



**CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE INVENTORY REPORT  
HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT  
VINE, IVAR, YUCCA, AND ARGYLE STREETS  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90028**

SUBMITTED TO:

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PREPARED BY

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MARCH 28, 2018

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HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT - VINE, IVAR, YUCCA, AND ARGYLE STREETS  
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March 28, 2018

MCAF Vine LLC  
c/o Mayer Brown LLP  
350 South Grand Avenue, 25th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071  
Via email to Edgar Khalatian (ekhalatian@mayerbrown.com)

**Re: Hollywood Center Project – 1749, 1755, 1777 Vine Street, 1754 Ivar Avenue, 1734 Argyle Avenue, and 6334 Yucca Street, Los Angeles, California 90028**

Dear Mr. Khalatian,

This tree report was prepared in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 177.404. According to the Ordinance, "protected" trees are coast live oak, western Sycamore, Southern California black walnut, or California bay laurel with trunk diameters (measured at 4.5 feet above grade) of 4 inches or greater. "Significant" trees are any tree with a trunk diameter of 8 inches or larger. Enclosed are the tree evaluation data, photographic, and graphic exhibits for the private property and rights-of-way trees located on the Hollywood Center properties at the above-named addresses. We evaluated 49 private property trees, 14 of which are "significant" trees, and 19 City of Los Angeles rights-of-way trees. None of the private property trees are considered "protected" by the Ordinance. The tables on the following pages summarize the data for the private property and rights-of-way trees and is presented in its entirety in the inventory beginning on page 6. A reduced copy of the Tree Location Exhibit and photographs of all trees are included within the following pages.

Please feel welcome to contact me at 310.451.4804 if you have any immediate questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

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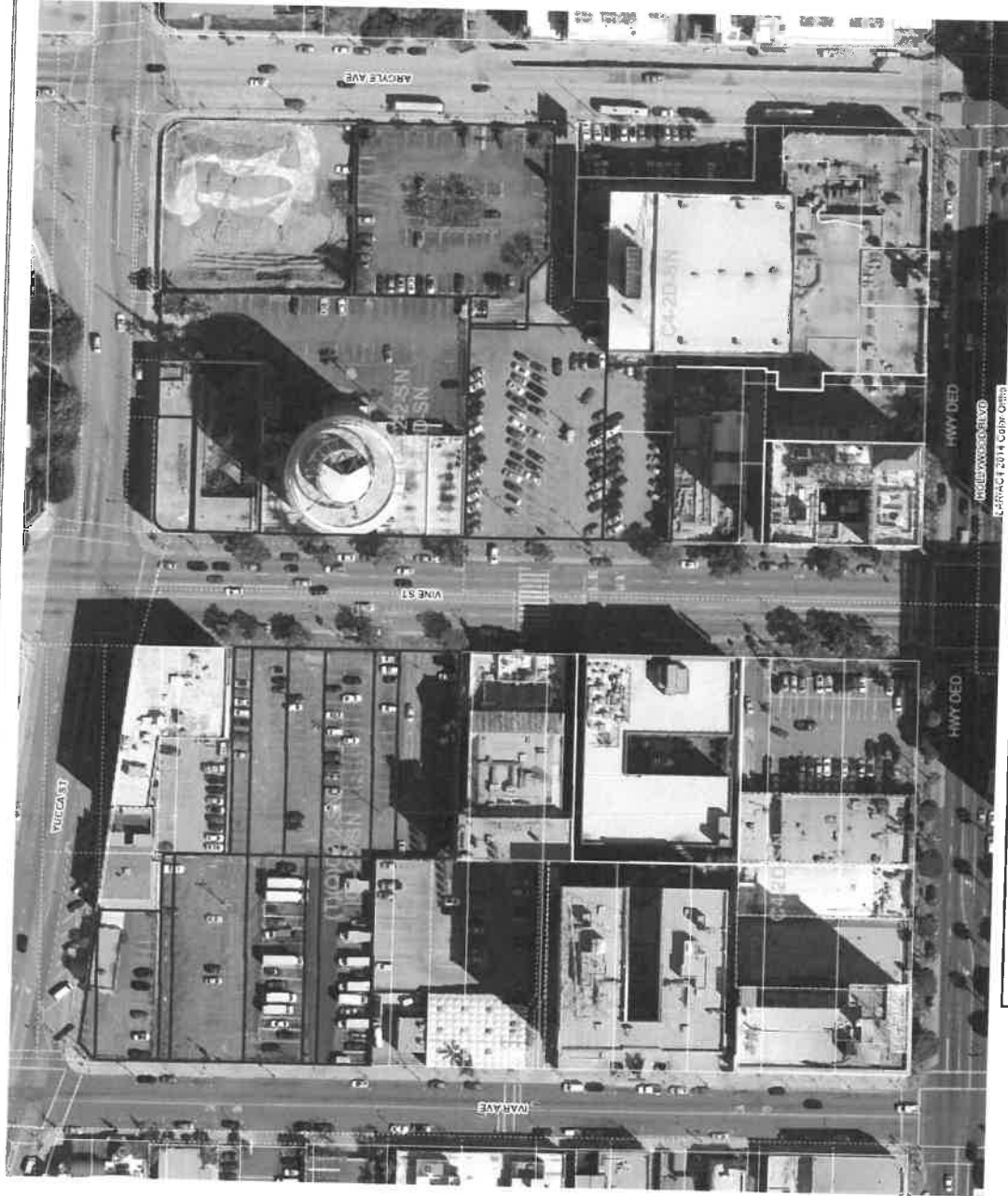
**TABLE 1- SUMMARY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TREE SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT**

Common Name	Botanical Name	Protected by the City's Ordinance?	Quantity represented
Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	No	8
common fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	No	1
date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	No	8
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	No	14
paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	No	3
queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	No	4
tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	No	11
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7 Species</b>		<b>49 Trees</b>

**TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY TREES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT**

Common Name	Botanical Name	Right-of-Way Tree	Quantity represented
flowering pear	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Yes	1
jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Yes	15
pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Yes	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3 Species</b>		<b>19 Trees</b>





**EXHIBIT 1 - AERIAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES  
HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CA  
SOURCE: ZIMAS**



DESIGN SURVEY

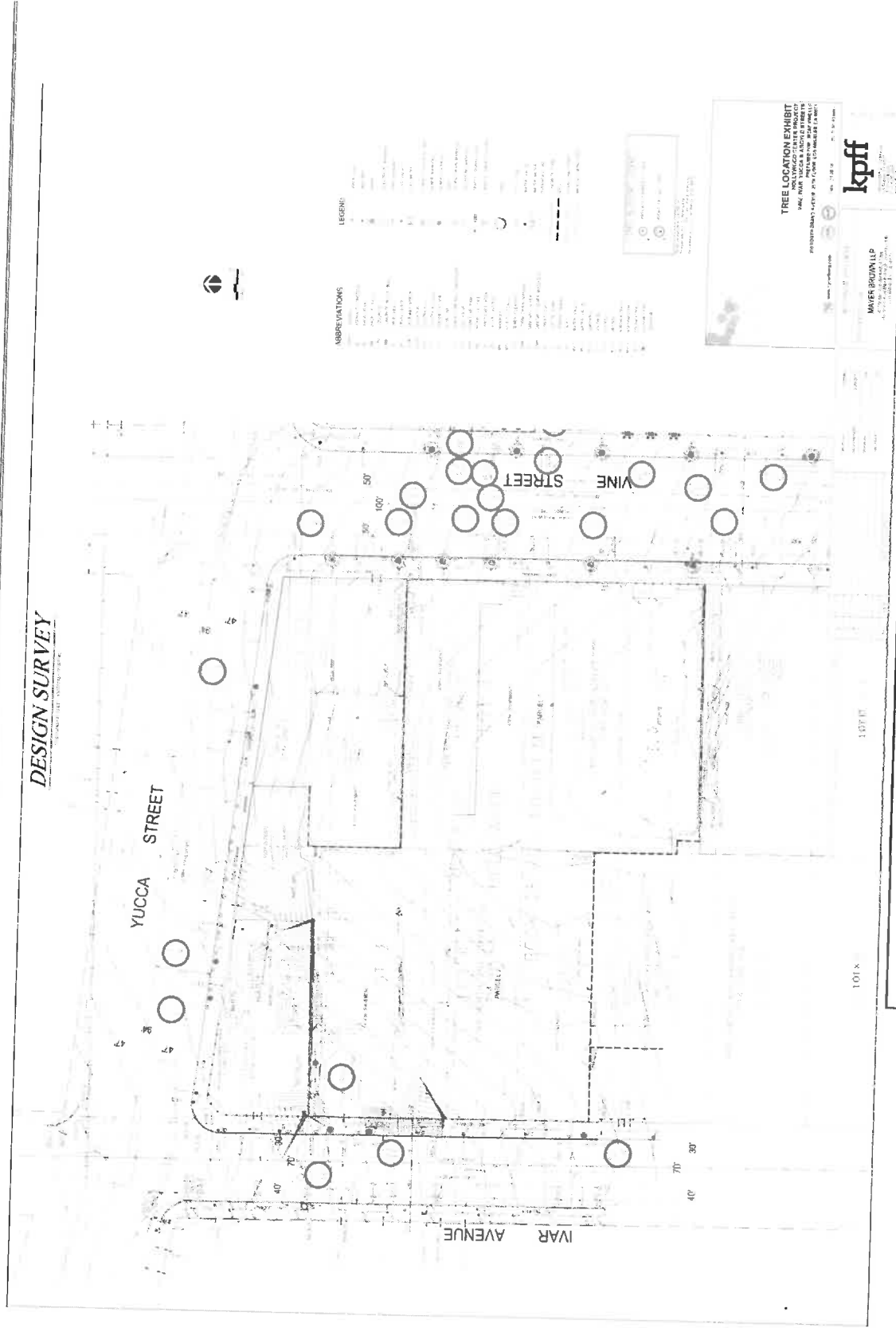


EXHIBIT 2 -- REDUCED COPY OF TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT  
2 SHEETS



**DESIGN SURVEY**

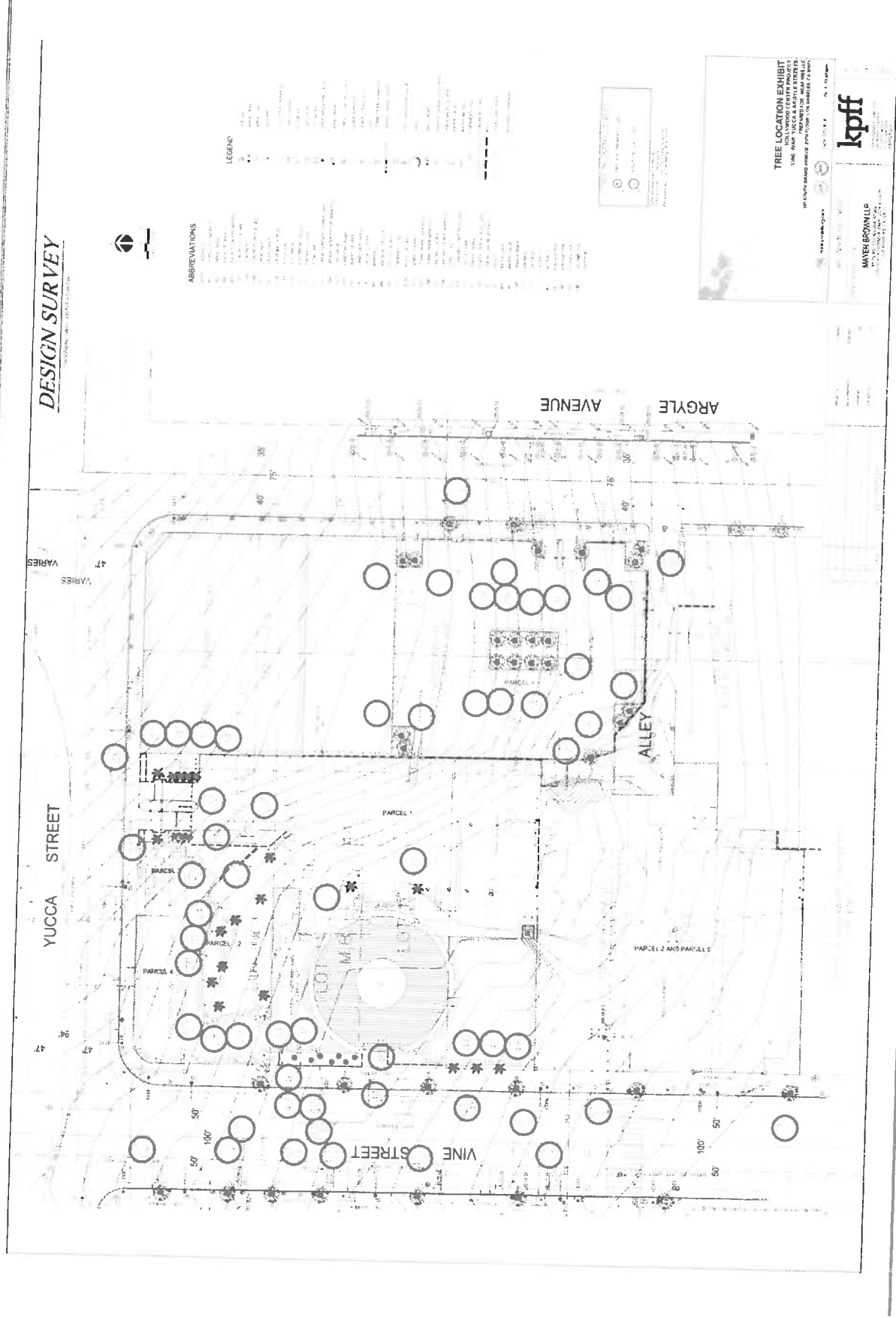


TABLE 3 – TREE INVENTORY

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches	Height in feet (approximated)	Canopy Spread (approximated)	Health	Structure	"Protected" or "Significant" Tree	Comments
1	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	11	18	12	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
2	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	12	25	15	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
3	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	10	15	12	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
4	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	8	12	10	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
5	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	8	12	8	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
6	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	10	15	10	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
7	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	13	20	12	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
8	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	15	20	15	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
9	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	15	22	18	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
10	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	13	23	15	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
11	Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	16	26	18	A	C	Significant	Severely topped
12	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	3.5	15	10	A	A	No	Severely topped
13	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	4	15	10	A	A	No	Severely topped
14	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	4	15	10	A	A	No	Severely topped
15	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	4	14	10	A	A	No	Severely topped





Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches	Height in feet (approximated)	Canopy Spread (approximated)	Health	Structure	"Protected" or "Significant" Tree	Comments
16	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	4	14	10	A	A	No	
17	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	4	15	10	A	A	No	
18	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	3.5	15	10	A	A	No	
19	Chinese flame tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	3.5	15	10	A	A	No	
20	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	60' BT	68	10	A	A	No	
21	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	60' BT	68	10	A	A	No	
22	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
23	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
24	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
25	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
26	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	20' BT	33	18	A	A	No	
27	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
28	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
29	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	22' BT	35	20	A	A	No	
30	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	45' BT	53	20	A	A	No	
31	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	42' BT	50	10	A	A	No	

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches	Height in feet (approximated)	Canopy Spread (approximated)	Health	Structure	"Protected" or "Significant" Tree	Comments
32	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	42' BT	50	10	A	A	No	
33	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	45' BT	53	10	A	A	No	
34	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	60' BT	68	10	A	A	No	
35	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	52' BT	60	10	A	A	No	
36	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	54' BT	62	10	A	A	No	
37	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	56' BT	64	10	A	A	No	
38	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	50' BT	58	10	A	A	No	
39	Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	5, 9	25	15	A	A	Significant	
40	Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	8, 9	25	15	A	A	Significant	
41	Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	30' BT	38	10	A	A	No	
42	Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	28' BT	36	10	A	A	No	
43	Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	18' BT	20	8	A	A	No	
44	Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	6, 6, 12	32	10	A	A	Significant	
45	Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	20' BT	28	8	A	A	No	
46	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	30' BT	38	10	A	A	No	
47	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	12' BT	15	4	B	A	No	

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches	Height in feet (approximated)	Canopy Spread (approximated)	Health	Structure	"Protected" or "Significant" Tree	Comments
48	Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	25' BT	30	8	A	A	No	
49	Common fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4	8	12	A	A	No	
ST1	Flowering pear	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	6	12	6	A	B	No	
ST2	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	13	30	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST3	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	9	30	18	A	B	ROW tree	
ST4	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	13	38	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST5	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	14	35	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST6	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	8	30	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST7	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	13	35	30	A	B	ROW tree	
ST8	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	11	35	25	A	C	ROW tree	
ST9	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	10	30	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST10	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	11	30	25	A	A	ROW tree	
ST11	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	11	25	25	A	A	ROW tree	
ST12	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	13	35	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST13	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	13	30	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST14	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	5	18	10	A	A	ROW tree	

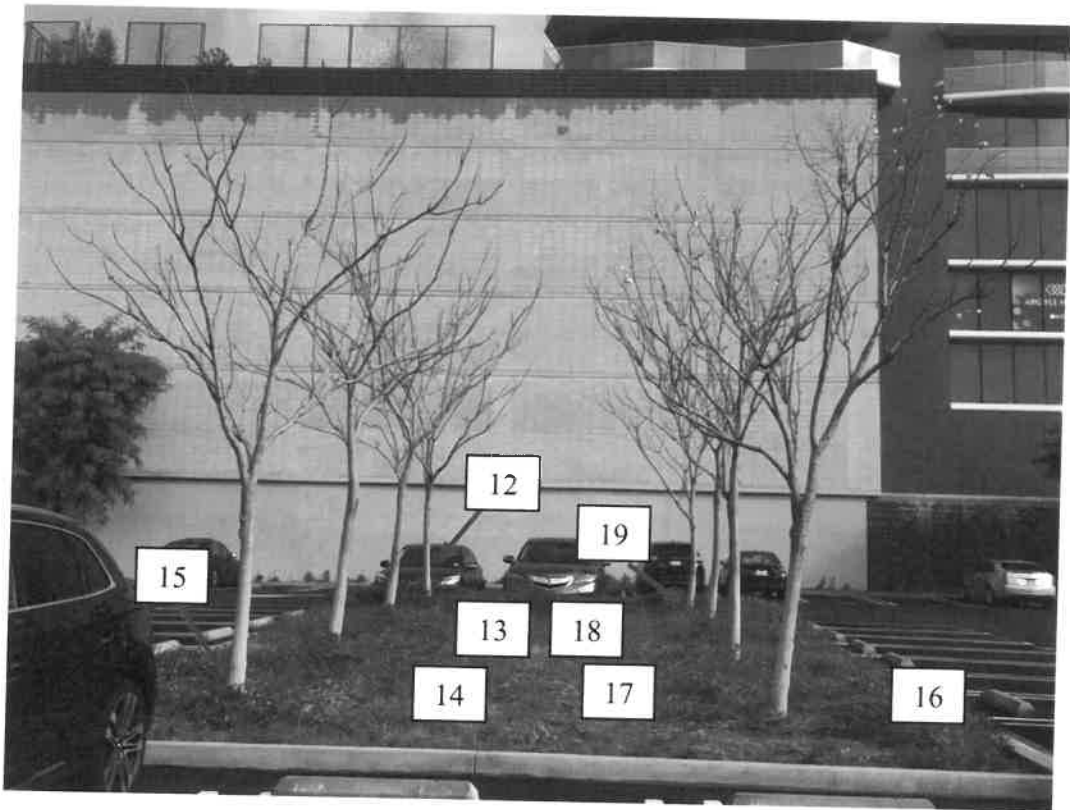


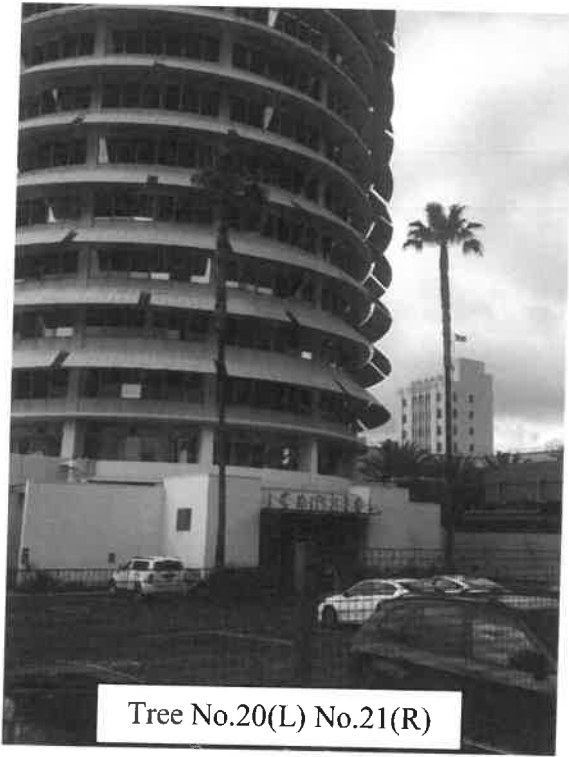
Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (dbh) in inches	Height in feet (approximated)	Canopy Spread (approximated)	Health	Structure	"Protected" or "Significant" Tree	Comments
ST15	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	4	18	10	A	A	ROW tree	
ST16	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	5	20	10	A	A	ROW tree	
ST17	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	6	22	25	A	B	ROW tree	
ST18	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	5	22	20	A	B	ROW tree	
ST19	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	5	20	12	A	B	ROW tree	



CAPTIONED TREE PHOTOGRAPHS







Tree No.20(L) No.21(R)



Tree No.22



29

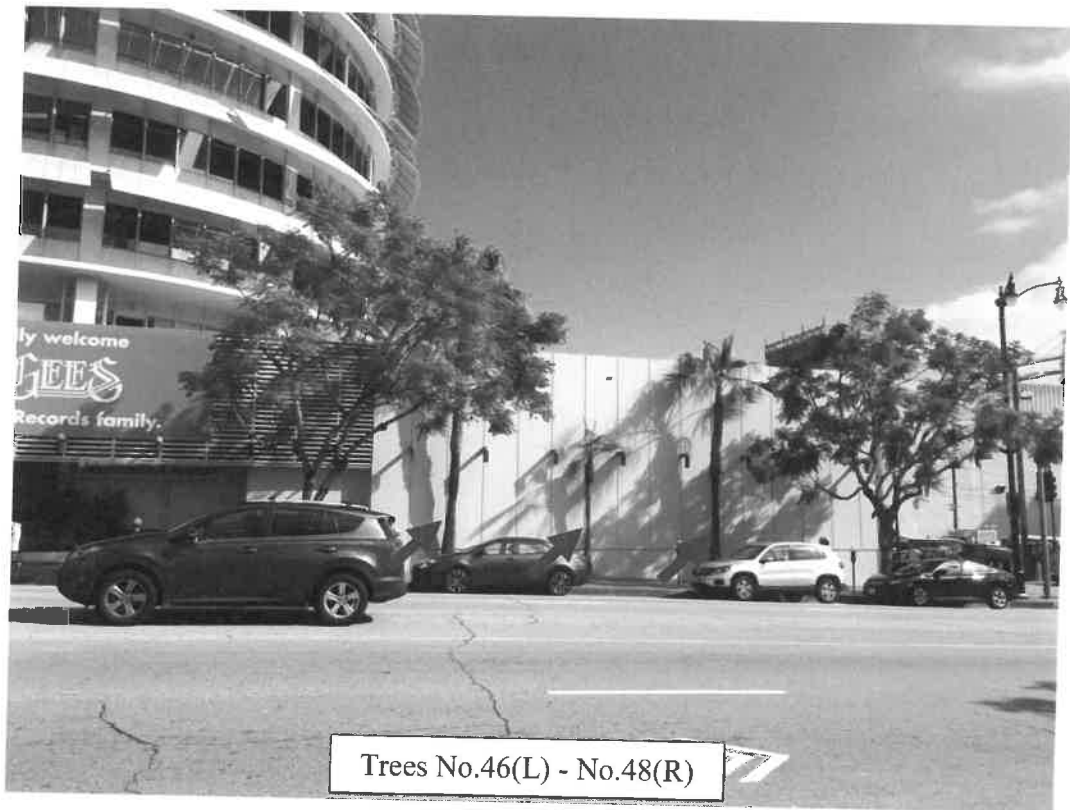
23

Trees No.23(L) - No.29(LR)



Trees No.30(L) - No.33(R)





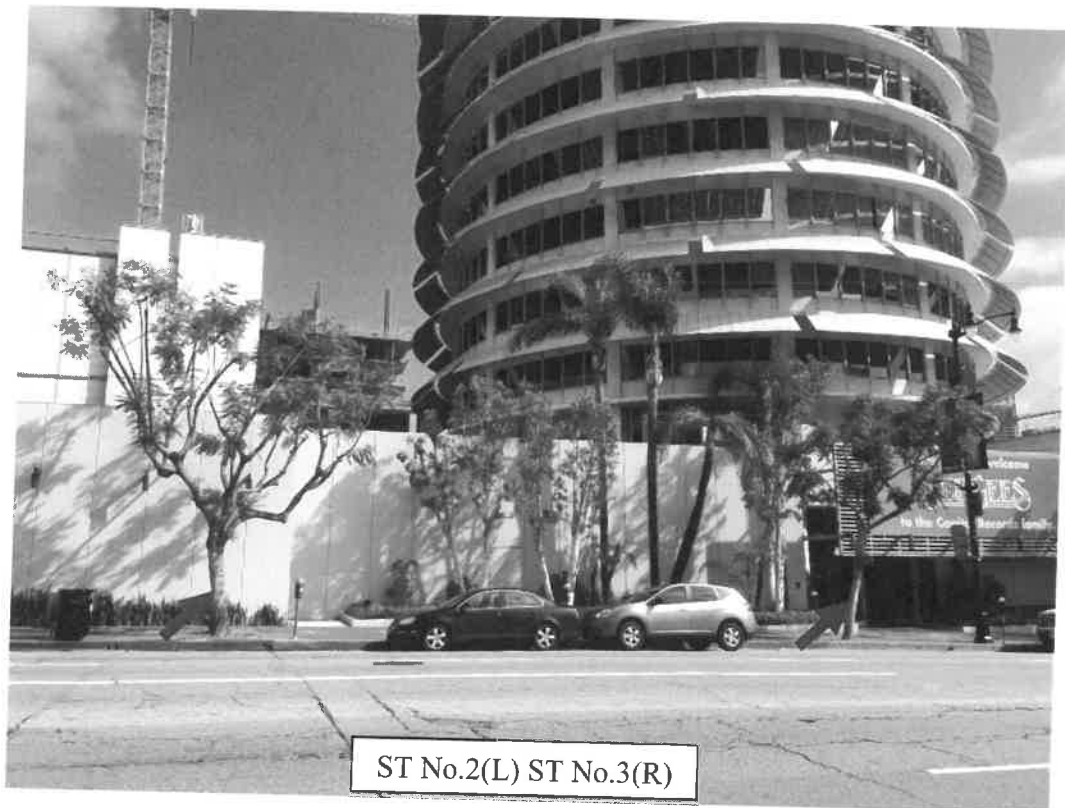




Tree No.49

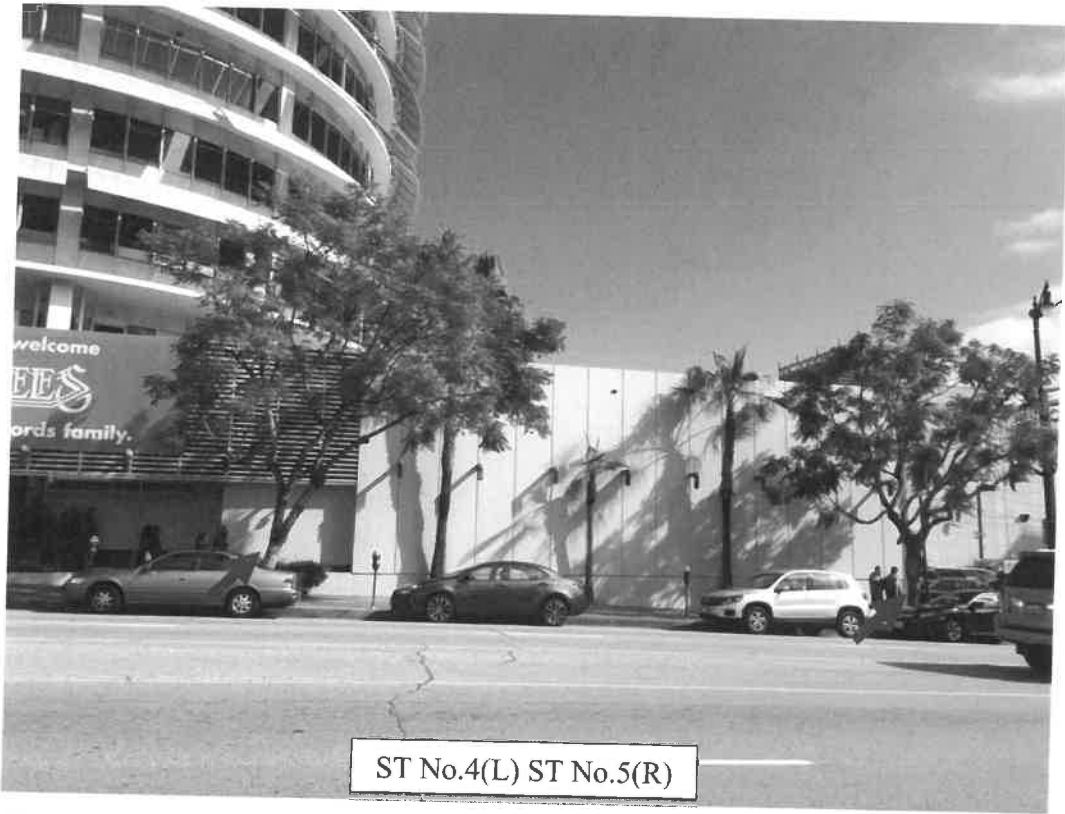


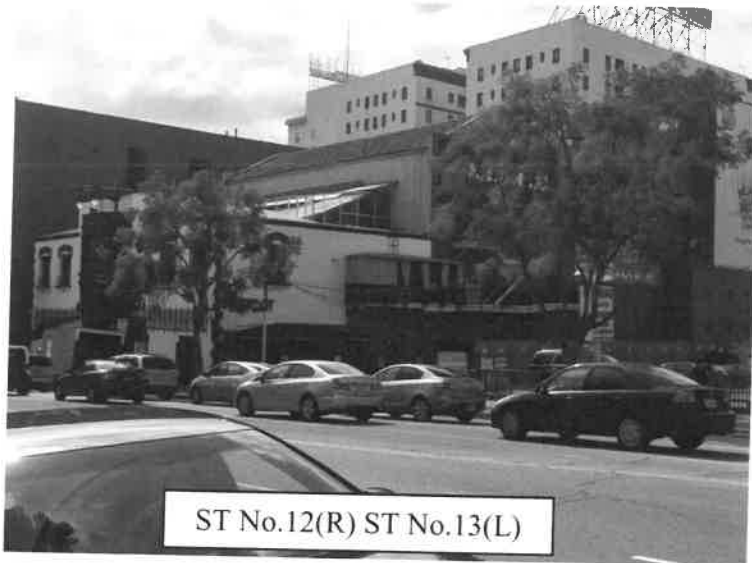
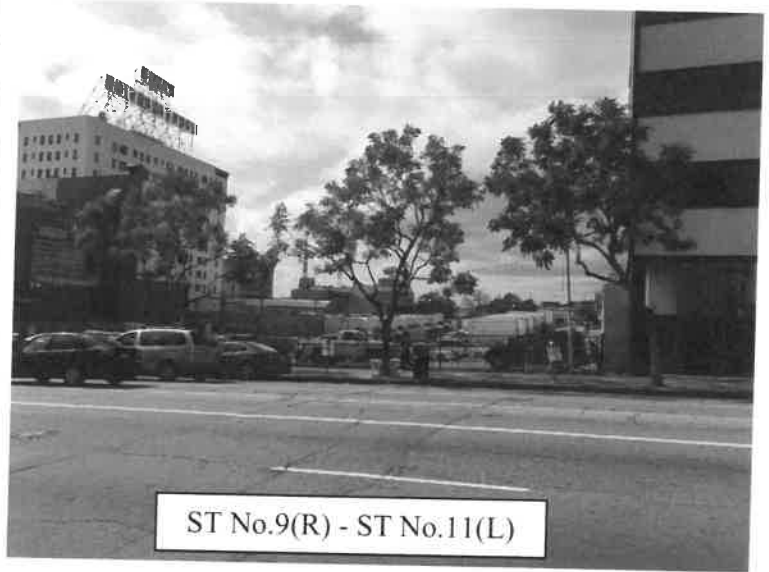
ST No.1



ST No.2(L) ST No.3(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-E:

### 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.
- e. 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.
- E) 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.



## 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 unflinching 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.



**CY CARLBERG**  
**CARLBERG ASSOCIATES**

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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, 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  
Certified Tree Risk Assessor (#1028), 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
- 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)

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)

**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-Present
- 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  
Staff Arborist, Approved Tree Care, 2014-2015  
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 Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2017  
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 LA – Department of Water & Power |
| City of South Gate                      | Claremont Golf Course                    |
| Metropolitan Transit Authority          | The New Home Company                     |
| E & S Ring, Inc.                        | William Carey University                 |
| Hollywood Forever Cemetery              | City of Inglewood                        |
| Archdiocese of Los Angeles              | Universal Hilton                         |
| City of Signal Hill                     | Gensler Architects                       |
| Kovac Architects                        | Marmol Radziner, Architects              |
| City of Torrance                        | Rose Bowl Stadium                        |
| Ojai Valley Community Hospital          | Aurora/Signature Health Services         |
| The Kibo Group                          | Colfax Charter Elementary School         |
| Monte Vista Grove Homes                 | Highpointe Communities                   |
| Google Venice                           | Snapchat                                 |
| John Anson Ford Theater                 | Los Angeles Football Club                |
| The Village Green, Baldwin Hills        | Monte Cedro Senior Living                |
| Camp Munz/Mendenhall                    | Southern California Edison               |
| Hotel Figueroa                          | Howard Hughes Center                     |
| California State University, Long Beach | Katella High School, Anaheim             |
| Pacific Charter School                  | Square One Homes                         |
| Mill Creek Development                  | EPT Landscape Architecture               |
| Los Angeles Unified School District     | 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 EXHIBIT - 2 SHEETS  
(24" x 36" – Color)**