.1, 1.4, 1.1 | | | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Fair | 20 | | P | | topped, moderate dieback, old tear with decay, one dead trunk, mechanical damage on lower trunk |
| PP | 10 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.2, 5.4, 3.9, 3.5, 2.3, 5.1, 4.7, 3.4, 4.5 | | | 16 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 17 | Good | Fair | 32 | | P | | cross branches fusing together, CDD on largest trunk from base to 8', old cut with some decay |
| PP | 11 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 26.8 | | | 20 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 23 | Good | Good | 41 | | P | | diameter measured at 3.5', in elevated planter, mulch at base, MPE, codominant trunks at 6', one large trunk cut |
| PP | 12 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 2.1, 3.3, 2.6 | | | 12 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 6 | Good | Good | 23 | | P | | pruned for building clearance |
| PP | 13 | Brazilian pepper | *Schinus terebinthifolia* | 18.8, 27.9 | | | 21 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 18 | Very Good | Good | 36 | | P | | dedication tree for Ella May Graham, in elevated planter, mulch at base, MPE |
| PP | 14 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.8 | | X | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Fair | 19 | | P | | dedication tree for Amelia Torosian, in elevated planter, decay, damage at base, old tear, bleeding, mulch at base |
| PP | 15 | Japanese maple | *Acer japonicum* | 1.2, 2 | | X | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | Fair to Good | Fair to Good | 19 | | P | | dedication tree for Olivia Torosian, in elevated planter, decay, mulch at base |
| PP | 16 | carrotwood | *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | 12.3 | | | 24 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 18 | Very Good | Good | 33 | | P | | MPE, some adjacent sidewalk uplift |
| PP | 17 | crape myrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* | 4.1, 6.1 | | | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 12 | Good | Good | 27 | | P | | codominant trunks at base, a bit unbalanced to NW |

**TABLE 5 – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA**

| Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP) | Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (in.) | Added DBH (Protected Trees) | DSH < 4" or Sapling | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (Ft.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Rating | Structure Rating | TPZ (Ft.) | Pests/Disease | Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P) | City of Los Angeles Protected (Ordinance 186,873) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PP | 18 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 31.8 | | | 25 | 26 | 18 | 12 | 12 | Good | Good | 41 | | P | | diameter measured at 3.5', asphalt up against trunk, adjacent chain fence embedded, MPE, codominant trunks at 5' |
| PP | 19 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 21.9 | | | 28 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 10 | Good | Good | 39 | | P | | cross branches, MPE, asphalt up against trunk, overpruned |
| PP | 20 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 29.2 | | | 30 | 18 | 13 | 22 | 27 | Good | Fair | 42 | | P | | in concrete cutout, MPE, overpruned, GR, diameter measured at 3' |
| PP | 21 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 15.9 | | | 30 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 15 | Good | Good | 33 | | P | | in concrete cutout, MPE, overpruned |
| PP | 22 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 19.6 | | | 32 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 18 | Good | Good | 35 | | P | | in concrete cutout, MPE, overpruned |
| PP | 23 | Arizona ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | 17.9 | | | 28 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 9 | Good | Good | 35 | | P | | in concrete cutout, MPE, overpruned |
| PP | 24 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 21.7 | | | 37 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | Very Good | Good | 32 | | P | | on slope, MPE, some exposed roots |
| PP | 25 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 20.8 | | | 46 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 15 | Very Good | Good | 32 | | P | | on slope, MPE, some exposed roots |
| PP | 26 | purple-leaf plum | *Prunus cerasifera* | 9 | | | 15 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 12 | Good | Fair | 27 | | P | | not tagged, on slope, covered in dust from adjacent field, staked, diameter estimated at base |
| PP | 27 | purple-leaf plum | *Prunus cerasifera* | 7 | | | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | Fair | Fair | 23 | | P | | not tagged, on slope, covered in dust from adjacent field, diameter estimated at base, staked, sparse |
| PP | 28 | Chinese flame tree | *Koelreuteria bipinnata* | 11.7 | | | 25 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 13 | Very Good | Good | 31 | | P | | some exposed roots, adjacent asphalt uplift, MPE, pruned for building clearance |
| PP | 29 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 21.9 | | | 50 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 17 | Very Good | Good | 33 | | P | | on slope, MPE, some exposed roots, codominant trunks at 6' |
| PP | 30 | Aleppo pine | *Pinus halepensis* | 11.9, 10.4 | | | 24 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | Very Good | Good | 33 | | P | | on slope, MPE |
| PP | 31 | coast live oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | 22 | | | 19 | 30 | 10 | 15 | 27 | Good | Good | 45 | | N | X | not accessible, poison oak surrounding, not tagged, on slope, HOB, diameter estimated |
| PP | 32 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 1.5, 2.2 | | X | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Very Good | Good | 23 | | N | | at base of slope |
| PP | 33 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 2.8, 3.1, 3.8, 1.8, 1.5, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 4.5 | | | 15 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | 25 | | N | | at base of slope, this includes trunks up slope |
| PP | 34 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 1.8, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.3, 1.3, 1.2, 1, .7 | | | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | Very Good | Good | 25 | | N | | at base of slope, this includes trunks up slope |

**TABLE 5 – TREE INVENTORY FIELD DATA**

| Street Tree/ Offsite/Private Property (ST, OS, PP) | Tree ID No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | DBH (in.) | Added DBH (Protected Trees) | DSH < 4" or Sapling | Height (Ft.) | Canopy N (Ft.) | Canopy E (Ft.) | Canopy S (Ft.) | Canopy W (Ft.) | Health Rating | Structure Rating | TPZ (Ft.) | Pests/Disease | Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P) | City of Los Angeles Protected (Ordinance 186,873) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PP | 35 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 4, 2.5, 2.8 | | | 18 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Very Good | Good | 25 | | N | | at base of slope, some trunks cut at base |
| PP | 36 | tree of heaven | *Ailanthus altissima* | 3, 3.5, 5.5, 1.7, 1.8 | | | 19 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 15 | Very Good | Good | 30 | | N | | at base of slope, poison oak surrounding |
| PP | 37 | carrotwood | *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | 9.9 | | | 17 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | Very Good | Good | 32 | | P | | on slope, some exposed roots, rope embedded |
| PP | 38 | California sycamore | *Platanus racemosa* | 8.8, 9.1 | 17.9 | | 25 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 23 | Good | Good | 38 | | P | X | codominant trunks at base, MPE |
| ST | 39 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 25.5 | | | 50 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 18 | Fair | Fair | 40 | | P | | unbalanced upper canopy, some adjacent uplift, a bit sparse, MPE |
| ST | 40 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 31 | | | 55 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 20 | Very Good | Good | 40 | | P | | some adjacent uplift, MPE, sidewalk has been repaired on east side, some roots cut |
| ST | 41 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 40 | | | 44 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 27 | Very Good | Good | 43 | | P | | some adjacent uplift, MPE, sidewalk has been repaired on east side, some roots cut |
| PP | 42 | Canary Island pine | *Pinus canariensis* | 24.8 | | | 50 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 22 | Very Good | Good | 37 | | P | | at base of re-manufactured slope, MPE, some adjacent uplift, base of trunk is less than one foot from curb |
| PP | 43 | coast live oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | 18 | | | 25 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 17 | Good | Good | 32 | | N | X | possibility OS, one charred trunk, sparse foliage, old fire damage, data estimated |
| PP | 44 | elderberry | *Sambucus mexicana* | 2.5, 2, 4, 3.5, 4.5, 3, 2.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4, 2, 2, 2.5 | 38.5 | | 15 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 17 | Fair | Fair | 32 | | N | X | possibility OS, fire damage, parent trunk is dead, several additional trunks under 2 inches, surrounded by poison oak |

## APPENDIX 9 – TREE PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree 1



Tree 2



Tree 3



Tree 4



Tree 5



Tree 6



Tree 7



Tree 8



Tree 9



Tree 10



Tree 11



Tree 12



Tree 13



Tree 14



Tree 15



Tree 16



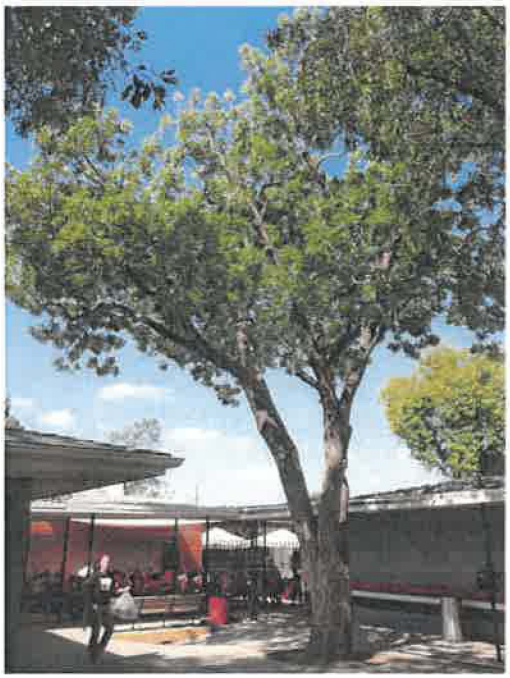
Tree 17



Tree 18



Tree 19



Tree 20



Tree 21



Tree 22



Tree 23



Tree 24



Tree 25



Tree 26



Tree 27



Tree 28



Tree 29



Tree 30



Trees 32-36 (L-R)



Tree 37



Tree 31 – *Quercus agrifolia*
Disposition - Preserve



Tree 38 – *Platanus racemosa*
Disposition - Preserve



Tree ST39



Tree ST40



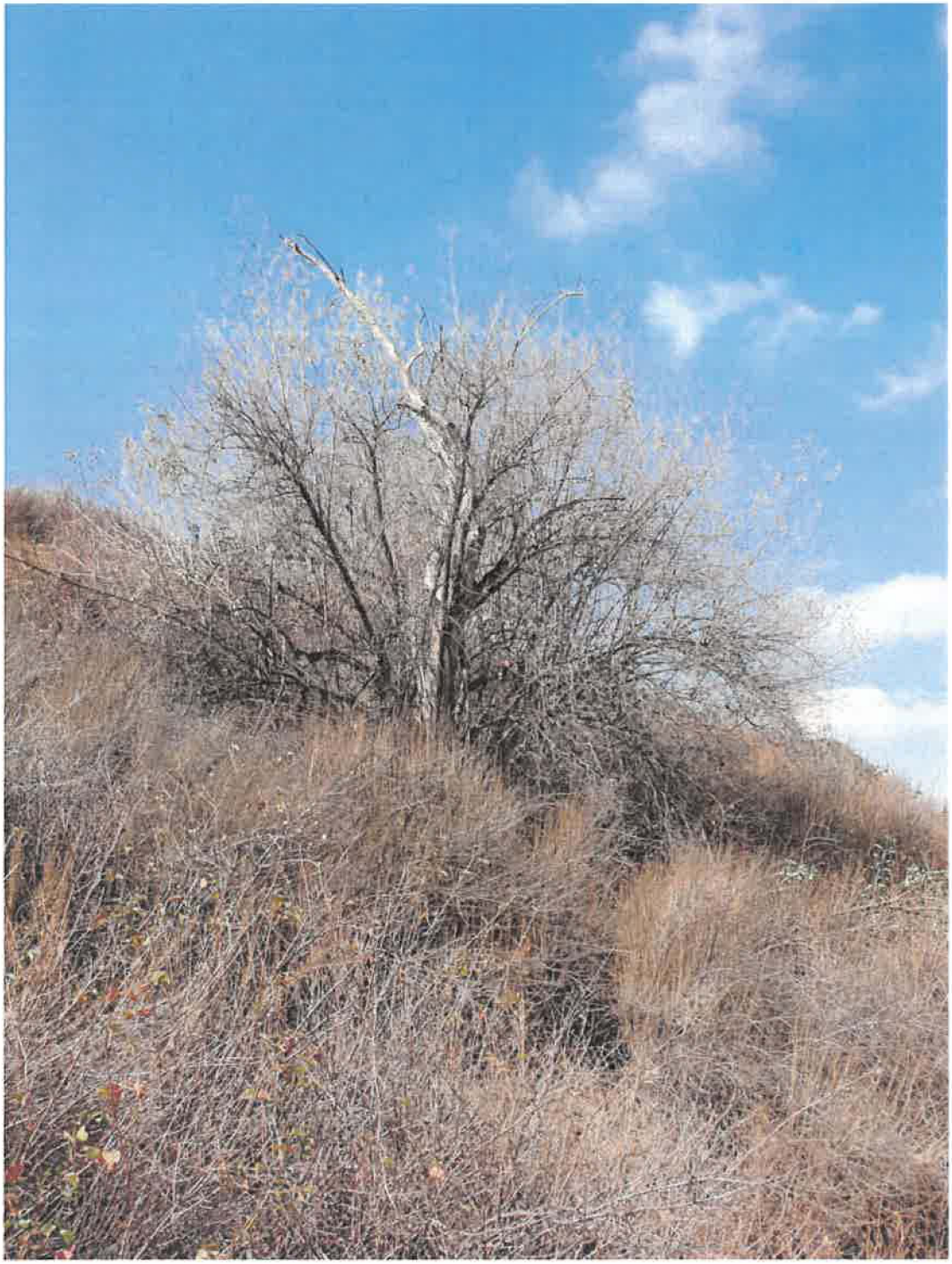
Tree ST41



Tree 42



Tree 43 – *Quercus agrifolia*
Disposition - Preserve



Tree 44 – *Sambucus mexicana*
Disposition - Preserve

REFERRAL FORM

# URBAN FORESTRY JOINT REFERRAL FORM

This form shall be required if there are any protected trees or protected shrubs on the project site and/or any protected trees or protected shrubs within the adjacent public right-of-way that may be impacted or removed as a result of the project (e.g., any changes to the building footprint, including construction, demolition, or grading), and the project meets one or more of the following criteria:

- ☑ Located within Hillside areas,
  - Including, but not limited to, the Mt. Washington/Glassell Park Specific Plan during pre-filing
- ☐ Administrative Planning cases, including but not limited to:
  - SB 9 Urban Lot Split, Preliminary Parcel Map, or Tentative Tract Map, located within the Valley geography
  - Qualifies for the Executive Directive 1 (ED 1) Ministerial Approval Process[1]
- ☐ Utilizes the Transit Oriented Communities (TOC) Affordable Housing Incentive Program[2]
- ☐ Other projects as determined by City Planning or Urban Forestry Division

In determining whether a proposed project is subject to CEQA, the City of Los Angeles is required to consider any potentially adverse impacts the project may have on protected trees and protected shrubs within the public right-of-way or on the project site. A project may be determined ministerial by City Planning but the project may be subject to CEQA analysis if determined to be discretionary by the Urban Forestry Division (UFD).

The purpose of this form is to ensure that UFD has the opportunity to review any protected trees or shrubs on-site and protected street trees/shrubs, provide feedback on any proposed removals or impacts to trees/shrubs, make suggestions to applicants and staff on proposed project revisions, and ensure Planning has the most recently reviewed and approved documentation, site plans, tree removal plans, and replanting plans, to complete the environmental analysis for all site entitlements.

The applicant will need to complete the following:

1. Complete a Tree Disclosure Statement (CP-4067).
2. Prepare either a Tree Report (CP-4068) or complete the Tree Letter portion of the Tree Disclosure Statement (CP-4067). If using an existing Tree Report or Tree Letter, it must be prepared within 12 months of submission.
3. Submit the Urban Forestry Joint Referral Form, Tree Disclosure Statement, and Tree Report or Tree Letter to the Customer Service Request Portal for Urban Forestry Division Clearances. An Angeleno Account will be required.

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[1] Refer to the Executive Directive 1 Implementation Guidelines for qualifying criteria

[2] For more information, refer to the TOC Guidelines

## THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT

**Case Number (if known):** Pending

**Planning Staff (if known):** Expediting Unit, Planning/Esther Ahn

**Planning Staff Email (if known):** esther.ahn@lacity.org

**Last Planning Consultation (if applicable, date and planner):**

**Project Site Address:** 8930 N. Village Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352

**Description of Proposed Project:**

The subject parcel is located at 8930 N. Village Avenue in Sun Valley in the Sun Valley – La Tuna Canyon Community Plan Area. The project site is 120,493 square feet. The subject property is currently developed with Village Christian School grades K-12th grade. The school is proposing a new gymnasium addition of 18,826 gross square feet, a new annex building of 4,023 gross square feet and tenant improvement and addition of second floor to existing building #10 (Elementary) for 12,801 gross square feet and to the Administration building (office, chapel, library) for 14,017 gross square feet.

## Instructions for Urban Forestry Division Clearances

For the Urban Forestry Division to complete the CEQA review and analysis, a service request must be made in the Customer Service Request (CSR) application. Following the initial request, the Division will carry out their analysis and permit clearance per project. To create the initial service request, please follow the steps detailed below:

1. Applicant proceeds to Customer Portal and log in (may have to create an account).
2. Select "Online Service Available" under the "Customer Service Request" box.
3. Select "New Request."
4. Fill in all required fields.
    a. Under the field, "My Request Relates to (Service)," select UFD - City Planning Clearance - Environmental Clearance (Stamp tree report)/ Urban Forestry Referral
5. Select "Submit."
6. If you have attachments, select "Choose Files" and submit the following documents:
    a. Urban Forestry Joint Referral Form
    b. Tree Disclosure Statement
    c. Tree Report or Tree Letter
7. Applicant will receive an email from the CSR portal confirming the creation of the record as well as when BOE Staff leave a message in their CSR request. Applicant will be able to view messages but will be unable to respond.
8. Once the CSR request is evaluated by Staff, the request may be returned as follows:
    a. Customer Action Required - Staff should provide further details of what is necessary in the "Response" field. Follow the directions before continuing.
    b. Completed - Staff has completed the CSR request.
    c. Canceled - The CSR has been canceled and there should be a note as to why it was canceled in the "Response" field.

For additional directions and information, please see the Bureau of Engineering instructional document here: https://www.google.com/url?q=https://engpermitmanual.lacity.org/other-boe-permitsprocesses/technical-procedures/02-customer-service-request-csr-portal&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1727822804942364&usg=AOvVaw011gqqCw5w3H91rj38G-5x

## THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY STAFF ONLY

### URBAN FORESTRY EVALUATION

#### Protected Trees and Protected Shrubs

☑ **No Requested Modifications.** No changes are required at this time.

☐ **Modifications Requested.** See attached specific modifications requested. **Tree Protection Plan** (if applicable, include any Notices to Comply [NTCs]).

☐ **Refer back to City Planning.** Needs additional City Planning review, see Urban Forestry Comments below.

☐ Other. See Urban Forestry Comments below. Note that filing with this box checked will result in delays in case processing.

#### Trees within the Public Right-of-Way

☑ **No Requested Modifications.** No changes are required at this time.

☐ **Modifications Requested.** See the attached **Tree Protection Plan** (if applicable, include any NTCs or Street Tree Notices [STNs]).

☐ **Refer back to City Planning.** Needs additional City Planning review, see Urban Forestry Comments below.

☐ Other. See Urban Forestry Comments below. Note that filing with this box checked will result in delays in case processing.

#### Urban Forestry Comments

No impact to existing protected trees or street trees.

**Urban Forestry Staff Signature:** R - Sanchez

**Print Name:** Richard Sanchez **Review Date:** 11/18/25

☐ Additional Documents Attached

☐ Additional Consultation required by:

☐ Bureau of Engineering ☐ Department of Transportation

**UFD COMMENTS CONTINUED:**

(Please list specific project modifications (including redesign requests))