Appendix B

Tree Inventory Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

WEST COVINA INDUSTRIAL PROJECT
TREE INVENTORY REPORT
1211 EAST BADILLO STREET
WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA 91722

SUBMITTED TO:

MG2
1101 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 100
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

PREPARED BY:

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ASCA REGISTERED CONSULTING ARBORIST #405
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NOVEMBER 6, 2020

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COVER PAGE FOR MAP POCKET - FULL SIZE TREE LOCATION & IMPACT EXHIBIT + PROTECTION PLAN (2 SHEETS, 20-SCALE, 24" X 36)

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

November 6, 2020

MG2
1101 Second Avenue, Suite 100
Seattle, Washington 98101

Re: West Covina Industrial Project, 1211 East Badillo Street, West Covina, California 91722
Tree Inventory Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A total of 210 trees and palms were inventoried as part of the proposed West Covina Industrial Project located at 1211 East Badillo Street in West Covina, California. Of those 210 trees/palms, 114 are proposed to be removed and 96 preserved in place. There are no California native trees on the property.

BACKGROUND AND ASSIGNMENT

The site comprises a one-story warehouse-type building surrounded by surface parking and turfgrass. The area is bordered by residential and commercial development and bounded by four of West Covina's major thoroughfares. The existing office building and parking lots will be refurbished to accommodate the new owner's commercial plan.

This report was prepared in accordance with West Covina's Municipal Code, Chapter 26, Division 9: 'Preservation, Protection, and Removal of Trees' and the requirements set forth for an arborist report. We inventoried all trees on the property regardless of size; there are no City rights-of-way trees associated with the property and no offsite trees whose canopies overhang into the site.

OBSERVATIONS

Carlberg performed the field inventory on October 27 and November 2, 2020; a total of 210 trees were evaluated. Table 1 on page 3 describes the diversity and quantity of each tree species and its proposed disposition, and the field data spreadsheet at the end of the report contains the required data for each tree. A reduced copy of the Tree Inventory and Impact Exhibit + Protection Plan is included herein and full-size, color copies of the drawings are included at the end of this report in the map pockets.

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CONCLUSION

If the project proceeds as proposed, 114 trees/palms will be removed and 98 trees/palms preserved in place. The Tree Location and Impact Exhibit + Protection Plan illustrates tree number, trunk location (approximated if not professionally surveyed), canopy spread, and disposition (remove/preserve). The Tree Protection Plan shows the location of construction fencing that will enclose those trees (or groups of trees) to be protected during the demolition and construction process.

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

Note: This report comprises a total of 45 pages and one full-size map (2 sheets). 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 date and time. Risk assessments were not requested nor performed for the purposes of this report. Ratings for health, aesthetics, and structure do not constitute a health or structural guarantee beyond the date and time of the inspection.

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF ASSESSED TREE SPECIES

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantities	Remove	Retain
Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	18	11	7
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	1	0	1
Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	1	0	1
camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10	7	3
Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	2	0	2
Chinese flame tree	*Koelreuteria bipinnata*	2	0	2
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	7	6	1
coral gum	*Eucalyptus torquata*	3	0	3
crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	11	11	0
date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	32	12	20
dawn redwood	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	3	0	3
Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	26	0	26
magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	3	3	0
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	3	3	0
pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1	0	1
queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	78	63	15
shamel ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	2	0	2
silk oak	*Grevillea robusta*	12	0	2
xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	5	0	5
	Totals	**210**	**114**	**96**

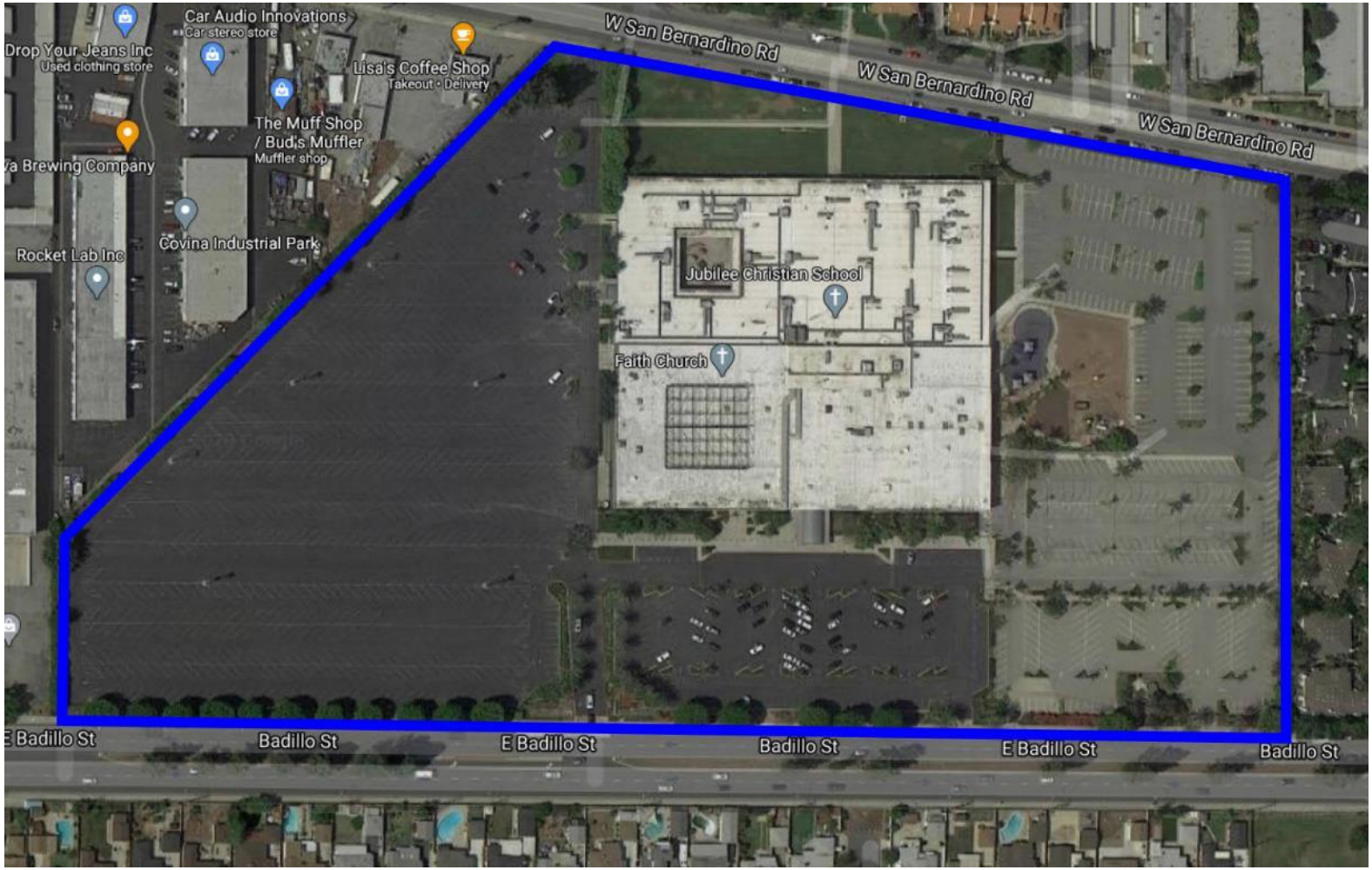


EXHIBIT 1 – AERIAL IMAGE OF 1211 BADILLO STREET, WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA 91722
(PROPERTY BOUNDARY IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY)
SOURCE: Google

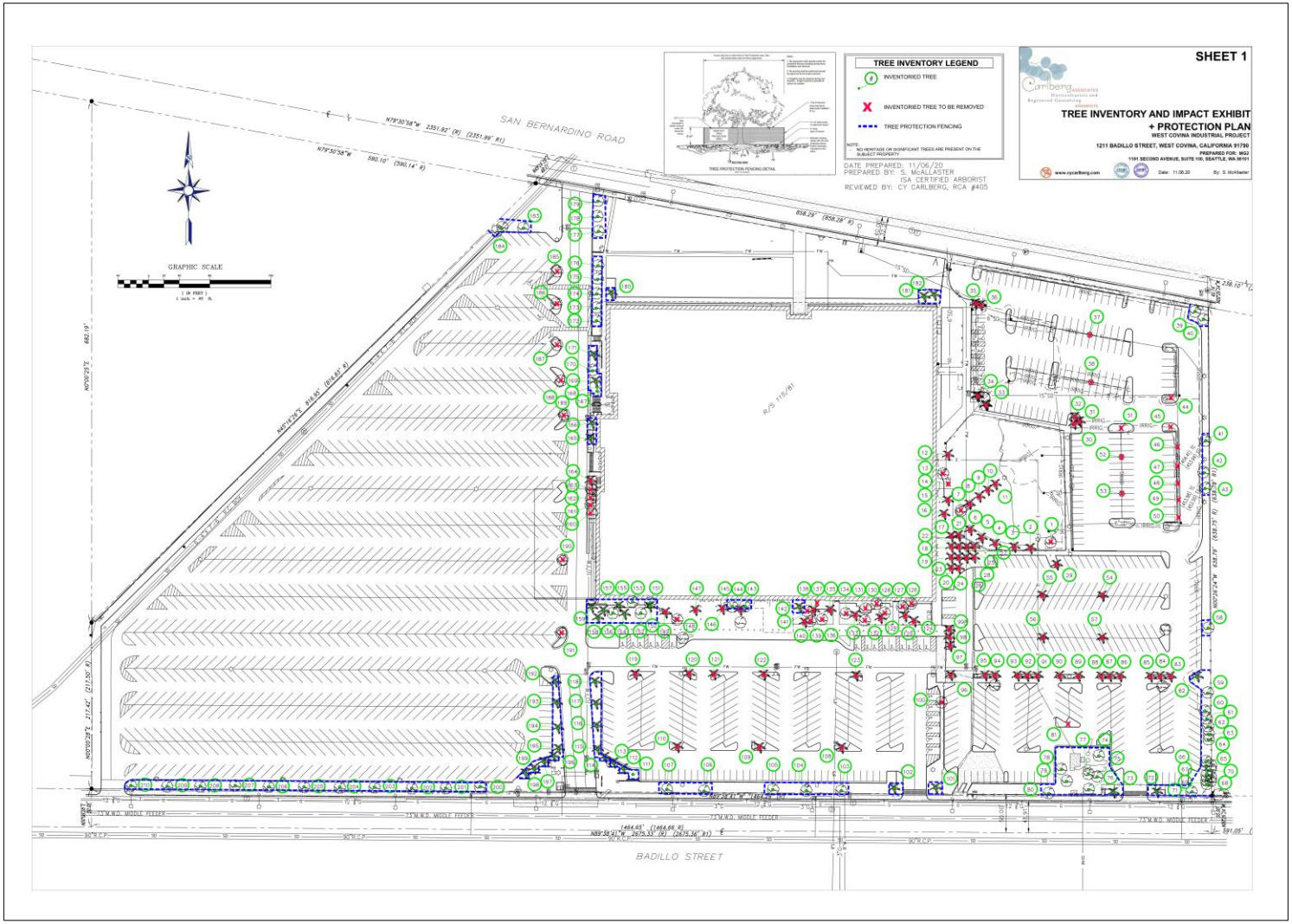


EXHIBIT 2 – REDUCED COPY OF TREE INVENTORY AND IMPACT EXHIBIT + PROTECTION PLAN
(2 SHEETS - NOT TO SCALE)

West Covina Tree Protection Notes:

Root Protection Zone

Tree roots are generally located in the top 12 - 36 inches of soil and can extend to a distance exceeding the trees height and/or width. The larger, structural roots located 3-5 feet from the trunk are often relatively inactive, and if cut, can become infected with root disease that may cause a column of decay or sapwood death in the trunk and root collar. Dieback related to cambium death will reach the lateral branches and top of the tree with time. The smaller feeder/absorptive roots of the tree can sustain damage during construction from lack of water, soil compaction or physical damage resulting from cutting. The following guidelines are designed to minimize damage to the root system of protected trees. The following establish a "Root Protection Zone" to safeguard the health of protected trees and other trees to remain.

1. Some encroachments may be unavoidable. The Project Arborist shall monitor all work that must be performed in the Root Protection Zone.
2. Protective chain-link fencing, at least five feet in height, with an access gate of minimal width, should be installed at the limits of the Root Protection Zone (as drawn on the Tree Protection Plan) and approved in place by the Project Arborist and city staff prior to the commencement of any demolition, grubbing, grading or construction. This pertains to both public (parkway trees, etc.) and private trees.
3. When chain link fencing cannot be placed to the limits of the Root Protection Zone, the Project Arborist may require that orange snow fencing be placed at the limits of the Root Protection Zone as a temporary protection measure until the encroachment work will be performed. This will be determined at a pre-demo/pre-construction job site meeting with the contractor and/or applicant.
4. The Root Protection Zone should be irrigated sufficiently with clean potable water to keep the tree in good health and vigor before, during, and after construction. This may mean deeply soaking the ground periodically. Installation of layers of sand bags or other material to create a watering well, or berm, may be necessary. The Project Arborist will recommend this activity, if necessary.
5. No construction staging or disposal of construction materials or byproducts including but not limited to paint, plaster, or chemical solutions is allowed in the Root Protection Zone.
6. The Root Protection Zone should not be subjected to flooding incidental to the construction work.
7. All work conducted in the ground within the Root Protection Zone of any protected tree should be accomplished with hand tools, unless an air-spade is utilized. Trenches in the Root Protection Zone should be tunneled, or completed with an air-spade to avoid damage to small feeder roots within the root protection zone. Information regarding air-spades is available from the project arborist.
8. Any required trenching should be routed in such a manner as to minimize root damage. Radial trenching (radial to the tree trunk) is preferred as it is less harmful than tangential trenching. Construction activity should be diverted from the Root Protection Zone. Cutting of roots should be avoided (i.e. place pipes and cables below uncut roots). Wherever possible and in accordance with applicable code requirements, the same trench should be used for multiple utilities.
9. "Natural" or pre-construction grade should be maintained in the Root Protection Zone. At no time during or after construction should soil be in contact with the trunk of the tree above the basal flare.
10. In areas where the grade around the protected tree will be lowered, some root cutting may be unavoidable. Cuts should be clean and made at right angles to the roots. When practical, cut roots back to a branching lateral root. The Project Arborist shall monitor all root pruning.
11. When removing existing pavement in the Root Protection Zone, avoid the use of heavy equipment, which will compact and damage the root system. The Project Arborist shall monitor all demolition activities in the Root Protection Zones.
12. If the Project Arborist requires mulch in the Root Protection Zone, the mulch materials and location will be shown on the plan.
13. Root damage and soil compaction may be mitigated in some cases by using plywood, mulch, or mulch and plywood in the Root Protection Zone. The Project Arborist may require this action at any point during demolition and construction as the project progresses and will work with the contractor to implement the best management practices.
14. Weather proof, minimum 8 x 10 inches, signage shall be applied to the fencing on all sides that states:

Tree Protection Fencing
Do Not Remove Without Authorization From
The City of West Covina
Questions - call Project Arborist: Carlberg Associates
Christy Cuba (626) 428-5072 or Cy Carlberg (310) 451-4804

Pruning

1. Pruning shall be monitored by the Project Arborist at intervals and durations as they see fit to maintain tree integrity.
2. Pruning of all trees should be in accordance with industry standards (International Society of Arboriculture or ANZI 133.1).
3. Pruning of oaks should be limited to the removal of dead wood and the correction of potentially hazardous conditions, as evaluated by the Project Arborist. Excessive pruning is harmful to oaks and many other trees. Removal or reduction of major structural limbs should be done only as required for actual building clearance or safety, and only at the recommendation of the Project Arborist. If limbs must be removed, cuts should be made perpendicular to the branch, to limit the size of the cut face. The branch bark collar should be preserved (i. e. no "flush cuts"), and cuts should be made in such a way as to prevent the tearing of bark from the tree.
4. Pruning of trees other than oaks should be limited to the removal or reduction of major structural limbs and should be done only as required for actual building clearance or safety, and only at the recommendation of the Project Arborist. If limbs must be removed, cuts should be made perpendicular to the branch, to limit the size of the cut face. The branch bark collar should be preserved (i. e. no "flush cuts"), and cuts should be made in such a way as to prevent the tearing of bark from the tree.

A. Inspections

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

E. Definitions

1. Basal flare or root crown means the tree trunk where it emerges from the root system and flares out to create the base of the tree.
2. Canopy means the area of a tree that consists primarily of branches and leaves.
3. Dripline means the outermost area of the tree canopy (leafy area of tree).
4. Certified Arborist means an individual who has demonstrated knowledge and competency through obtainment of the current International Society of Arboriculture arborist certification.
5. Root Protection Zone means the area within the overhanging foliage in the tree canopy.

Public Trees-Maintained by the City of West Covina

- Trees that are located in a center median or in the parkway between the curb face and the property line, and therefore are public trees. To have any work done on these trees, including installation of Tree Protection Fencing, contact City Maintenance Division 626-919-6966. A permit is required for fencing parkway trees. The Public Works Department Tree Protection Standard Specification is included on this Tree Protection Plan.

TABLE 2 – TREE INVENTORY DATA

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
1	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	14,7	20	15	18	15	15	a	b
2	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	23	10	10	10	10	a	a
3	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	30	10	10	10	10	a	a
4	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	23	10	10	10	10	a	a
5	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	30	10	10	10	10	a	a
6	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	23	10	10	10	10	a	a
7	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9	15	10	10	10	10	b	b
8	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
9	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
10	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
11	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
12	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	10	10	10	10	a	a
13	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-22	28	12	12	12	12	a	a
14	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	10	10	10	10	a	a
15	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
16	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	10	10	10	10	a	a
17	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
18	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
19	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
20	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
21	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
22	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
23	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
24	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
25	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
26	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
27	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
28	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
29	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	12	12	12	12	a	a
30	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	10	10	10	10	a	a
31	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	10	10	10	10	a	a
32	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	10	10	10	10	a	a
33	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
34	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
35	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
36	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-13	20	10	10	10	10	a	a
37	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.5	12	8	8	8	8	a	a
38	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.4	12	8	8	8	8	a	a
39	coral gum	*Eucalyptus torquata*	20.5	35	12	8	15	12	a	b
40	dawn redwood	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	6.1	20	10	10	10	10	b	b
41	dawn redwood	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	9.3	30	10	10	10	10	b	a
42	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	16	30	15	15	15	18	a	b
43	dawn redwood	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	7.8	30	6	6	6	6	c	b
44	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3	12	8	8	8	8	b	b
45	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3	12	8	8	8	8	b	a
46	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	4	15	8	8	8	8	a	a
47	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.5	15	8	8	8	8	a	a
48	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.7	15	8	8	8	8	a	a
49	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	4	15	8	8	8	8	a	a
50	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	4.2	15	10	10	10	10	a	a
51	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	5	12	12	12	7	10	c	c
52	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.4	12	8	8	8	8	a	a
53	crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	3.2	12	8	8	8	8	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
54	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
55	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	25	6	6	6	6	b	a
56	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-12	25	6	6	6	6	b	a
57	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	6	6	6	6	a	a
58	Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	16	25	12	0	10	16	a	b
59	shamel ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	40	17	27	12	15	20	a	b
60	coral gum	*Eucalyptus torquata*	12.5	30	11	3	0	19	b	b
61	shamel ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	7.5,10.5	30	20	15	10	20	b	b
62	silk oak	*Grevillea robusta*	12.5,12.7	55	12	12	12	12	b	b
63	coral gum	*Eucalyptus torquata*	20	40	10	0	18	25	a	b
64	silk oak	*Grevillea robusta*	11.1	40	10	10	10	10	b	b
65	xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	9.1	20	12	10	12	13	b	b
66	xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	5,5.5	12	6	8	6	4	c	c
67	xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	7	20	12	7	7	15	b-	b-
68	xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	7.1	20	9	6	10	10	b-	b
69	xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*	6, 5.6	15	4	7	12	4	b	b
70	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	10.5	35	10	10	10	5	a	a
71	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	17.8, 19, 30	30	24	22	25	15	a	b

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
72	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
73	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
74	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	7.3	20	12	12	10	10	b	b
75	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	9.2	20	12	12	12	12	a	a
76	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	7.4	20	8	10	12	10	b	b
77	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	10.4	25	12	12	12	8	a	b
78	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	6.4	20	3	3	7	12	b	b
79	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	10	25	12	12	12	12	a	b
80	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	28	30	15	15	15	15	a	b
81	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	2 @ 2ft	8	6	6	5	4	a	b
82	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
83	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
84	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
85	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
86	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
87	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
88	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
89	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
90	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
91	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
92	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
93	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
94	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
95	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
96	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
97	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
98	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	bt18	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
99	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
100	mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	7	13	10	10	10	10	b-	b-
101	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-30	40	12	12	12	12	a	a
102	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
103	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	14.7,13, 20.8, 20.8	30	15	20	20	17	a	b
104	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	23.5	30	15	21	15	16	a	b
105	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	28.5	30	15	20	15	15	a	b
106	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	34.3	30	15	20	15	18	a	b
107	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	31	30	15	18	15	18	a	b

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
108	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	6	6	6	6	b	a
109	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	28	10	10	10	10	a	a
110	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	6	6	6	6	b	a
111	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
112	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
113	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
114	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
115	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
116	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
117	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
118	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
119	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-8	13	6	6	6	6	b	a
120	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-10	15	6	6	6	6	a	a
121	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	20	6	6	6	6	a	a
122	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-10	15	7	7	7	7	a	a
123	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-10	16	7	7	7	7	a	a
124	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-22	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
125	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-24	33	12	12	12	12	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
126	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	11.8	25	4	18	15	18	a	b
127	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	6.8	20	6	3	15	12	a	b
128	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	12.5	30	15	18	15	10	b	b
129	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	35	12	12	12	12	a	a
130	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	6.3	22	4	12	10	9	b	b
131	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	9.7	25	10	12	12	12	a	b
132	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.8	20	12	18	18	15	b	b
133	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	35	12	12	12	12	a	a
134	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.4	25	15	9	18	10	b	b
135	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	35	10	10	10	10	a	a
136	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	13.6	25	15	18	18	15	b	b
137	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	1.7	12	5	5	5	5	b	a
138	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	30	10	10	10	10	b	b
139	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	9.2	20	12	12	18	15	b	b
140	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-22	27	6	6	6	6	b	b
141	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	11	25	15	12	15	15	b	b
142	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-22	27	10	10	10	10	b	b
143	Chinese flame	*Koelreuteria bipinnata*	11.2	20	12	10	15	10	b	b

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
144	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	b	b
145	Chinese flame	*Koelreuteria bipinnata*	6.4	20	11	10	12	12	b	b
146	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	25	6	6	6	6	b	b
147	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	27	6	6	6	6	b	b
148	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	10.3	23	12	12	12	12	b	b
149	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	33	12	12	12	12	a	a
150	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	5.8	17	3	6	12	10	b	b
151	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	26	10	10	10	10	b	b
152	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	9	20	10	12	15	10	b	b
153	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	7.7	18	4	6	15	8	b	b
154	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-15	23	6	6	6	6	b	b
155	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	30	10	10	10	10	a	b
156	camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	8.8	20	9	10	12	12	b	b
157	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	33	12	12	12	12	a	b
158	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	27	10	10	10	10	b	b
159	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	30	10	10	10	10	a	b
160	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	12	30	10	6	15	20	a	b
161	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	8	30	6	6	12	12	b	b

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
162	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	8	30	6	6	12	12	a	b
163	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	12	30	15	5	15	17	a	b
164	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
165	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
166	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-25	33	12	12	12	12	a	a
167	pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	1, 1, 1, 1	7	6	6	6	6	b-	b
168	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	2.2	9	9	3	6	7	b	b
169	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	10	10	10	10	a	a
170	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	10.2	20	15	7	12	12	a	b
171	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	27	10	10	10	10	a	a
172	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	26.2	25	12	12	18	21	b	b
173	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	21.5	25	12	12	15	21	b	b
174	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	23	25	12	12	12	21	b	b
175	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	25.8	25	12	15	12	21	b	b
176	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	27	25	18	15	10	21	b	b
177	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	29.5	25	12	15	24	21	b	b
178	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	24	25	12	15	12	21	b	b
179	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	24.5	25	18	15	10	21	b	b

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
180	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-23	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
181	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
182	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-20	30	12	12	12	12	a	a
183	Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	34	50	20	25	20	12	a	a
184	Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	28.5	50	20	23	15	15	a	a
185	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	11.7	20	20	18	18	21	b-	b
186	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	8.7	20	15	13	15	13	b	b
187	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	11.6	20	9	9	11	11	c	b-
188	Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	9.1	20	12	12	12	12	b	b
189	magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	19	30	15	15	18	18	b	b
190	magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	16.2	25	15	13	12	15	b	b
191	magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	19	25	20	21	18	22	b-	b
192	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
193	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
194	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
195	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
196	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
197	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a

Tag No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (inches) or BT Height (feet)*	Height	N	E	S	W	Health (a-f)	Structure (a-f)
198	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
199	date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	BT-25	35	15	15	15	15	a	a
200	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	29.2	25	18	21	15	21	b	b
201	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	29.6	25	15	21	15	18	b	b
202	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	29.5	25	15	21	15	15	b	b
203	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	25.7	25	15	18	15	15	b	b
204	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	26.4	25	15	15	15	15	b	b
205	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	25.3	25	15	18	15	16	b	b
206	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	25.5	25	15	18	15	18	b	b
207	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	28.5	25	15	24	15	18	b	b
208	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	28.2	25	15	20	15	18	b	b
209	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	27.6	25	15	21	15	15	b	b
210	Indian laurel fig	*Ficus microcarpa*	30.6	25	15	24	15	21	b	b

Note: * = Because palms do not typically increase in trunk diameter as they mature, they are measured in 'Brown Trunk Height' (**BT**), the distance between grade and the base of the newest emerging spear.

dbh – Diameter at Breast Height – a forestry term referring to a tree's trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade. Often used as a representation of tree size.

CAPTIONED TREE PHOTOGRAPHS

Tree #1

Tree #2

Tree #3

Tree #4

Tree #5

Tree #6

Tree #7

Tree #8

Tree #9

Tree #10

Tree #11

Tree #12

Tree #13

Tree #14

Tree #15

Tree #16

Trees #17(L) #28(R)

Tree #29

Trees #30(L) #32(R)

Trees #33(L) #34(R)

Trees #35(L) #36(R)

Tree #37

Tree #38

Trees #39(L) #40(R)

Tree #41

Tree #42

Tree #43

Tree #44

Tree #45

Tree #46

Tree #47

Tree #48

Tree #49

Tree #50

Tree #51

Tree #52

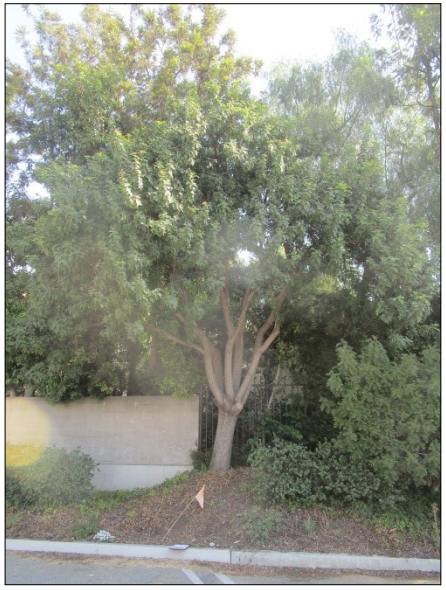
Tree #53

Tree #54

Tree #55

Tree #56

Tree #57



Tree #58

Tree #59

Tree #60

Trees #61(L) - #64(R)

Trees #65(L) - #69(R)

Tree #70

Tree #71

Tree #72

Tree #73

Tree #74

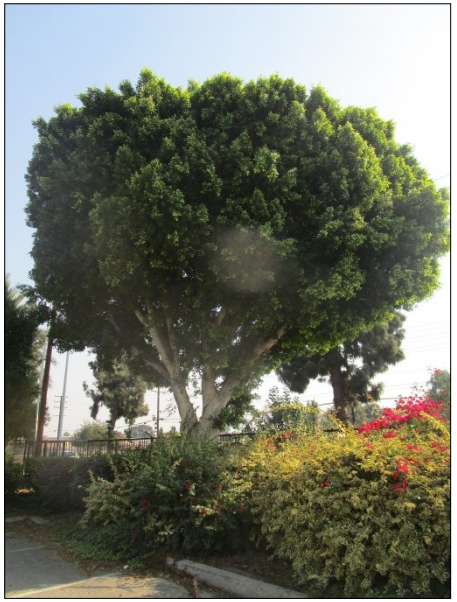
Tree #75

Tree #76

Tree #77

Tree #78

Tree #79



Tree #80

Tree #81

Tree #82

Trees #83(R) #85(L)

Trees #86(R) #88(L)

Trees #89(R) #90(L)

Trees #91(R) #93(L)

Trees #94(R) #95(L)

Tree #96

Trees #97(L) #99(R)

Tree #100

Tree #101

Tree #102

Tree #103

Tree #104

Tree #105

Tree #106

Tree #107

Tree #108

Tree #109

Tree #110

Trees #111(L) #115(R)

Trees #116(L) #118(R)

Tree #119

Tree #120

Tree #121

Tree #122

Tree #123

Trees #124(R) #134(L)

Trees #135(R) #142(L)

Trees #143(R) #146(L)

Trees #147(R) #149(L)

Trees #150(R) #151(L)

Trees #152(R) #153(L)

Trees #154(R) #159(L)

Trees #160(R) #164(L)

Trees #165(R) #166(L)

Trees #167(R) #168(L)

Trees #169(R) #171(L)

Trees #172(R) #179(L)

Tree #180

Trees #181(R) - #182(L)

Trees #183(R) - #184(L)

Tree #185

Tree #186

Tree #187

Tree #188

Tree #189

Tree #190

Tree #191

Trees #192(L) #199(R)

Trees #200(L) #210(R)

HEALTH AND STRUCTURE GRADE DEFINITIONS

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 is 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 and irreparable decay, disease, or severe fire damage. Trees with this rating are in severe, irreparable decline, or are barely alive. Risk of full or partial failures in the near future may be severe.

Definition of Terms

dbh – Diameter at Breast Height. A forestry term used to describe a tree's trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade. Often used as a representation of tree height.

BT – Brown Trunk. Because palms do not typically increase in trunk diameter as they age, they are measured in "Brown Trunk Height," the distance between grade and the newest emerging spear.

Codoms – Codominant Stems. Two branches of the same or equal diameter are called codominant. This can be a structural weakness it the angle of attachment is narrow.

Epicormic – Epicormic shoots are those that grow from indeterminant places along the trunk or along branches. Sometimes a sign of stress or overpruning.

HR – Heart Rot – wood decay fungus in the interior of a trunk or branch

HOB – History of Breakage. A tree that experiences more than two spontaneous breakages is referred to as having a "history" of breakage. The individual tree may have a propensity for future failures.

MBA – Multiple Branch Attachments. A trunk may be less able to support the weight of its canopy if multiple branches arise from one point in the trunk.

MPE – Multiple Pruning Events.

LCR – Live crown ratio

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.

Risk assessments were neither requested nor performed on any of the trees for this project.

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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
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 — Graduate, Environmental Horticulture Program, El Camino College, Torrance, California, 2002
Graduate, Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne, California, 1995

Experience — Staff Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 2015-present
Community Forester, Tree Musketeers, 2010-2014
Interior Plant Technician, Reliable Plant Service, 2008-2009
Exterior Plant Technician, Inner Gardens, 2006-2007
Exterior Plant Lead, Rolling Greens Nursery, 2005-2006
Nursery Foremen, Big Seven Nursery, 2001-2003

Certificates — Certified Arborist (#WE-9883A), International Society of Arboriculture, 2012
Environmental Horticulture Certificate, El Camino College, 2002

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

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

- Tree health assessment
- Tree inventories and reports to satisfy jurisdictional requirements
- Pest and disease identification
- Selection of appropriate tree species
- Planting, pruning, and maintenance specifications
- Working with community and city leaders in large tree planting programs

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. Sanchez has performed tree inventories, health evaluations, and impact analyses for private developers, architects, engineers, and homeowners. He has over 14 years of experience in arboriculture and is trained in environmental horticulture. Representative clients include:

City of Pasadena
City of South Gate
Metropolitan Transit Authority
E & S Ring, Inc.
Hollywood Forever Cemetery
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
City of Signal Hill
Kovac Architects
City of Torrance
Ojai Valley Community Hospital
The Kibo Group
Monte Vista Grove Homes
Google Venice
John Anson Ford Theater
The Village Green, Baldwin Hills
Camp Munz/Menenhall
Hotel Figueroa
California State University, Long Beach
Pacific Charter School
Mill Creek Development
Los Angeles Unified School District
City of South Gate
Claremont Golf Course
The New Home Company
William Carey University
City of Inglewood
Universal Hilton
Gensler Architects
Marmol Radziner, Architects
Rose Bowl Stadium
Aurora/Signature Health Services
Colfax Charter Elementary School
Highpointe Communities
Snapchat
Los Angeles Football Club
Monte Cedro Senior Living
Southern California Edison
Howard Hughes Center
Katella High School
Square One Homes
EPT Landscape Architecture
Tim Barber, Ltd., Architects

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. Sanchez serves with the following national professional organizations:

- Member in good standing, International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter

INSERT FULL-SIZE COPY OF TREE LOCATION & IMPACT EXHIBIT + PROTECTION PLAN (2 SHEETS)