APPENDIX A

- Tree Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT
MORNINGSTAR SENIOR LIVING
17563 RINALDI STREET
GRANADA HILLS, CALIFORNIA 91322

SUBMITTED TO:

KERRIE NICHOLSON, PRINCIPAL
CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
9410 TOPANGA CANYON BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
CHATSWORTH, CALIFORNIA 91311

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AUGUST 28, 2023

TREE INVENTORY AND REPORT – MORNINGSTAR SENIOR LIVING

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ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS / APPENDICES / ATTACHMENTS

IN-PROCESS EXHIBITS / APPENDICES / ATTACHMENTS

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

August 28, 2023

Kerrie Nicholson, Principal
CAJA Environmental Services
9410 Topanga Canyon Boulevard, Suite 100
Chatsworth, CA 91311

Re: MorningStar Senior Living – 17563 Rinaldi Street, Los Angeles, CA 91322 – City of Los Angeles Tree Report

Dear Ms. Nicholson,

This letter addresses our office's site visits on June 19 and 26, 2023 to the properties located at 17551 and 17563 Rinaldi Street in the Granada Hills area of Los Angeles, California.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CD-MS (Granada Hills) LLC proposes redevelopment of the existing property to include a 98-unit eldercare facility and other infrastructure improvements. The Project includes demolition of two existing garages and ancillary buildings, preservation of three existing single-family residential structures, and construction of a 103,873 sq ft building in the central portion of the site. The 5.09-acre (222,147 sq ft) site is located at 17601 W. Rinaldi Street and 11515-11525 N. Shoshone Avenue in the City of Los Angeles, California (APNs 2601-040-049 and -090, 17551, and 17563). The Site is bounded by Ridgeway Road and a single-family residential development to the north, Shoshone Avenue to the east, Rinaldi Street to the south, Ridgeway Road to the west.

If the project proceeds as proposed, 110 (including 7 palms) private property, non-protected trees will be removed, 19 private property *protected* trees will be removed, and six City of Los Angeles street trees removed. 84 private property, non-protected trees will be preserved, five private property *protected* trees will be preserved, and seven (including 2 palms) offsite trees whose canopies overhang the project site preserved.

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Carlberg Associates (Carlberg) was retained to conduct a tree inventory and to prepare a Tree Report in accordance with guidelines set forth by the City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance and Tree Report Template.

Carlberg arborists conducted the tree inventory on June 19 and 26, 2023. The properties were traversed in order to capture all trees, regardless of species or size, in the inventory. The inventory included offsite trees whose canopies or protected zones overhang the project site boundaries.

ASSIGNMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE TREE REPORT

Carlberg was retained to conduct a tree inventory and to prepare a Tree Report in accordance with guidelines set forth by the City of Los Angeles's Tree Protection Ordinance and Tree Report Template.

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 September 7, 2022) 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 (distance from tree trunk that equates to 12 times the Diameter at Standard 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. The Template also requires an analysis of impacts to Ordinance-protected trees that occur within 50 feet of the property boundaries. These impacts may be estimated if access is restricted.

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

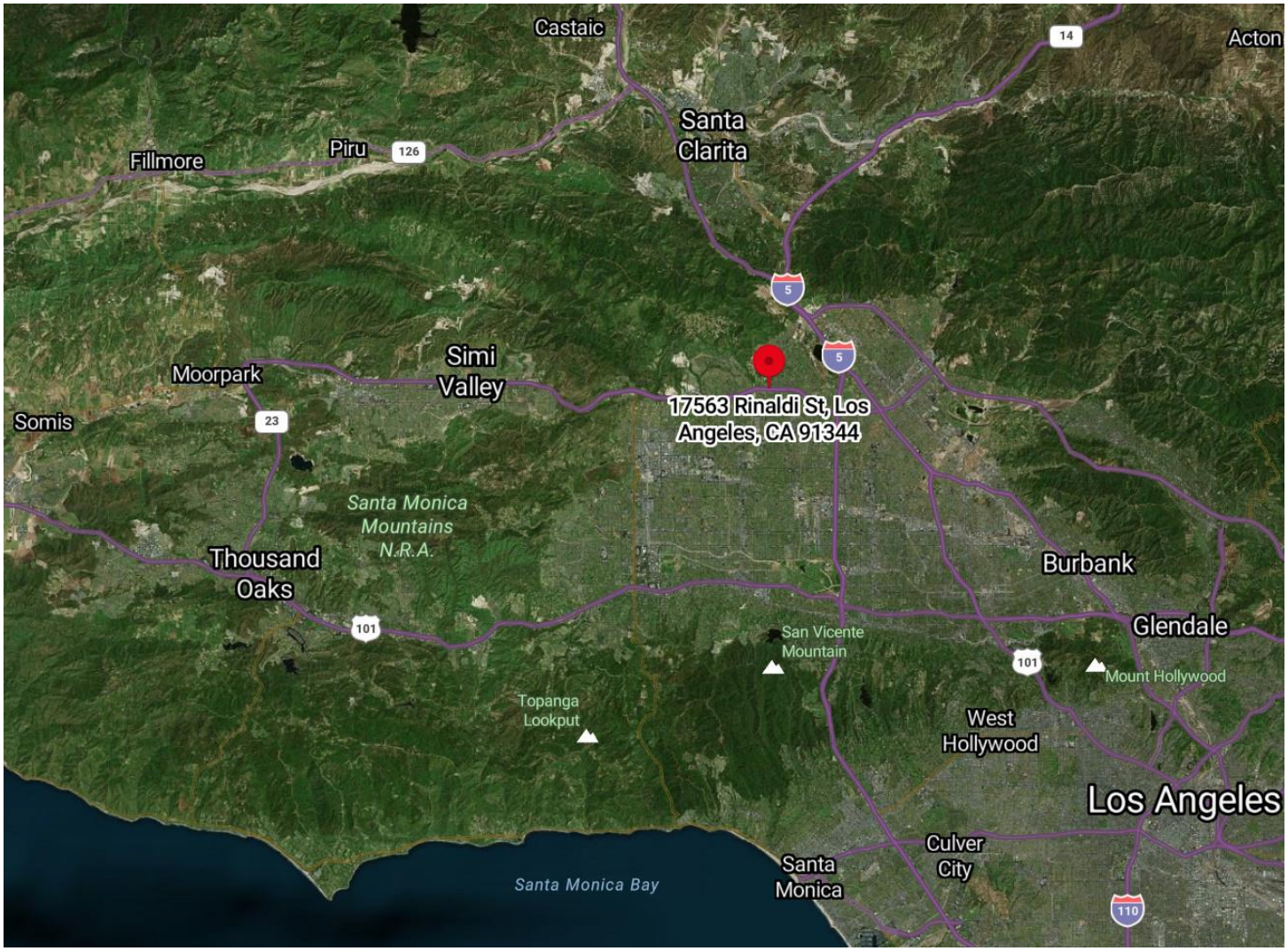
Table 1 includes basic project information for the MorningStar Senior Living Project.

TABLE 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	MorningStar Senior Living Project
Project Address	17551 and 17563 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344
Project APN	2601-040-049, 2601-040-090
Project Site Area	5.09 acres (222,147 sq. ft.)
Entitlement Case No.	TBD
Environmental Case No.	TBD
Owner / Applicant	Confluent Development
Owner Representative	Kerrie Nicholson, Principal CAJA Environmental Services 9410 Topanga Canyon Boulevard, Suite 100 Chatsworth, CA 91311

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

17563 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344

N

EXHIBIT B – AERIAL IMAGE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Source – Bing Maps
No Scale

17563 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344

Project Description

CD-MS (Granada Hills) LLC proposes redevelopment of the existing property to include a 98-unit eldercare facility and other infrastructure improvements. The Project includes demolition of two existing garages and ancillary buildings, preservation of three existing single-family residential structures, and construction of a 103,873 sq ft building in the central portion of the site. The 5.09-acre (222,147 sq ft) site is located at 17601 W. Rinaldi Street and 11515-11525 N. Shoshone Avenue in the City of Los Angeles, California (APNs 2601-040-049 and -090, 17551, and 17563). The Site is bounded by Ridgeway Road and a single-family residential development to the north, Shoshone Avenue to the east, Rinaldi Street to the south, Ridgeway Road to the west.

If the project proceeds as proposed, 110 (including 7 palms) private property, non-protected trees will be removed, 19 private property *protected* trees will be removed, and six City of Los Angeles street trees removed. 84 private property, non-protected trees will be preserved, five private property *protected* trees will be preserved, and seven (including 2 palms) offsite trees whose canopies overhang the project site preserved.

TREE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA PRESENTATION

Project Trees

Carlberg arborists and field technicians conducted the tree inventory on June 19 and 26, 2023. Weather conditions were mostly sunny 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 zones[2] extended into the project site.

The trees were identified, their health and structural condition evaluated[3], 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**
- **Presence of infectious tree diseases and / or pests**

[2] 'Protected zone' equals the distance from tree trunk that equates to 12 times the Diameter at Standard Height.
[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.

- **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, 24" x 36" topographic sheet map, and photographs were recorded 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 231 (including 9 palms) trees of 31 species on and immediately adjacent to the 5.09-acre property: seven of the inventoried trees are off-site with canopies overhanging the subject property.

Of the 231 trees, six are street trees and 24 are Ordinance-Protected trees. **Table 2** summarizes the 31 types of trees found, their onsite, offsite, or street tree status, and how many of each type are included in the inventory.

TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF INVENTORIED PROJECT SITE, IMMEDIATE OFFSITE 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*	6			6
arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	8			8
Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	2			2
Australia brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	5			5
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	3			3
bunya-bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	2			2
California pepper	*Schinus molle*	32	1		33
Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*	3			3
Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	1			1
chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	3	2	3	8
citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	8			8
coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	29			29
crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*			3	3

TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF INVENTORIED PROJECT SITE, IMMEDIATE OFFSITE AND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT STREET TREES

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	TOTAL NO. ONSITE	TOTAL NO. OFFSITE	TOTAL NO. STREET TREES	TOTAL NO. TREE SPECIES
deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	2			2
fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	5			5
horsetail tree	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	63			63
incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	1			1
Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	1			1
jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	1			1
kurrajong bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	1			1
lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	2			2
Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	1			1
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	4			4
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	2			2
Moreton Bay fig	*Ficus macrophylla*	1			1
olive	*Olea europaea*	11			11
pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	17			17
queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		2		2
unknown tropical fruit	*UNK*	2			2
silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*		2		2
Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	2			2
		218	**7**	**6**	**231**

Exhibit C – **Reduced Copy of the Tree Location Exhibit** on page 25 provides an illustrative presentation of the existing trees.

Exhibits on the following pages include the **Tree Inventory Field Data, Tree Photograph Exhibit**, and **Tree Leaf Photographs.** The following **Tables 3-6** are summaries of protected trees, street trees, offsite trees, and private property trees.

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF PROTECTED TREES

STREET TREE (ST)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	DSH < 4" OR SAPLING	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
	3	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.3		22	25	10	24	21	B	B-

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF PROTECTED TREES

STREET TREE (ST)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	DSH < 4" OR SAPLING	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
	8	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.4, 6.8		14	11	10	11	13	B	C
	9	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.9, 6.4, 2.7, 5.9		16	12	15	15	16	B-	C
	11	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3		14	10	17	6	7	B+	C
	30	Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	10.9, 8.9		16	6	3	13	10	B-	C
	99	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.2		28	15	20	7	7	B+	B+
	106	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.5, 6.3, 1.9		22	16	13	9	8	A	B+
	109	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.6, 4.6, 4.7		16	6	7	12	15	A	A-
	115	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	24.6		40	18	23	28	15	B-	B-
	116	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.7		20	22	12	25	25	B	B
	117	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.3		18	14	6	10	15	B	C-
	118	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.5		20	10	12	18	12	B	B
	121	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.9		22	6	6	24	8	B	B
	122	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.6		25	0	0	30	25	B	B
	139	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.7		20	13	10	15	16	A	A-
	140	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2, 4.6		16	6	10	13	13	A-	B
	141	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.8, 4.8		18	13	10	0	5	A-	A-
	142	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 3.3, 1.7, 1, 5.8, 1		18	14	14	12	6	A-	A-

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF PROTECTED TREES

STREET TREE (ST)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	DSH < 4" OR SAPLING	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
	143	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.1, 2.5, 1.5, 3.2, 4.8, 1.7, 1.7		18	14	11	12	4	A	A
	144	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.6		20	8	13	11	5	A-	A
	145	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3, 5.6		18	16	7	7	10	A	A
	146	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	4.4, 22.4, 14, 19.9, 8.8		40	24	24	26	32	A	B
	147	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 6.5, 9.1		18	10	13	15	4	B	B
	156	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.8, 7.8, 9.5, 4.4		25	15	13	21	18	B	B

TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF STREET TREES

STREET TREE (ST)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	DSH < 4" OR SAPLING	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
ST	ST 160	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	2.3, 1.1		5	3	4	4	4	A	B
ST	ST 161	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia Indica*	6.3		15	6	6	6	10	B	B-
ST	ST 162	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	5		14	6	5	6	7	B	B
ST	ST 163	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	3, 3.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 1.7, 2.6, 3.8, 3.1		15	12	12	13	8	A	B
ST	ST 164	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	6, 3.4, 5.5, 5, 3.3, 7.4, 4.1, 6		17	15	16	15	18	A	B+
ST	ST 165	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	8.3, 7.1, 5.1, 2.8		16	10	5	14	24	B	C

TABLE 5 – SUMMARY OF OFFSITE TREES

OFF SITE (OS)	TREE ID NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DSH /DBH (IN.)	DSH < 4" OR SAPLING	HEIGHT (FT.)	CANOPY N (FT.)	CANOPY E (FT.)	CANOPY S (FT.)	CANOPY W (FT.)	HEALTH GRADE	STRUCTURE GRADE
OS	OS 28	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.3, 3.2, 5, 5, 5		15					B+	B+
OS	OS 29	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	5.7, 6.5, 13		16	8	12	16	20	C-	C-
OS	OS 86	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’	18					A	A
OS	OS 87	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’	18					A	A
OS	OS 157	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1 x 16		10	6	8	6	6	B	B
OS	OS 158	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.5 x 7, 1 x 3		8	5	6	5	6	B	B
OS	OS 159	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	30.4 at 3.5 ft		40	24	31	21	28	C	C

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30’	35					A	A
	2	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4, 5.6, 3.7, 2.8		12	6	6	9	11	B	B
	3	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.3		22	25	10	24	21	B	B-
	4	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	5.7, 5.7, 4.7, 3.7, 4.4, 5.2, 3.1		14	21	23	12	10	B	C+
	5	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.7, 7.8, 7.8		13	12	15	21	13	B	B
	6	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12, 10.4		16	15	17	23	17	B+	B
	7	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.3, 16.3		20	17	16	24	18	B	B-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	8	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.4, 6.8		14	11	10	11	13	B	C
	9	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.9, 6.4, 2.7, 5.9		16	12	15	15	16	B-	C
	10	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.3, 8.1, 7.8		24	10	18	26	13	B	B
	11	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3		14	10	17	6	7	B+	C
	12	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	16.4, 25.5		32	22	28	31	30	B	C
	13	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	19.6		30	15	18	33	24	B	B
	14	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.6, 4.8, 3.7, 3.9		17	10	13	15	13	B+	B
	15	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	6.8, 6.7		16	12	12	14	15	B	B
	16	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	14.4		16	7	8	17	22	B	B-
	17	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	18.8		20	14	10	10	14	B-	C-
	18	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3		20	5	27	21	7	C+	C+
	19	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3		18	5	25	23	8	B-	B-
	20	kurrajong bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	16.3		28	16	16	24	23	A	B
	21	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.2		18	0	22	0	0	C	C
	22	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.8, 12.6, 12.3		16	28	20	8	0	C+	C+
	23	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.5, 12.2		19	8	16	30	18	B	C+
	24	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.6, 20.6		25	28	10	16	23	C	C-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	25	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	17		20	14	24	18	22	C	C
	26	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.1		20	12	24	25	0	C	C
	27	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	30		26	15	20	34	22	B-	B-
	30	Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	10.9, 8.9		16	6	3	13	10	B-	C
	31	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	8.4, 16.3, 14.9		24	15	23	25	18	B-	B-
	32	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10, 2.7, 9.5, 28.1, 3.5		26	13	13	23	20	B-	B-
	33	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	19.2, 11.7		22	15	8	28	17	B-	B-
	34	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 8.8		18	5	7	30	0	B-	C
	35	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.7, 17, 3.8		18	15	7	15	12	C	C
	36	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12		16	0	0	15	0	C-	C-
	37	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 21, 19.6		17	0	5	40	7	C-	C-
	38	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.9, 26.9		25	15	15	28	12	B-	B-
	39	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.2		14	0	20	0	0	C	C
	40	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.7, 8.7		15	0	0	33	0	C+	C
	41	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.5, 24.6, 11.3		25	17	12	22	16	C	C-
	42	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.2, 2.5, 2.4		12	0	22	25	0	C-	C-
	43	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	22.2, 17.8		20	14	21	8	10	C-	C-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	44	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.5, 22.3		18	0	0	35	0	C	C-
	45	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.6		18	0	0	35	0	C	C-
	46	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	2.8, 6.4, 4.3, 3.3, 5.8		16	0	18	18	16	C	C-
	47	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.1, 11.6		17	0	0	33	7	C	C
	48	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.5, 25.1		22	0	20	28	15	C	C
	49	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.5		20	0	0	0	13	C	C
	50	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.4, 17.5		15	0	0	27	10	C-	C-
	51	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.3, 12.2, 7.9, 27		21	10	17	24	25	C	C-
	52	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.2, 8,3		13	0	0	18	0	C-	C-
	53	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.4, 4.2, 4.1		12	0	0	26	4	C	C-
	54	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.3		17	0	4	25	0	C	C-
	55	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.9, 26.6		25	15	16	15	26	C	C-
	56	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 19.7, 8.5		25	28	28	17	5	C	C
	57	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.1, 11.1		16	0	0	32	6	C	C
	58	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.1		12	0	26	0	0	C	C
	59	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6, 3.6		17	0	15	25	0	C	C
	60	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.5		20	0	8	18	13	C-	C-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	61	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.1, 8.7, 2, 13.3, 7.2, 12.7		22	22	21	13	13	C+	C
	62	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14.2, 12.1, 8, 10.9		24	8	26	13	10	C	C
	63	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.2, 6.4		18	0	16	21	0	C-	C-
	64	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	9.3, 22.4, 15.5		28	0	32	18	0	C	C
	65	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14, 20, 1.8		18	0	35	4	5	C	C
	66	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3		16	0	28	0	0	C	C
	67	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.5, 13.5		14	0	0	35	0	C	C
	68	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.2, 12.3		10	0	24	13	0	C+	C-
	69	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.9		14	0	32	0	0	C	C-
	70	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.1, 11.9, 4, 2.1		25	0	0	16	13	C	C
	71	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.3		20	0	31	0	0	C	C
	72	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 10		15	0	26	0	0	C	C
	73	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	21.6		24	0	34	37	0	C	C
	74	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	29		21	5	10	35	8	C	C
	75	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.1, 16.5		22	0	32	0	0	C	C
	76	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4, 5.2		14	13	0	3	9	C-	C-
	77	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	23.3		24	0	0	6	33	C	C

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	78	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10		21	0	0	30	30	C	C-
	79	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.4, 8.3, 10.6, 4.4		25	0	0	22	37	C	C
	80	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.3, 15.8		19	0	0	29	36	C	C
	81	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 5.1, 7.8		17	8	14	27	5	B-	B+
	82	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	14.8, 4.4, 6.7, 3.2, 9.3, 6.2		25	15	12	30	19	B-	C
	83	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 6.6, 8.4, 2.1, 8.6, 4.8, 9, 2.2, 10.1, 1.5, 1.6, 7.4, 2.3, 8, 4, 6.5, 20, 8.2, 5, 1.6, 9.8, 18.8		25	27	32	35	25	B	C
	84	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3, 10, 6.5, 3.5		15	4	6	36	7	B-	C
	85	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.9, 11.3		18	3	0	30	37	B-	C
	88	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.5, 13, 14.3		15	13	27	0	0	C	C-
	89	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	11.8, 23.9, 14.4		20	6	10	17	25	C	D
	90	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	27.1		24	10	17	24	18	D	D
	91	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.8, 12.3		17	8	8	17	15	C	D
	92	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	26.3		25	3	3	32	28	C	C
	93	incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	29.9, 8.4, 12.8		35	10	15	18	15	C-	D
	94	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	21.9		25	10	31	18	23	C-	C-
	95	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	24.3, 18.7		26	17	15	27	43	C+	C-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	96	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12		18	17	15	10	21	B-	C+
	97	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	36.7		80	12	15	18	18	B-	B-
	98	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17, 13.2		26	8	18	27	18	B-	C+
	99	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.2		28	15	20	7	7	B+	B+
	100	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.9, 13.6		17	3	0	30	8	B	B-
	101	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.6, 13.4		20					B	B
	102	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	7.6, 11		14	12	15	14	7	C-	C-
	103	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	13.1, 9.4, 6.1, 6.4, 7.5		16	23	18	24	7	A-	B-
	104	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	27.9		60	8	12	15	10	B	B
	105	deodar cedar	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.6		35	12	12	15	15	A-	B
	106	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.5, 6.3, 1.9		22	16	13	9	8	A	B+
	107	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	23.2		55	15	33	23	24	B	C
	108	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	26.8		55	25	30	20	33	B-	C
	109	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.6, 4.6, 4.7		16	6	7	12	15	A	A-
	110	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		40’	50					A	B
	111	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.2		18	8	0	18	20	B	B-
	112	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.5, 14.1		18	12	18	18	28	B	C+

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	113	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		15', 25', 40'	50					A	A-
	114	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	4, 4, 5.1		12					F	F
	115	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	24.6		40	18	23	28	15	B-	B-
	116	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.7		20	22	12	25	25	B	B
	117	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.3		18	14	6	10	15	B	C-
	118	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.5		20	10	12	18	12	B	B
	119	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		60'	65					B	B
	120	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	3.8, 4, 3.5, 3, 16.8		24	7	15	18	8	C	C
	121	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.9		22	6	6	24	8	B	B
	122	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.6		25	0	0	30	25	B	B
	123	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	7.4, 7.2		17	10	10	10	10	B	B
	124	olive	*Olea europaea*	14.2, 7.1, 7		22	10	8	12	18	B	B-
	125	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	8.2, 4.8		14	6	10	25	4	A	B
	126	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	5.2, 3.2, 3.7		14	0	0	18	0	A	B
	127	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	10		20	8	12	10	6	B	B
	128	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	15.1		24	8	11	12	13	C-	C+
	129	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	9, 2, 3.5, 2.3		20	8	5	12	14	B+	B

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	130	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	6, 5.7		14	6	3	8	10	D	D
	131	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	3.8, 5.1, 3.1, 4.4		15	5	5	11	7	B	C
	132	Moreton bay fig	*Ficus macrophylla*	10.7		22	17	15	8	12	A	A
	133	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	11.1		30	8	7	6	7	B+	B+
	134	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	14.1		35	7	3	13	15	B+	B+
	135	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	9.2		18	0	0	12	15	B+	B+
	136	Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	27.4		55	21	18	21	20	C-	C
	137	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	5.3, 4, 5.2		18	6	3	10	7	A	A-
	138	deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	31.3		50	25	27	28	25	B	B-
	139	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.7		20	13	10	15	16	A	A-
	140	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2, 4.6		16	6	10	13	13	A-	B
	141	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.8, 4.8		18	13	10	0	5	A-	A-
	142	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 3.3, 1.7, 1, 5.8, 1		18	14	14	12	6	A-	A-
	143	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.1, 2.5, 1.5, 3.2, 4.8, 1.7, 1.7		18	14	11	12	4	A	A
	144	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.6		20	8	13	11	5	A-	A
	145	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3, 5.6		18	16	7	7	10	A	A
	146	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	4.4, 22.4, 14, 19.9, 8.8		40	24	24	26	32	A	B

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OFFSITE (OS)	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
	147	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 6.5, 9.1		18	10	13	15	4	B	B
	148	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		45’	55					A	A
	149	olive	*Olea europaea*	13.7, 10.1, 8.8		22	13	22	10	25	A-	B+
	151	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	10.7, 8, 8.8, 11.4		24	5	13	13	16	B	B
	152	jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	14.1, 18.1		28	22	23	24	23	B	B
	153	Aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	35		40	16	13	15	35	A-	B
	154	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	11.6, 11.4, 21.4		30	25	24	41	10	C	C
	155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		12’	24					A	A-
	156	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.8, 7.8, 9.5, 4.4		25	15	13	21	18	B	B
	166	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.3, 3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.4, 2.5, 1.7, 1.5, 1.4, 2, 1.4, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 2.3		13	5	7	7	7	A	B
	167	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.8, 1.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.4, 1.8, 1.4, 1, 1.3, 1.4		13	8	8	6	4	A	B
	168	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.8, 1.8, 1.4, 1.3		13	6	5	7	7	A	B
	169	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.3		14	8	3	8	8	A	B-
	170	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.4, 1, 1.2, 1, 2, 1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.4, 1.5, 1, 1		13	3	5	10	10	A	B
	171	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2		12	8	8	8	8	B+	B
	172	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1, 1, 1		10	6	2	0	5	B	C
	173	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2, 1.5 x 11, 1 x 15		12	12	8	12	10	A	B

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OFFSITE (OS)	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
	174	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2		12	3	3	0	0	D	D
	175	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.3, 1.3, 1.5		12	8	5	5	5	A-	B
	176	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.9, 3.5		14	7	12	10	13	B	B
	177	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	3.7, 3.8		12	2	15	15	8	B-	C
	178	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.3, 3.8		16	7	6	8	8	A	A-
	179	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.6, 3.2, 2.3, 4.1, 2, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.2, 2.2, 2.2, 1.7, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.2, 2, 1.8, 1.7		18	7	10	10	13	A	B
	180	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	1.6, 2.3, 4.6, 3.9, 3.4		14	8	11	6	6	C	C-
	181	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.5		12	2	4	6	3	B-	B-
	182	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.8, 2.4, 4.1		15	5	10	12	6	B	B
	183	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.6, 2, 3.3, 3.2		10	6	6	7	0	C	C
	184	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.2, 4.1, 2.9		12	3	7	7	6	B	C
	185	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.7, 4.4		14	8	6	5	2	B-	B-
	186	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	7.5		16	0	0	30	0	B	C-
	187	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.2, 4.2, 2.8, 2, 2.5		15	7	6	8	6	C	C
	188	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4		12	0	0	15	0	C	C
	189	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.3		14	0	0	0	8	B-	C

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OFFSITE (OS)	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
	190	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.4, 2.7		14	3	8	16	3	B	C
	191	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.1		12	28	0	0	4	B-	B-
	192	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.8, 7.4		12	20	0	0	20	B-	B-
	193	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.7		22	0	0	0	16	B-	B-
	194	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.4		18	0	7	10	6	C	C
	195	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.2		15	0	6	12	0	D	D
	196	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.7, 1.4, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, 1.6, 1.3, 1,1, 1.2, 1.2, 3, 1, 1.2, 1		12	10	8	8	10	A	B
	197	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.1, 2.3		14	4	5	10	10	A-	B
	198	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.6, 1.1, .25, .5		12	6	6	6	6	A-	B
	199	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.6		16	8	5	3	5	B+	B-
	200	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3		10	5	6	5	6	B	B
	201	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3, 1.2, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.3		14	8	8	8	13	A	B
	202	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.2		10	5	5	5	5	A	A-
	203	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, 1.5		14	5	5	6	6	A	A-
	204	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.5, 2.3		11	7	8	6	8	A	A-
	205	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2, 1, 1.1, 2, 1.2, 2		14	8	6	9	9	A	B+
	206	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4		15	7	0	2	12	B+	B

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	207	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1 x 8		6	3	3	3	3		
	208	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.4, 2.5, 3, 1, 2.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.4, 1.3		16	6	8	8	8	A	B+
	209	olive	*Olea europaea*	2.1, 2.7, 1.5, 2.1, 1.3, 1.3		12	10	7	8	7	A-	B
	210	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.5, 3		16	3	0	5	6	A	A-
	211	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	4.4, 3.5, 2.2, 3, 1.3, 2.2		16	7	8	9	2	A	A-
	212	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.8, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2		14	6	6	8	0	A	A-
	213	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.8		7	3	3	3	2	A	A-
	214	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.3		7	2	2	2	2	A	A-
	215	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.1		7	3	3	2	2	A	A-
	216	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.2		7	3	2	2	2	A	A-
	217	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	1.5, 2.5		10	6	8	7	3	B	B-
	218	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.3		6	3	3	0	1	B	C
	219	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	2.2, 2.4, 1.1, 1.5, 4.8, 2, 2.1		15	8	8	7	7	A	A-
	220	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.8		15	0	7	0	0	A	A-
	221	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.9, 2.7, 2.7, 2.1, 2.5		15	0	8	9	0	A	A-
	222	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.6		12	3	3	5	5	B	B
	223	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.5, 1.5, 4.1, 1.6, 1.6		16	5	5	10	10	A-	A-
	224	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.1, 1.3, 1.8, 1.5		12	5	5	8	6	A-	A-
	225	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	1.3		12	3	5	5	3	B	B
	226	Unknown tropical fruit tree	*UNK*	1.3, 2.3, 3.2		12	5	6	7	6	A-	A-

TABLE 6 – SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES

OFFSITE (OS)	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
	227	unknown tropical fruit tree	*UNK*	2.3, 2.4, 3.2		14	4	8	10	3	A-	A-
	228	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1 x 5		12	7	7	7	4	A	B+
	229	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.4, 1.6, 2.6		12	6	6	10	4	A-	B
	230	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.7		10	2	10	2	0	C	C
	231	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		6’	12	6	6	6	6	A	A
	232	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	3.7, 3.3		16	3	7	12	5	B	B
	233	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, .5		8	5	5	5	3	A	B

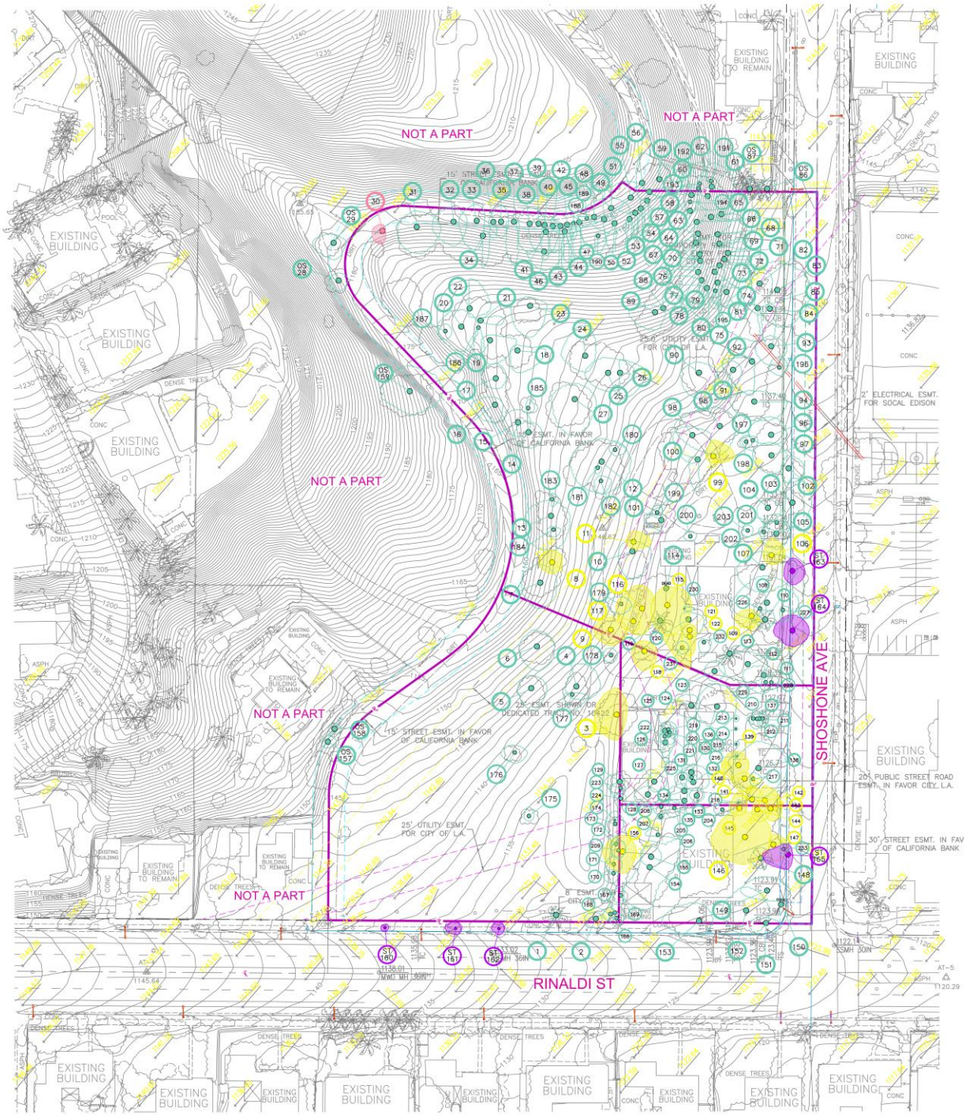
In our opinion, the private property and street trees associated with this project have been planted into the landscape.

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 Shoulder 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)

Note: Full-sized exhibits are included with submittal



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- CENTER LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT
- LOT LINE
- FENCE
- RETAINING WALL
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- EXISTING ELEVATION
- TOP OF CURB
- CATCH BASIN
- EASEMENT
- STREET LIGHT
- METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
- MANHOLE
- SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING MANHOLE
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING POWER POLE
- EXISTING STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING TRAFFIC LIGHT
- EXISTING TREES

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

- INVENTORIED TREE
- INVENTORIED TREE CANOPY
- CITY OF LOS ANGELES RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE CANOPY
- CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" COAST LIVE OAK
- COAST LIVE OAK CANOPY
- CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" MEXICAN ELDERBERRY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY CANOPY

Date prepared: 08/02/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

Carlberg ASSOCIATES Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT
MORNINGSTAR SENIOR LIVING
17563 RINALDI STREET, GRANADA HILLS, CA 91322

PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
15350 SHERMAN WAY, SUITE 315, VAN NUYS, CA 91406

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 08.02.23 By: S. McAllaster

50 0 50 100
scale 1" = 50' feet

Topographic Survey • C01

CONFCDMS0003 • 10.03.2022

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.
25152 Springfield Ct. Ste. 350
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Phone: 661.284.7400

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]

[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.

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 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 7-12 on the following pages provide details of the trees proposed for preservation and removal. As summarized in the tables:

- **6 street trees will be removed**
- **0 street trees will be preserved**
- **19 protected trees will be removed**
- **5 protected trees will be preserved**
- **110 non-protected trees will be removed (including 7 palms)**
- **84 non-protected trees will be preserved**
- **0 offsite tree will be removed**
- **7 offsite trees will be preserved (including 2 palms)**

TABLE 7 – PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	30	Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	10.9, 8.9		16	6	3	13	10	B-	C	N		19.8
	140	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2, 4.6		16	6	10	13	13	A-	B	N		6.6
	141	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.8, 4.8		18	13	10	0	5	A-	A-	N		6.6
	144	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.6		20	8	13	11	5	A-	A	N		6.6
	146	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	4.4, 22.4, 14, 19.9, 8.8		40	24	24	26	32	A	B	N		69.5

TABLE 8 – PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	3	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.3		22	25	10	24	21	B	B-	N	within development envelope	4:1
	8	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.4, 6.8		14	11	10	11	13	B	C	N	within development envelope	4:1
	9	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.9, 6.4, 2.7, 5.9		16	12	15	15	16	B-	C	N	within development envelope	4:1
	11	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3		14	10	17	6	7	B+	C	N	within development envelope	4:1
	99	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.2		28	15	20	7	7	B+	B+	N	within development envelope	4:1
	106	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.5, 6.3, 1.9		22	16	13	9	8	A	B+	N	within development envelope	4:1
	109	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.6, 4.6, 4.7		16	6	7	12	15	A	A-	N	within development envelope	4:1
	115	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	24.6		40	18	23	28	15	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	4:1
	116	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.7		20	22	12	25	25	B	B	N	within development envelope	4:1
	117	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.3		18	14	6	10	15	B	C-	N	within development envelope	4:1

TABLE 8 – PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	118	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.5		20	10	12	18	12	B	B	N	within development envelope	4:1
	121	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.9		22	6	6	24	8	B	B	N	within development envelope, possibly same tree as 122	4:1
	122	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.6		25	0	0	30	25	B	B	N	within development envelope	4:1
	139	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.7		20	13	10	15	16	A	A-	N	within development envelope	4:1
	142	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 3.3, 1.7, 1, 5.8, 1		18	14	14	12	6	A-	A-	N	new ROW	4:1
	143	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.1, 2.5, 1.5, 3.2, 4.8, 1.7, 1.7		18	14	11	12	4	A	A	N	new ROW	4:1
	145	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3, 5.6		18	16	7	7	10	A	A	N	power line	4:1
	147	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 6.5, 9.1		18	10	13	15	4	B	B	N	new ROW	4:1

TABLE 8 – PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	156	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.8, 7.8, 9.5, 4.4		25	15	13	21	18	B	B	N	within development envelope	4:1

TABLE 9 – STREET TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
ST	ST 160	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	2.3, 1.1		5	3	4	4	4	A	B	P	grading at PL	2:1
ST	ST 161	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	6.3		15	6	6	6	10	B	B-	P	new driveway entrance	2:1
ST	ST 162	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	5		14	6	5	6	7	B	B	P	grading at PL	2:1
ST	ST 163	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	3, 3.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 1.7, 2.6, 3.8, 3.1		15	12	12	13	8	A	B	P	New ROW	2:1

TABLE 9 – STREET TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
ST	ST 164	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	6, 3.4, 5.5, 5, 3.3, 7.4, 4.1, 6		17	15	16	15	18	A	B+	P	New ROW	2:1
ST	ST 165	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	8.3, 7.1, 5.1, 2.8		16	10	5	14	24	B	C	P	new ROW	2:1

TABLE 10 – OFF-SITE TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
OS	OS 28	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.3, 3.2, 5, 5, 5		15	7	9	10	9	B+	B+	N		23.5
OS	OS 29	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	5.7, 6.5, 13		16	8	12	16	20	C-	C-	N		25.2
OS	OS 86	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’	18	8	8	8	8	A	A	P		10
OS	OS 87	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’	18	8	8	8	8	A	A	P		10
OS	OS 157	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1 x 16		10	6	8	6	6	B	B	N		16

OS	OS 158	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.5 x 7, 1 x 3		8	5	6	5	6	B	B	N	13.5
OS	OS 159	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	30.4 at 3.5 ft		40	24	31	21	28	C	C	N	23.5

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	20	kurrajong bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	16.3		28	16	16	24	23	A	B	N		16.3
	21	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.2		18	0	22	0	0	C	C	N		10.2
	22	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.8, 12.6, 12.3		16	28	20	8	0	C+	C+	N		28.7
	31	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	8.4, 16.3, 14.9		24	15	23	25	18	B-	B-	N		39.6
	32	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10, 2.7, 9.5, 28.1, 3.5		26	13	13	23	20	B-	B-	N		53.8
	33	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	19.2, 11.7		22	15	8	28	17	B-	B-	N		30.9
	34	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 8.8		18	5	7	30	0	B-	C	N		14
	35	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.7, 17, 3.8		18	15	7	15	12	C	C	N		27.5

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	36	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12		16	0	0	15	0	C-	C-	N		12
	37	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 21, 19.6		17	0	5	40	7	C-	C-	N		48.1
	38	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.9, 26.9		25	15	15	28	12	B-	B-	N		53.8
	39	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.2		14	0	20	0	0	C	C	N		10.2
	40	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.7, 8.7		15	0	0	33	0	C+	C	N		22.4
	41	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.5, 24.6, 11.3		25	17	12	22	16	C	C-	N		51.4
	42	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.2, 2.5, 2.4		12	0	22	25	0	C-	C-	N		22.1
	43	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	22.2, 17.8		20	14	21	8	10	C-	C-	N		40
	44	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.5, 22.3		18	0	0	35	0	C	C-	N		32.8
	45	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.6		18	0	0	35	0	C	C-	N		20.6
	46	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	2.8, 6.4, 4.3, 3.3, 5.8		16	0	18	18	16	C	C-	N		22.6

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	47	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.1, 11.6		17	0	0	33	7	C	C	N		27.7
	48	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.5, 25.1		22	0	20	28	15	C	C	N		37.6
	49	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.5		20	0	0	0	13	C	C	N		16.5
	50	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.4, 17.5		15	0	0	27	10	C-	C-	N		29.9
	51	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.3, 12.2, 7.9, 27		21	10	17	24	25	C	C-	N		57.4
	52	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.2, 8,3		13	0	0	18	0	C-	C-	N		14.2
	53	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.4, 4.2, 4.1		12	0	0	26	4	C	C-	N		11.7
	54	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.3		17	0	4	25	0	C	C-	N		17.3
	55	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.9, 26.6		25	15	16	15	26	C	C-	N		47.5
	56	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 19.7, 8.5		25	28	28	17	5	C	C	N		35.7
	57	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.1, 11.1		16	0	0	32	6	C	C	N		14.2
	58	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.1		12	0	26	0	0	C	C	N		11.1

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	59	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6, 3.6		17	0	15	25	0	C	C	N		9.6
	60	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.5		20	0	8	18	13	C-	C-	N		18.5
	61	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.1, 8.7, 2, 13.3, 7.2, 12.7		22	22	21	13	13	C+	C	N		52
	62	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14.2, 12.1, 8, 10.9		24	8	26	13	10	C	C	N		51.7
	63	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.2, 6.4		18	0	16	21	0	C-	C-	N		12.6
	64	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	9.3, 22.4, 15.5		28	0	32	18	0	C	C	N		47.2
	65	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14, 20, 1.8		18	0	35	4	5	C	C	N		42.3
	66	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3		16	0	28	0	0	C	C	N		8.3
	67	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.5, 13.5		14	0	0	35	0	C	C	N		40
	68	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.2, 12.3		10	0	24	13	0	C+	C-	N		19.5

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	69	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.9		14	0	32	0	0	C	C-	N		13.9
	70	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.1, 11.9, 4, 2.1		25	0	0	16	13	C	C	N		30.1
	71	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.3		20	0	31	0	0	C	C	N		15.3
	72	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 10		15	0	26	0	0	C	C	N		13.5
	73	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	21.6		24	0	34	37	0	C	C	N		21.6
	74	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	29		21	5	10	35	8	C	C	N		29
	75	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.1, 16.5		22	0	32	0	0	C	C	N		23.6
	76	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4, 5.2		14	13	0	3	9	C-	C-	N		9.2
	77	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	23.3		24	0	0	6	33	C	C	N		23.3
	78	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10		21	0	0	30	30	C	C-	N		10
	79	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.4, 8.3, 10.6, 4.4		25	0	0	22	37	C	C	N		28.7

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	80	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.3, 15.8		19	0	0	29	36	C	C	N		34.1
	81	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 5.1, 7.8		17	8	14	27	5	B-	B+	N		16.4
	82	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	14.8, 4.4, 6.7, 3.2, 9.3, 6.2		25	15	12	30	19	B-	C	N		44.6
	83	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 6.6, 8.4, 2.1, 8.6, 4.8, 9, 2.2, 10.1, 1.5, 1.6, 7.4, 2.3, 8, 4, 6.5, 20, 8.2, 5, 1.6, 9.8, 18.8		25	27	32	35	25	B	C	N		151.7
	84	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3, 10, 6.5, 3.5		15	4	6	36	7	B-	C	N		28.3

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	85	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.9, 11.3		18	3	0	30	37	B-	C	N		23.2
	88	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.5, 13, 14.3		15	13	27	0	0	C	C-	N		36.8
	130	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	6, 5.7		14	6	3	8	10	D	D	N		11.7
	132	Moreton bay fig	*Ficus macrophylla*	10.7		22	17	15	8	12	A	A	N		10.7
	133	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	11.1		30	8	7	6	7	B+	B+	N		11.1
	134	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	14.1		35	7	3	13	15	B+	B+	N		14.1
	135	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	9.2		18	0	0	12	15	B+	B+	N		9.2
	137	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	5.3, 4, 5.2		18	6	3	10	7	A	A-	N		14.5
	138	deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	31.3		50	25	27	28	25	B	B-	N		31.3
	152	jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	14.1, 18.1		28	22	23	24	23	B	B	N		32.2
	153	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	35		40	16	13	15	35	A-	B	N		35
	186	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	7.5		16	0	0	30	0	B	C-	N		7.5

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	187	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.2, 4.2, 2.8, 2, 2.5		15	7	6	8	6	C	C	N		13.7
	188	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4		12	0	0	15	0	C	C	N		4
	189	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.3		14	0	0	0	8	B-	C	N		3.3
	190	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.4, 2.7		14	3	8	16	3	B	C	N		7.1
	191	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.1		12	28	0	0	4	B-	B-	N		6.1
	192	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.8, 7.4		12	20	0	0	20	B-	B-	N		11.2
	193	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.7		22	0	0	0	16	B-	B-	N		7.7
	194	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.4		18	0	7	10	6	C	C	N		6.4
	195	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.2		15	0	6	12	0	D	D	N		4.2
	210	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.5, 3		16	3	0	5	6	A	A-	N		4.5
	211	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	4.4, 3.5, 2.2, 3, 1.3, 2.2		16	7	8	9	2	A	A-	N		16.6

TABLE 11 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE PRESERVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Tree Protected Zone (15 x DBH)
	212	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.8, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2		14	6	6	8	0	A	A-	N		7.4
	217	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	1.5, 2.5		10	6	8	7	3	B	B-	N		4
	225	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	1.3		12	3	5	5	3	B	B	N		1.3
	226	unknown tropical fruit	*UNK*	1.3, 2.3, 3.2		12	5	6	7	6	A-	A-	N		6.8

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30’	35	5	5	5	5	A	A	N	within development envelope	
	2	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4, 5.6, 3.7, 2.8		12	6	6	9	11	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	3	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.3		22	25	10	24	21	B	B-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	4	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	5.7, 5.7, 4.7, 3.7, 4.4, 5.2, 3.1		14	21	23	12	10	B	C+	N	within development envelope	
	5	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.7, 7.8, 7.8		13	12	15	21	13	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	6	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12, 10.4		16	15	17	23	17	B+	B	N	within development envelope	
	7	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.3, 16.3		20	17	16	24	18	B	B-	N	within development envelope	
	8	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.4, 6.8		14	11	10	11	13	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	9	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.9, 6.4, 2.7, 5.9		16	12	15	15	16	B-	C	N	within development envelope	
	10	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.3, 8.1, 7.8		24	10	18	26	13	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	11	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3		14	10	17	6	7	B+	C	N	within development envelope	
	12	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	16.4, 25.5		32	22	28	31	30	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	13	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	19.6		30	15	18	33	24	B	B	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	14	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.6, 4.8, 3.7, 3.9		17	10	13	15	13	B+	B	N	within development envelope	
	15	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	6.8, 6.7		16	12	12	14	15	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	16	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	14.4		16	7	8	17	22	B	B-	N	within development envelope	
	17	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	18.8		20	14	10	10	14	B-	C-	N	within development envelope	
	18	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3		20	5	27	21	7	C+	C+	N	within development envelope	
	19	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3		18	5	25	23	8	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	23	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.5, 12.2		19	8	16	30	18	B	C+	N	within development envelope	
	24	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.6, 20.6		25	28	10	16	23	C	C-	N	within development envelope	
	25	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	17		20	14	24	18	22	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	26	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.1		20	12	24	25	0	C	C	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	27	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	30		26	15	20	34	22	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	89	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	11.8, 23.9, 14.4		20	6	10	17	25	C	D	N	within development envelope	
	90	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	27.1		24	10	17	24	18	D	D	N	within development envelope	
	91	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.8, 12.3		17	8	8	17	15	C	D	N	within development envelope	
	92	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	26.3		25	3	3	32	28	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	93	incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	29.9, 8.4, 12.8		35	10	15	18	15	C-	D	N	within development envelope	
	94	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	21.9		25	10	31	18	23	C-	C-	N	within development envelope	
	95	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	24.3, 18.7		26	17	15	27	43	C+	C-	N	within development envelope	
	96	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12		18	17	15	10	21	B-	C+	N	within development envelope	
	97	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	36.7		80	12	15	18	18	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	98	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17, 13.2		26	8	18	27	18	B-	C+	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	99	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.2		28	15	20	7	7	B+	B+	N	within development envelope	
	100	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.9, 13.6		17	3	0	30	8	B	B-	N	within development envelope	
	101	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.6, 13.4		20	12	1	10	15	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	102	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	7.6, 11		14	12	15	14	7	C-	C-	N	within development envelope	
	103	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	13.1, 9.4, 6.1, 6.4, 7.5		16	23	18	24	7	A-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	104	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	27.9		60	8	12	15	10	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	105	deodar cedar	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.6		35	12	12	15	15	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	106	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.5, 6.3, 1.9		22	16	13	9	8	A	B+	N	within development envelope	
	107	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	23.2		55	15	33	23	24	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	108	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	26.8		55	25	30	20	33	B-	C	N	within development envelope	
	109	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.6, 4.6, 4.7		16	6	7	12	15	A	A-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	110	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		40’	50	9	9	9	9	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	111	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.2		18	8	0	18	20	B	B-	N	within development envelope	
	112	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.5, 14.1		18	12	18	18	28	B	C+	N	within development envelope	
	113	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		15’, 25’, 40’	50	5	5	5	5	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	115	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	24.6		40	18	23	28	15	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	116	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.7		20	22	12	25	25	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	117	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.3		18	14	6	10	15	B	C-	N	within development envelope	
	118	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.5		20	10	12	18	12	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	119	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		60’	65	5	5	5	5	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	120	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	3.8, 4, 3.5, 3, 16.8		24	7	15	18	8	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	121	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.9		22	6	6	24	8	B	B	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	122	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.6		25	0	0	30	25	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	123	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	7.4, 7.2		17	10	10	10	10	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	124	olive	*Olea europaea*	14.2, 7.1, 7		22	10	8	12	18	B	B-	N	within development envelope	
	125	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	8.2, 4.8		14	6	10	25	4	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	126	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	5.2, 3.2, 3.7		14	0	0	18	0	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	127	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	10		20	8	12	10	6	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	128	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	15.1		24	8	11	12	13	C-	C+	N	within development envelope	
	129	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	9, 2, 3.5, 2.3		20	8	5	12	14	B+	B	N	within development envelope	
	131	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	3.8, 5.1, 3.1, 4.4		15	5	5	11	7	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	136	Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	27.4		55	21	18	21	20	C-	C	N	within development envelope	
	139	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.7		20	13	10	15	16	A	A-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	142	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 3.3, 1.7, 1, 5.8, 1		18	14	14	12	6	A-	A-	N	within development envelope	
	143	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.1, 2.5, 1.5, 3.2, 4.8, 1.7, 1.7		18	14	11	12	4	A	A	N	within development envelope	
	145	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3, 5.6		18	16	7	7	10	A	A	N	within development envelope	
	147	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 6.5, 9.1		18	10	13	15	4	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	148	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		45’	55	10	10	10	10	A	A	N	within development envelope	
	149	olive	*Olea europaea*	13.7, 10.1, 8.8		22	13	22	10	25	A-	B+	N	within development envelope	
	151	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	10.7, 8, 8.8, 11.4		24	5	13	13	16	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	154	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	11.6, 11.4, 21.4		30	25	24	41	10	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		12’	24	10	10	10	10	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	156	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.8, 7.8, 9.5, 4.4		25	15	13	21	18	B	B	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	166	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.3, 3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.4, 2.5, 1.7, 1.5, 1.4, 2, 1.4, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 2.3		13	5	7	7	7	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	167	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.8, 1.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.4, 1.8, 1.4, 1, 1.3, 1.4		13	8	8	6	4	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	168	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.8, 1.8, 1.4, 1.3		13	6	5	7	7	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	169	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.3		14	8	3	8	8	A	B-	N	within development envelope	
	170	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.4, 1, 1.2, 1, 2, 1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.4, 1.5, 1, 1		13	3	5	10	10	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	171	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2		12	8	8	8	8	B+	B	N	within development envelope	
	172	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1, 1, 1		10	6	2	0	5	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	173	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2, 1.5 x 11, 1 x 15		12	12	8	12	10	A	B	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	174	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2		12	3	3	0	0	D	D	N	within development envelope	
	175	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.3, 1.3, 1.5		12	8	5	5	5	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	176	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.9, 3.5		14	7	12	10	13	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	177	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	3.7, 3.8		12	2	15	15	8	B-	C	N	within development envelope	
	178	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.3, 3.8		16	7	6	8	8	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	179	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.6, 3.2, 2.3, 4.1, 2, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.2, 2.2, 2.2, 1.7, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.2, 2, 1.8, 1.7		18	7	10	10	13	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	180	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	1.6, 2.3, 4.6, 3.9, 3.4		14	8	11	6	6	C	C-	N	within development envelope	
	181	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.5		12	2	4	6	3	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	182	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.8, 2.4, 4.1		15	5	10	12	6	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	183	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.6, 2, 3.3, 3.2		10	6	6	7	0	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	184	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.2, 4.1, 2.9		12	3	7	7	6	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	185	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.7, 4.4		14	8	6	5	2	B-	B-	N	within development envelope	
	196	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.7, 1.4, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, 1.6, 1.3, 1,1, 1.2, 1.2, 3, 1, 1.2, 1		12	10	8	8	10	A	B	N	within development envelope	
	197	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.1, 2.3		14	4	5	10	10	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	198	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.6, 1.1, .25, .5		12	6	6	6	6	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	199	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.6		16	8	5	3	5	B+	B-	N	within development envelope	
	200	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3		10	5	6	5	6	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	201	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3, 1.2, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.3		14	8	8	8	13	A	B	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	202	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.2		10	5	5	5	5	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	203	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, 1.5		14	5	5	6	6	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	204	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.5, 2.3		11	7	8	6	8	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	205	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2, 1, 1.1, 2, 1.2, 2		14	8	6	9	9	A	B+	N	within development envelope	
	206	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4		15	7	0	2	12	B+	B	N	within development envelope	
	207	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		6	3	3	3	3	A	C	N	within development envelope	
	208	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.4, 2.5, 3, 1, 2.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.4, 1.3		16	6	8	8	8	A	B+	N	within development envelope	
	209	olive	*Olea europaea*	2.1, 2.7, 1.5, 2.1, 1.3, 1.3		12	10	7	8	7	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	213	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.8		7	3	3	3	2	A	A-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

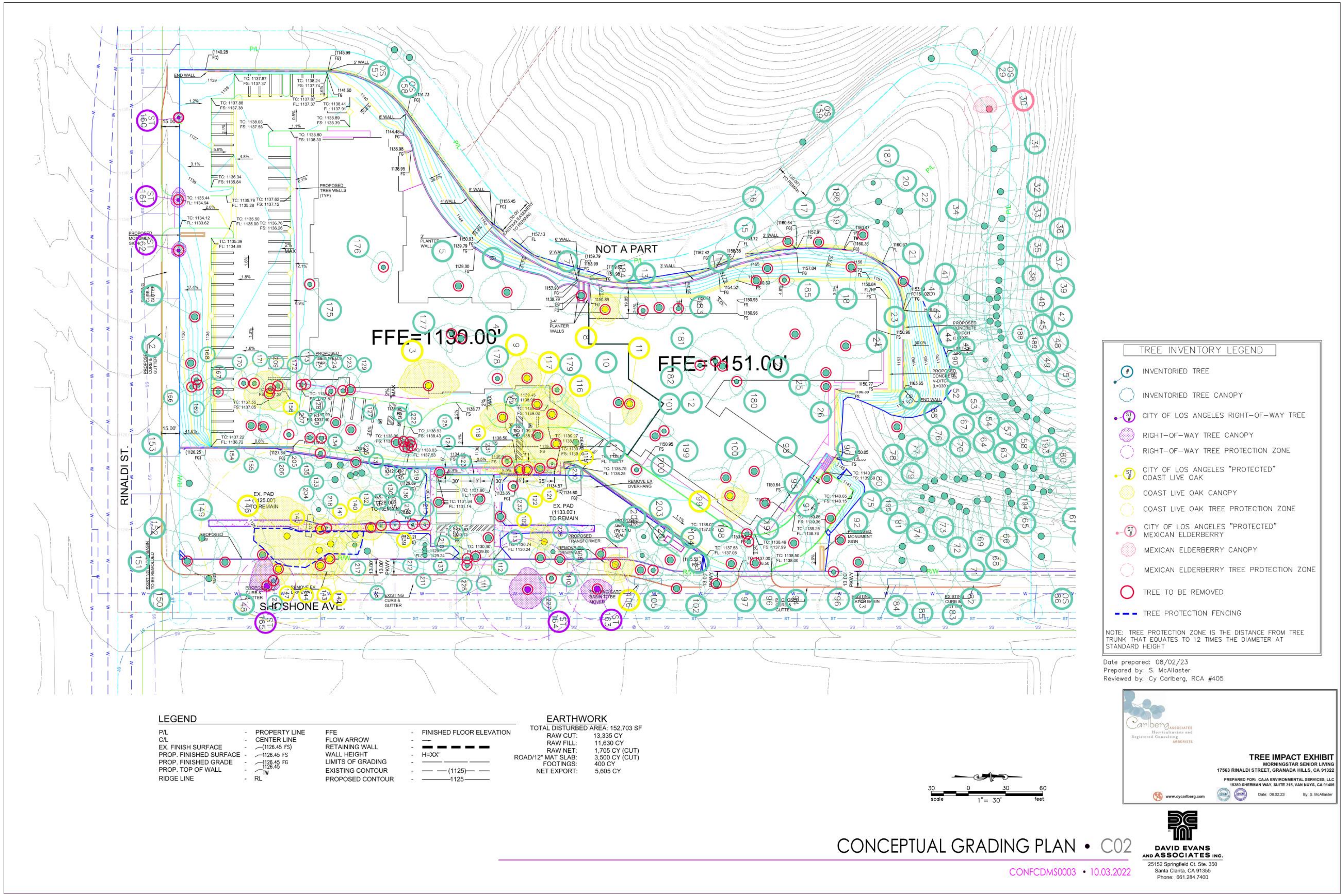
Street or Off-Site (ST, OS)	Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DSH / DBH (in.)	Brown Trunk (palms – Ft.)	Height (Ft.)	Canopy N (Ft.)	Canopy E (Ft.)	Canopy S (Ft.)	Canopy W (Ft.)	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Naturally Occurring (N) or Planted (P)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	214	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.3		7	2	2	2	2	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	215	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.1		7	3	3	2	2	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	216	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.2		7	3	2	2	2	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	218	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.3		6	3	3	0	1	B	C	N	within development envelope	
	219	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	2.2, 2.4, 1.1, 1.5, 4.8, 2, 2.1		15	8	8	7	7	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	220	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.8		15	0	7	0	0	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	221	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.9, 2.7, 2.7, 2.1, 2.5		15	0	8	9	0	A	A-	N	within development envelope	
	222	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.6		12	3	3	5	5	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	223	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.5, 1.5, 4.1, 1.6, 1.6		16	5	5	10	10	A-	A-	N	within development envelope	
	224	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.1, 1.3, 1.8, 1.5		12	5	5	8	6	A-	A-	N	within development envelope	
	227	unknown tropical fruit	*UNK*	2.3, 2.4, 3.2		14	4	8	10	3	A-	A-	N	within development envelope	

TABLE 12 – NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Street or Off-Site (ST, 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)	Reason for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	228	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1 x 5		12	7	7	7	4	A	B+	N	within development envelope	
	229	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.4, 1.6, 2.6		12	6	6	10	4	A-	B	N	within development envelope	
	230	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.7		10	2	10	2	0	C	C	N	within development envelope	
	231	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		6’	12	6	6	6	6	A	A	N	within development envelope	
	232	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	3.7, 3.3		16	3	7	12	5	B	B	N	within development envelope	
	233	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, .5		8	5	5	5	3	A	B	N	within development envelope	

No off-site trees are proposed for removal, therefore there are no tables for removals of off-site trees.

EXHIBIT E – TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT AND PROTECTION PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the MorningStar Senior Living Project, including demolition, grading, construction of improvements, and installation of streets and utilities for the proposed new parking, roads (driveways), new entry, buildings and utility changes will likely result in the following:

Total Offsite Ordinance-Protected trees = 0
Removals = 0
Preserve = 0

Total Onsite Ordinance-Protected trees = 24
Removals = 19
Preserve = 5

Total Street trees = 6
Removals = 6
Preserve = 0

Total Offsite Non-Protected trees = 7
Removals = 0
Preserve = 7 (including 2 palms)

Total Non-Protected trees = 194
Removals = 110 (including 7 palms)
Preserve = 84

(cont'd)

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 152 pages. Reduced copies of the Tree Location and Impact Exhibits are included for reference only; full-sized copies have been 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: August 28, 2023

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
Ms. Christy Cuba, Senior Arborist
Mr. Scott McAllaster, Staff Arborist and AutoCAD Drafter
Mr. Daniel Cowell, Staff Arborist, Biologist

CY CARLBERG
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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

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Education
B.A., Environmental Analysis & Design, Cum Laude, University of California, Irvine, 1993
Graduate, International Society of Arboriculture Certification Study Program, April 1998
Graduate, Consulting Academy, American Society of Consulting Arborists, February 2008

Experience
Senior Arborist/Associate, Carlberg Associates, 2011 - Present
Director of Environmental Services & Senior Arborist, Land Design Consultants, Pasadena, 1994 – 2011
Park Specialist/Naturalist, City of Monrovia, 1988-1996

Certificates
Certified Arborist, WE-1982A, International Society of Arboriculture, 1998
Registered Consulting Arborist, #502, American Society of Consulting Arborists, 2011
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2013

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Ms. Cuba 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
- 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
- Pest and disease identification
- 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
- Preparation of native habitat and woodland management plans
- Performance of long-term mitigation compliance monitoring & reporting
- Expert testimony

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Ms. Cuba 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. She has over 23 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 Monrovia
City of Santa Clarita
City of Glendora
Los Angeles County Fire Department
California Institute of Technology
Mia Lehrer + Associates
Pulte/Centex Homes
Newhall Land and Farming
KOVAC Design Studio
EPT Design
Pamela Burton & Company
Chandler School
San Diego Gas & Electric
Quinn, Emanuel, Urquhart and Sullivan (attorneys at law)
The New Home Company
City of South Gate
City of Sierra Madre
Belzberg Architects
Occidental College
Rose Bowl Stadium
Las Encinas Hospital/Aurora Health Services
The Claremont Colleges (Pomona College, Claremont University Consortium, Claremont Graduate University)
Gensler Architects
Mesivta of Greater Los Angeles

AFFILIATIONS

Ms. Cuba serves with the following national and regional professional organizations:

- Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists
- Member, International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter
- Member, Los Angeles Oak Woodland Habitat Conservation Strategic Alliance
- Past President (2015), Street Tree Seminar, Inc.

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Education — B.A., Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000

Experience — Project Planner & Senior Arborist, Land Design Consultants, Inc.
Pasadena, 1999 – 2014

Certificates — 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
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.

EXHIBIT F – 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 G - 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 plate**:** The area needed by a tree's root system to keep the tree stable; broadly, that part of the root system displaced when a tree is uprooted.

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 H – 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 J

MorningStar Senior Living Tree Report

Tree Photographs

56 Pages

Unless otherwise noted in the caption, trees are non-protected.

Protected Trees and Street Trees (or other public rights-of-way trees) are noted.

Tree OS# = Offsite tree, Tree ST# = street tree or right-of-way tree.

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

Trees 21-22 (R-L)

Tree 23

Tree 24

Trees 25-26 (R-L)

Tree 27

Tree OS28

Tree OS29

Tree 30

Tree 31

Tree 32

Tree 33

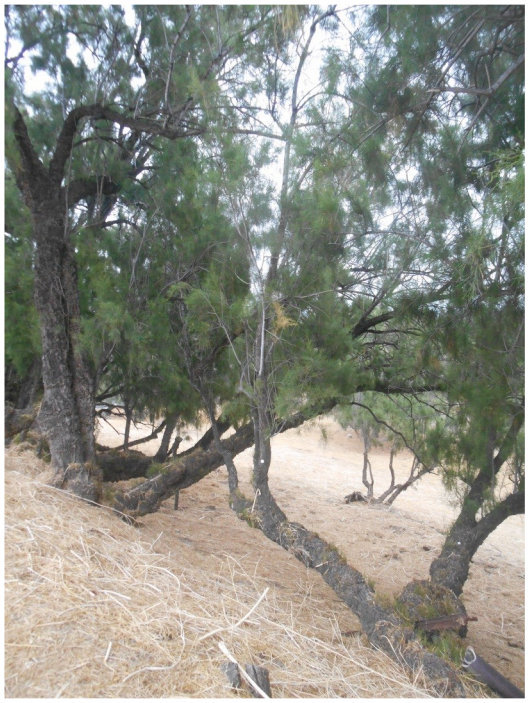
Tree 34

Tree 35

Tree 36

Tree 37

Tree 38



Tree 39

Tree 40

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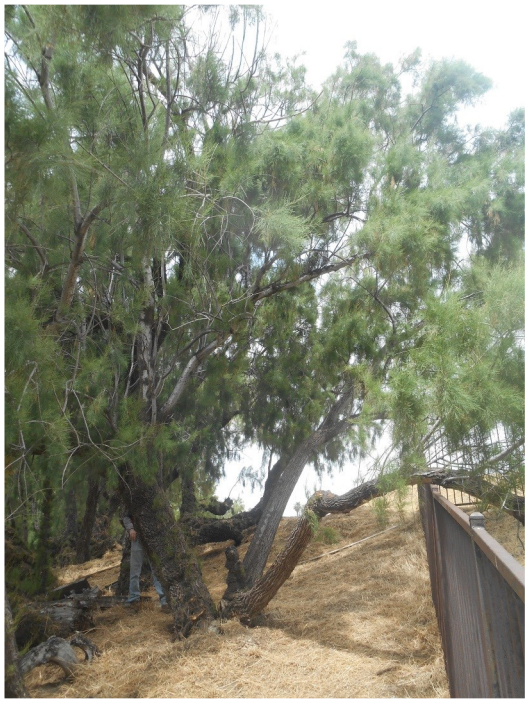
Tree 51

Tree 52

Trees 53-54 (R-L)

Tree 55



Tree 56

Tree 57

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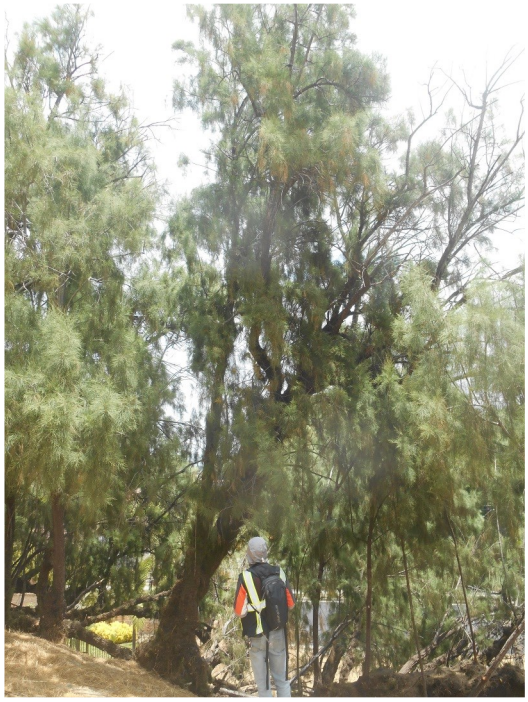
Tree 63



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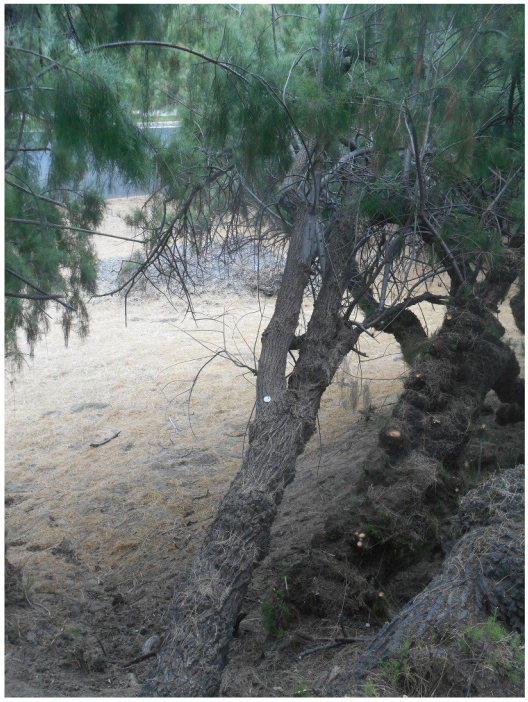
Tree 65



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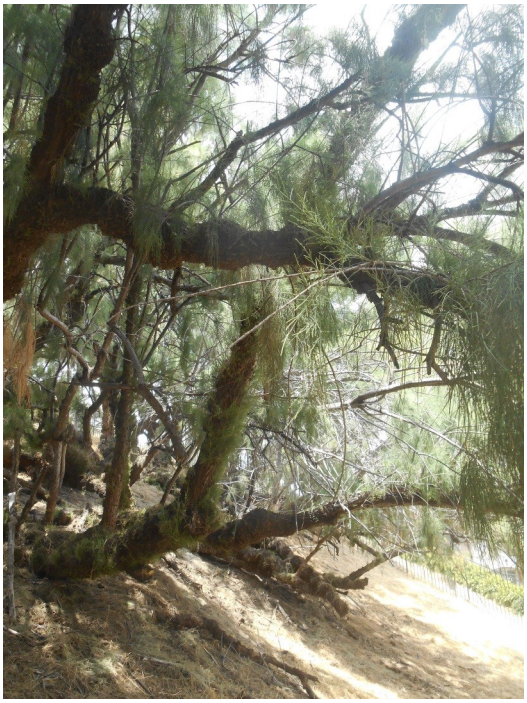
Tree 67

Tree 68

Tree 69

Tree 70



Tree 71

Tree 72

Trees 73-74 (R-L)

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Tree 76

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Tree 84

Tree 85

Tree OS86

Tree OS87

Trees 88-89 (L-R)

Tree 90

Tree 91

Tree 92

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Tree 94

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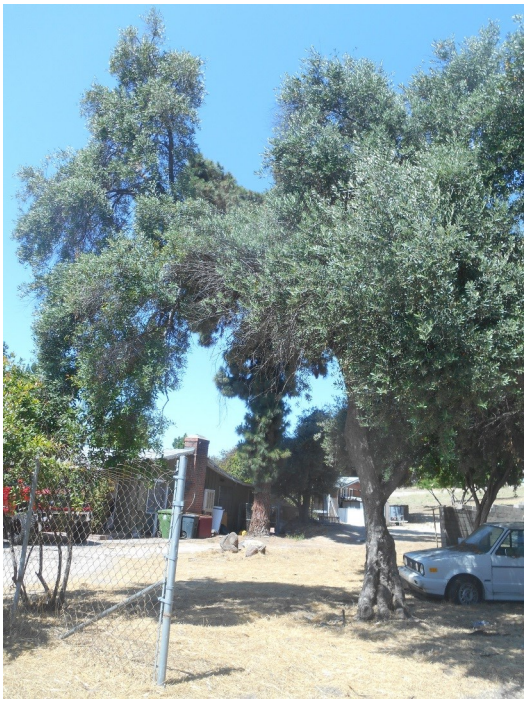

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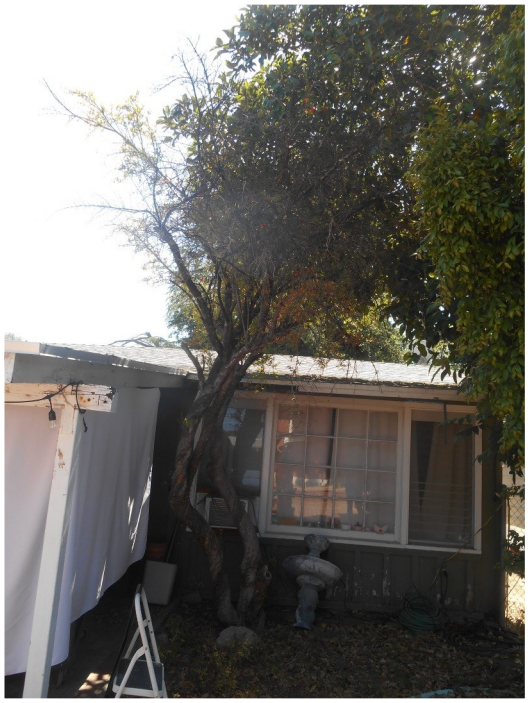

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Trees 133-135 (L-R)

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Tree 137

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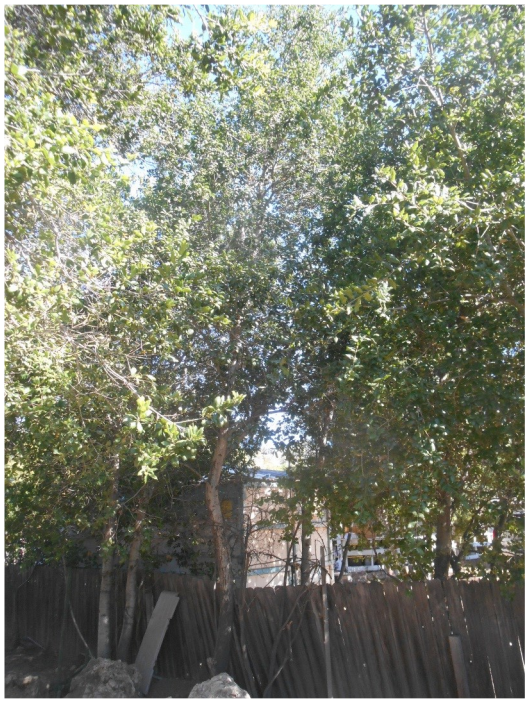
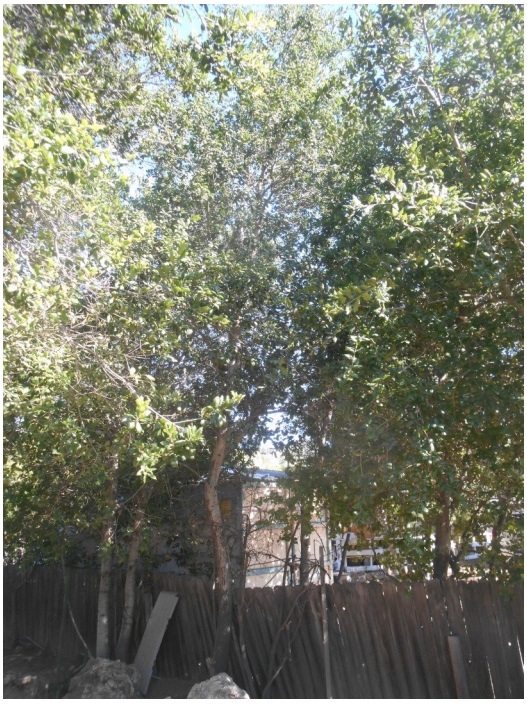


Tree 144



Tree 145

Tree 146

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Tree 155

Tree 156

Tree OS157

Tree OS158

Tree OS159

Tree ST160

Tree ST161

Tree ST162

Tree ST163

Tree ST164

Tree ST165

Tree 166

Trees 167-168 (L-R)

Tree 169

Tree 170

Tree 171

Tree 172

Tree 173

Tree 174

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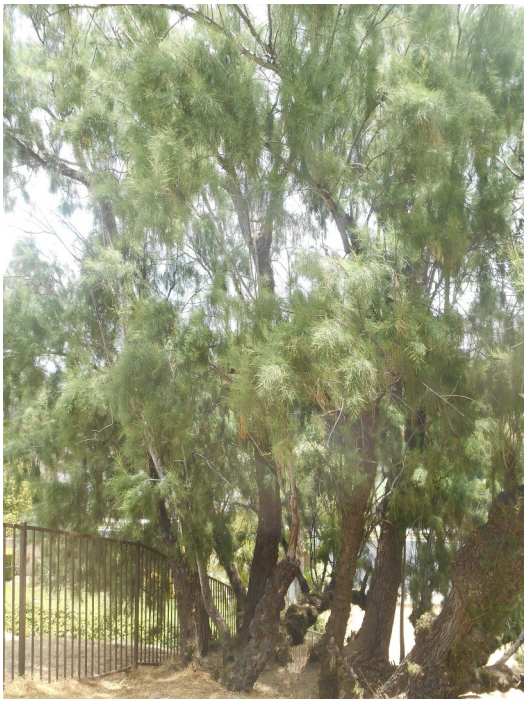

Trees 191-193 (L-R)

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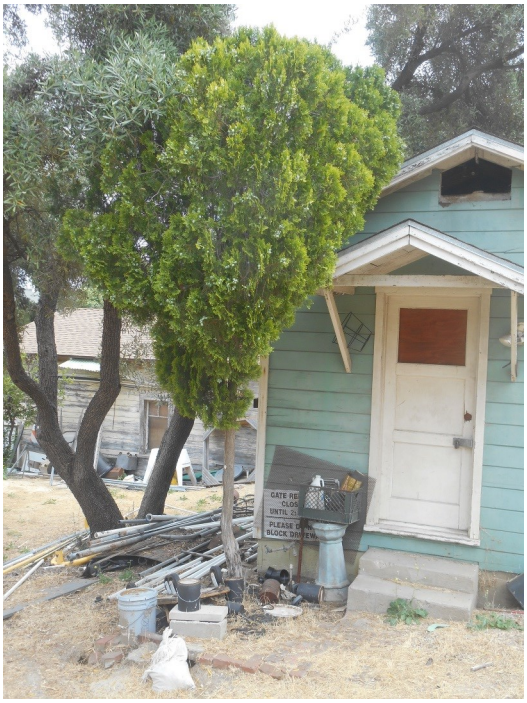
Tree 195

Tree 196

Tree 197

Tree 198



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Trees 210-212 (R-L)

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Tree 214

Tree 215

Tree 216

Tree 217

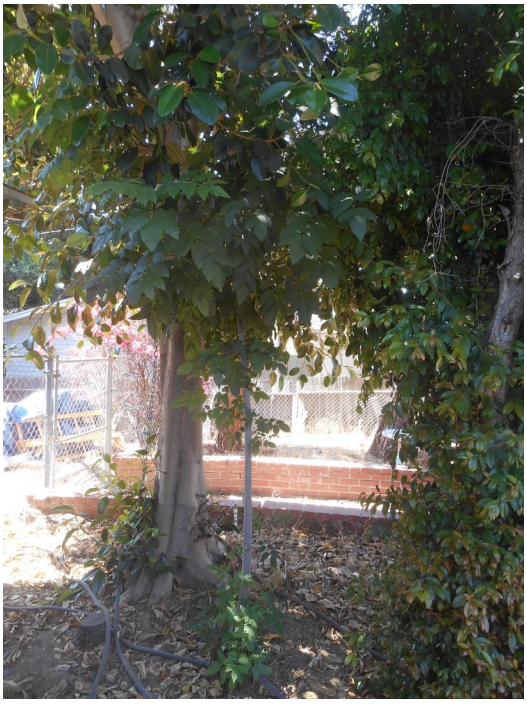
Tree 218

Trees 219-221 (R-L)

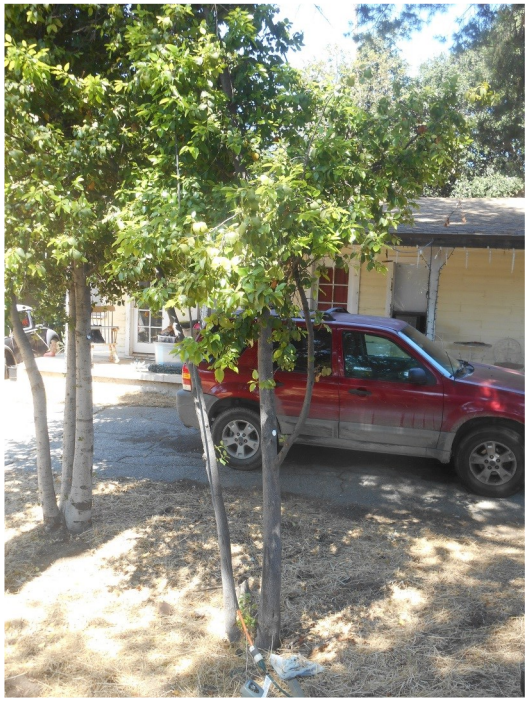
Tree 222

Tree 223

Tree 224



Tree 225



Tree 226

Tree 227

Trees 228-229 (L-R)

Tree 230

Tree 231

Tree 232

Tree 233

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	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)	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Comment/Justification for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		30’		35	5	5	5	5	A	A			N	Remove	Within manufactured slope	
	2	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4, 5.6, 3.7, 2.8			12	6	6	9	11	B	B			N	Remove	Basil sprouts, decay; within manufacture slope	
	3	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.3			22	25	10	24	21	B	B-			N	Remove	slight lean W, fence embedded in base; within development envelope	
	4	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	5.7, 5.7, 4.7, 3.7, 4.4, 5.2, 3.1			14	21	23	12	10	B	C+			N	Remove	decay on trunks, sparse, moderate dieback; within development envelope, one trunk topped with bad sunburn canker	
	5	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.7, 7.8, 7.8			13	12	15	21	13	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	6	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12, 10.4			16	15	17	23	17	B+	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	7	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.3, 16.3			20	17	16	24	18	B	B-			N	Remove	decay at the base, old pruning cuts; within development envelope	
	8	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.4, 6.8			14	11	10	11	13	B	C			N	Remove	COD on both trunks; within development envelope	
	9	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.9, 6.4, 2.7, 5.9			16	12	15	15	16	B-	C			N	Remove	COD on both trunks; within development envelope	
	10	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.3, 8.1, 7.8			24	10	18	26	13	B	B			N	Remove	leans S, dieback, thinning on top; within development envelope	
	11	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3			14	10	17	6	7	B+	C			N	Remove	shaded, COD; within development envelope	
	12	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	16.4, 25.5			32	22	28	31	30	B	C			N	Remove	HOB, tear, minor dieback; within development envelope	
	13	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	19.6			30	15	18	33	24	B	B			N	Remove	MPE, minor dieback, diameter measured at 4 feet; within development envelope	
	14	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.6, 4.8, 3.7, 3.9			17	10	13	15	13	B+	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	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)	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Comment/Justification for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	15	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	6.8, 6.7			16	12	12	14	15	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	16	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	14.4			16	7	8	17	22	B	B-			N	Remove	large cavity, within development envelope	
	17	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	18.8			20	14	10	10	14	B-	C-			N	Remove	decay; within development envelope	
	18	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3			20	5	27	21	7	C+	C+			N	Remove	leans SE, HOB, 7.5 inch dead trunk, minor dieback, MPE; within development envelope	
	19	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.3			18	5	25	23	8	B-	B-			N	Remove	leans SE, shaded out, minor dieback; needs to be removed; trunk is 10' from gutter/retaining wall	
	20	kurrajong bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	16.3			28	16	16	24	23	A	B			N	Preserve	sapsucker damage	
	21	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.2			18	0	22	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans E, shaded out, growing within tree 22, interior dieback	
	22	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3.8, 12.6, 12.3			16	28	20	8	0	C+	C+			N	Preserve	leans E, shaded out, interior dieback, sparse	
	23	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.5, 12.2			19	8	16	30	18	B	C+			N	Remove	dead trunk on W side, leans W, sparse; within grading limits of manufactured slope	
	24	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.6, 20.6			25	28	10	16	23	C	C-			N	Remove	large break on one trunk, decay in canopy, cavity, HOB, dead branches, moderate dieback; within development envelope	
	25	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	17			20	14	24	18	22	C	C			N	Remove	decay in canopy; within development envelope	
	26	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.1			20	12	24	25	0	C	C			N	Remove	HOB, moderate dieback; within development envelope	
	27	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	30			26	15	20	34	22	B-	B-			N	Remove	HOB, diameter measured at 3 feet; within development envelope	
OS	OS 28	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.3, 3.2, 5, 5, 5			15	7	9	10	9	B+	B+			N	Preserve	overhangs site boundary on W side	

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OS	OS 29	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	5.7, 6.5, 13			16	8	12	16	20	C-	C-			N	Preserve	top dieback	
	30	Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	10.9, 8.9			16	6	3	13	10	B-	C			N	Preserve	HOB, decay, cavity, COD, tears, leans E and SE	
	31	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	8.4, 16.3, 14.9			24	15	23	25	18	B-	B-			N	Preserve	interior dieback, unbalanced to S	
	32	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10, 2.7, 9.5, 28.1, 3.5			26	13	13	23	20	B-	B-			N	Preserve	interior dieback, erosion around the base, included bark	
	33	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	19.2, 11.7			22	15	8	28	17	B-	B-			N	Preserve		
	34	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 8.8			18	5	7	30	0	B-	C			N	Preserve	basal flare exposed, leans S, animal den under trunk, moderate dieback	
	35	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.7, 17, 3.8			18	15	7	15	12	C	C			N	Preserve		
	36	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12			16	0	0	15	0	C-	C-			N	Preserve	leans S, deadwood, sparse	
	37	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 21, 19.6			17	0	5	40	7	C-	C-			N	Preserve	leans S, one dead tree adjacent	
	38	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.9, 26.9			25	15	15	28	12	B-	B-			N	Preserve		
	39	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.2			14	0	20	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans W	
	40	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.7, 8.7			15	0	0	33	0	C+	C			N	Preserve	leans S	
	41	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.5, 24.6, 11.3			25	17	12	22	16	C	C-			N	Preserve	seam from base to 9 feet, COD, moderate dieback	
	42	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.2, 2.5, 2.4			12	0	22	25	0	C-	C-			N	Preserve	leans W, growing into tree 44, moderate dieback	
	43	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	22.2, 17.8			20	14	21	8	10	C-	C-			N	Preserve	leans SE, large cut on S, moderate dieback	
	44	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.5, 22.3			18	0	0	35	0	C	C-			N	Preserve	growing horizontally SW	

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	45	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.6			18	0	0	35	0	C	C-			N	Preserve	moderate dieback, leans S	
	46	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	2.8, 6.4, 4.3, 3.3, 5.8			16	0	18	18	16	C	C-			N	Preserve	fallen over in the past, still growing, roots exposed, possible two separate trees but counted as one, E is SE, W is SW	
	47	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.1, 11.6			17	0	0	33	7	C	C			N	Preserve	leans SW, moderate	
	48	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.5, 25.1			22	0	20	28	15	C	C			N	Preserve	moderate dieback	
	49	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	16.5			20	0	0	0	13	C	C			N	Preserve	leans W, failed tree fallen on trunk, growing into tree 48	
	50	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.4, 17.5			15	0	0	27	10	C-	C-			N	Preserve	failed tree fallen on trunk, leans S, 12.4 trunk has EG only	
	51	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10.3, 12.2, 7.9, 27			21	10	17	24	25	C	C-			N	Preserve	large trunk on W failed, basal sprouts, basal decay, HOB	
	52	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.2, 8,3			13	0	0	18	0	C-	C-			N	Preserve	leans S, moderate dieback	
	53	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.4, 4.2, 4.1			12	0	0	26	4	C	C-			N	Preserve	leans S	
	54	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.3			17	0	4	25	0	C	C-			N	Preserve	leans S, dead scaffold	
	55	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	20.9, 26.6			25	15	16	15	26	C	C-			N	Preserve	codoms failed in past, decay at codoms	
	56	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.5, 19.7, 8.5			25	28	28	17	5	C	C			N	Preserve	shaded out	
	57	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.1, 11.1			16	0	0	32	6	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S, tree 56 growing over canopy, shaded out	
	58	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.1			12	0	26	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans SE, shaded out	
	59	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6, 3.6			17	0	15	25	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S, shaded out	
	60	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.5			20	0	8	18	13	C-	C-			N	Preserve		

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	61	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.1, 8.7, 2, 13.3, 7.2, 12.7			22	22	21	13	13	C+	C			N	Preserve	sprouts removed during recent brush clearance (applies to all)	
	62	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14.2, 12.1, 8, 10.9			24	8	26	13	10	C	C			N	Preserve	moderate dieback	
	63	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.2, 6.4			18	0	16	21	0	C-	C-			N	Preserve	one trunk mostly dead	
	64	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	9.3, 22.4, 15.5			28	0	32	18	0	C	C			N	Preserve	possible two trees but counted as one	
	65	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.5, 14, 20, 1.8			18	0	35	4	5	C	C			N	Preserve	shaded out, leans W	
	66	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3			16	0	28	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S, one dead trunk, E measured is SE	
	67	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	26.5, 13.5			14	0	0	35	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S	
	68	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.2, 12.3			10	0	24	13	0	C+	C-			N	Preserve	leans S	
	69	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	13.9			14	0	32	0	0	C	C-			N	Preserve	leans E	
	70	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	12.1, 11.9, 4, 2.1			25	0	0	16	13	C	C			N	Preserve		
	71	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	15.3			20	0	31	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans SE	
	72	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 10			15	0	26	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve		
	73	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	21.6			24	0	34	37	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S, canopy is all to SE	
	74	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	29			21	5	10	35	8	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S	
	75	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.1, 16.5			22	0	32	0	0	C	C			N	Preserve	leans S	
	76	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4, 5.2			14	13	0	3	9	C-	C-			N	Preserve		

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	77	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	23.3			24	0	0	6	33	C	C			N	Preserve		
	78	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	10			21	0	0	30	30	C	C-			N	Preserve	leans SW, canopy is all SW	
	79	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.4, 8.3, 10.6, 4.4			25	0	0	22	37	C	C			N	Preserve	leans SW, 37 canopy is SW	
	80	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	18.3, 15.8			19	0	0	29	36	C	C			N	Preserve	leans SW, 36 canopy is SW	
	81	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.5, 5.1, 7.8			17	8	14	27	5	B-	B+			N	Preserve	leans S	
	82	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	14.8, 4.4, 6.7, 3.2, 9.3, 6.2			25	15	12	30	19	B-	C			N	Preserve		
	83	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	5.2, 6.6, 8.4, 2.1, 8.6, 4.8, 9, 2.2, 10.1, 1.5, 1.6, 7.4, 2.3, 8, 4, 6.5, 20, 8.2, 5, 1.6, 9.8, 18.8			25	27	32	35	25	B	C			N	Preserve	large dead trunk on ground next to tree, basal sprouts	
	84	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	8.3, 10, 6.5, 3.5			15	4	6	36	7	B-	C			N	Preserve	shaded out, leans S, HOB	
	85	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	11.9, 11.3			18	3	0	30	37	B-	C			N	Preserve	shaded out	
OS	OS 86	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’		18	8	8	8	8	A	A			P	Preserve	overhangs 8 ft.	
OS	OS 87	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*		12’		18	8	8	8	8	A	A			P	Preserve	overhangs 8 ft.	

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	88	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.5, 13, 14.3			15	13	27	0	0	C	C-			N	Preserve	Grading ~15' from trunk; try to preserve	
	89	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	11.8, 23.9, 14.4			20	6	10	17	25	C	D			N	Remove	Grading ~5' from trunk	
	90	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	27.1			24	10	17	24	18	D	D			N	Remove	large COD; within development envelope	
	91	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.8, 12.3			17	8	8	17	15	C	D			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	92	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	26.3			25	3	3	32	28	C	C			N	Remove	COD; if "monument" means a sign, try to nudge to be five feet from trunk	
	93	incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	29.9, 8.4, 12.8			35	10	15	18	15	C-	D			N	Remove	HOB, majority of tree is dead, top of tree is dead, many additional trunks under 1 inch	
	94	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	21.9			25	10	31	18	23	C-	C-			N	Remove	HOB, decay in canopy; within driveway	
	95	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	24.3, 18.7			26	17	15	27	43	C+	C-			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	96	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	12			18	17	15	10	21	B-	C+			N	Remove	shaded out; within driveway	
	97	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	36.7			80	12	15	18	18	B-	B-			N	Remove	moderate dieback; within driveway	
	98	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17, 13.2			26	8	18	27	18	B-	C+			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	99	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.2			28	15	20	7	7	B+	B+			N	Remove	within development envelope, SE is 18	
	100	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.9, 13.6			17	3	0	30	8	B	B-			N	Remove	leans S, shaded out; within development envelope	
	101	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.6, 13.4			20	12	1	10	15	B	B			N	Remove	adjacent to shed; within development envelope	
	102	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	7.6, 11			14	12	15	14	7	C-	C-			N	Remove	storm drain installation	
	103	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	13.1, 9.4, 6.1, 6.4, 7.5			16	23	18	24	7	A-	B-			N	Remove	cavity at base, 7.5 trunk is split; storm drain installation	

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	104	bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*	27.9			60	8	12	15	10	B	B			N	Remove	try to preserve this tree - it is an asset to the project.	
	105	deodar cedar	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	17.6			35	12	12	15	15	A-	B			N	Remove	wire embedded in trunk; Approx. 5' from new curb - try to preserve	
	106	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.5, 6.3, 1.9			22	16	13	9	8	A	B+			N	Remove	codom with included bark, under canopy of tree 107; about 7' from new curb, small trunk growing thru fence	
	107	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	23.2			55	15	33	23	24	B	C			N	Remove	old tear at split with decay in canopy; could preserve if pruned to alleviate weight on the side of the lean	
	108	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	26.8			55	25	30	20	33	B-	C			N	Remove	old tear at split with decay in canopy; nice tree	
	109	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.6, 4.6, 4.7			16	6	7	12	15	A	A-			N	Remove		
	110	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		40’		50	9	9	9	9	A	B			N	Remove	some bark at base is coming off; new curb install	
	111	olive	*Olea europaea*	11.2			18	8	0	18	20	B	B-			N	Remove	within new parking area	
	112	olive	*Olea europaea*	12.5, 14.1			18	12	18	18	28	B	C+			N	Remove	large cavity at base; within new parking area	
	113	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		15’, 25’, 40’		50	5	5	5	5	A	A-			N	Remove	within new ADA access	
	114	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	4, 4, 5.1			12	2	4	4	6	F	F			N	Remove - do not include with removal count	Standing dead	
	115	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	24.6			40	18	23	28	15	B-	B-			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	116	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.7			20	22	12	25	25	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	117	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.3			18	14	6	10	15	B	C-			N	Remove	sunburn, canker, COD, included bark with crack; within development envelope	

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	118	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.5			20	10	12	18	12	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	119	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		60’		65	5	5	5	5	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	120	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	3.8, 4, 3.5, 3, 16.8			24	7	15	18	8	C	C			N	Remove	HOB, moderate dieback; within development envelope, recent breakage	
	121	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.9			22	6	6	24	8	B	B			N	Remove	shaded out by tree 120; within development envelope, possibly same tree as 122	
	122	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.6			25	0	0	30	25	B	B			N	Remove	leans S; within development envelope, SE28 canopy, SW30 canopy	
	123	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	7.4, 7.2			17	10	10	10	10	B	B			N	Remove	New parking	
	124	olive	*Olea europaea*	14.2, 7.1, 7			22	10	8	12	18	B	B-			N	Remove	COD; new parking	
	125	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	8.2, 4.8			14	6	10	25	4	A	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	126	lemon bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	5.2, 3.2, 3.7			14	0	0	18	0	A	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	127	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	10			20	8	12	10	6	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	128	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	15.1			24	8	11	12	13	C-	C+			N	Remove	growing through patio cover, COD, growing in patio cutout; within development envelope	
	129	fern pine	*Afrocarpus gracilior*	9, 2, 3.5, 2.3			20	8	5	12	14	B+	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
	130	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	6, 5.7			14	6	3	8	10	D	D			N	Preserve	adjacent to house; new sidewalk, in decline	
	131	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	3.8, 5.1, 3.1, 4.4			15	5	5	11	7	B	C			N	Remove	one dead trunk; new sidewalk	
	132	Moreton bay fig	*Ficus macrophylla*	10.7			22	17	15	8	12	A	A			N	Preserve	new sidewalk	

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	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)	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Comment/Justification for Removal	Replacement Ratio
	133	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	11.1			30	8	7	6	7	B+	B+			N	Preserve	nest in tree; new sidewalk	
	134	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	14.1			35	7	3	13	15	B+	B+			N	Preserve	new sidewalk	
	135	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	9.2			18	0	0	12	15	B+	B+			N	Preserve	leans SW; new sidewalk	
	136	Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	27.4			55	21	18	21	20	C-	C			N	Remove	dead top, beetle damage; new parking	
	137	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	5.3, 4, 5.2			18	6	3	10	7	A	A-			N	Preserve	in brick planter, 3 other too small arborvitae	
	138	deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	31.3			50	25	27	28	25	B	B-			N	Preserve	hob, hangers	
	139	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.7			20	13	10	15	16	A	A-			N	Remove		
	140	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2, 4.6			16	6	10	13	13	A-	B			N	Preserve	shaded on north, small Victorian box on left	
	141	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.8, 4.8			18	13	10	0	5	A-	A-			N	Preserve	shaded, powerlines, pruned for driveway clearance	
	142	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 3.3, 1.7, 1, 5.8, 1			18	14	14	12	6	A-	A-			N	Remove	shaded, powerlines, pruned for driveway clearance; new ROW	
	143	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.1, 2.5, 1.5, 3.2, 4.8, 1.7, 1.7			18	14	11	12	4	A	A			N	Remove	power line; new ROW	
	144	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.6			20	8	13	11	5	A-	A			N	Preserve	power line	
	145	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.3, 5.6			18	16	7	7	10	A	A			N	Remove	power line, small coast live oak to west 8783	
	146	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	4.4, 22.4, 14, 19.9, 8.8			40	24	24	26	32	A	B			N	Preserve	water pocket, trunks fused	
	147	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3, 6.5, 9.1			18	10	13	15	4	B	B			N	Remove	small Norfolk pine to north 15 ft, sycamore	

Street Tree / Off Site (ST, OS)	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)	Disposition (Preserve, Remove)	Comment/Justification for Removal	Replacement Ratio
																		borer, history of trunk removal; ROW	
	148	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		45’		55	10	10	10	10	A	A			N	Remove	New ROW	
	149	olive	*Olea europaea*	13.7, 10.1, 8.8			22	13	22	10	25	A-	B+			N	Remove	MPE, minor dieback, EG	
	150	kurrajong bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	18.2			24	10	15	12	10	D	D			N	Remove - do not include with removal count	tree gone as of 6/26/23	
	151	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	10.7, 8, 8.8, 11.4			24	5	13	13	16	B	B			N	Remove	8 inch dead trunk, sparse, pruned for line clearance, moderate dieback, deadwood	
	152	jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	14.1, 18.1			28	22	23	24	23	B	B			N	Preserve	dropping leaves for flower period, moderate dieback	
	153	aleppo pine	*Pinus halepensis*	35			40	16	13	15	35	A-	B			N	Preserve	minor dieback, self correcting lean; only 7' from new storm drain to the north; may need to be removed due to potential loss of roots	
	154	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	11.6, 11.4, 21.4			30	25	24	41	10	C	C			N	Remove	cankers on trunk; within development envelope, exposed roots, 38SW canopy, 38NE canopy	
	155	Canary Island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis*		12’		24	10	10	10	10	A	A-			N	Remove	shaded by ficus; within development envelope	
	156	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	6.8, 7.8, 9.5, 4.4			25	15	13	21	18	B	B			N	Remove	within development envelope	
OS	OS 157	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1 x 16			10	6	8	6	6	B	B			N	Preserve	trunks removed, SS only, no longer overhangs	
OS	OS 158	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.5 x 7, 1 x 3			8	5	6	5	6	B	B			N	Preserve	trunks removed, SS only, no longer overhangs	
OS	OS 159	silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	30.4 at 3.5 ft			40	24	31	21	28	C	C			N	Preserve	overhangs western property line, 50% dead	

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ST	ST 160	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	2.3, 1.1			5	3	4	4	4	A	B			P	Remove	diameter measured at 1 ft; grading at PL	
ST	ST 161	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	6.3			15	6	6	6	10	B	B-			P	Remove	mechanical damage on street side, tree under power lines; new driveway entrance	
ST	ST 162	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia*	5			14	6	5	6	7	B	B			P	Remove	mechanical damage on street side, tree under power lines; grading at PL	
ST	ST 163	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	3, 3.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 1.7, 2.6, 3.8, 3.1			15	12	12	13	8	A	B			P	Remove	New ROW	
ST	ST 164	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	6, 3.4, 5.5, 5, 3.3, 7.4, 4.1, 6			17	15	16	15	18	A	B+			P	Remove	New ROW	
ST	ST 165	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	8.3, 7.1, 5.1, 2.8			16	10	5	14	24	B	C			P	Remove	history of topping at 4 ft, canopy is secondary growth, large trunk failed on south, cavity, new ROW	
	166	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.3, 3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.4, 2.5, 1.7, 1.5, 1.4, 2, 1.4, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 2.3			13	5	7	7	7	A	B			N	Remove	in cluster of three	
	167	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.8, 1.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.4, 1.8, 1.4, 1, 1.3, 1.4			13	8	8	6	4	A	B			N	Remove	in cluster of three	

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	168	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.8, 1.8, 1.4, 1.3			13	6	5	7	7	A	B			N	Remove	in cluster of three	
	169	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.3			14	8	3	8	8	A	B-			N	Remove	growing between brick wall and existing structure	
	170	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 1.4, 1, 1.2, 1, 2, 1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.4, 1.5, 1, 1			13	3	5	10	10	A	B			N	Remove		
	171	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2			12	8	8	8	8	B+	B			N	Remove	some decay and dieback on S side, approximately 22 additional trunks under one inch	
	172	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1, 1, 1			10	6	2	0	5	B	C			N	Remove	sparse, decay, some trunks gone, partially shaded out, 4 additional trunks under one inch	
	173	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2, 2, 1.5 x 11, 1 x 15			12	12	8	12	10	A	B			N	Remove	several additional trunks under one inch	
	174	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2			12	3	3	0	0	D	D			N	Remove	mostly dead, one trunk with minimal live growth	
	175	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.3, 1.3, 1.5			12	8	5	5	5	A-	B			N	Remove	large burrow adjacent to base, some trunks cut	
	176	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.9, 3.5			14	7	12	10	13	B	B			N	Remove	a bit sparse, one trunk cut	
	177	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	3.7, 3.8			12	2	15	15	8	B-	C			N	Remove	extensive sunburn canker	
	178	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.3, 3.8			16	7	6	8	8	A	A-			N	Remove		
	179	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.6, 3.2, 2.3, 4.1, 2, 1.2, 1.4,			18	7	10	10	13	A	B			N	Remove	multiple additional trunks under one inch	

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				1.5, 1.2, 2.2, 2.2, 1.7, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.2, 2, 1.8, 1.7															
	180	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	1.6, 2.3, 4.6, 3.9, 3.4			14	8	11	6	6	C	C-			N	Remove	extensive decay, wire embedded, sunburn, dieback	
	181	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.5			12	2	4	6	3	B-	B-			N	Remove	sparse, shaded out, decay	
	182	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.8, 2.4, 4.1			15	5	10	12	6	B	B			N	Remove	slight lean SE, partially shaded out, one trunk cut at base	
	183	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.6, 2, 3.3, 3.2			10	6	6	7	0	C	C			N	Remove	sparse, decay, moderate dieback	
	184	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.2, 4.1, 2.9			12	3	7	7	6	B	C			N	Remove	shaded out, erosion at base	
	185	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	3.7, 4.4			14	8	6	5	2	B-	B-			N	Remove	sunburn, moderate dieback, sparse, mechanical damage at trunk base	
	186	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	7.5			16	0	0	30	0	B	C-			N	Preserve	HOB, leans S, shaded out	
	187	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.2, 4.2, 2.8, 2, 2.5			15	7	6	8	6	C	C			N	Preserve	sunburn, moderate dieback, sparse, mechanical damage at trunk base, shaded out, one dead trunk, cavity	
	188	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4			12	0	0	15	0	C	C			N	Preserve	15 S is SE	
	189	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.3			14	0	0	0	8	B-	C			N	Preserve	one dead cut trunk	

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	190	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.4, 2.7			14	3	8	16	3	B	C			N	Preserve	sprouts from parent limb laying on ground	
	191	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.1			12	28	0	0	4	B-	B-			N	Preserve		
	192	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	3.8, 7.4			12	20	0	0	20	B-	B-			N	Preserve	7.4 trunk is dead, canopy is all NW	
	193	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	7.7			22	0	0	0	16	B-	B-			N	Preserve		
	194	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	6.4			18	0	7	10	6	C	C			N	Preserve	sparse, shaded out, two small dead trunks	
	195	horsetail tree	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	4.2			15	0	6	12	0	D	D			N	Preserve	topped, shaded out, sparse, exposed roots	
	196	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	1.7, 1.4, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, 1.6, 1.3, 1,1, 1.2, 1.2, 3, 1, 1.2, 1			12	10	8	8	10	A	B			N	Remove		
	197	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	2.1, 2.3			14	4	5	10	10	A-	B			N	Remove	SS	
	198	olive	*Olea europaea*	1.6, 1.1, .25, .5			12	6	6	6	6	A-	B			N	Remove	SS	
	199	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.6			16	8	5	3	5	B+	B-			N	Remove	cavity at base	
	200	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.1, 2.2, 2.3			10	5	6	5	6	B	B			N	Remove	a bit sparse	
	201	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	3, 1.2, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.3			14	8	8	8	13	A	B			N	Remove	shaded out	
	202	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.2			10	5	5	5	5	A	A-			N	Remove	Not ordinance size	
	203	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, 1.5			14	5	5	6	6	A	A-			N	Remove	Not ordinance size	

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	204	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.5, 2.3			11	7	8	6	8	A	A-			N	Remove	Not ordinance size, small trunk removed at base, powerline overhead, codoms at 3.5 feet, partially shaded out	
	205	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1.2, 1, 1.1, 2, 1.2, 2			14	8	6	9	9	A	B+			N	Remove	3 dead trunks, multiple additional SS	
	206	olive	*Olea europaea*	4.4			15	7	0	2	12	B+	B			N	Remove	dead juniper adjacent, limited growing space, partially shaded out	
	207	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1			6	3	3	3	3	A	C			N	Remove	Not ordinance size, tagged at base, SS	
	208	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	2.4, 2.5, 3, 1, 2.5, 1.2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.4, 1.3			16	6	8	8	8	A	B+			N	Remove	multiple additional sprouts	
	209	olive	*Olea europaea*	2.1, 2.7, 1.5, 2.1, 1.3, 1.3			12	10	7	8	7	A-	B			N	Remove	shaded out by adjacent oak, roots growing over pipe	
	210	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.5, 3			16	3	0	5	6	A	A-			N	Preserve	in brick planter	
	211	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	4.4, 3.5, 2.2, 3, 1.3, 2.2			16	7	8	9	2	A	A-			N	Preserve	in brick planter	
	212	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	3.8, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2			14	6	6	8	0	A	A-			N	Preserve	in brick planter	
	213	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.8			7	3	3	3	2	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	
	214	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.3			7	2	2	2	2	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	
	215	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.1			7	3	3	2	2	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	

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	216	Australian brush cherry	*Syzygium paniculatum*	2.2			7	3	2	2	2	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	
	217	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	1.5, 2.5			10	6	8	7	3	B	B-			N	Preserve	one trunk cut, shaded out	
	218	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1.3			6	3	3	0	1	B	C			N	Remove	Not ordinance size, topped, sparse, SS	
	219	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	2.2, 2.4, 1.1, 1.5, 4.8, 2, 2.1			15	8	8	7	7	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	
	220	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.8			15	0	7	0	0	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter, one trunk dead	
	221	arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	1.9, 2.7, 2.7, 2.1, 2.5			15	0	8	9	0	A	A-			N	Remove	in brick planter	
	222	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.6			12	3	3	5	5	B	B			N	Remove	sparse	
	223	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.5, 1.5, 4.1, 1.6, 1.6			16	5	5	10	10	A-	A-			N	Remove		
	224	fern pine	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	2.1, 1.3, 1.8, 1.5			12	5	5	8	6	A-	A-			N	Remove		
	225	Arizona ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	1.3			12	3	5	5	3	B	B			N	Preserve	SS, shaded out	
	226	Unknown tropical fruit tree	*UNK*	1.3, 2.3, 3.2			12	5	6	7	6	A-	A-			N	Preserve		
	227	Unknown tropical fruit tree	*UNK*	2.3, 2.4, 3.2			14	4	8	10	3	A-	A-			N	Remove		
	228	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1 x 5			12	7	7	7	4	A	B+			N	Remove	12 additional trunks under 1 inch	
	229	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1.4, 1.6, 2.6			12	6	6	10	4	A-	B			N	Remove	shaded out	
	230	citrus sp.	*Citrus sp.*	2.7			10	2	10	2	0	C	C			N	Remove	sparse	

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	231	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*		6’		12	6	6	6	6	A	A			N	Remove		
	232	Victorian box	*Pittosporum undulatum*	3.7, 3.3			16	3	7	12	5	B	B			N	Remove	shaded out	
	233	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	1, .5			8	5	5	5	3	A	B			N	Remove	Not ordinance size, SS, parent trunk standing dead, growing between fence, additional sprouts	

EXHIBIT J – TREE PHOTOGRAPHS

(Publisher File 56 Pages)

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

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APPLICATIONS

TREE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 46.00 requires disclosure and protection of certain trees located on private and public property, and that they be shown on submitted and approved site plans. Any discretionary application that includes changes to the building footprint, including demolition or grading permit applications, shall provide a Tree Disclosure Statement completed and signed by the Property Owner.

If there are any protected trees or protected shrubs on the project site and/or any trees within the adjacent public right-of-way that may be impacted or removed as a result of the project, a Tree Report will be required, and the field visit must be conducted by a qualified Tree Expert.

Property Address: 17551 & 17563 Rinaldi Street, Los Angeles, CA 91344

Date Of Field Visit: June 19 & 26, 2023

Does the property contain any of the following protected trees or shrubs?

☑ **Yes** (Mark any that apply below)

- ☑ Oak, including Valley Oak *(Quercus lobota)* and California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to California, but excluding the Scrub Oak
- ☐ Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- ☐ Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- ☐ California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
- ☑ Mexican Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
- ☐ Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

☐ **No**

Does the property contain any street trees in the adjacent public right-of-way?

☑ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Does the project occur within the Mt. Washington/Glassell Park Specific Plan Area and contain any trees 12 inches or more diameter at 4.5 feet above average natural grade at base of tree and/or is more than 35 feet in height?

☐ **Yes** ☑ **No**

Does the project occur within the Coastal Zone and contain any of the following trees?

- ☐ **Yes** (Mark any that apply below)
  - ☐ Blue Gum Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus globulus)*
  - ☐ Red River Gum Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus camaldulensis)*
  - ☐ Other Eucalyptus species
- ☑ **No**

Tree Expert Credentials (if applicable)

Name of Tree Expert: Cy Carlberg, ISA Certified Arborist and ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist

Mark which of the following qualifications apply:

- ☐ Certified arborist with the International Society of Arboriculture who holds a license as an agricultural pest control advisor
- ☐ Certified arborist with the International Society of Arboriculture who is a licensed landscape architect
- ☑ Registered consulting arborist with the American Society of Consulting Arborists

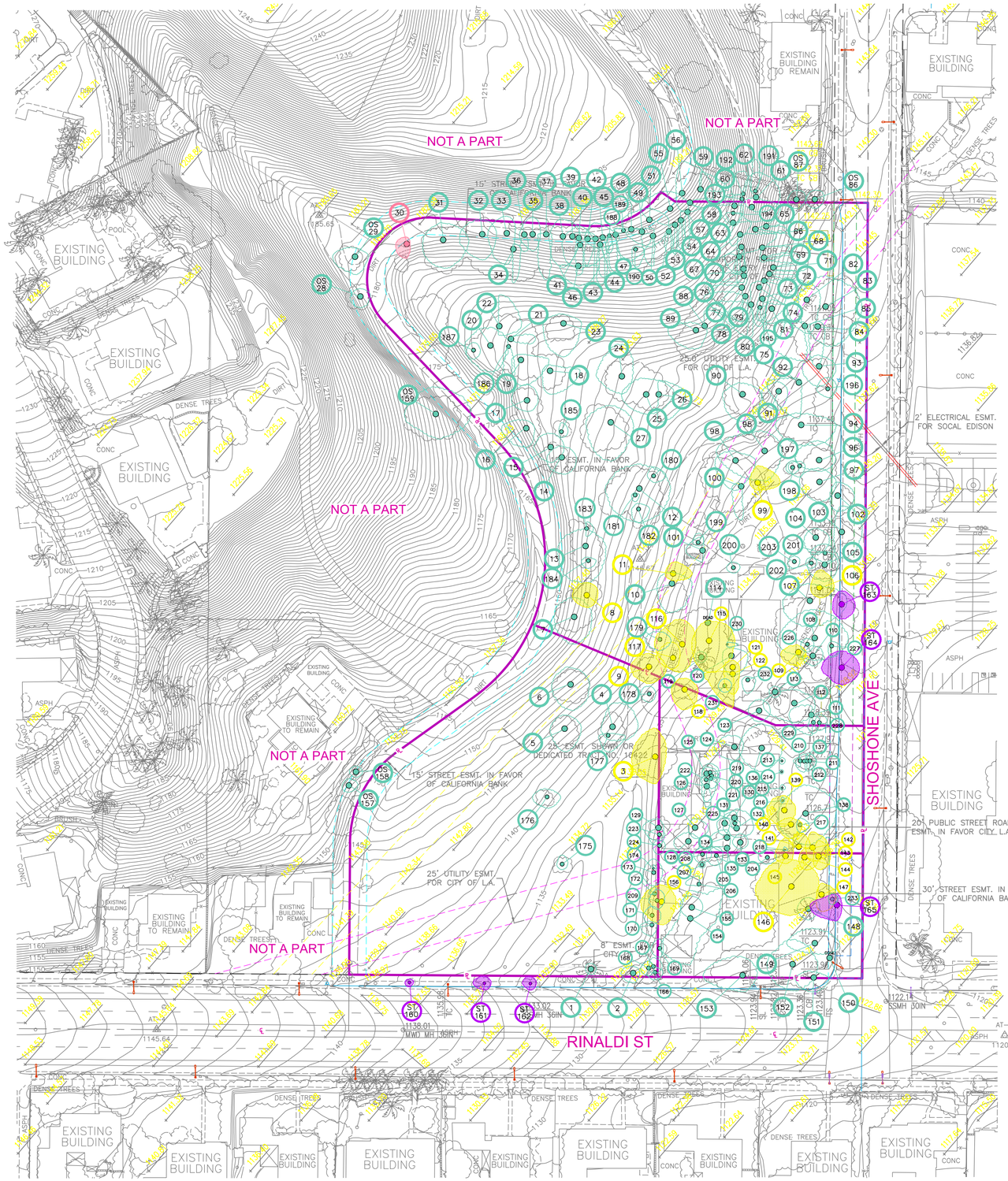
Certification/License No.: ISA Certified Arborist # 0575A; Registered Consulting Arborist #405

Owner's Declaration

I acknowledge and understand that knowingly or negligently providing false or misleading information in response to this disclosure requirement constitutes a violation of the Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 46.00, which can lead to criminal and/or civil legal action. I certify that the information provided on this form relating to the project site and any of the above biological resources is accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Name of the Owner (Print) _____

Owner Signature _____ Date _____



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- CENTER LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT
- LOT LINE
- FENCE
- RETAINING WALL
- 1135 — EXISTING CONTOURS
- XXXX.XX — EXISTING ELEVATION
- TC — TOP OF CURB
- CB — CATCH BASIN
- ESMT — EASEMENT
- SL — STREET LIGHT
- MWD — METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
- MH — MANHOLE
- SS — SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING MANHOLE
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING POWER POLE
- EXISTING STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING TRAFFIC LIGHT
- EXISTING TREES

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

- # — INVENTORIED TREE
- INVENTORIED TREE CANOPY
- ST # — CITY OF LOS ANGELES RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE CANOPY
- ST # — CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" COAST LIVE OAK
- COAST LIVE OAK CANOPY
- ST # — CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" MEXICAN ELDERBERRY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY CANOPY

Date prepared: 08/02/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

Carlberg Associates
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT
MORNINGSTAR SENIOR LIVING
17563 RINALDI STREET, GRANADA HILLS, CA 91322

PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
15350 SHERMAN WAY, SUITE 315, VAN NUYS, CA 91406

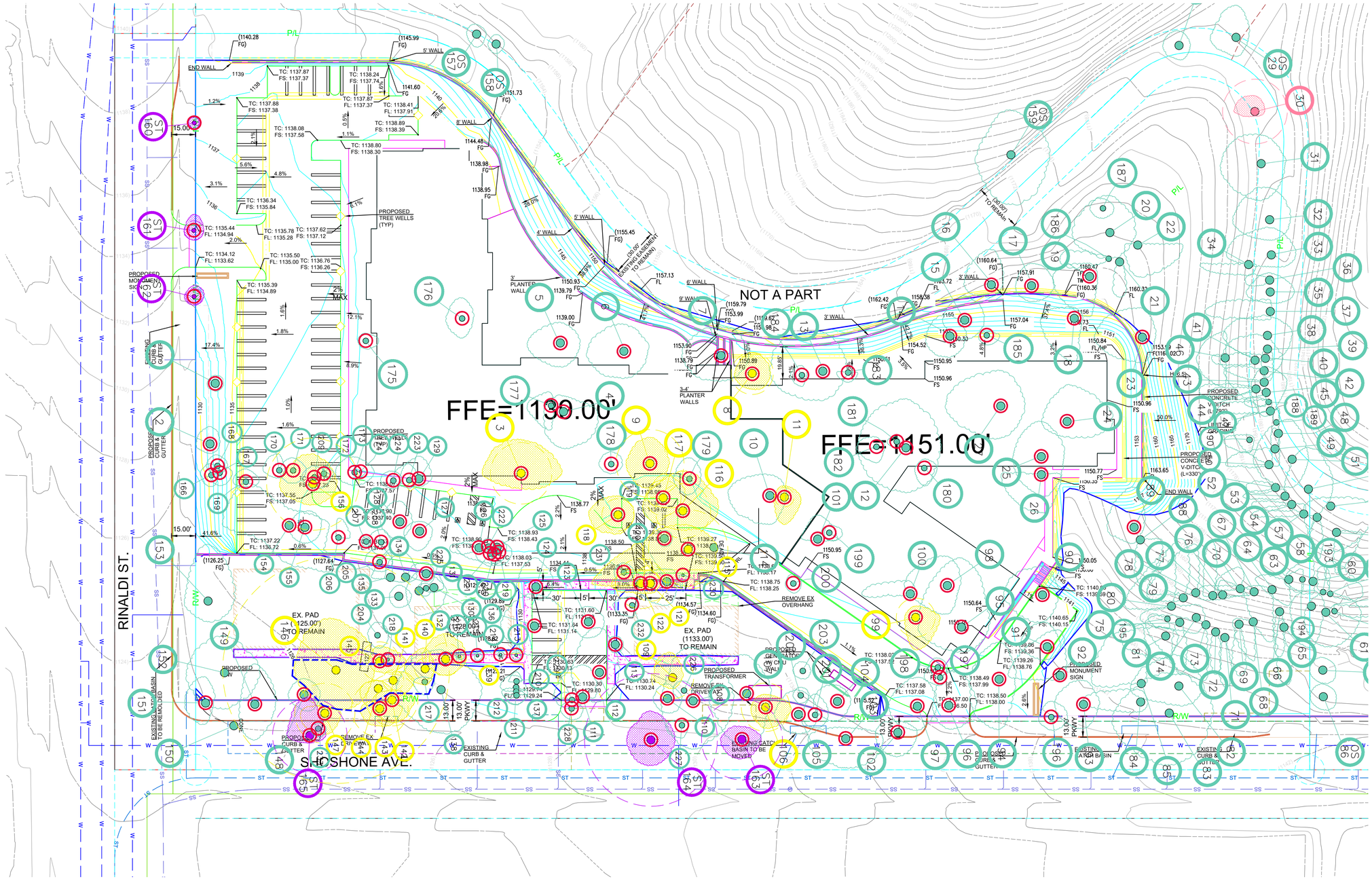
www.cycarlberg.com Date: 08.02.23 By: S. McAllaster

50 0 50 100
scale 1" = 50' feet

Topographic Survey • C01

CONFCDMS0003 • 10.03.2022

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.
25152 Springfield Ct. Ste. 350
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
Phone: 661.284.7400



LEGEND

P/L	-	PROPERTY LINE	FFE	-	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
C/L	-	CENTER LINE	FLOW ARROW	-	→
EX. FINISH SURFACE	-	—(1126.45 FS)	RETAINING WALL	-	▬ ▬ ▬ ▬
PROP. FINISHED SURFACE	-	—1126.45 FS	WALL HEIGHT	-	H=XX'
PROP. FINISHED GRADE	-	—1126.45 FG	LIMITS OF GRADING	-	——— ——— ———
PROP. TOP OF WALL	-	—1126.45 TW	EXISTING CONTOUR	-	—— ——(1125)—— ——
RIDGE LINE	-	RL	PROPOSED CONTOUR	-	————1125————

EARTHWORK

TOTAL DISTURBED AREA: 152,703 SF

RAW CUT:	13,335 CY
RAW FILL:	11,630 CY
RAW NET:	1,705 CY (CUT)
ROAD/12" MAT SLAB:	3,500 CY (CUT)
FOOTINGS:	400 CY
NET EXPORT:	5,605 CY

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

- (#) INVENTORIED TREE
- INVENTORIED TREE CANOPY
- (ST #) CITY OF LOS ANGELES RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE CANOPY
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- (ST #) CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" COAST LIVE OAK
- COAST LIVE OAK CANOPY
- COAST LIVE OAK TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- (ST #) CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" MEXICAN ELDERBERRY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY CANOPY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING

NOTE: TREE PROTECTION ZONE IS THE DISTANCE FROM TREE TRUNK THAT EQUATES TO 12 TIMES THE DIAMETER AT STANDARD HEIGHT

Date prepared: 08/02/23
Prepared by: S. McAllaster
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

30 0 30 60
scale 1"= 30' feet

Carlberg Associates Horticulturists and Registered Consulting Arborists

TREE IMPACT EXHIBIT
MORNINGSTAR SENIOR LIVING
17563 RINALDI STREET, GRANADA HILLS, CA 91322

PREPARED FOR: CAJA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
15350 SHERMAN WAY, SUITE 315, VAN NUYS, CA 91406

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 08.02.23 By: S. McAllaster

CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN • C02

CONFCDMS0003 • 10.03.2022

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