CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
PARKS, BEACHES AND RECREATION COMMISSION
AGENDA

Council Chambers - 100 Civic Center Dr

Tuesday, September 3, 2019 - 6:00 PM

Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission Members:

David Granoff, Chair
Heather Ignatin, Vice Chair
Hassan Archer, Commissioner
Diane Daruty, Commissioner
Laird Hayes, Commissioner
Walt Howald, Commissioner
Kate Malouf, Commissioner

Staff Members:

Laura Detweiler, Recreation & Senior Services Director
Sean Levin, Recreation & Senior Services Deputy Director
Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director
Kevin Pekar, Parks and Landscape Superintendent
Mariah Stinson, Administrative Support Specialist

The Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission is subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act. Among other things, the Brown Act requires that the Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission agenda be posted at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of each regular meeting and that the public be allowed to comment on agenda items before the Commission and items not on the agenda but are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission. The Chair may limit public comments to a reasonable amount of time, generally three (3) minutes per person.

It is the intention of the City of Newport Beach to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") The City of Newport Beach's goal is to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, we will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Recreation Department at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your particular needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible at (949) 644-3158 or recreation@newportbeachca.gov.

NOTICE REGARDING PRESENTATIONS REQUIRING USE OF CITY EQUIPMENT
Any presentation requiring the use of the City of Newport Beach's equipment must be submitted to the Recreation Department 24 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The City provides a yellow sign-in card to assist in the preparation of the minutes. The completion of the card is not required in order to address the PB&R Commission. If the optional sign-in card has been completed, it should be placed in the box provided at the podium.

The PB&R Commission of Newport Beach welcomes and encourages community participation. Public comments are generally limited to three (3) minutes per person to allow everyone to speak. Written comments are encouraged as well. The Commission has the discretion to extend or shorten the time limit on agenda or non-agenda items. As a courtesy, please turn cell phones off or set them in the silent mode.

IV. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON CONSENT CALENDAR

This is the time in which PB&R Commissioners may pull items from the CONSENT CALENDAR for discussion (Items IV-A thru IV-C). Public comments are also invited on Consent Calendar items. Speakers must limit comments to three (3) minutes. Before speaking, please state your name for the record. If any item is removed from the Consent Calendar by a PB&R Commissioner, members of the public are invited to speak on each item for up to three (3) minutes per item.

All matters listed under CONSENT CALENDAR are considered to be routine and will all be enacted by one motion in the form listed below. Commissioners have received detailed staff reports on each of the items recommending an action. There will be no separate discussion of these items prior to the time the PB&R Commission votes on the motion unless a Commissioner requests specific items to be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

IV. CONSENT CALENDAR

A. Minutes of the Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission Meeting of August 6, 2019

Waive reading of subject minutes, approve and order filed.

8-6-2019 PBR MINUTES

B. Parks, Trees & Beach Maintenance Divisions Activities Report

Receive/File Activity Report of past and upcoming projects and events.

MOD Activity Report

C. RSS Activity Report

Receive/File Activity Report of past and upcoming projects and events.

RSS Activity Report

V. CURRENT BUSINESS

A. Appeal of Denial for Special City Tree Removal- 2201 Waterfront Drive

Staff recommends that the Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission consider the appeal from property owner Irvine Budlong of staff's denial of the removal of a Special City California Pepper tree at 2201 Waterfront Drive.

Staff Report

Attachment A & B - 2201 Waterfront Dr

B. Special Trees Replacement Request- Marine Avenue

1) Determine this action is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15304 of the CEQA Guidelines because the removal of a dead, damaged, and/or diseased tree is a minor alteration of the condition of land and/or vegetation and none of the exceptions to the use of a categorical exemption set forth in the Guidelines apply; and
2) Approve the removal and replacement of four (4) Special City Eucalyptus Gum trees located at 210, 217, 224, and 315 Marine Avenue with a mix of new Eucalyptus Gum trees species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum, as there is consensus by staff and consultant arborists on these four trees. The removal of these four trees would take place in September. Replacement of these four trees as well as the planting of the five current vacant tree wells would follow as soon as sidewalk and curb reconstruction work is completed.
3) Determine if Level III testing should be conducted prior to the removal of the of six (6) Special City Eucalyptus Gum trees located at 220, 300, 301, 312, 319, and 326 Marine Avenue. If determined necessary, staff would recommend the additional testing for these six trees be conducted in the next couple months. Upon further detailed review and evaluation of this additional testing information by the consulting Arborist and the City Arborist, the City Arborist will determine which of the six special trees, if any, can remain. The other trees (possibly up to all six) not approved to remain will be scheduled for removal and replacement (with a mix of new Eucalyptus Gum tree species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum) this coming winter. Replanting of these trees would follow as soon as sidewalk and curb repair work is completed.

Staff Report

Attachment A - Marine Ave

Attachment B - Marine Ave

Attachment C - Marine Ave

Presentation

Correspondence

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

PB&R Commission / staff announcements / Ad Hoc Committee updates or matters which Commissioners would like placed on future agendas for further discussion.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Public comments are invited on non-agenda items generally considered to be within the subject matter jurisdiction of the PB&R Commission. Speakers must limit comments to three (3) minutes. Before speaking, we invite, but do not require, you to state your name for the record.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH

Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission
Regular Meeting
August 6, 2019 – 6:00 PM

I. CONVENE MEETING OF THE PARKS BEACHES & RECREATION COMMISSION TO ORDER – 6:00 PM

II. ROLL CALL

Present: Walt Howald, Chair
David Granoff, Vice Chair
Hassan Archer, Commissioner
Laird Hayes, Commissioner
Heather Ignatin, Commissioner
Kate Malouf, Commissioner

Excused: Diane Daruty, Commissioner

Staff: Laura Detweiler, Recreation & Senior Services Director
Sean Levin, Recreation & Senior Deputy Director
Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director
Kevin Pekar, Parks and Landscape Superintendent
Mariah Stinson, Administrative Support Specialist

III. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IV. ELECTIONS

Director Detweiler gave an overview of how nominations and appointment of Chair and Vice Chair proceedings will be conducted.

Motion by Chair Howald, seconded by Commissioner Ignatin to close nominations and elect Vice Chair Granoff as the new PB&R Chair for FY 2019-20. The motion carried by unanimous vote.

Motion by Chair Howald, seconded by Commissioner Hayes to close the nominations and elect Commissioner Ignatin as the new PB&R Vice Chair for FY 2019-20. The motion carried by unanimous vote.

[The Commission took a short break to adjust seating arrangements]

V. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON CONSENT CALENDAR- None.

VI. CONSENT CALENDAR

A. Minutes of the June 4, 2019, PB&R Commission Meeting.
Recommendation: Waive reading of subject minutes, approve and order filed.

Jim Mosher advised that the start time be adjusted to read 6:04 p.m. instead of 6:00 p.m.

B. Parks, Trees & Beach Maintenance Divisions Activity Report.
Recommendation: Receive/file Activity Report.

C. RSS Activity Report
Recommendation: Receive/file Activity Report of past and upcoming projects and events.

D. Request by Newport Mesa Soccer Club (NMSC) for Temporary Lights at Bonita Canyon Sports Park (BCSP) Field #5
Staff recommends that the Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission approve the request from the Newport Mesa Soccer Club (NMSC) to use temporary lights at Bonita Canyon Sports Park field #5 from September 24 to November 16, 2019 and January 7 to March 15, 2020, from dusk to 7:55 p.m.

E. Follow-Up of the Appeal of Denial for Special Tree Removal-1710 Candlestick Lane
Staff recommends that the Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission approve the 60-inch box (red-flowered) Crape Myrtle tree replacement species of the approved Special City Lemon-scented Gum Tree removal in front of 1710 Candlestick Lane.

Motion by Commissioner Howald; second by Chair Granoff, to approve items VI-A through VI-E of the Consent Calendar. The motion carried by unanimous vote.

VII. CURRENT BUSINESS

A. Irvine Ranch Conservancy-Program Overview
Presented by Justin Schmillen

Manager Schmillen announced that Irvine Ranch Conservancy partnered with the City to develop the Resource and Recreation Management Plan for Buck Gully Reserve, build the trail system and serves as its land manager for the Reserve. He introduced Executive Director Michael O'Connell who went into more detail about the improvements made to the Buck Gully Reserve.

Mr. O'Connell stated that Irvine Ranch Conservancy's duties were to steward natural resources, manage the trails system, provide public access opportunities, manage volunteers and programs, update the reserve's website, manage the fire watch network, manage social media, and manage the e-newsletter among other things. The contract between the City and Irvine Ranch Conservancy was renewed in 2018 and was extended to 2028.

B. Lower Sunset View Park Conceptual Design
Review the Lower Sunset View Park conceptual design and forward recommendations to City Council for final approval. Presented by Andy Tran.

Mr. Tran, Senior Civil Engineer with the Public Works Department, stated the project involved the construction of a larger parking lot, construction of a new pedestrian and bike bridge, bike node, a small dog park, and several amenities including a drop off area. Next steps included forwarding PB&R's recommendations to City Council and presenting the conceptual design to City Council on October 22, 2019. If approved by City Council, staff will move forward with the final design phase and start construction in winter of 2021. The project was estimated to be completed by spring of 2022.

Mr. Bartin, T.Y. International, explained several bridge alternatives to the Commission. The leading alternatives were a steel truss, single-span pedestrian bridge with a 75-year service life and a three-span cast-in-place, pre-stressed concrete girder bridge.

Mr. Petros, LSA Principle, gave an in-depth review of the community outreach process for the new bridge alternatives. The largest concerns at the community meetings were about the disruption of views, traffic and speeds, and safety on the bridge. The general consensus from the public was the concrete girder bridge.

Regarding Commissioners questions, Mr. Bartin disclosed for both designs there would be a closure of one to two nights to install the bridges, yearly maintenance costs between the two alternatives, and the bridge columns and car accidents. Mr. Petros explained the time schedule for funding that was in place between the Orange County Transportation Authority and the City as well as compliance with ADA. Mr. Tran disclosed traffic counts, pedestrian routes, safety in terms of earthquakes, costs for the two alternatives and funding.

Commissioner Howald thought the bridge idea was fabulous.

Chair Granoff opened the public comment.

Mark Wilser articulated that Villa Balboa had prohibited dogs for its 40-year existence and was not in favor of the dog park. He announced that his community had little to no community outreach about the project. He was concerned about potential car accidents, noises and smells from the dog park, health hazards in regards to the dog park, unsupervised dogs, and maintenance of the dog park.

Annette Warner, resident of Villa Balboa, was concerned about pedestrian and traffic safety when it came to the dog park parking lot. She advised the Commission to review how many accidents had happened where the dog park parking lot was being proposed.

Michael Solomon was concerned the view would be ruined with the installation of a pedestrian bridge, the cost of the project, and the use of the dog park parking lot being used for beachgoers.

Jim Carlson, Newport Crest resident, believed the pedestrian bridge was going to be an eyesore and suggested building an underground pedestrian tunnel.

Michael Call, Villa Balboa resident, was in opposition to the dog park and said there was no notice about community meetings regarding the project. He was also concerned about potential odor from dog park and thought that 0.2 ac was too small for a dog park.

Jim Mosher stated the purpose of the bridge should be functional and not draw attention to itself. He was in favor of the concrete bridge design. He stated that the park design did not fit into the context of the surrounding neighborhoods and he supported the idea of an underground pedestrian tunnel.

Doug, Villa Balboa resident, concurred with a previous speaker that the proposed parking lot would be used by beachgoers instead of people visiting the park. He suggested creating more parking spots rather than build a dog park.

Cindy Schuester confirmed she was informed about the pedestrian bridge but not the dog park.

Chair Granoff closed the public comment.

The Commission continued the discussion and asked questions about the dog park. Director Detweiler gave the history of why Sunset View Park was chosen for a dog park, fencing of the dog park, and the size of the dog park.

Commissioner Ignatin was in support of building the concrete bridge.

Motion by Vice Chair Ignatin, seconded by Commissioner Hayes, to review the Lower Sunset View Park conceptual design and forward recommendations to City Council for final approval. The motion carried by unanimous vote.

C. City Council Policy B-17 – Changes as Directed by the City Council
Receive and comment.

Director Martin presented the Council's proposed changes to the B-17 Policy. The Commission was concerned that donators should have first right of refusal before the City removed any donation plaques and any donated items would no longer have a commemorative plaque. He continued to give an overview of the existing proposed changes to the policy that the Commission had reviewed at a prior meeting.

To address Commissioners questions, Director Martin answered that the biggest change to the policy was first right of refusal and the removal of the plaques for new donations. Also, he expressed the 10-year donation period would start once the policy was adopted by City Council, the 10-years did not affect existing plaques, and the Commission and Public Works Department would still approve donated items.

Chair Granoff opened the public comment.

Jim Mosher encouraged the staff to remove a redundant paragraph discussing the 10-year life span for just benches and to include language on how existing plaques are treated.

Chair Granoff closed the public comment.

Motion by Commissioner Hayes, seconded by Commissioner Malouf, to Receive and comment. The motion carried by unanimous vote.

D. Continuation of Appeal of Denial for Tree Removal – 720 Jasmine Avenue.
Staff recommends that the Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission consider the appeal from John Buckingham (resident at 927 Gardenia Way) of staff's denial of the removal of a City Sugar Gum tree in front of 720 Jasmine Avenue.

Chair Granoff recused himself from this item.

Superintendent Pekar updated the Commission on his evaluation of the tree that was requested to be removed and why he denied the application. The applicant then went through the reforestation process and was unsuccessful in meeting the requirements in terms of gathering signatures that supported reforestation. The applicant was now appealing the tree removal denial.

Vice Chair Ignatin questioned how long the tree would last if the roots were pruned and how long it had lived in that area. Superintendent Pekar stated he could manage the tree roots for 3-year to 10-years and the tree had been there for 75-years.

Vice Chair Ignatin opened the public comment.

Mike Ruane, representative of the appellant and resident of Jasmine Park, noted that there was a large parking lot within 300-feet of the tree and that limited the numbers of petition signatures the appellant could get for reforestation. Three concerns were raised by the Jasmine Park HOA which were view intrusion, safety, maintenance and trimming. He noted most residents who were in support of removing the tree were concerned about the roots and safety.

Jim Kiminsky, resident of Jasmine Park, reviewed incidents that had happened in prior years where healthy Sugar Gum trees had blown over in storms. With that in mind, he was very concerned the tree in question was going to fall over.

DJ Millett, Jasmine Park resident, explained that the trees located in the park were very tall, even though City workers had confirmed that the trees would be topped and trimmed. She was frustrated that her views from her neighborhood had been lost.

ED Barvin had not witnessed any major damage to the sidewalk from the tree.

Ron Newstein requested that the Commission consider that the views should be preserved for residents that live in Jasmine Park.

Jane Ruane, resident of Gardenia Way, voiced concern about the tree falling down and causing a safety issue.

Jim Mosher asked for clarification on if the tree was the same species of Sugar Gum that had fallen down on Irvine Avenue and questioned what the City Arborist meant by the tree being maintained for 3-years to 10-years.

Denise Ran was frustrated that a different neighborhood community was trying to change the neighborhood where the tree was located. She suggested that the residents that supported the tree to be removed replace the sidewalk as well.

Sandy Newstein stated that the tree in question was blocking her views from her home.

Vice Chair Ignatin closed the public comment.

Superintendent Pekar explained the notification for tree removal and the reforestation process by request of Commissioner Ignatin. He clarified that the tree had been pruned yearly.

Motion by Vice Chair Ignatin; seconded by Commissioner Howald, to Deny Appeal for Tree Removal – 720 Jasmine. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Vice Chair Ignatin, Commissioner Howald, Commissioner Archer and Commissioner Hayes

Nays: Commissioner Malouf

E. City Council Policy G-1 - Regarding Tree Removal Noticing Procedures
Presentation by Kevin Pekar

Superintendent Pekar reviewed the processes and noticing for tree removals for standard, special, and problem trees. The criteria a tree had to fall under to be removed was it had to be either dead, dying, diseased, presented a liability, or be causing infrastructure damage. The City Arborist had the authority to remove a tree if it was an emergency. He quickly reviewed the reforestation process.

Regarding questions asked by the Commission, Superintendent Pekar answered that there were roughly 200 Sugar Gum trees in the City and the G-1 Policy listed what trees were considered problem trees.

Chair Granoff opened the public comment.

Jim Mosher questioned if a resident could initiate a removal request with no intention of replacing the tree. He stated according to the policy it was easier to remove a tree than to reforest a tree. He questioned why the reforestation request for Candlestick Lane did not require a petition.

Superintendent Pekar answered Mr. Mosher's question that reforestations were only for standard trees.

Chair Granoff closed the public comment.

F. Fiscal Year 2019-20 Ad Hoc Committee/Liaison Appointments
Discuss, reaffirm or sunset the following FY 2019-20 Ad Hoc Committee Appointments:
- *Big Canyon – Sunset*
- *Community Service Award – Reaffirm and Appoint*
- *Grant Howald Park Rehabilitation – Sunset*
- *Sunset View Park – Reaffirm*
- *Youth Sports Commission Liaison – Reaffirm and Appoint*
- *Donations Program (City Council Policy B-17 – Sunset*

Director Detweiler announced that Staff had made some recommendations to the Commission regarding PB&R Ad Hoc Committees. She gave a brief description of each Ad Hoc Committee.

Chair Granoff opened the public comment.

Jim Mosher reviewed what advisory meant in terms of the Brown Act. He did not agree with several of the Ad Hoc Committees fitting the format.

Chair Granoff closed the public comment.

Commissioner Howald requested to have updates regarding Big Canyon and Grant Howald Park.

Motion by Chair Granoff; seconded by Commissioner Hayes, to discuss, reaffirm, appoint or sunset the following FY 2019-20 Ad Hoc Committee appointments:
- Big Canyon – Sunset
- Community Service Award – Reaffirm & Appoint Hassan Archer
- Grant Howald Park Rehabilitation – Sunset
- Sunset View Park – Reaffirm
- Youth Sports Commission Liaison – Reaffirm & Appoint Kate Malouf
- Donation Program (City Council Policy B-17) – Sunset.

The motion carried by unanimous vote.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS
PB&R Commission / staff announcements/ Ad Hoc Committee updates or matters which Commissioner members would like placed on future agendas for further discussion (this is a non-discussion item).

Director Detweiler reminded the Commission that the 1/1 Marine's Foundation final car wash was on August 17th, 2019, Movies in the Park was to take place on August 23, 2019, at Grant Howald Park, and the OASIS talent show will be held on August 21, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. She concluded by welcoming Commissioner Malouf to the Commission.

Director Martin gave praise to his Staff for their phenomenal work during the Fourth of July festivities. Staff was going to be holding a study session with the City Council to review the maintenance of the Marine Avenue trees; as well as hold another study session with City Council regarding park and beach restroom facilities and increasing the Level of Service for those facilities.

Commissioner Hayes encouraged the Commission to attended more community events.

VIII. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS - None.

IX. ADJOURNMENT- 9:13 p.m.

Submitted by: _____
Mariah Stinson, Admin Support Specialist

Approved by: _____
David Granoff, Chair

CITY OF

NEWPORT BEACH

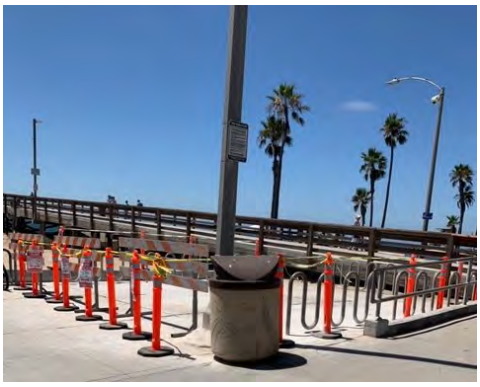
PB&R Commission Staff Report

Agenda Item **IV - B**
September 3, 2019

TO:	Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission
FROM:	Public Works Department / Municipal Operations Division Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director 949 644-3055, mmartin@newportbeachca.gov
TITLE:	Parks and Trees, and Beach Maintenance Divisions Activities Report

FIELD MAINTENANCE

Balboa Pier Bike Racks



Renovation of the bike rack area adjacent to the Balboa Pier and restrooms has begun. Due to the heavy summer crowds, minimal construction will take place during the last few weeks of summer, which will include concrete saw cutting in preparation of concrete removals. In early September, the old existing bike racks will be removed and new concrete will be poured back in the area. The project will accommodate more bicycles and an easier flow of bicycle traffic through the area, while also updating their look and functionality. In addition, this project will include the installation of a bike repair station to assist bicyclists with minor repairs and maintenance of their bikes. The new bike racks and repair station have been ordered and will be installed when they arrive by the end of September.

Grunion Run Information

As the full moon reminds us of high tides and beach-spawning fishes, Beach Maintenance crews continue seeing a few California grunion coming into shore on our beaches as the season winds down. Staff will continue to keep vehicles and mechanized maintenance equipment and operations away from the tide lines for the next few weeks to protect hidden nests under the sand. It is open season, but we still encourage the public to "observe and conserve" or "catch and release" unless you have a use in mind for the fish.

TREES MAINTENANCE

The City tree maintenance contractor Great Scott Tree Service trimmed trees in Newport Heights and Buffalo Hills, annual citywide Palm tree trimming, and responded to tree-related emergencies.

Month of:	# of Trees Trimmed:	# of Trees Removed:	# of Trees Removed Because a Problem Tree:	# of Trees Planted:
JUNE	2,330	28	0	* 122
JULY	2,454	19	1	34

*Note: 100 of the trees planted in June represents the joint planting event within Eastbluff Park by Stanbridge University volunteers and City staff.

Prepared by:
Kevin Pekar, Landscape Manager
Parks and Trees Division

John Salazar, Manager
Field Maintenance Division

CITY OF

NEWPORT BEACH

Recreation & Senior Services Department Monthly Activities Report

To: PB&R Commission

From: Laura Detweiler, RSS Director
Sean Levin, RSS Deputy Director
Celeste Jardine-Haug, Senior Services Manager

Mayor's Youth Council

The Mayor's Youth Council wrapped up the 2018-2019 season with the annual culmination meeting on July 30, 2019. The Mayor's Youth Council (MYC) is a dedicated group of teens who strive to improve the Newport Beach community by participating in local government and charitable works. The culmination meeting was a celebration of these young leaders' achievements and growth. This year we had 13 interns immerge from over 30 applications. Each intern paired with a City staff and completed their necessary volunteer hours. During their internship, the teens gained valuable experience about City business and provided their unique insight. MYC interns also volunteered at local events including the Mayor's Egg Race and NMUSD Spirit Run. They organized and collected donation items for families affected by wildfires. This was a truly special group. We want to thank all the City of Newport Beach departments for providing great mentors, Mayor Dixon for her support and time, and Karen Yelsey, NMUSD Board Member for her support and championing of the program.

Successful Summer Outreach at Little Corona Tide Pools

This summer, Natural Resources staff spent almost 50 days out at the Little Corona tide pools educating visitors about our Marine Protected Area (MPA). The public is educated to observe the tide pools respectfully without touching or removing animals, leaving rocks where they are and not taking any shells from the beach due to their importance within the intertidal ecosystem. Our five Natural Resources Interpreters made direct contact with over 5,000 visitors, which impacts the way locals and tourists recreate in our MPA. People are generally excited to learn that the State has set aside this beautiful area of Newport Beach for conservation efforts that will benefit many generations of beach visitors to come!

Active Kids

Registration opened on August 1, at 8:00 a.m. and within 7 minutes the City's popular after school program was filled with 190 children registered. Active Kids provides after school care at three different sites: Mariners VJC, Newport Elementary and Community Youth Center. The number of eligible participants at Newport Elementary was increased by the Recreation Department for the 2018-2019 school year due to the demand for childcare on the Peninsula. This increase has significantly reduced the number of youths on the waitlist. Recreation staff is continually monitoring registrations at each site to come up with ways to further serve Newport Beach Families.

We would like to thank the staff at Mariners, Newport and Harbor View Elementary for their valued partnership.

Adult Sports

Adult sports had a great summer with over 800 participants in the City's organized men's basketball, men's and coed 7v7 soccer and men's and coed softball. Adult sports are offered year round on a quarterly basis; most participants come back to play every season. The coed and men's 7v7 leagues were introduced two years ago as an option and numbers have steadily grown each season.

Synthetic Turf Maintenance Project

This summer The Recreation & Senior Services department completed a few maintenance projects on the synthetic turf at Bonita Creek Park. The first phase included removing some infield clay build up on Field #2. The contractor started by removing the clay and some of the crumb rubber infill, fluffed up the turf fibers by sweeping the turf and replaced the crumb rubber infill to meet standards.

The second phase included a deep groom and sweep of the turf fields. Recreation maintenance staff sweep the turf on a weekly basis to remove small amounts of debris such as leaves and pine needles from the surrounding trees. This more extensive maintenance helps relevel the field by loosening up the crumb rubber infill, shifting it around and filling in the high use areas. The contractor also applied an anti-microbial spray as a preventative measure to eliminate any potential bacteria.

Movie in the Park

Mary Poppins was shown at Grant Howald Park on Friday, August 23rd. The event featured crafts and games for kids, free popcorn and candy, and of course our gigantic inflatable movie screen! Many families brought their lawn chairs and blankets for another great summer movie under the stars.

OASIS Activities

Save The Dates:

TNT Lecture: "Teddy Roosevelt in California"
Presented by Chris Epting, Author. Journalist/TV host
Tuesday, September 17, 6: 00 p.m., OASIS Event Center, FREE
In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt embarked on his first visit to California. Before leaving, he reached out to naturalist John Muir with a special favor: to act as the president's tour guide in Yosemite. Join author Chris Epting for a presentation on how that fateful three-day trip helped to shape the destiny of Yosemite and the National Park system, including unforgettable new stories, and many rare photos – along with anecdotes about how Muir's love of plants and flowers also helped shape our nation.

American Politics-Fall 2019 Preview
Thursday, September 5, 5:00 p.m., Room 1, FREE
Led by Joshua Stone, MPP
In this special preview lecture, Joshua Stone, MPP will give a teaser of his upcoming eight-week collegiate level courses exploring a variety of American politics topics: U.S.-China Relation, 20th Century U.S. Foreign Policy, and the American Presidency. Each course explores topics in depth, giving a rich background and history and incorporating literature, lectures, and group discussions.

Food For Thought Program: A Creativity Program with Adult Brain Health In Mind
Presented by the Chuck Jones Center for Creativity
4 Week Workshop Series
Tuesday, September 9/3, 9/10, 9/17, 9/24
9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
Art Room
When we combine creativity with using our hands while visually engaged, we use multiple areas of our brain all at once, making vital connections. Using one's creativity throughout a lifetime positively impacts the retention intelligence gained from accumulated knowledge and a lifetime of experiences. Program is limited to 24 participants able to commit to all 4 workshops.

Journey of Caregiving
Supportive Tools for People Caring for Loved Ones
Three (3) Consecutive Thursdays, September 12,19 & 26 – 6:00 p.m., Room 1, FREE
Presented by the Family Caregiver Resource Center
Learn to take better care of yourself, reduce stress, reduce guilt, anger and depression and communicate more effectively.
RSVP 714-446-5030

Financial Presentation - Don't Play Chicken with your Nest Egg
Thursday, September 12, 10:00 a.m., Room 5, FREE
Presented by Scott Eichler, Society for Financial Awareness (SOFAUSA.org)
Are you OK with simply trusting your retirement to the whims of the market? The world's greatest income investors are not OK with that. Learn how they maintain their investments' value in a volatile market. Get answers to common questions and discover how to manage your investments based on the last six decades of peer reviewed, economic research.

Advance Health Care Planning/POLST
Thursday, September 26, 10:00 a.m., Room 4, FREE
Presented by Alzheimer's Orange County
If you had a catastrophic health event today, whom would you want to speak for you? Do THEY know this? This free community education class will discuss how you can anticipate and identify your wishes and ensure those wishes are honored.

Park Patrol

Requested calls are assigned visits by staff or schedule or phone requests. Customer Contacts are the number of times they stopped and spoke to customers other than requested calls. Due to the timing of the meeting, these monthly summaries will be two months behind (i.e. in June you will receive April summary). During the month of July Park Patrol had the following number of contacts:

1. PATROL CHECKS
   - 66 with Youth Sports Groups
   - 546 Field related issues/checks
   - 28 Park/Picnic/reservation issues/checks
   - 172 Community Center issues/checks
   - 319 Playground checks
   - 88 other

   Written Warnings Issued – 0
   Citations Issued – 5 Total (for parking violations)

2. PUBLIC CONTACTS
   - 254 Education
   - 68 Alcohol
   - 81 Dog related

Facility Use

During the period of July 16, 2019 – August 15, 2019 were:

- 38 Picnic/Park Area
- 21 Class Rooms
- 17 Fields
- 8 Gym
- 10 Civic Center Community Room
- 25 CYC Facility
- 7 Marina Park Picnic/Park Area
- 8 Marina Park Event Room
- 11 Marina Park Classrooms
- 26 NCCC Gym
- 36 NCCC Classrooms
- 144 OASIS Classrooms
- 51 OASIS Event Center

Special Event Permits (SEP)

As of August 15, 2019, there were 177 Special Event Permits processed and issued for the year.

- Don Burns 1 Mile Swim, August 3, CDM Beach, Attendance: 300
- National Night Out, August 6, Bonita Canyon Sports Park, Attendance: 700

Newport Beach THINGS TO DO

RECREATION & SENIOR SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER 2019

green on the green & 11th Annual CERT DISASTER PREPAREDNESS EXPO

NEWPORT BEACH ECO EXPO

Saturday, September 7, 2019
11 am - 2pm
The Civic Green at the Newport Beach Civic Center
(100 Civic Center Drive • Newport Beach)

Event Hosts: The Chamber NEWPORT BEACH

Contact the Newport Beach Chamber of Commerce
(949) 729-4400 or www.newportbeach.com

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH • RECREATION AND SENIOR SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Concert at Marina Park

PRESENTS

Tijuana Dogs

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
4–6 P.M.

Bring a **beach chair & blank**, and we'll provide the **beautiful bay view**. Enjoy an afternoon of fun with **ROCK, R&B**, and **POP** sounds!

For more information, visit ***newportbeachca.gov/recreation*** or call **949-270-8150.**

MARINA PARK

NEWPORT BEACH CITY ART COMMISSION PRESENTS CONCERTS on the GREEN

SEPT 15
FLASHBACK HEART ATTACK
CIVIC CENTER, 6PM
Bring a picnic dinner, a blanket and/or chairs!

SEPT 29
NEIL DIAMOND TRIBUTE
Just added!
MARINA PARK, 4 PM

FREE EVENT!

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH • RECREATION & SENIOR SERVICES

Movie in the Park

FREE Popcorn FREE Candy FREE Activities
FOOD FOR Purchase

SEPTEMBER 20
Hotel Transylvania 3
Bayview Park
Event starts at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, visit
newportbeachca.gov/recreation
or call **949-644-3151.**

Parks Make Life Better!

16th ANNUAL Art in the Park

NEWPORT BEACH ARTS FOUNDATION

Saturday, September 28, 2019
10 am – 4 pm

Civic Center Green
100 Civic Center Drive, Newport Beach

FINE ARTS & ARTISANS FAIR

Nathan Gibbs

Featuring more than 120 artists.

Free public admission and parking

- Paintings
- Ceramics
- Sculpture
- Jewelery
- Woodcraft
- Mixed Media

David Rockards

Siri Khalsa

- Class Art
- Photography
- Art activities for kids
- & more

newportbeachartsfoundation.org
Newport Beach Art in the Park

1 CLUBHOUSE DRIVE • NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660
10:30 a.m. Check-In | 12:30 p.m. Tee-Off
$500 per player OR $1,600 per foursome
Includes: 18 Holes of Golf, Cart, 5.11 Shirt, Lunch, Dinner, and an Exclusive NBPA bottle opener only available to participants and Sponsors.

Go to NBPACFgolfclassic.org to register
or contact Vlad Anderson at Vladimiranderson@gmail.com for more information.

RECREATION & SENIOR SERVICES DEPARTMENT AND RVCA

2019 Surf Championships

Amateurs Only
SEPTEMBER
28 & 29

LOCATION
54th or 56th Street
Newport Beach
Depending on the best conditions

AMATEUR DIVISIONS
- Elementary (11 and under)
- Middle School (12–14 yrs.)
- High School (15 –18 yrs.)
- Open Men's (19 yrs. –)
- Masters (30 yrs. +)
- Legends (40 yrs. +)
- Open Girls (All Ages)

REGISTRATION ONLINE OR IN PERSON
- $30/Entry (Deadline Sept. 25)
- $40/Entry (Day of Event)

If spaces are available

SPACES ARE LIMITED, REGISTER EARLY:
newportbeachca.gov/surfchamps • 949-644-3151

CITY OF

NEWPORT BEACH

PB&R Commission Staff Report

Agenda Item **V - A**
September 3, 2019

TO:	Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission
FROM:	Public Works Department / Municipal Operations Division Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director, Municipal Operations 949 644-3055, mmartin@newportbeachca.gov
TITLE:	Appeal of Denial for Tree Removal Request – 2201 Waterfront Drive

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the PB&R Commission consider the appeal from property owner Irving Budlong of staff's denial of the removal of a Special City California Pepper tree at 2201 Waterfront Drive.

DISCUSSION:

City Council Policy G-1, Retention, Removal and Maintenance of City Trees, allows the PB&R Commission to act upon an appeal to remove Special City trees. On May 2, 2019, property owner Irving Budlong contacted the City to request the removal of a a Special City California Pepper tree at 2201 Waterfront Drive due to the construction of a new driveway approach.

The City Arborist inspected the tree on July 24, 2019 and determined the Special City California Pepper tree is in good condition and does not meet the criteria for removal referenced in the G-1 Policy. Mr. Budlong was informed and advised of the City Arborist's findings, and that he could appeal staff's decision to the PB&R Commission. Mr. Budlong has offered to pay for removal and replacement with a 48-inch box California Pepper tree. Attached is the Tree Removal Review. On August 9, 2019, staff received a request for appeal of staff's denial.

NOTICING:

Irving Budlong, Council Member Joy Brenner, and Corona del Mar Village Community Association / Corona del Mar Residents Association have received a copy of this report. Additionally, surrounding property owners were notified via postcard of the Commission Meeting related to this appeal of staff's denial of the removal request. The tree was posted with information regarding the removal request.

Attachments:

A. Tree Removal Application
B. Tree Removal Review

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
Municipal Operations Department

Tree Removal or Reforestation Application

Per City Council Policy G-1 (Retention, Removal, and Maintenance of City Trees), I am **requesting** a tree removal(s) to be reviewed by staff and submitted to either the Parks, Beaches, and Recreation Commission for consideration at a future meeting or the appropriate City approving authority. I am aware that Commission meetings are regularly held on the first Tuesday of each month (expect for holidays) at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

One Pepper Tree
Quantity and specie(s),(if known) of tree(s).

2201 WATERFRONT Dr., COM - Furthest on the right facing the house
Location of tree(s)

Please be as specific as possible

Requestor

- [X] Property Owner
- [ ] Community Association
- [ ] Other _____

Address/ Phone (Daytime) / Email

3419 Via Lido #627 NPB, CA 92663
949-230-0601
IBudlongG@Gmail.com

Signature: I Budlong **Date:** 5-2-19

Print Name: IRVING BUDLONG (IHB HOMES, LLC)

REFORESTATION REQUESTS: Please proceed to Section B.

Section A. For Tree Removal Requests Only

Removal Criteria (Check one or more)

Please provide copies of photos, bills, documents or any other related material that will verify the checked items.

- [ ] Proven and repeated history **of damaging** public or *private, sewers, water mains, roadways, sidewalks, curbs, walls, fences, underground utilities or foundations. (*Greater than $500)
- [ ] **Repeated history** of **significant interference** with street or sidewalk drainage.
- [ ] **Dying** — Has no prospect of recovery.
- [ ] **Diseased** — Cannot be cured by current arboricultural methods. In advanced state of decline with no prospect of recovery.
- [ ] **Hazardous** — Defective, potential to fail, could cause damage to persons/property upon failure. Assessment by City Arborist will identify structural defects, parts likely to fail, targets-if fails, procedures and actions to abate.
- [ ] **Beautification Project** — In conjunction with a City Council-approved City, commercial, neighborhood, or community association beautification program.

ATTACHMENT A

Section B. For Reforestation Requests Only

Reforestation is the concept of systematically replacing Problem or All Other Trees which are creating hardscape and/or view problems and cannot be properly trimmed, pruned or modified to alleviate the problem(s) they create, or those which have reached their full life, and are declining in health, or are simply the wrong species of tree(s) for the planted location.

As initiated by:

- [X] Property Owner
- [ ] Community Association
- [ ] Other _____

Check all items applicable:

- [ ] Tree(s) causing curb, gutter, sidewalk or underground utilities damage.
- [X] Wrong tree species for location
- [ ] View encroachment
- [ ] Area has clearly defined contiguous boundaries that include the tree(s) proposed.
- [ ] Residential communities, neighborhoods, or business organizations who apply for reforestation must submit a petition signed by a minimum of 60% of the property owners within the area defined.
- [ ] Areas represented by a legally established community association, may submit a resolution of the Board of Directors formally requesting a reforestation.
- [ ] Individual property owners must submit a petition signed by a minimum of 60% of a maximum of 30 private property owners (up to 15 contiguous private properties on both sides of the street up to 500' in either direction from the location of the proposed reforestation site) as well as the endorsement of the appropriate homeowners' association, if applicable.

*A request for reforestation requires a written agreement submitted to the Parks, Beaches, and Recreation Commission by the petitioning sponsor (Individual private property owner(s) or group) to pay 100% of the costs of the removal and replacement of the public tree(s) in advance of any removal activity. The actual removal and replanting will be coordinated by the Municipal Operations Department using the City tree maintenance contractor.

*There shall be a minimum of a one-for-one replacement of all tree(s) removed in reforestation projects. Replacement tree(s) shall be a minimum size of 36" boxed tree and cost ranges from $706 to $910, unless the parkway space will not accommodate a 36" boxed tree or a tree cannot be planted due to planting restrictions contained in City Council Policy G-6.

This form does not replace the requirements of any of the City tree policies. Its use is intended to expedite the tree removal or reforestation requests and to ensure compliance with all City requirements. Please refer to individual City Council Policy G-1 for additional information.

REQUESTOR COMMENTS: Actually moving the tree about 20 feet there to avoid the St. I because it is in the way of the new drive way to a new garage. Trying to get off street parking and this is the only alternative we could come up with.

Removals, except emergency, will be subject to the notification processes, time frames and authority as specified in the City Council G-1 Policy.

Public Works Department/Municipal Operations Division

TREE INSPECTION REPORT

Name: Landscape Division

Location(s) of tree(s): 2201 Waterfront Drive / Front - 1

Request: The property owner is requesting removal of a Special City California Pepper due to driveway approach development.

Botanical/Common Names: Schinus molle / California Pepper

Designated Street Tree: The applicant has agreed to replace with a 48-inch box California Pepper tree.

Estimated Trees Value: $958.00

Damage: **N/A**

Parkway: **Concrete** **Brick** **(X) Turf** **Other**

Comments: A field inspection determined the Special Jacaranda is in fair condition and does not meet the criteria for removal referenced in the G-1 Policy.

The applicant Irving Budlong states that the tree removal is necessary for their planned remodel and new driveway approach. He is willing to pay for the removal and a 48-inch box California Pepper replacement tree.

Inspected by: _____ **Date:** July 24, 2019
Kevin Pekar, Landscape Manager

Recommendation: Staff is denying the removal request of the Special California Pepper tree and has advised Mr. Budlong of the appeal process.

Reviewed by: _____ **Date:** July 24, 2019
Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director

Public Works Department/Municipal Operations Division

July 24, 2019

TO: Deputy Public Works Director, Municipal Operations Division

FROM: Landscape Manager

SUBJECT: ***Tree Removal Review***

PROPERTY OWNER(S) / REQUESTER INFORMATION:

Name: Irving Budlong

Tree Location: 2201 Waterfront Drive / Front - 1

The property owner is requesting removal of a Special City California Pepper due to driveway approach development.

A field inspection determined the Special Jacaranda is in fair condition and does not meet the criteria for removal referenced in the G-1 Policy. The applicant Irving Budlong states that the tree removal is necessary for their planned remodel and new driveway approach. He is willing to pay for the removal and a 48-inch box California Pepper replacement tree.

Staff is denying the removal request of the Special California Pepper tree and has advised Mr. Budlong of the appeal process.

REPLACEMENT TREE(S): √ **YES** _____ **NO**

DESIGNATED TREE(S): Schinus molle / California Pepper

DEPUTY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR – COMMENTS / RECOMMENDATIONS:

Signature: _____ Date: 8-5-19

CITY OF

NEWPORT BEACH

PB&R Commission Staff Report

Agenda Item **V-B**
September 3, 2019

TO: Parks, Beaches & Recreation Commission

FROM: Micah Martin, Deputy Public Works Director
Public Works Department - Municipal Operations Division
949 644-3055, mmartin@newportbeachca.gov

TITLE: Special Tree Replacement Request – Marine Avenue

RECOMMENDATION:

1) Determine this action is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15304 of the CEQA Guidelines because the removal of a dead, damaged, and/or diseased tree is a minor alteration of the condition of land and/or vegetation and none of the exceptions to the use of a categorical exemption set forth in the Guidelines apply; and

2) Approve the removal and replacement of four (4) Special City Eucalyptus Gum trees located at 210, 217, 224, and 315 Marine Avenue with a mix of new Eucalyptus Gum trees species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum, as there is consensus by staff and consultant arborists on these four trees. The removal of these four trees would take place in September. Replacement of these four trees as well as the planting of the five current vacant tree wells would follow as soon as sidewalk and curb reconstruction work is completed.

3) Determine if Level III testing should be conducted prior to the removal of the of six (6) Special City Eucalyptus Gum trees located at 220, 300, 301, 312, 319, and 326 Marine Avenue. If determined necessary, staff would recommend the additional testing for these six trees be conducted in the next couple months. Upon further detailed review and evaluation of this additional testing information by the consulting Arborist and the City Arborist, the City Arborist will determine which of the six special trees, if any, can remain. The other trees (possibly up to all six) not approved to remain will be scheduled for removal and replacement (with a mix of new Eucalyptus Gum tree species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum) this coming winter. Replanting of these trees would follow as soon as sidewalk and curb repair work is completed.

DISCUSSION:

In prior years, Landscape Superintendent Dan Sereno and the City's Arborist at the time, John Conway, recommended removal of many of the eucalyptus trees on Marine Avenue. Specifically, this recommendation was brought to the attention of the PB&R Commission in October of 2011. In part, City staff recommended removal of these trees due to the effect of prior pruning practices that occurred through the mid-80's. As a result of these prior maintenance practices, root loss, root and trunk decay, and defects in the tree canopies was identified and the health of the trees became a concern. After a large amount of public debate in 2011, the removal of the trees was deferred to

subsequent years, and various mitigation measures were implemented in an effort to further stabilize the trees and prolong their life. These measures included:

- Minor root pruning and shaving to accommodate hardscape repairs.
- Ramping with asphalt patches.
- Grinding of lifted sidewalks.
- Deferred hardscape replacement and maintenance.
- Corrective pruning on our annual inspection/trimming cycle.
- Review by Consulting Arborists (every four years).
- Implementation of treatments for diseases and insects (Lerp Psyllid and Tortoise Beetle).
- Supplemental irrigation and nutrition via water truck.

Between the years of 2012 and 2017, seven trees were removed as a result of decay, major trunk defects, or other various concerns as identified through various tree risk assessments. Two of these locations have been replanted with two different species of trees (Ginko tree and African Tulip tree) in an effort to pilot some diversity amongst these neighborhood trees with something more sustainable at the location. Five tree sites were replanted with the Water Gum (Tristania laurina) trees, which have died in the past couple of years and remain vacant.

Earlier this year, the City received an unsolicited Street Tree Evaluation Report from consulting arborist Greg Applegate dated December 20, 2018, regarding the forty-two (42) Eucalyptus Gum (Gum) trees on Marine Avenue. The Evaluation Report was funded by a group known as the Balboa Island Preservation Association. The report's conclusions recommended the replacement of three (3) trees and for a follow-up of a tree hazard analysis by a tree risk assessment professional.

On May 10, 2019, the City received a requested Tree Risk Assessment of the forty-two (42) Gum trees located on Marine Avenue prepared by Walt Warriner, the City's contracted consulting arborist. The Assessment concluded that twenty-seven (27) of the Gum trees were rated as "High-Risk" due to visible and suspected deformities in the trees' canopies, trunks and root systems. The conclusions recommended the replacement of the 27 "High-Risk" trees and a follow-up assessment of the "Moderate-Risk" trees.

The City Arborist, Kevin Pekar, reviewed the Greg Applegate and Walt Warriner Reports and inspected the Gum trees on Marine Avenue on June 11, 2019. As a result of the two referenced independent arborist reports and a recent tree risk assessment conducted by the City Arborist, our City Arborist is recommending that ten (10) of the "High-Risk" Gum trees should to be replaced due to significant deformities or overall health issues, as further mitigation is impractical and will not reasonably improve the condition of these trees. One of these ten (10) trees located at 315 Marine Avenue has already gone before the PB&R Commission for removal as an emergency due to the tree being dead. Emergency tree removals do not require prior approval from the PB&R Commission, however Staff has added this tree to this report since it has not yet been removed.

Furthermore, the City Arborist recommends seventeen (17) "High-Risk" Gum trees be monitored and evaluated over the next three years, which may include additional treatment/mitigation and Tree Risk Assessments potentially leading to recommendations for their removal and replacement.

The City plans to replace these 10 trees recommended for removal, along with five other vacant tree wells, with a mix of Gum species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum. The City will procure replacements with 24-inch or possibly 36-inch box sized trees, as the inventory is made available and selective specimens can be identified. It should also be noted that the smaller box-sized trees will better acclimate to their new coastal environment and high salt water table, making for longer lasting trees.

A "Tree Action Plan" map identifying the ten (10) trees proposed for removal, the additional seventeen (17) high risk trees for monitoring, and the five (5) tree vacancies for replanting, with their corresponding addresses has been attached for reference.

Per request of the City Council, a Marine Avenue Tree Maintenance presentation was given on August 13, 2019 at a Council Study Session wherein this information was presented to Council and public along with a review of our tree maintenance program related to these trees. During this study session, Council recommended a level III risk assessment be performed and the related testing associated to this level of assessment be conducted as part of the decision making process in identifying any of these trees for removal. Council expressed a willingness to fund this additional testing in an effort to validate the assumptions being made with regards to the suspected risk of these trees, and to remove/replace as few trees as possible. It was also requested that City Staff work with the BIPA in selecting a third party Arborist to conduct the additional testing and perform further risk assessments as needed. Council was advised that as part of the G-1 Policy, the decision regarding the removal and replacement of these trees was to be presented to the PB&R Commission for consideration with a follow-up Staff Report to be presented to Council advising them of the outcome.

NOTICING:

The Balboa Island Improvement Assostoation, the Little Island Association, the Marine Avenue Merchants Association, the Balboa Island Preservation Association and Balboa Island property owners with 500 feet have received a copy of this report. Additionally, surrounding property owners, map attached, were notified via postcard of the Commission Meeting related to this Special tree replacement request. Each tree was posted with the attached poster regarding the removal request.

ATTACHMENTS:

A. Tree Removal Review and Tree Inspection Reports
B. Tree Map
C. Noticing Map

Public Works Department/Municipal Operations Division

TREE INSPECTION REPORT

Name: Landscape Division

Location(s) of tree(s): Marine Avenue, various locations

Request: Staff recommends that PB&R Commission consider the replacement of ten (10) Special City Gum trees located along Marine Avenue, Balboa Island.

Botanical/Common Names:

210 Marine Ave. - Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

220 Marine Ave. - Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

224 Marine Ave. – Eucalyptus rudis / Desert Gum

300 Marine Ave. - Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

312 Marine Ave. - Eucalyptus rudis / Desert Gum

326B Marine Ave. - Eucalyptus rudis / Desert Gum

319 Marine Ave. - Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

315 Marine Ave. - Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

301 Marine Ave. – Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

217 Marine Ave. – Corymbia citriodora / Lemon-Scented Gum

Designated Street Tree: N/A

Total Estimated Value: **$31,940**

Damage: **Lifting of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and streets.**

Parkway: **(X) Concrete** **Brick** **Turf** **Other**

Comments:

The following Special Gum trees are in poor condition and/or have significant defects in the canopy and in the root system and trunk.

- **210 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, dieback, contact growth, suspected heartwood decay.
- **220 Marine Ave.** – Asymmetrical, moderate decline, deadwood, Heartwood decay, visible root decay
- **224 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, deadwood, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, and heaving sidewalk/root plate.
- **300 Marine Ave.** - 20% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, cavity in trunk, roots pruned, and heaving sidewalk.
- **312 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, poor overall health, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, root pruning for sidewalk work.
- **326B Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, poor overall health, and significant leaning trunk
- **319 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, significant leaning trunk, root pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
- **315 Marine Ave.** - Dead tree.
- **301 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, Heartwood decay suspected, roots pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
- **217 Marine Ave.** - 15% Live Crown Ratio, weakly attached, co-dominant limbs (past topping), poor overall health, cut and decayed roots.

The City has taken measures to treat the Special trees and mitigate risk in the past regarding all the Special Gum trees on Marine Avenue. These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Minor root pruning and shaving to accommodate hardscape repairs.
- Ramping with asphalt patches. Repeated grinding of lifting sidewalks.
- Deferred maintenance.
- Annual trimming and inspection.
- Review by Consulting Arborists
- Treatments of diseases and insects (Lerp Psyllid and Tortoise Beetle).
- Supplemental irrigation and nutrition via water truck.

At this time, The City Arborist recommends replacement of the above ten (10) Gum trees identified, as further mitigation is impractical and will not reasonably improve the condition or risks associated with these trees. Furthermore, the City Arborist recommends seventeen (17) "High-Risk" Gum trees be evaluated over the next three (3) years, which may include additional treatment/mitigation and/or Level 3 Tree Risk Assessments.

The City will be replacing these trees, along with five other vacant tree wells, with a mix of Gum species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum. The City will search for replacements up to a 36-inch box sized tree, as the smaller box-sized trees will better acclimate to their new environment.

Inspected by: _____ **Date:** August 22, 2019
Kevin Pekar, Landscape Manager/City Arborist

Recommendation: Staff recommends the replacement of ten (10) Special City Gum trees located along Marine Avenue, Balboa Island with up to 36-inch box Gum trees (of mixed species). Additionally five vacant tree wells will be replaced with Gum trees.

Reviewed by: _____ **Date:** August 22, 2019
Micah Martin, Public Works Deputy Director

Public Works Department/Municipal Operations Division

August 22, 2019

TO: Deputy Public Works Director, Municipal Operations Division

FROM: City Arborist/Landscape Manager

SUBJECT: ***Tree Removal Review – Potential Liability***

PROPERTY OWNER(S) / REQUESTER INFORMATION:

Name: City of Newport Beach

Tree Location: Marine Ave., various locations

Staff recommends that PB&R Commission consider the replacement of ten (10) Special City Gum trees located along Marine Avenue, Balboa Island.

The following Special Gum trees are in poor condition and/or have significant defects in the canopy and in the root system and trunk:

- **210 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, dieback, contact growth, suspected heartwood decay.
- **220 Marine Ave.** – Asymmetrical, moderate decline, deadwood, Heartwood decay, visible root decay
- **224 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, deadwood, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, and heaving sidewalk/root plate.
- **300 Marine Ave.** - 20% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, cavity in trunk, roots pruned, and heaving sidewalk.
- **312 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, poor overall health, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, root pruning for sidewalk work.
- **326B Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, poor overall health, and significant leaning trunk
- **319 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, significant leaning trunk, root pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
- **315 Marine Ave.** - Dead tree.
- **301 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, Heartwood decay suspected, roots pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
- **217 Marine Ave.** - 15% Live Crown Ratio, weakly attached, co-dominant limbs (past topping), poor overall health, cut and decayed roots

The City has taken measures to treat the Special trees and mitigate risk in the past regarding all the Special Gum trees on Marine Avenue. These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Minor root pruning and shaving to accommodate hardscape repairs.
- Ramping with asphalt patches. Repeated grinding of lifting sidewalks.
- Deferred maintenance.
- Annual trimming and inspection.
- Review by Consulting Arborists
- Treatments of diseases and insects (Lerp Psyllid and Tortoise Beetle).
- Supplemental irrigation and nutrition via water truck.

At this time, The City Arborist recommends replacement of the ten (10) Gum trees identified, as further mitigation is impractical and will not reasonably improve the condition or risks associated with these trees. Furthermore, the City Arborist recommends seventeen (17) "High-Risk" Gum trees be evaluated over the next three (3) years, which may include additional treatment/mitigation and/or Level 3 Tree Risk Assessments.

The City will be replacing these trees, along with five other vacant tree wells, with a mix of Gum species, including Lemon-Scented Gum and Silver-Dollar Gum. The City will search for replacements up to a 36-inch box sized tree, as the smaller box-sized trees will better acclimate to their new environment.

REPLACEMENT TREE(S): √ **YES** _____ **NO**

DESIGNATED TREE(S): Replacements with mixed species of Gum trees.

DEPUTY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR – COMMENTS / RECOMMENDATIONS:

Signature: _____ Date: 8-23-19

Introduction (Page 1): 39 trees in confined wells impacting surrounding sidewalk, curb and street. Being evaluated for health and stability.

Species Descriptions (Page 2): Lemon-Scented Gum "canopy is made up of high arching branches with sparse foliage at the tips giving the tree an open airy crown"

Page 7: Timeframe applied to estimated likelihood of failure is 36 months – allows us to take removals on in a triage type of manner (below) - worst first and so on. This is also better in terms of Urban Forestry Management (i.e. trees in different age classes).

Site Factors (Page 10): most trees displayed fair health. "***Tree stability is separate from tree health***" – this is often misinterpreted and is why our independent risk assessment has helped identify those in highest risk.

- 4 X 6-ft. tree wells (at the time) covered with synthetic turf
- Sidewalk washed regularly creating trapped moisture promoting likely decay.
- Past concrete repairs – unhealed wounds with likely decay and a reduced root system.
- Lifting/heaving sections of concrete (i.e. tree near the Starbucks)

Live Crown Ratio (LCR) and Crown Symmetry (Page 13-14):

- Many trees with a low LCR (less than 30%), which increases likelihood of failure when exposed to high winds, such as "Santa Anas". Tall trees with low LCR's and restricted growing conditions are more prone to failure.
- Trees that lean, have asymmetrical canopies, defects, unbalanced loads **and** weakness in the stem or root plate are high risk for whole tree failure.....This is we differentiate - canopy defects **and** stem and root defects

Crowns and Branches (Page 15): most of the trees on Marine Ave have some type of branch defect. Poorly attached or overextended limbs is the most common.

- Lion Tailing is explained - foliage removed from interior of the crowns. Possible reasons as opposed to past pruning:
    1. We have experienced a number of broken interior branches in the past 20 years.
    2. Interior branches could have been removed due to them being dead or in decline.
    3. Interior branches could have been part of a structural pruning initiative to correct topping type pruning conducted through the 1980's (previous to widespread adherence to ISA standards).

Root Conditions and Trunk Issue (Page 18):

- Past hardscape repairs- leaning trees from past root pruning. Continue to lean. Weight of tree is more than the root plate can support– PRIORITY.
- Trees covered with synthetic turf, causing wet soil – some showing potential crown rot or heartwood decay – PRIORITY.

Risk Categorization (page 24): 27 high-risk trees with multiple defects - possible that one or more of the 27 could experience partial or whole tree failure within 36 months. One tree is probable for root or trunk failure in next 36 month (Starbucks tree). - In terms of likelihood, probable is more likely than possible. The reason for the high-risk categorization is due to the consequences of failure, which in most cases would be severe.

Conclusions and Recommendation (Page 27): Our consultant is recommending 27 trees to be removed (now?) that pose a high risk and to re-evaluate the remaining 12 moderate rated trees in one year.

City Arborist Recommendation: *I agree that the 27 trees are in a high risk category for the potential to cause severe consequences from either whole tree failure or a large limb failure.*

As a triage system in dealing with multiple high-risk trees, we propose the following:

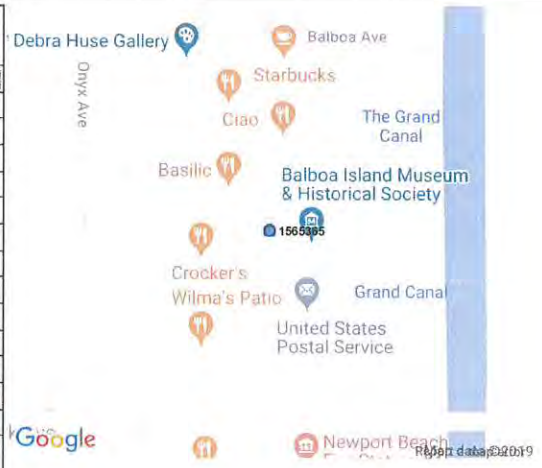
1. Remove ten high-risk Eucalyptus trees this year (2019). Trees selected have significant defects in the canopy **AND** in the root system and trunk. One tree is dead.
    - **210 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, dieback, contact growth, suspected heartwood decay.
    - **220 Marine Ave.** – Asymmetrical, moderate decline, deadwood, Heartwood decay, visible root decay
    - **224 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, deadwood, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, and heaving sidewalk/root plate.
    - **300 Marine Ave.** - 20% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, cavity in trunk, roots pruned, and heaving sidewalk.
    - **312 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, poor overall health, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, root pruning for sidewalk work.
    - **326B Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, poor overall health, and significant leaning trunk
    - **319 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, significant leaning trunk, root pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
    - **315 Marine Ave.** - Dead tree.
    - **301 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, Heartwood decay suspected, roots pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
    - **217 Marine Ave.** - 15% Live Crown Ratio, weakly attached, co-dominant limbs (past topping), poor overall health, cut and decayed roots.

2. Based on a reassessment, remove 19 high-risk Eucalyptus trees in the following two years (2020-2021). These primarily have significant defects in the canopy only, which would relate to a large limb failure (still severe) vs. a whole tree failure (more severe) per the above trees.
3. Evaluate 12 remaining moderate-risk Eucalyptus trees in 2021-2022.
4. Replacement tree species would be decided after recommendations from City Council.

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

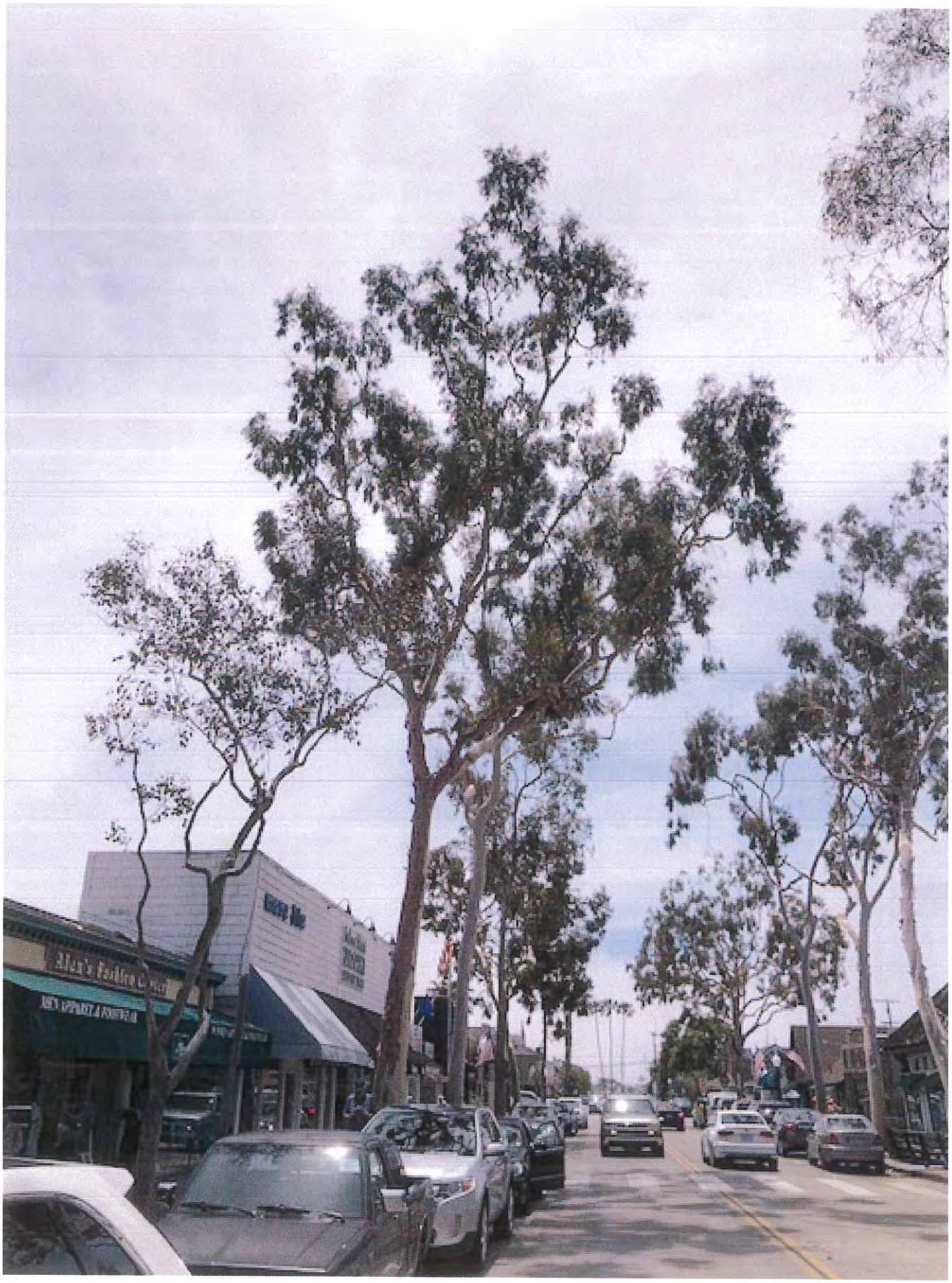
Tree ID	1565365	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	210 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 2		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	19-24		
Height	60+		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$6,080.00		
Next Date			



Latitude: 33.60633549 Longitude: -117.88975961 (edit)

Service History

Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	New Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/01/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/04/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/28/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/22/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/16/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/12/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/03/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/20/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		10/31/00	Other	0.00



Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	1049294	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	220 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	07-12		
Height	30-45		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$1,380.00		
Next Date			

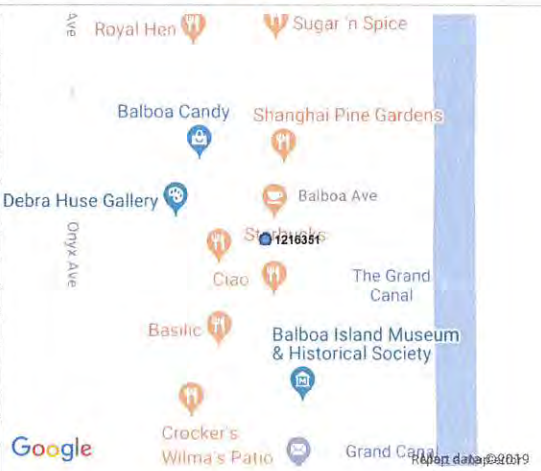
Latitude: 33.606675205 Longitude: -117.889738732 (edit)

Service History							New
Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/11/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/01/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/04/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/28/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/22/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/17/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/12/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/11/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/21/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/01/00	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		1/06/00	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		6/23/99	Other	0.00

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	1216351	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	224 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Eucalyptus rudis / Eucalyptus - Desert Gum		
Common Name	Desert Gum		
Size	25-30		
Height	60+		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$4,920.00		
Next Date			



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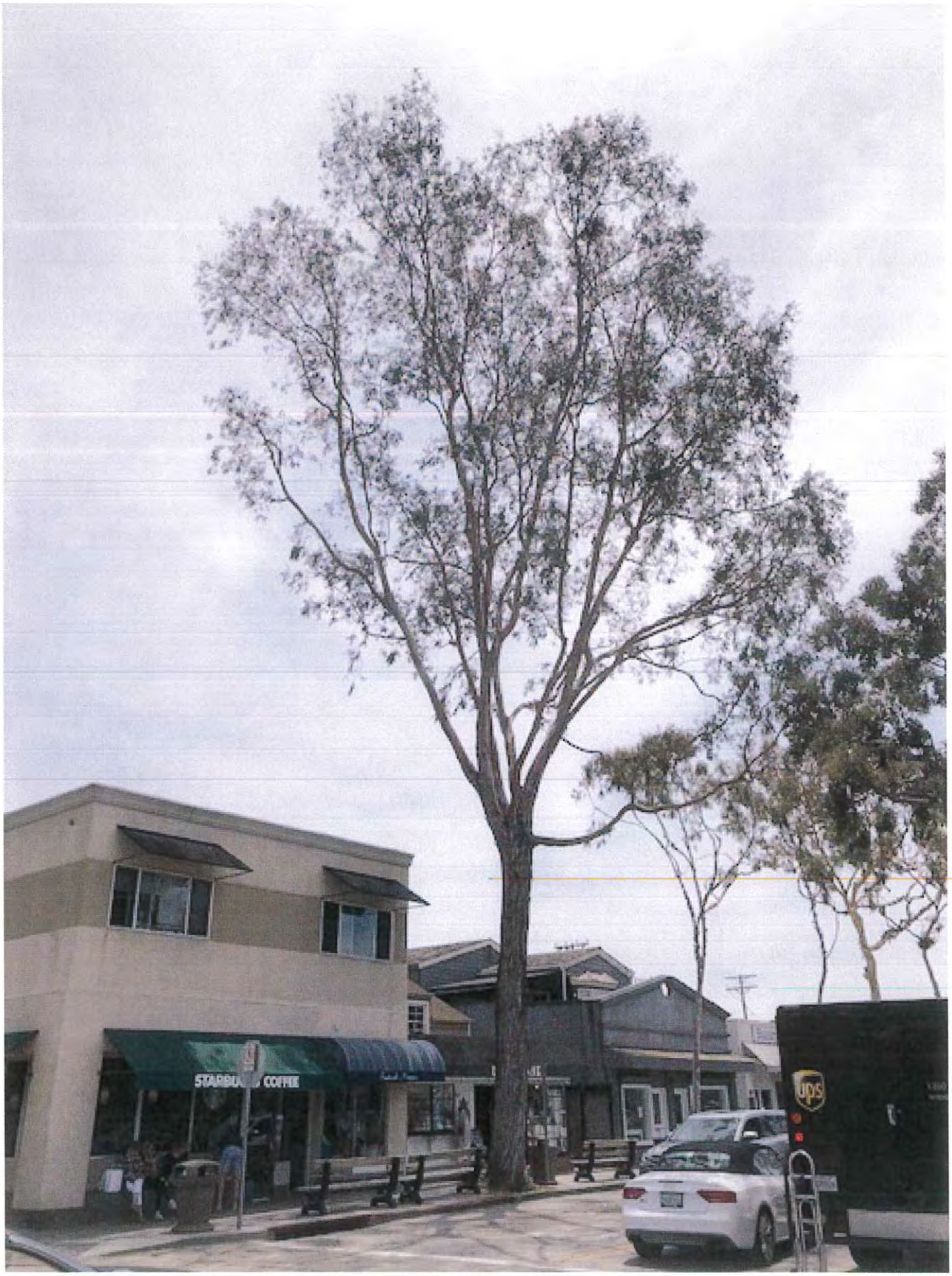
Service History							New
Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/04/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/04/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/28/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		2/23/12	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/22/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/17/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/13/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/11/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/21/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/01/00	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		1/06/00	Other	0.00


STOP


ups

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

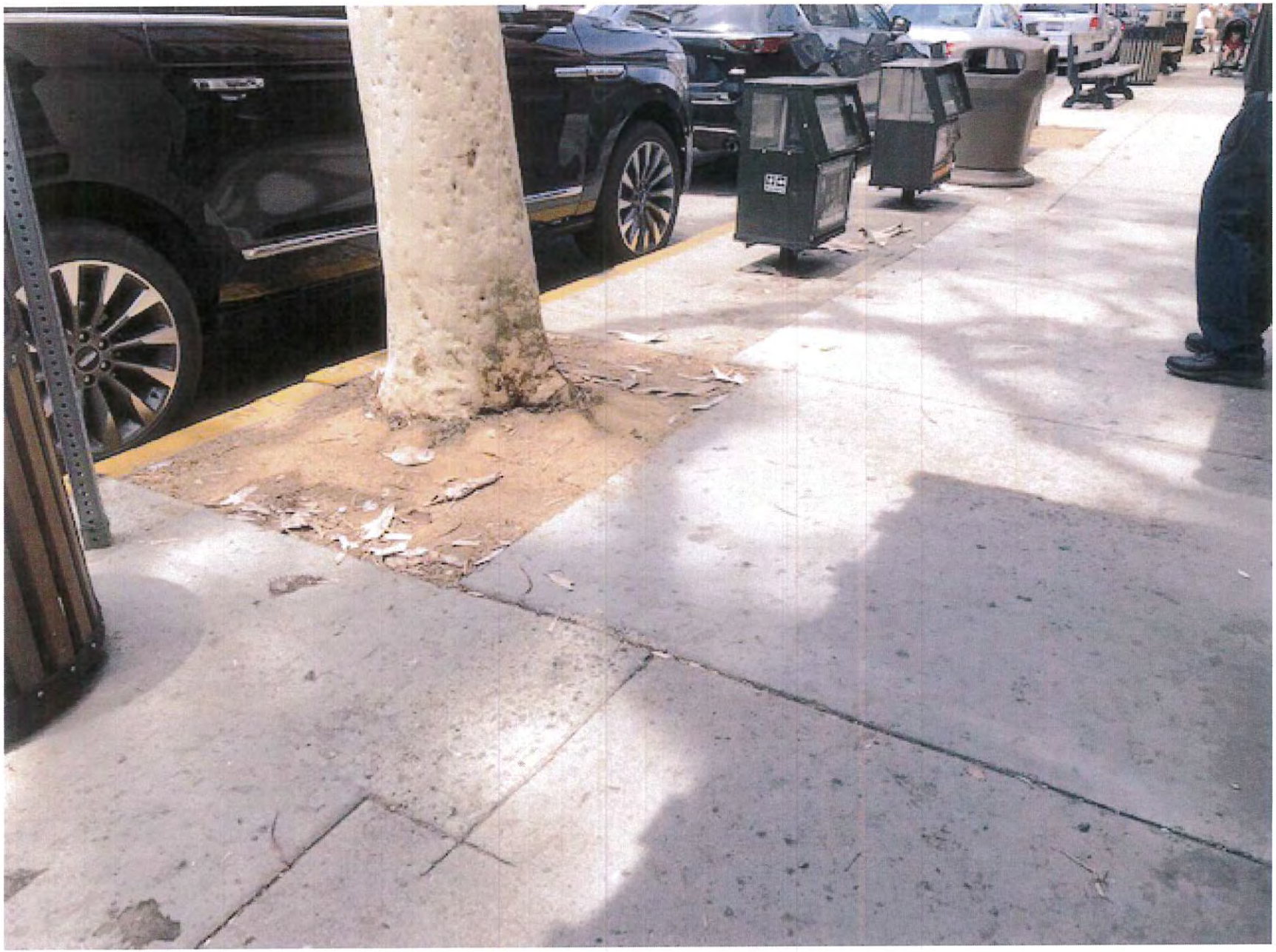
Inventory Detail

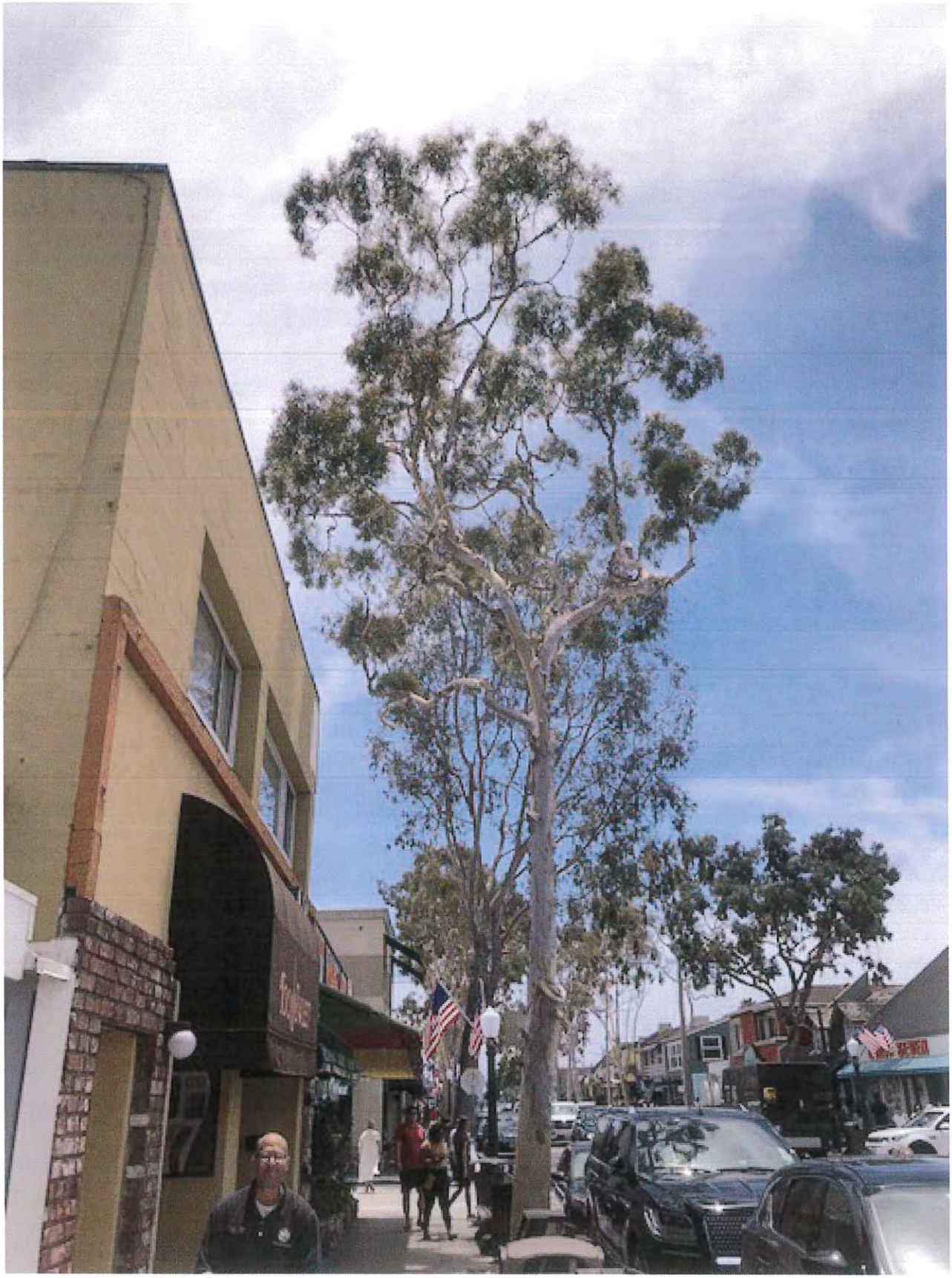
Tree ID	1592711	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	300 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	19-24		
Height	45-60		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$3,260.00		
Next Date			

Latitude: 33.607117229 Longitude: -117.889747068 (edit)

Service History

Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	New Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/01/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/04/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/26/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/30/11	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/23/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/17/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/13/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/11/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/21/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/02/00	Other	0.00

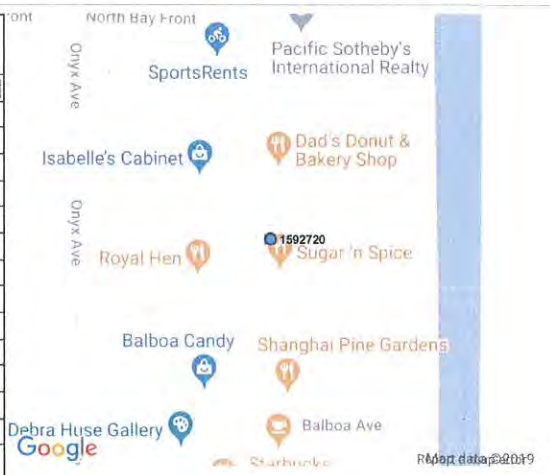




Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	1592720	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	312 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Eucalyptus rudis / Eucalyptus - Desert Gum		
Common Name	Desert Gum		
Size	13-18		
Height	15-30		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$1,630.00		
Next Date			



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Service History							New
Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/02/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/04/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/26/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/23/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/17/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/13/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/11/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/21/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/02/00	Other	0.00


etc etc. etc etc.

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

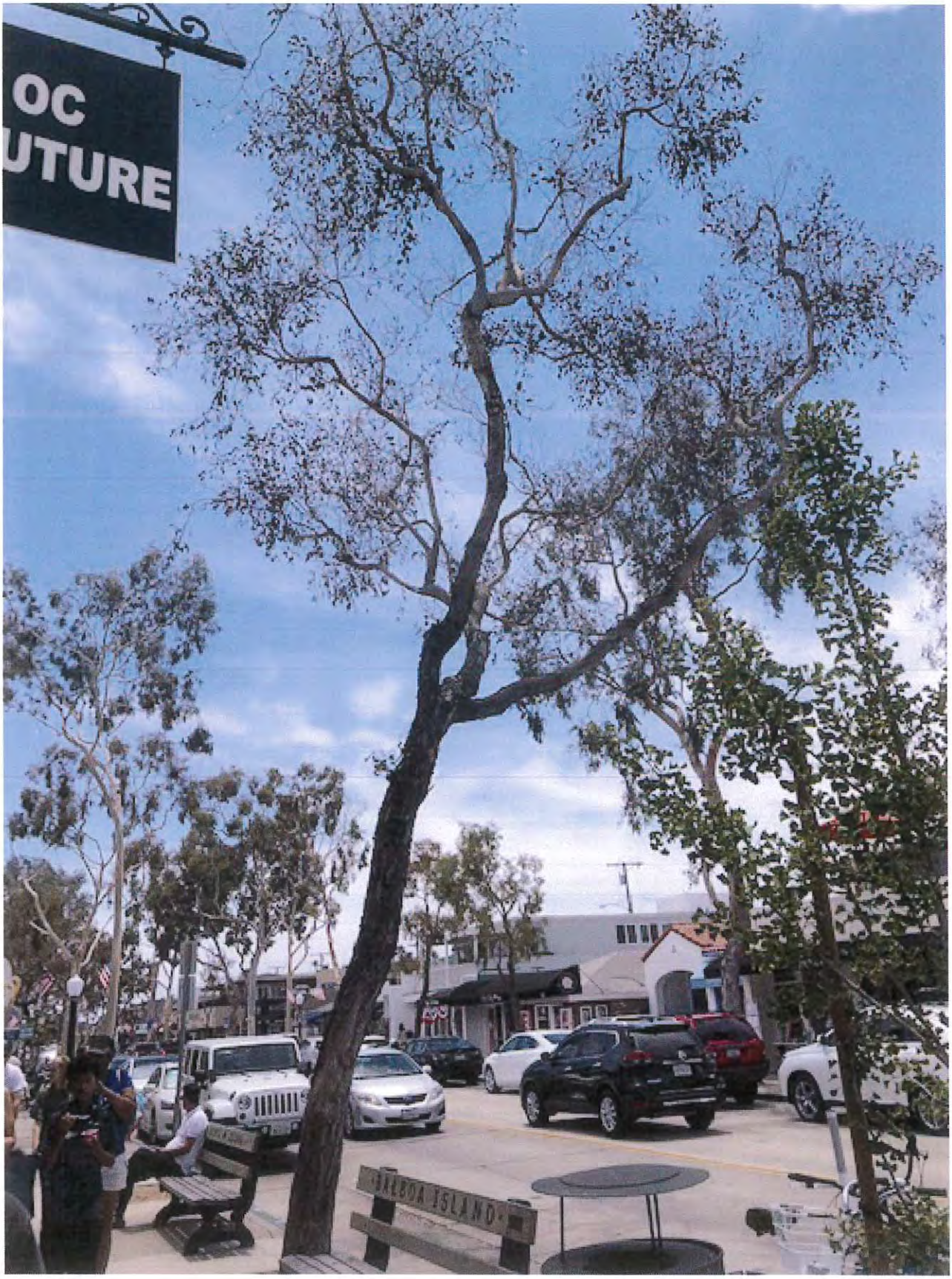
Tree ID	1592729	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	326 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Eucalyptus rudis / Eucalyptus - Desert Gum		
Common Name	Desert Gum		
Size	13-18		
Height	15-30		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$690.00		
Next Date			

Latitude: 33.608164319 Longitude: -117.889747612 (edit)

Service History

Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	New Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/28/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/01/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/05/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/10/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/26/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/23/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/17/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/14/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/11/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/22/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/03/00	Other	0.00

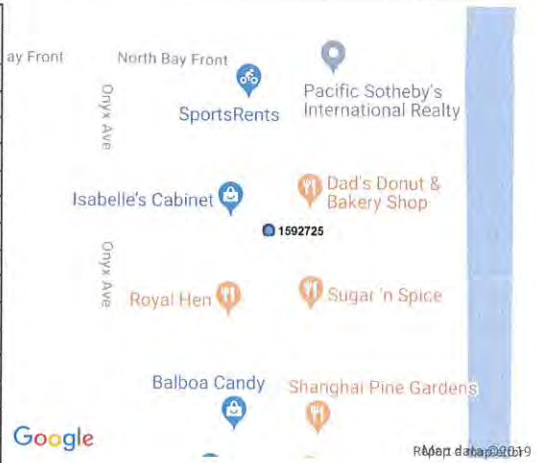

ISLAND


OC
UTURE
BALBOA ISLAND

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	1592725	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	319 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	13-18		
Height	45-60		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$1,380.00		
Next Date			



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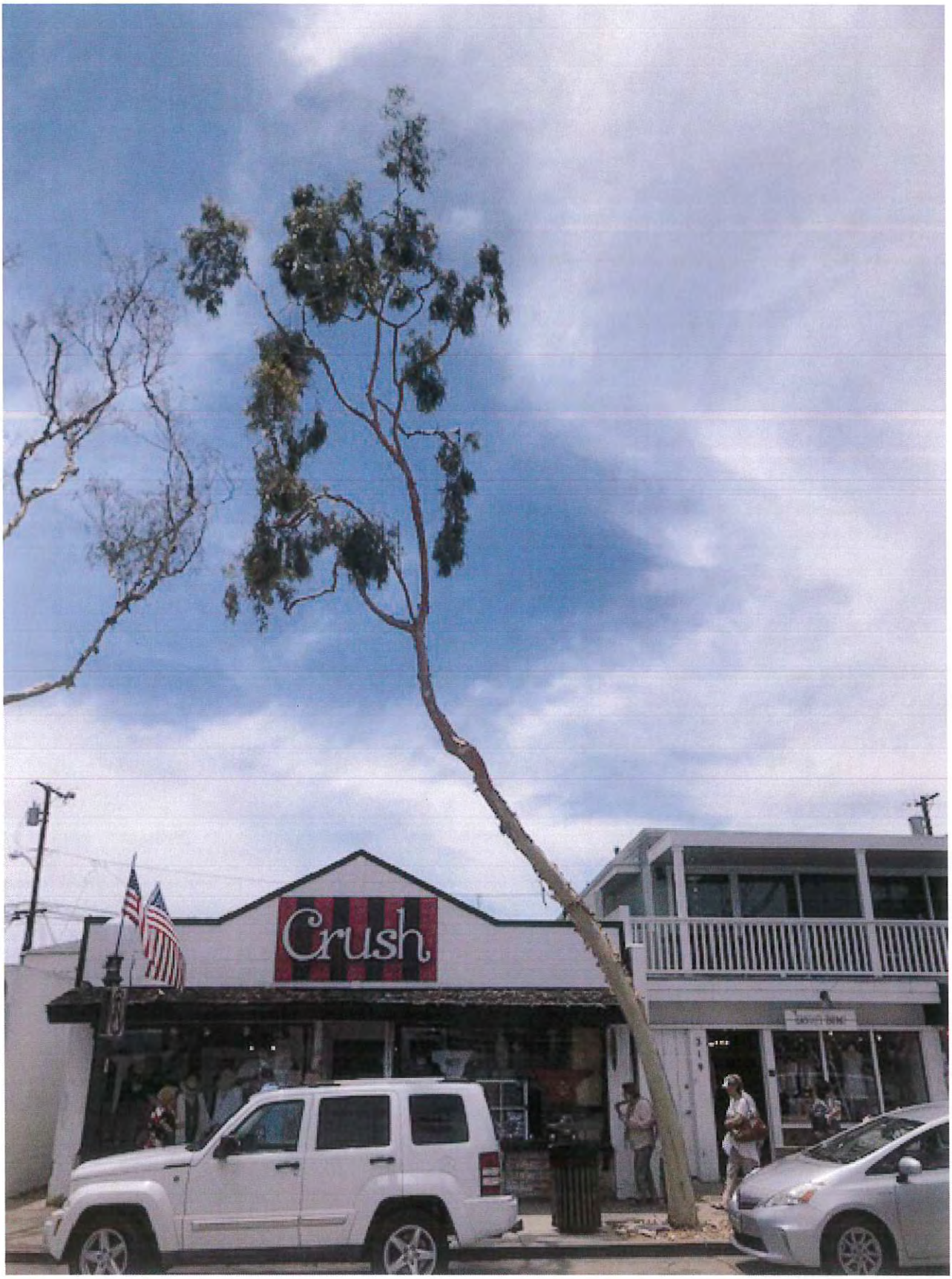
Service History

Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	New Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/11/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/27/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/02/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/05/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/17/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/25/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/20/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/15/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/14/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		10/29/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/18/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/03/00	Other	0.00

BALBOA ISLAND


Crush

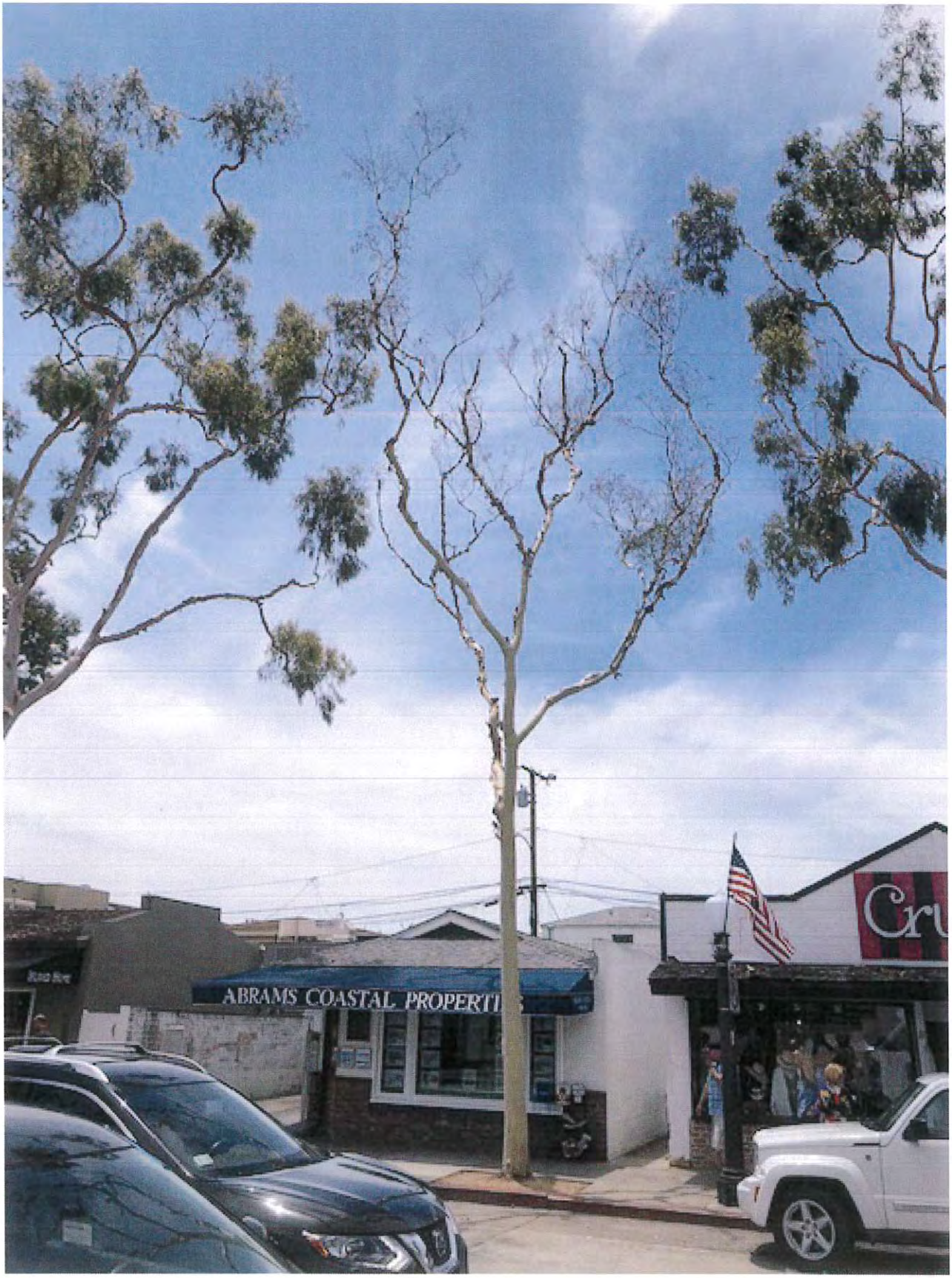
Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	1592723	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	315 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 1		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	07-12		
Height	45-60		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$3,260.00		
Next Date			

Latitude: 33.607691969 Longitude: -117.889861521 (edit)

Service History							New
Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/11/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/27/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/02/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/05/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/17/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/25/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		5/07/12	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/20/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/15/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/14/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		10/29/04	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/18/02	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		11/03/00	Other	0.00


ABRAMS COASTAL PROPERTI

Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	3514492	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	301 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 2		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	19-24		
Height	60+		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Selective Limb Removal		
Season	NOV/DEC		
EstimatedValue	$6,080.00		
Next Date			

Latitude: 33.607187622 Longitude: -117.889855171 (edit)

Service History

Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	New Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/11/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	35643	2019 - Emergency DL at 305 MARINE AVE (Eucalyptus)	GSTS	1/21/19	1/21/19	Selective Limb Removal	0.00
Invoiced	35643	2019 - Emergency DL at 305 MARINE AVE (Eucalyptus)	GSTS	1/21/19	1/21/19	Emergency Crew Rental	76.61
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/27/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/02/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	23552	2016 - Down Limbs on MARINE AV (Eucalyptus - Citriodora)	GSTS	12/28/15	12/28/15	Cut Off Limb	0.00
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/10/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/17/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/25/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/20/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/15/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/13/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		10/26/04	Other	0.00


OCWEEKLY
OCWEEKLY
FREE, Every Thursday!
STOP
JWA
Airport
Expansion


BALBOA CANDY
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N.B.M.C. 12.57.020

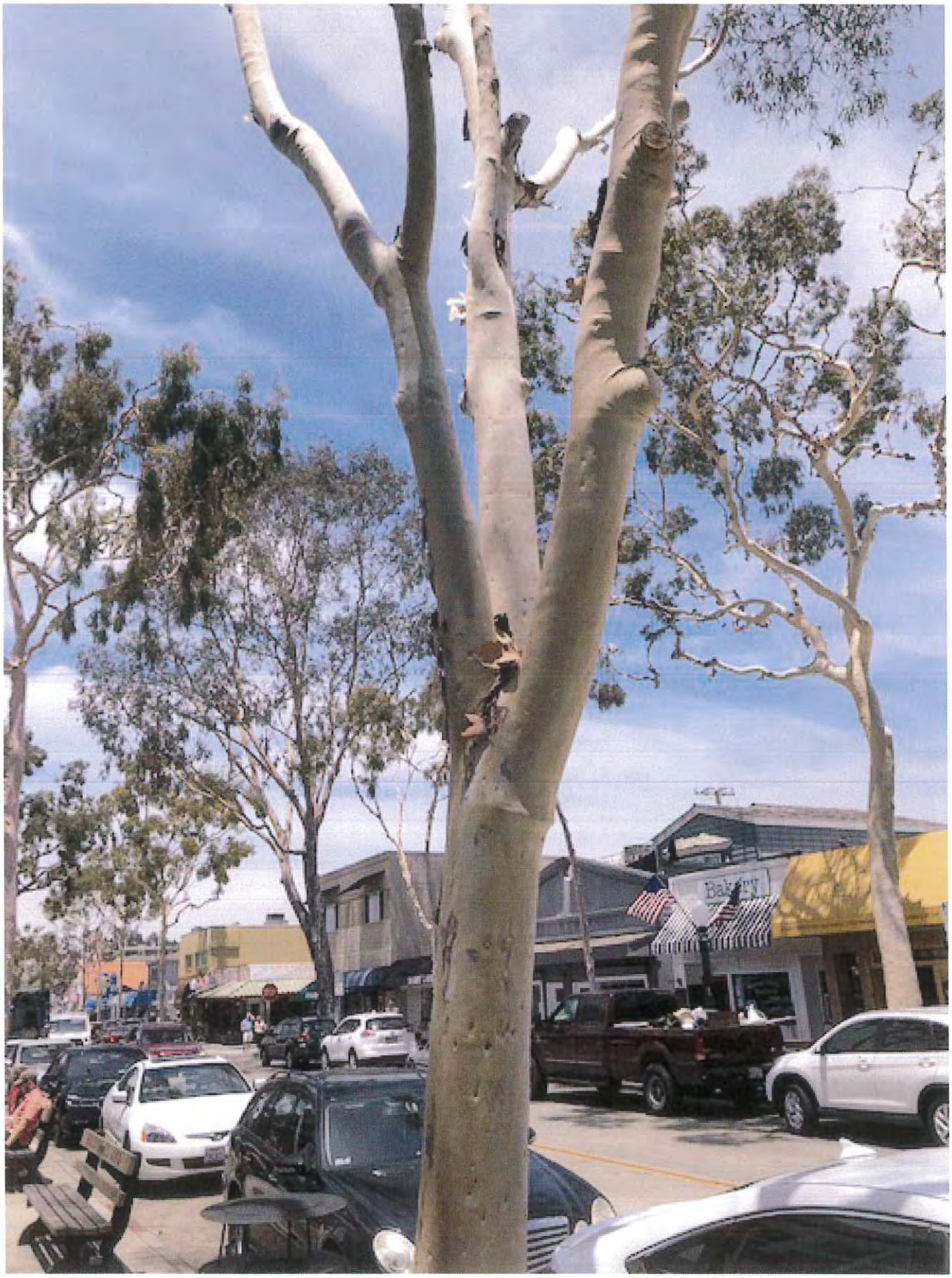
Detail | Notes | Images | Documents | Observations

Inventory Detail

Tree ID	3514494	Old Tag #	Save
District	14		
Area	14		
Address	217 MARINE AVE		
Side/Site	Front - 2		
Alt Address			
Tree Species	Corymbia citriodora / Eucalyptus - Citriodora		
Common Name	Lemon-Scented Gum		
Size	13-18		
Height	45-60		
DBH			
Condition	FAIR		
Grow Space			
Space Size			
Overhead Utility			
Sidewalk Damage			
Note:			
Irrigation Flag	Yes	No	
Monitor Flag	Yes	No	
Service Type	Service Request		
Season	JAN/APR		
EstimatedValue	$3,260.00		
Next Date			

Latitude: 33.606514909 Longitude: -117.889851582 (edit)

Service History							New
Scope	WO Ref #	Description	Who	Service Date	Invoice Date	Service	Price
Invoiced	36120	2018 - SR Trim on MARINE AVE (Broadleaves)	GSTS	3/12/19	3/12/19	Service Request	63.48
Invoiced	31451	2017 - SR at MARINE AV (Broadleafs)	GSTS	11/27/17	11/28/17	Service Request	62.03
Invoiced	26960	2016 - WR39025 - Trimmming on MARINE AV	GSTS	11/03/16	11/04/16	Service Request	60.58
Invoiced	20788	2015 - Grid 14 (Palms and Broadleafs)	GSTS	3/10/15	3/16/15	Grid Pruning	48.00
Invoiced	17699	2014 - Grid 14 (Revised)	GSTS	2/17/14	3/07/14	Grid Pruning	48.00
Work History			WCA		3/27/13	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/21/10	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/15/08	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		9/12/06	Other	0.00
Work History			WCA		10/26/04	Other	0.00

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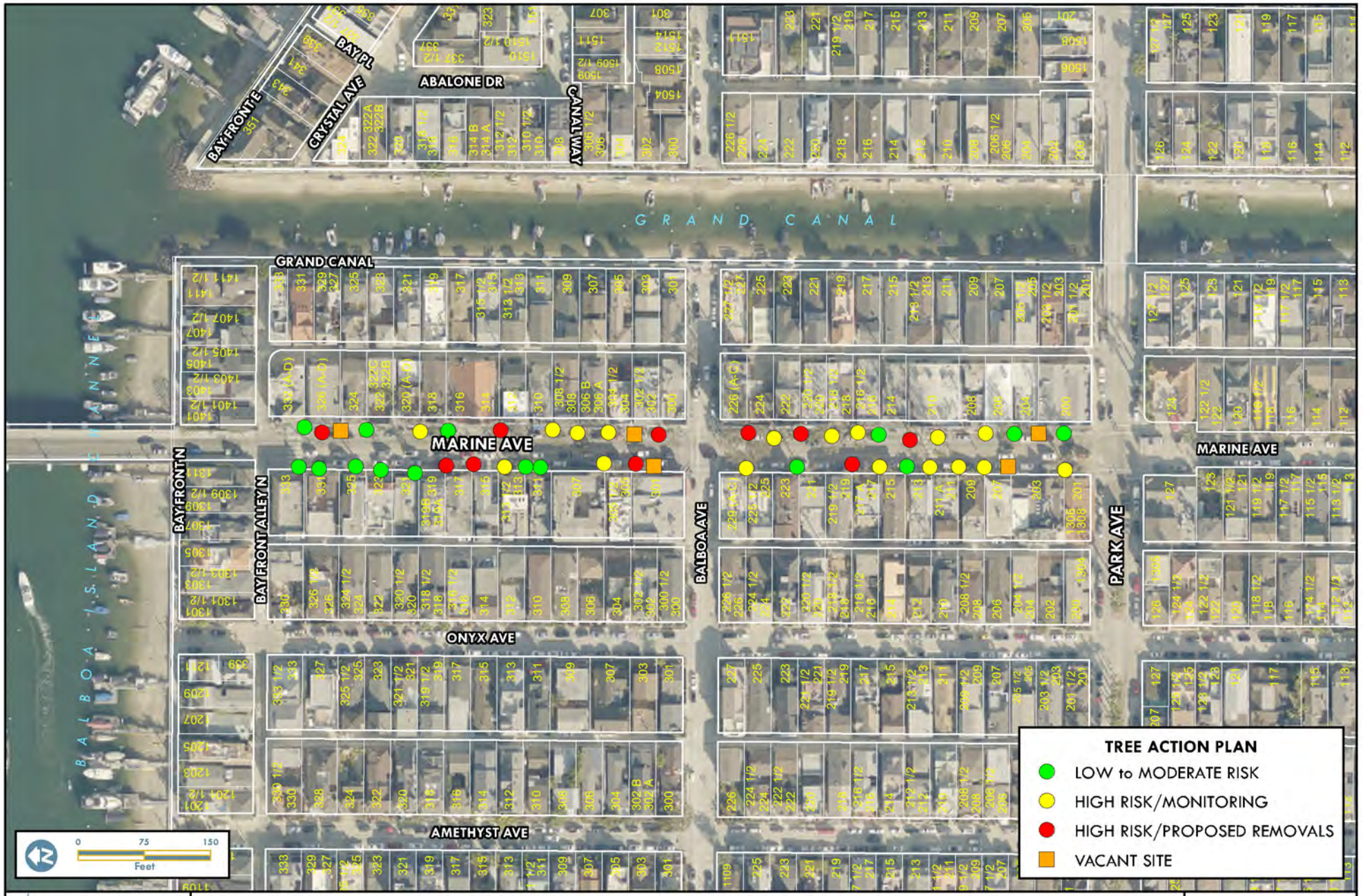


Tree Action Plan

Balboa Island - Marine Avenue

City of Newport Beach
GIS Division
August 07, 2019

MarineAve_ActionPlan_v2.mxd

ATTACHMENT B

Marine Avenue

NBGIS NEWPORT BEACH

City of Newport Beach
GIS Division
August 23, 2019

MarineAve.mxd

Attachment C

Parks, Beaches, and Recreation Commission

September 3, 2019

Presentation on

Marine Avenue Special Tree Removal Request

Public Works Department

Municipal Operation Division

Background on Marine Ave Trees

- Eucalyptus trees first appear in 1920's on the 200 Block of Marine Avenue
- Original Eucalyptus species appears to be mainly "Flooded Gum" *(Eucalyptus rudis)*
- Today, there are 42 Trees on Marine Avenue composed of five types of Eucalyptus and Corymbia species. "Lemon-Scented Gum" is the predominate species

Background on Marine Ave Trees

- The Eucalyptus on Marine Ave. were adopted as Special Neighborhood trees in City Council Policy on November 28, 1988
- The Trees appear to have been topped prior to the City's adoption of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards, up through the early 1980's
  - Prior to 1993, City crews did not have capacity to trim over 55-feet
  - In 1994, first tree maintenance contractor, West Coast Arborists, attempted corrective and structural pruning

Council Policy G-1

- The City Classifies Public Trees in one of Three Categories:
  1. Special Trees
  2. Problem Trees
  3. All Other Trees

- It is the City's policy to retain City trees categorized as Special Trees (Neighborhood Trees) that *by their unusual size, number, species, or location lend a special character to a residential, commercial, or business area*

- Special Trees shall be retained, unless there are overriding problems, such as death, disease, or the creation of a hazardous situation, which require their removal

Council Policy G-1

- Prior to consideration for any removal of a Special Tree, *Staff shall prepare a report identifying and implementing specific treatment to retain the tree. If specific treatment is unsuccessful or impractical in retaining a tree, then a full staff report shall be made to the Parks Beaches and Recreation* [PB&R] *Commission* for consideration before any further action considering removal is taken

- Past Treatments
  - Minor root pruning & shaving to accommodate hardscape repairs
  - Ramping with asphalt patches. Repeated grinding of lifting sidewalks
  - Deferred hardscape maintenance
  - Annual Inspection and trimming
  - Review by Consulting Arborists
  - Treatments of diseases and insects (Lerp Psyllid and Tortoise Beetle)
  - Supplemental irrigation and nutrition via water truck

Site Conditions

- Very Crowded Pedestrian Sidewalks and Street Parking underneath Trees on Marine Ave (*busy business, tourist area*)
- Small Tree Wells, surrounded by concrete in various states *(restricts air / water / nutrients to roots)*
- No Supplemental Irrigation

- Shallow Available Root Growth Area due to High Salt Water Table
- Years of Tree Root Crowns covered by Decomposed Granite, then more recently Artificial Turf (installed by BIIA).
- Canopies in Close Proximity to Buildings / Roofs and Signage

Maintenance History

- For the past 25 years, the City has Pruned all Marine Ave Trees Annually
  - This occurs over multiple days in the early morning, so as to minimize disruption to businesses - last service on 3/11/19- 3/12/19)
- Over the past 25 years, the City has Removed and Replaced approximately 30% (20-25) of the Eucalyptus Trees
  - In May 2017, based on Risk Assessments, PB&R approved the removal of two Special Eucalyptus Trees (at 318 and 326 Marine)
- The City Responds annually to Large Limb Breakages, typically during Storm Events and Santa Ana Winds
- Prior Replacements were composed of Lemon-Scented Gums & Water Gums Eucalyptus Trees, and more recently African Tulip & Gingko trees
- Considering the location, older trees are reaching the end of their typical lifespan (50-60 years)

Example of Recent Fallen Limbs October 2018

Eucalyptus in Similar Condition in other Cities

Laguna Beach Broadway Street

High Pedestrian, Parking and Vehicle Traffic

Similar Conservative Pruning

Eucalyptus in Similar Condition in other Cities

Laguna Beach Broadway Street

High Pedestrian, Parking and Vehicle Traffic

Similar Conservative Pruning

Eucalyptus in Similar Condition in other Cities

Mission Viejo
Alicia Parkway

Narrow
Median High
Volume Travel
Lane

Similar
Conservative
Pruning

Eucalyptus in other More Natural Areas

Consulting Arborist Reports

Arborgate Consulting Report
Author - Greg Applegate, Consulting Arborist

- Requested and funded by Jodi Bole & Balboa Island Preservation Association
- Report designated as a “Tree Protection” Report
- Summary Comments on current and future tree maintenance
  - Concerned with Lions-Tailing, structural pruning, and other pruning concerns
  - Concerned about artificial turf and buried root crowns
  - Recommendations on protection of trees during construction and repairs
    - Suggests no root pruning 3 to 5 times the diameter of the tree
  - Included Tree health and condition matrix
- Recommendations include Three Eucalyptus Tree Removals
- Recommends a Hazard Analysis by a Tree Risk Professional versed in Risk Analysis

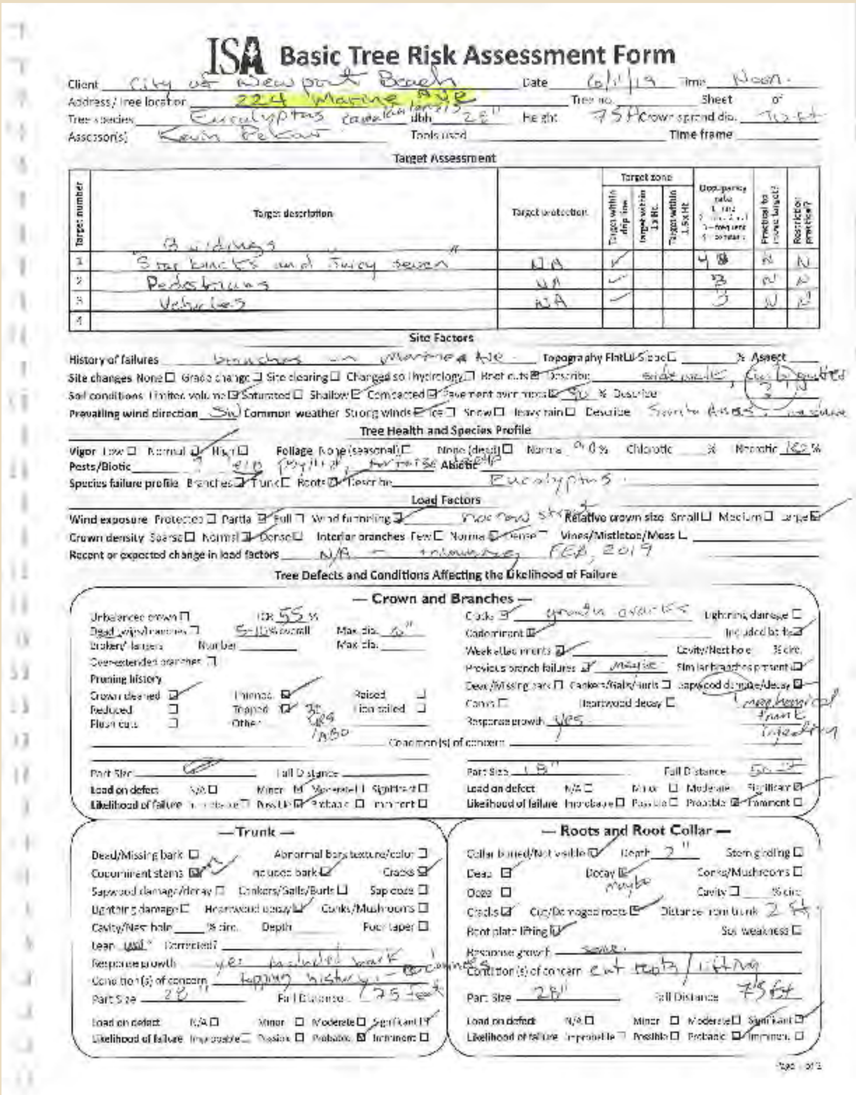
Walt Warriner Consulting Report
Author – Walt Warriner, Consulting Arborist

- Contracted by the City of Newport Beach
- Conducted a Tree Risk Assessment and Provided Recommendations
  - Risk Assessment Procedure:
    - Timeframe applied
    - Site factors assessed – **"Tree stability is separate from Tree Health"**
    - Crown considerations: live crown ratio, crown symmetry, and branching issues (lions-tailing)
    - Root conditions and trunk issues
    - Potential Targets
    - Risk Categorization

Walt Warriner Consulting Report
Continued

- Likelihood of Failure of a Specific Tree Part is compared with Likelihood of the Specific Tree Part Impacting an Object of Concern
- The result of the above analysis is then compared to the Consequences of Failure
  - Most Consequences for Marine Avenue were Rated at **Severe**
- The Overall Risk Rating was deemed **High** for 27 trees and **Moderate** for 10 trees
- The Consultant Recommends Removal of all 27 trees with a high risk rating and Reassessment in one year of trees with moderate risk

Sample ISA Tree Risk Assessment Form



ISA Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form

Client City of Newport Beach Date 6/1/19 Time Noon
Address/Tree location 224 Marine Ave Tree no. Sheet of
Tree species Eucalyptus camaldulensis dbh 28" Height 75 ft Crown spread dia. 70 ft
Assessor(s) Kevin Pekar Tools used Time frame

Target Assessment

Target number	Target description	Target protection	Target within drip line	Target within 1x Ht.	Target within 1.5x Ht.	Occupancy rate 1 – rare 2 – occasional 3 – frequent 4 – constant	Practical to move target?	Restriction practical?
1	Buildings Starbucks and Juicy Seven	NA	✓			4	N	N
2	Pedestrians	NA	✓			3	N	N
3	Vehicles	NA	✓			3	N	N
4								

Site Factors

History of failures branches on Marine Ave Topography Flat ☐ Slope ☐ % Aspect
Site changes None ☐ Grade change ☐ Site clearing ☐ Changed soil hydrology ☐ Root cuts ☒ Describe sidewalks, curb & gutter
Soil conditions Limited volume ☒ Saturated ☐ Shallow ☐ Compacted ☒ Pavement over roots ☒ 90 % Describe
Prevailing wind direction SW Common weather Strong winds ☒ Ice ☐ Snow ☐ Heavy rain ☐ Describe Santa Anas

Tree Health and Species Profile

Vigor Low ☐ Normal ☒ High ☐ Foliage None (seasonal) ☐ None (dead) ☐ Normal 90 % Chlorotic % Necrotic 10 %
Pests/Biotic Abiotic
Species failure profile Branches ☒ Trunk ☐ Roots ☒ Describe Eucalyptus

Load Factors

Wind exposure Protected ☐ Partial ☒ Full ☐ Wind funneling ☒ Relative crown size Small ☐ Medium ☐ Large ☒
Crown density Sparse ☐ Normal ☒ Dense ☐ Interior branches Few ☐ Normal ☒ Dense ☐ Vines/Mistletoe/Moss ☐
Recent or expected change in load factors N/A – trimming FEB, 2019

Tree Defects and Conditions Affecting the Likelihood of Failure

— Crown and Branches —

Unbalanced crown ☐ LCR 55 %
Dead twigs/branches ☐ 5-10% overall Max. dia. 6"
Broken/Hangers Number Max. dia.
Over-extended branches ☐
Pruning history
Crown cleaned ☒ Thinned ☒ Raised ☐
Reduced ☐ Topped ☒ Lion-tailed ☐
Flush cuts ☐ Other

Cracks ☒ growth cracks Lightning damage ☐
Codominant ☒ Included bark ☒
Weak attachments ☒ Cavity/Nest hole % circ.
Previous branch failures ☒ maybe Similar branches present ☒
Dead/Missing bark ☐ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sapwood damage/decay ☒
Conks ☐ Heartwood decay ☐
Response growth yes
Condition(s) of concern mechanical from topping

Part Size Fall Distance
Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☒ Moderate ☐ Significant ☐
Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☒ Probable ☐ Imminent ☐

Part Size 18" Fall Distance 50 ft
Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☒
Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☒ Imminent ☐

— Trunk —

Dead/Missing bark ☐ Abnormal bark texture/color ☐
Codominant stems ☒ Included bark ☒ Cracks ☒
Sapwood damage/decay ☐ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sap ooze ☐
Lightning damage ☐ Heartwood decay ☒ Conks/Mushrooms ☐
Cavity/Nest hole % circ. Depth Poor taper ☐
Lean ° Corrected?
Response growth yes included bark codominants
Condition(s) of concern topping history
Part Size 28" Fall Distance 75 feet
Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☒
Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☒ Imminent ☐

— Roots and Root Collar —

Collar buried/Not visible ☒ Depth 2" Stem girdling ☐
Dead ☐ Decay ☒ maybe Conks/Mushrooms ☐
Ooze ☐ Cavity ☐ % circ.
Cracks ☒ Cut/Damaged roots ☒ Distance from trunk 2 ft
Root plate lifting ☒ Soil weakness ☐
Response growth same
Condition(s) of concern cut roots / lifting
Part Size 28" Fall Distance 75 ft
Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☒
Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☒ Imminent ☐

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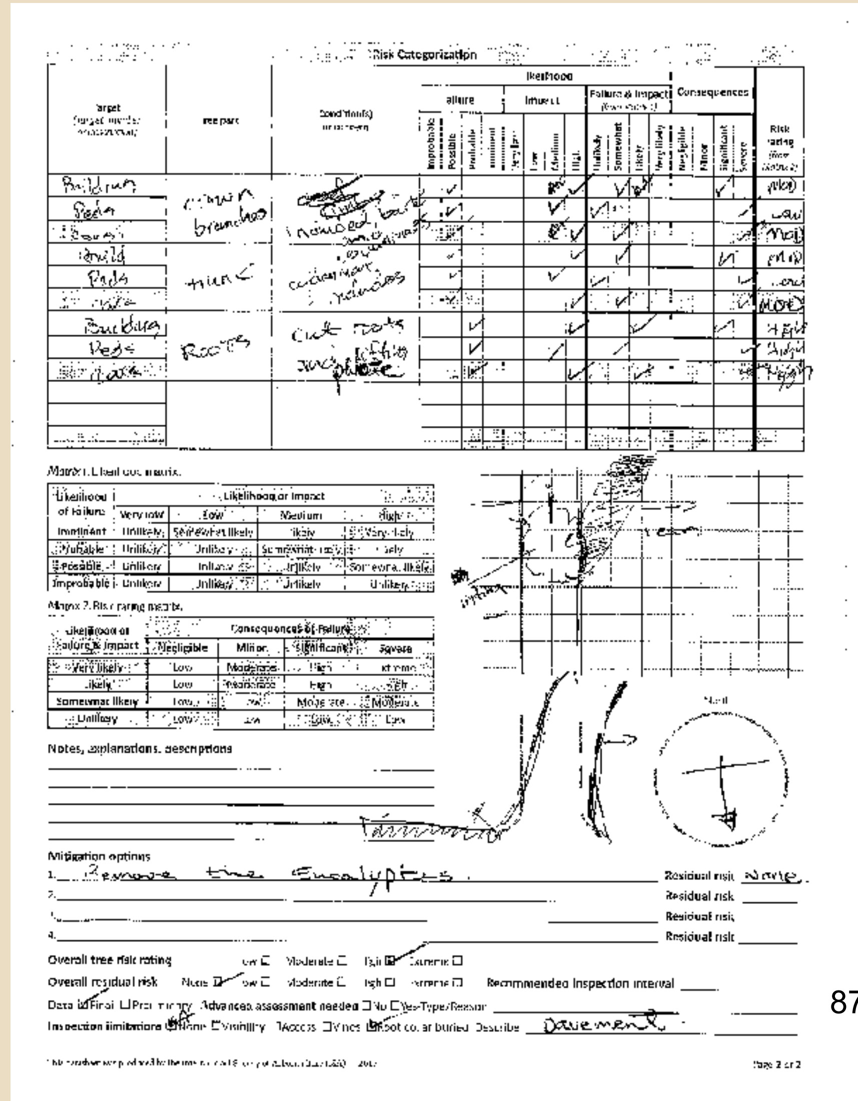


Risk Categorization

Target (target number or description)	Tree part	Condition(s) of concern	Risk rating (from Matrix 2)
Building	crown branches	included bark, codominants	Mod
Peds			Low
Vehicles			Mod
Build	trunk	codominant, included bark	Mod
Peds			Low
Vehicles			Mod
Building	Roots	cut roots and lifting plate	High
Peds			High
Vehicles			High

Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix.

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact: Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix.

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure: Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Notes, explanations, descriptions

Mitigation options
1. Remove the Eucalyptus. Residual risk None
2. Residual risk
3. Residual risk
4. Residual risk

Overall tree risk rating Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ☒ Extreme ☐
Overall residual risk None ☒ Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Extreme ☐ Recommended inspection interval
Data ☒ Final ☐ Preliminary Advanced assessment needed ☐ No ☐ Yes-Type/Reason
Inspection limitations ☒ None ☐ Visibility ☐ Access ☐ Vines ☒ Root collar buried Describe pavement

Page 2 of 2

City Arborist Review & Recommendations

- Continue Annual Inspections and Pruning with Emphasis on Crown Restoration, as a mitigation measure.
- Concur that 27 trees are in the High-Risk Category due to Risk of Whole Tree or Large Limb Failure.
- Based on a Triage System, and as an Urban Forestry Management Principle:
  - Replace 10 High-Risk Eucalyptus Trees this year (2019/20). The Trees Identified have Significant Defects in the Canopy, the Root System & Trunk.
  - Replace up to 17 (or more) High-Risk Eucalyptus Trees in the Following Two / Three Years, per Re-Assessment, including Level III testing where practical. These Trees Primarily have Significant Defects in the Canopy, which would relate to a Large Limb Failure *(still severe)* vs. a Whole Tree Failure *(more severe)* per the above trees.

Summary of Recommendations

	Arborgate Report	Walt Warriner Report	City Arborist Review
Maintenance Review	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Assessment Included	No	Yes	Partial
Eucalyptus Removals Recommended	3	27+	Year 1 = 10 Subsequent Years * = 17+

* Based on Re-Assessment

BAY PL
ABALONE DR
BAYFRONT E
CRYSTAL AVE
CANAL WAY
GRAND CANAL
GRAND CANAL
MARINE AVE
MARINE AVE
BAYFRONT N
BAYFRONT ALLEY N
BALBOA AVE
PARK AVE
ONYX AVE
AMETHYST AVE
BALBOA ISLAND
0
75
150
Feet
TREE ACTION PLAN
LOW to MODERATE RISK
HIGH RISK/MONITORING
HIGH RISK/PROPOSED REMOV
VACANT SITE

Overview of Tree Evaluation
(10 High-Risk Trees)

Common Terms and Meaning

- **Asymmetrical -** having parts or aspects that are not equal or equivalent; unequal in some respect
- **Co-Dominant Limbs -** two or more branches with the same diameter and height that have grown from the same point of origin
- **Dieback** - a condition in which a tree begins to die from the tip of its leaves or roots inward, owing to disease or an unfavorable environment
- **Contact Growth -** when tree roots or trunks grow over or around an object it has come in contact with
- **Heartwood Decay** - caused by a fungus that deteriorates the inner wood of a tree *(naturally occurring tree process)*
- **Deadwood** - Dead branches on a tree
- **Live Crown Ratio -** ratio of crown height to total tree height, (percentage of a tree's total height that has foliage); indicator of tree vigor
- **Root Plate** - part of the root system (excluding the small, outermost roots) needed to keep a tree “windfirm”.

210 Marine Ave.

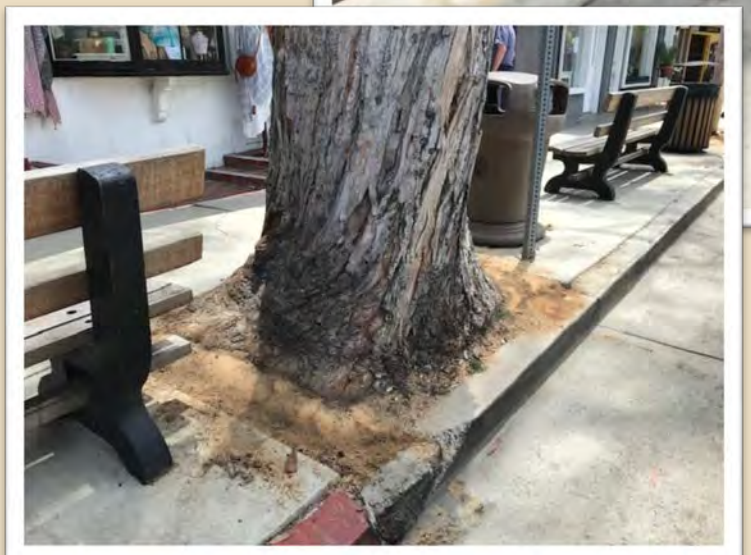
- Asymmetrical
- Co-Dominant Limbs
- Dieback
- Contact Growth
- Suspected Heartwood Decay

220 Marine Ave.

- Asymmetrical
- Moderate decline
- Deadwood
- Heartwood decay
- Visible root decay

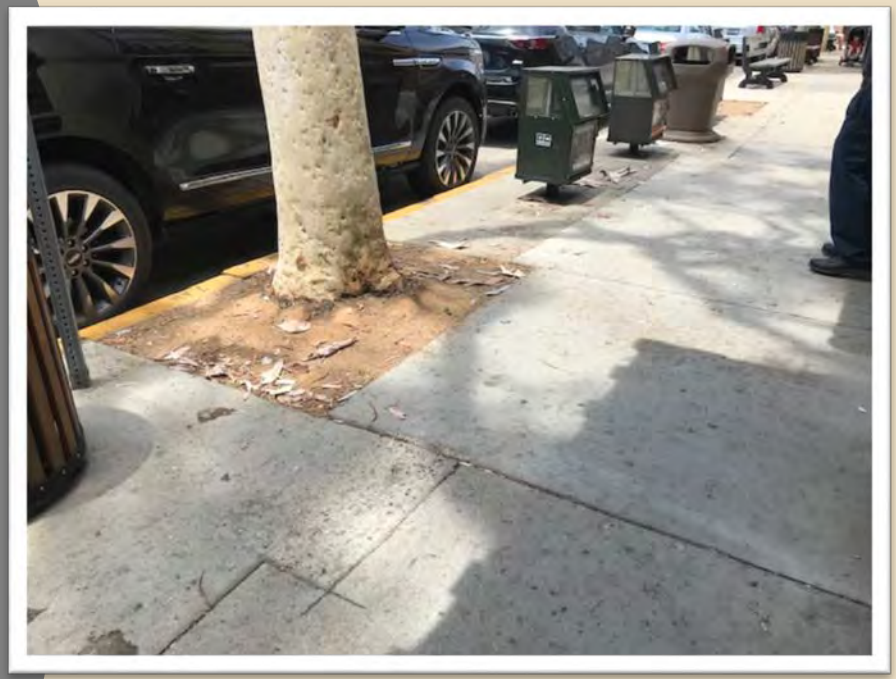
224 Marine Ave.

- Heaving Sidewalk/Root Plate
- Significant Leaning Trunk
- Suspected Heartwood Decay
- Co-Dominant Limbs
- Asymmetrical
- Deadwood



300 Marine Ave.

- 20% Live Crown Ratio
- Deadwood
- History of Limb Failures
  Cavity in Trunk
- Roots Pruned
- Heaving Sidewalk



312 Marine Ave.

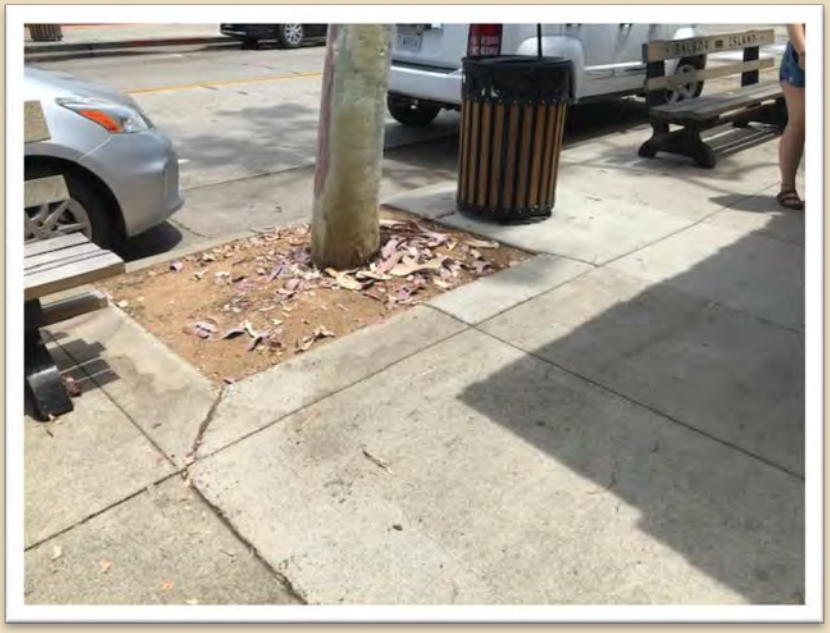
- Asymmetrical
- Poor Overall Health
- Significant Leaning Trunk
- Suspected Heartwood Decay
- Root Pruning for Sidewalk Work.

326B Marine Ave.

- Asymmetrical
- 15% Live Crown Ratio
- Poor Overall Health
- Significant Leaning Trunk

319 Marine Ave.

- Asymmetrical
- 15% Live Crown Ratio
- Significant Leaning Trunk
- Root Pruned / Decayed
- Heaving Sidewalk

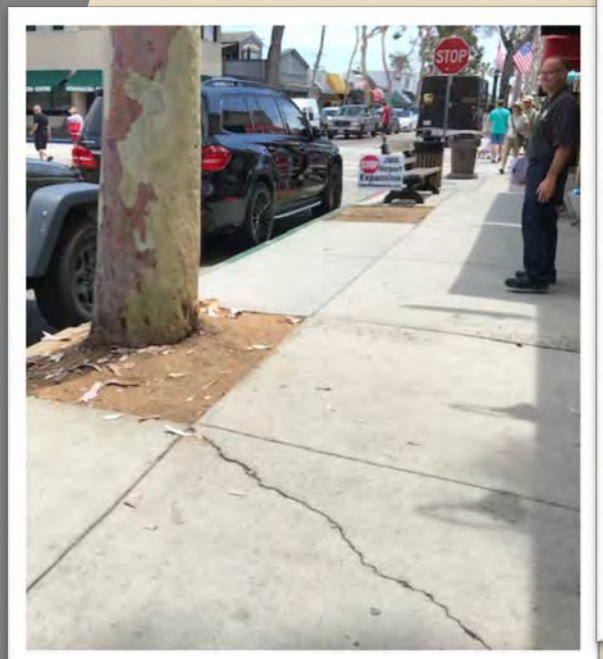


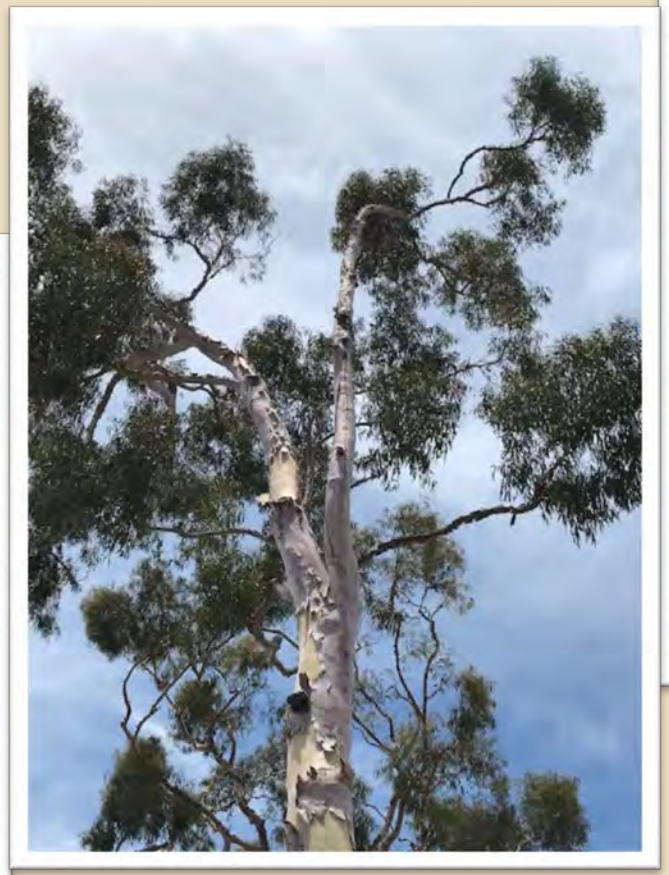
315 Marine Ave.

- Dead Tree
- High-Risk, Necessitates Imminent Removal
- Staff has scheduled removal for this Fall
- PB&R notified at August meeting

301 Marine Ave.

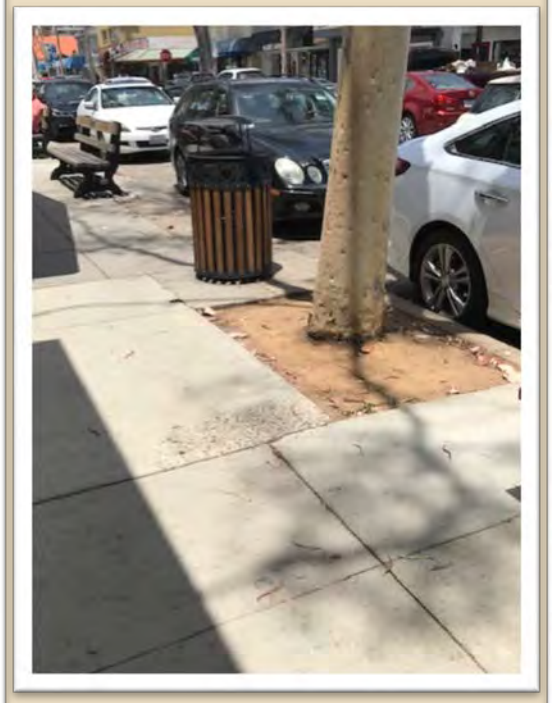
- Asymmetrical
- 15% Live Crown Ratio
- History of Limb Failures,
- Suspected Heartwood Decay
- Roots Pruned/Decayed
- Heaving Sidewalk
- Deadwood

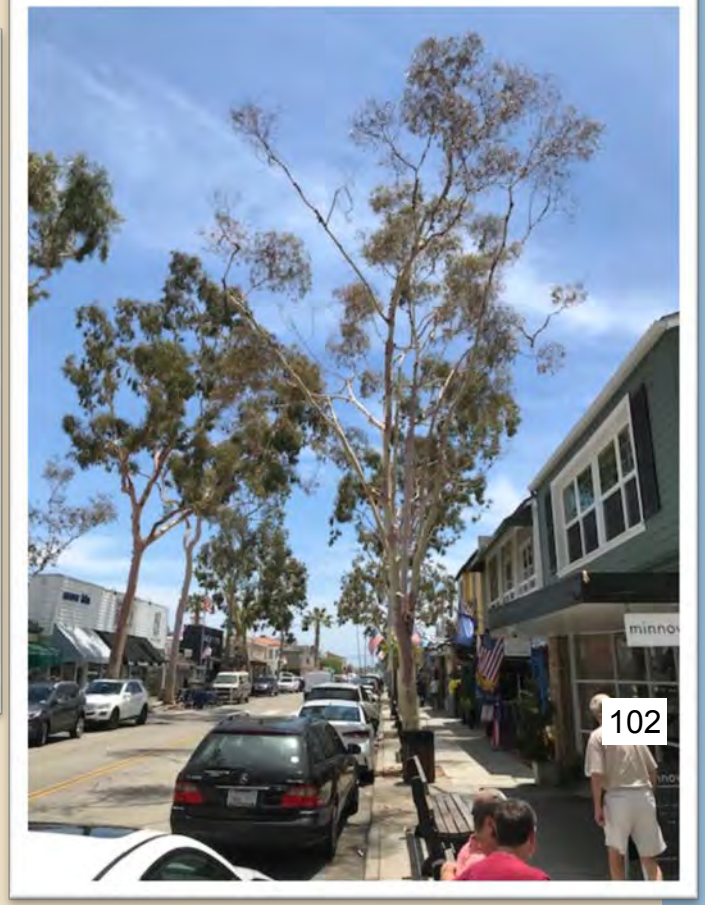




217 Marine Ave.

- 15% Live Crown Ratio,
- Weakly Attached, Co-Dominant Limbs (past topping)
- Cut and Decayed Roots
- Poor Overall Health





Current Vacant Tree Sites

- Total of 5 Vacant Tree Well locations currently

Examples of 24 and 36-inch box Eucalyptus

36" Eucalypthus citriodora 19'-20' X 5'-6'

Eucalyptus trees are Rapid Growers with approximately 60 percent of their growth established within the first 10 years

Proposed Path Forward Regarding Marine Avenue Trees

- Schedule Removal of the three Highest Risk trees, soon after Labor Day
  - 210 Marine Ave
  - 217 Marine Ave
  - 224 Marine Ave
- Remove Dead Tree at 315 Marine Ave (soon after Labor Day)
- Make any Necessary Hardscape Repairs Around existing Tree Wells where trees were removed such as uplifted and/or broken sidewalk or curb
- Replant all 9 Tree Wells with 24”-36” Box Eucalyptus
  (5 currently vacant and 4 from removals)
- Arrange for on-going Watering on new Trees by Water Truck or Merchant Volunteer

Proposed Path Forward Regarding Marine Avenue Trees

- Schedule Removal of the other 6 High Risk Trees for Early January 2020
- Make any Necessary Hardscape Repairs Around existing Tree Wells where trees were removed such as uplifted and/or broken sidewalk or curb
- Replant with 24”-36” Box Eucalyptus and Arrange for on-going Watering on new Trees by Water Truck or Merchant Volunteer
- Continue with Annual Inspection and Pruning of All Marine Ave Trees
  - Including Crown Restoration, as a mitigation measure, where applicable
- Schedule Re-Assessment of remaining High-Risk Eucalyptus Trees in 2021 by an Urban Forester, including Level III testing where practical
- Based on Reassessment, remove and replace up to 17 trees in following one – two years

Further Testing/Review Options

- Level III Tree Risk Assessment of Marine Ave trees to be done by a third party independent arborist with extensive testing experience and appropriate testing equipment for the specified tree issues.
- Independent Urban Forester selected based on consensus of both City and BIPA
- New Tree Risk Assessments and replacement recommendations formulated based on scientific evidence collected as a result of these tests.
- Offer the BIPA the option to witness the testing by the third party tester, as well as advanced notification of the testing.

Examples of Level III Testing

PROS VS CONS OF LEVEL III TESTING

PROS

- More Conclusive information with regards to heartwood decay
- Expose decay within root system
- Better ability to determine if tree can withstand severe weather events
- Calculate severity of lean
- More definitive evidence of canopy deformities on included bark, cracked limbs, weak limb attachments
- Potentially offer further mitigation options to prolonging the trees life

CONS

- Additional stress on tree and limbs that may already have cracks or poor attachments resulting in limb failure *(breaks)*
- Removal of hardscape could further compromise stability of tree and damage roots
- Injuries caused by installation of equipment
- Potentially inconclusive/could reveal even further issues
- Lack of necessary space to conduct testing
- May only eliminate a few of many issues that necessitates the a tree's removal
- Prolonged Interruption to Pedestrian and Business Access

Comments/Questions

Your **Public Works Department**

Protecting and Providing Quality
Public Improvements and Services

Synopsis

Marine Avenue Street Tree Evaluation Prepared by Greg Applegate RCA #365
Abrogate Consulting
Assessment December 19, 2018

- Applegate's overall assessment is that Marine Ave trees are stable.
- Compared to most other common urban street trees Lemon gums, red gums, flooded gums and Silver Mountain gums have very few bad characteristics and more good characteristics, such as less pavement lifting and sign blockage.
- Lemon gums, red gums, flooded gums and Silver Mountain gums do not commonly shed large branches and toppling is very rare unless there is girdling or other root defects.
- The majority of Marine Ave trees are rated in Good to Fair health (B & C) with "adequate to continued life"
- Trees that are rated D are still recoverable.
- There are a few trees recommended for monitoring due to their current "tree well" space.
- Two eucalyptus and two other tree species are recommended for removal, they are tree #11, tree #19, tree #32 and tree #41.
- Certain trees are listed in the report as not recommended for tree replacements.
- Marine Ave trees have adapted to their unique coastal and sandy soil environment.
- Some of the damage to the trees are from the city's poor maintenance over the years and current efforts to 'dress up' the tree wells (Astro Turf).
- There are several items that needs to be addressed immediately for maintaining the health of the trees, such as removal of the plastic Astro Turf and brick inlay, and proper pruning.
- Much attention has been given in the report to techniques and standards to preserve the trees health, especially during times of construction and pruning.
- Unless any tree is noted as an immediate danger, D rated trees do not necessarily need to be removed -- but monitored.

Marine Avenue - Street Tree Evaluation

For: The Community of Balboa Island, Newport Beach

Requested by: **Jodi Bole**
300 Amethyst Ave
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Prepared by: **Greg Applegate, RCA #365**
Arborgate Consulting, Inc.
1131 Lucinda Way
Tustin, CA 92780
714/ 731-6240

Table of Contents

Introduction

Project Background

Through a funding effort from the Balboa Island community, this report was requested to assess the existing trees on Marine Ave, Balboa Island's main street which is a 101-year-old historical icon in Newport Beach. As the City of Newport Beach considers repairing and improving the street and sidewalks of Marine Avenue, serious commitment and diligence to protect the existing trees will be critical for the desired longevity of these trees. A group of local citizens, led by a resident of Balboa Island, are concerned that the Landmark/Neighborhood trees along this street could be threatened with future improvements or repair of Marine Avenue.

The overall study area consists of the east and west sides of Marine Avenue, along the 200 and 300 blocks. Only street trees are included, mostly Lemon gum, *Corymbia citriodora*, and several other species of eucalypts noted in the matrix, in addition to three small trees recently planted, a ginkgo, a water gum and an African tulip tree. The land use along Marine Avenue is mostly a retail and restaurant district that is supported by residents, local visitors and tourists.

Assignment

Arborgate Consulting was asked to provide an independent tree assessment to include arboricultural inventory and evaluation of the eucalypts along Marine Avenue, including their common name, botanic name, block address, DBH, height, evaluation of their current health and structure, and recommendations to improve their health and extend their lives. If accurate historical data is provided, age and longevity will be discussed.

Arborgate Consulting will also provide a separate rating of how each tree is fulfilling the goal of being a public "street tree" relating to size compared to opening, scale, litter and risk.

Arborgate Consulting will also provide a discussion of the general environmental conditions the trees are currently in, along with various suggestions and changes to ensure the longevity of each tree.

Past and recent pruning will be evaluated, and recommendations made according to current pruning standards.

Recommendations of replacement eucalypts to plant in the current open tree wells or for trees that may be removed in the future that are similar in appearance to the historical nature of Marine Avenue; a 101-year-old street.

I want to mention that the evaluations and recommendations in this report have taken place prior to any repair or construction effort near the trees. This assignment did not include a hazard analysis. All trees that are preserved in the sidewalks should have a risk assessment performed by a tree risk assessment qualified arborist or registered consulting arborist versed in risk analysis, after work on the site is completed. Keep in mind that hazard analysis is an assessment, not a certainty.

Discussion

Preservation Decisions

The approach of this report is to address the best methodology for the preservation of the existing trees, minus a few exceptions, as noted. It is the privilege of the City to take the information provided herein and make design decisions appropriate to the overall goal in preserving the desired trees, as well as reconsider how these trees have previously been maintained and pruned. My original task was to provide unbiased and independent data in the evaluation of each tree on Marine Avenue. Also included herein are suggestions to help any future trees retain a similar historical look and live to their fullest life expectancy.

In the opinion of this consultant, if one species is chosen as a replacement tree and to be the dominant one, the lemon gum is the species in the best condition and health, as well as causing the least root damage for streets and sidewalks for its size. Compared to many species, its roots are finer and taper more rapidly than other similar size trees.

As noted in the matrix, there are 24 lemon gums, 5 Silver Mountain gums, 5 flooded gums, 2 willow peppermint, 2 red gums and one spotted gum. Many of the trees had no seed capsules, which is helpful in determining the exact species identification. The diversity of the varied eucalyptus planted on Marine Avenue is hard to explain. Some may be nursery or contractor error when purchased. Some may have been experimentation. Of the larger Landmark trees, the lemon gums have performed better than the red gum or flooded gum. Both the red gum and flooded gums grew larger and faster, and as a result have caused more

sidewalk or curb damage. The willow peppermints have done well, but they are younger and have a different look. The Silver Mountain gums are generally healthy, but are causing proportionately more sidewalk damage, though a minor issue currently.

As a side note, about ten years ago lemon gums and spotted gums were attacked by a lerp psyllid, but there never was as much death or health impact as the lerp psyllid that attacked the red gums and flooded gums. Both psyllid species have been controlled biologically by predatory wasps. There have been occasional flare ups on the red gums and flooded gums, but still less damage now for the lemon gums and spotted gums. An arborist or urban forester would suggest that some diversity of eucalyptus species would provide better pest and disease resistance and spread the risk if a severe pest or disease does infect one or the other. This is not a significant issue for the lemon gum psyllid, since neither lemon gums or spotted gums had a serious pest in the first place, and now it seems to be even better controlled. Even if all the trees were lemon gums, the impact would not be as great, due to Marine Avenue being only two blocks long.

All street trees have shorter life spans than trees in parks or more open spaces. The obvious reason is they have less root space than park trees or residential trees. In addition, they tend to be planted as a more uniform monoculture, which tends to lead to more severe pest damage. However, if the City wanted to plant more than one species on this short street, there are several that have similar appearance. One species could be planted on one side and another on the other side or alternating. However, considering the small number of trees, a monoculture is not really a drawback on Marine Avenue.

Tree Health

No pathology samples have been taken from the trees recommended for retention or removal. No symptoms of pest or disease were observed, other than an unusual gall like growth on the tree by address 201. The health of a few trees is reduced by limited root space in very small sidewalk cutouts and by excessive pruning and lion-tailing of trees, as noted previously.

The irrigation schedule of these trees is unknown and not considered, but could also impact tree health, especially in a more severe climate. It is important that the trees receive some type of regular water such as access to rain water, irrigation or street cleaning with cool chemical free water. The effects of flooding in the soil during a king tide is also unknown and not considered. To date, the existing mature trees seem to have adapted to their unique environment and have fared well other than from external forces such as pruning, root hindrance and occasional storms and sheer winds.

It should be noted that not all trees species adapt well to street environments. Newly planted trees take time to establish and are more vulnerable to disease and creating a strong and sturdy root system. In addition, other species can have a more aggressive root system doing early damage to sidewalks and streets, a higher canopy making maintenance more difficult, less drought tolerant, etc. Determining the best street trees for specific areas takes professional skill by a local horticulturist or experienced registered consulting arborist.

Root Cutting

A remaining issue not considered in this report is whether the remaining trees will be made unstable or unsafe by any future sidewalk construction or replacement. In order to repair the lifted portions of the sidewalk some amount of root cutting will be necessary. This cutting will affect the health of the trees, and to minimize the impact on tree health it should be scheduled for the spring season. Any root cutting should be supervised by at least a certified arborist who must determine the safe limits of root cutting. If there is a small amount of discretion given to the supervising certified arborist in the size and shape of the sidewalk cutouts, more trees can be retained and stabilized. Do not cut roots on the windward side closer than five times the trunk diameter or larger than one third the trunk diameter. Since winds can come from various directions, do not cut any other roots closer than four times trunk diameter.

The brick pavers inside the sidewalk cutouts should preferably be removed to provide a more open soil surface and yet minimize the amount of root damage and cutting needed to do so. Overtime, the bricks become impaled within the roots or base of the tree. The artificial turf over the surface of the tree wells also needs to be removed. Both reduce water penetration and gaseous exchange in the root zone. The tree well is the best place for water and air to enter the root zone. Even with the brick and artificial turf removed, the tree wells are small. The trees' root collars should not be covered with artificial turf, decomposed granite, mulch or soil. Other subsurface water sources, such as leaking drain lines, are likely to also be affected by salty sea water. Salt water would be very toxic to these trees.

Species Considerations

The lemon gum, flooded gum, red gum, and Silver Mountain gums have species profiles or fact sheets enclosed in the appendix of this report. Those fact sheets are from EUCLID, Eucalypts of Australia, Fourth Edition. There is also a species profile for willow peppermint, but it is from a variety of sources.

The lemon gum and spotted gum are often considered one species, with subspecies differences. The main difference is the spotted gum does not have a strong citrus odor and the trunk is *more* spotted. The flooded gum and red gum are also often considered one species, with subspecies differences. Red gum is a diverse species, considered by some to have about 50 subspecies. Some consider the flooded gum to be one of the subspecies. Silver Mountain gum is also diverse and has a number of subspecies, and in this country the subspecies have cross-bred and produce a variety of forms even from seed from the same tree.

The various eucalyptus species have differing failure profiles and differing types of litter. All trees, including eucalyptus, are likely to shed small internal or external branches that are shaded out or broken in storms. Different species also have different seed capsules, varying is size from less than a quarter inch to over one inch in size. Some eucalypts shed their bark and some have permanent bark. Lemon gums, red gums, flooded gums and Silver Mountain gums all have relatively small seed capsules. The shedding of bark and small branches does not usually create a significant risk. Compared to most other common urban street trees they have very few bad characteristics and more good characteristics, such as less pavement lifting and sign blockage. In more commonly overcast areas like this, they also let in more light. Lemon gums and spotted gums are not significantly messier than other trees. More importantly, they do not commonly shed large branches and toppling is very rare unless there is girdling or other root defects.

Protection of Trees and Demolition

The demolition phase of streets and sidewalk replacement is when trees are more apt to be damaged. Removal of existing paving must be well supervised and skillfully done. A skilled backhoe operator can peel the concrete back in larger sections without doing as much damage to the roots just below, compared to workers with sledge hammers and wheel-barrows or bucket loaders scooping up large sections. After the old concrete is removed and roots are exposed, the contractor should be prepared to immediately protect the roots from drying out until the new paving is installed.

Since the trees here are growing close together, the roots are likely to be intertwined and fused together, if they are the same species. If one or the other adjoining tree is removed, a considerable effort must be made to remove as much of the roots with the tree being removed without damaging the roots of the tree to remain. It would be helpful if the supervising arborist has enough expertise to identify the roots of each species and distinguish one from the other. It will also require some special

tools, such as an AirSpade to blow the soil away and expose more of the roots. A Sawzall would also be useful to make clean cuts in confined areas without ruining the more expensive blade of a chain saw. Smaller roots can be cut cleanly with loppers or a fine bladed hand saw. Cut root ends need to be protected from drying out.

Construction sites are hazardous places for trees. Contractors are not typically aware of the needs of trees. Mechanical injuries are common and if there is irrigation, it may be interrupted for some period of time. It has been my experience that if the trees to remain are not physically protected by chain link fencing or other barriers, or at least trunk protection, contractors often cause serious damage to the exposed parts.

The most liberal standard for how close to the trunk roots can be cut without destabilizing the trees is three times trunk diameter. The author of the research behind that, Dr. Tom Smiley, a prominent arborist and tree preservationist, advised others to use five times trunk diameter for more urban trees.

For the best results, roots of eucalypts should only be cut in Spring. If the roots are cut in spring, they will have more time to recover before the next Santa Ana winds. Please also see the tree preservation recommendations to follow.

Protection of the Sidewalks

There may be some places where lineal root barriers can be used to protect the new paving or foundations, but the top edge must be left visible and not protruding above the sidewalk surface. To install root barriers around existing trees will necessitate cutting too many roots. Root barriers are typically used for new tree installations only. When root barriers limit the spread of roots they also limit root space and shorten tree longevity. They are not a fool-proof solution to preventing sidewalk damage. Roots can and often will come up again to the surface after growing below the bottom edge of the barrier.

To increase the amount of root space and longevity of the trees, I recommend trenching between tree wells. The backfill into these trenches should be amended per an agronomic soil lab's analysis and recommendations and placed at less than 80% compaction. This will require re-engineering the sidewalk above to span the trenches. Recently "Silva-Cells" from DeepRoot Partners, has been used to increase root space and reduce sidewalk damage. However, it requires a fair amount of engineering and an elevated level of care in its installation. Also, Cornell University researched and introduced "structural soil" (aka "gap-graded" soil) for new plantings of urban trees. This is also requires a high level of care in handling so the disparate particle sizes do not settle out. It is also inefficient in that roots cannot use the space occupied by the gravel, only the soil in-between.

Trenching on the other hand is fairly low tech in the field, only requiring re-engineering the paving above. Trenching can also be used with existing street trees. The most principal element in applying it is to know the location of underground utilities. It is possible to use an infrared detector prior to a construction effort.

Please refer to *Reducing Infrastructure Damage by Tree Roots*, by Costello, L.R. and Jones, K.S., available through the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (530) 892-1118.

Findings

General Conditions Affecting Tree Health and Condition

Marine Avenue, on the 200 and 300 blocks contains forty street trees, mostly lemon gums, *Corymbia citriodora*, that could be affected by repair and or construction of the main street or sidewalks. Many of the mature trees appear to be Landmark Heritage trees, however, a number of new trees have been planted since the first ones were installed. The condition of these trees in the sidewalk cutouts represents a mix of tree types and therefor require a different quality of care. The primary cultural issues affecting their condition and health are:

- Small sidewalk cutouts containing mature size trees,
- Brick paving within the tree well,
- Artificial turf over the root crowns and tree well,
- Water restrictions or drought.
- Excessive pruning and lion-tailing (inner branch removal)

Due to 30 plus years of less than ideal care, most of the trees need corrective pruning. A couple flooded gums, *E. rudis*, and red gums, *E. camaldulensis,* have nearly outgrown their tree wells, and a few Silver Mountain gums, *E. polyanthemos*, are lifting the paving. In addition, the removal of the inner branches has resulted in poor limb taper, and excessive end weight and wind load. This is a very destructive practice, decried by most pruning standards. Removing the secondary inner branching is what is termed "lion-tailing". This puts the weight and wind load further out toward the branch ends. This also results in increased chance of limb failure due to the more erratic limb movement in the wind. Note in the photographic documentation the frequent occurrences of lion-tailing of the existing trees.

As various trades work on site, the adjoining trees are apt to be damaged, particularly in the root zones, and that could be covered over by workmen who are completely unaware of future problems.

Botanic / Common Name Cross-reference

Corymbia citriodora	Lemon gum
Corymbia maculata	Spotted gum
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Red gum
Eucalyptus nicolai	Willow peppermint
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Silver mountain gum
Eucalyptus rudis	Flooded gum
Ginkgo biloba	Maiden hair tree
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water gum

Matrix of Individual Findings

Tree #	Species	DBH	Ht.	Health	Structure	Street Tree Qual	Root area condition	Past pruning	Foliage density	Location address	Comments/
1	Lemon gum	16	40	B	B	A, lifted	Artif turf	Lt	70%	200	adjoining empty well
2	Lemon gum	24	45	C	C	B	Artif turf	Lt	60%	201	gall, cod
3	Red gum	18	35	B	C	B, mLift	Artif turf	Lt	70%	204	Cod
4	Silver Mt. gum	18	50	C	B	C, mLift	Artif turf	top'd? DL	50%	206	
5	Lemon gum	17	50	C	C	B	Artif turf	Lt	50%	207	Cod
6	Lemon gum	18	55	B	B	B, mLift	Artif turf	2long Lt	60%	209	

Tree #	Species	DBH	Ht.	Health	Structure	Street Tree Qual	Root area condition	Past pruning	Foliage density	Location address	Comments/
7	Lemon gum	18	60	C	C	B	Artif turf	2long Lt	40%	210	
8	Red gum	22	60	C	C	B, over curb	Artif turf	Hd Lt	50%	210	
9	Lemon gum	19	55	C	C	C, poor RF	Artif turf	DL Lt	40%	213	
10	Water gum	2	12	B	C	D, girdled	Artif turf	Flush cut	80%	213½	Cod inc. Suggest Replace
11	Silver Mt. gum	6	25	D	C	C	Artif turf	DL Lt	15%	216	Suggest Replace
12	Lemon gum	11	50	C	B	B	Artif turf	Lt	70%	217	
13	Lemon gum	13	40	D	C-	C	Artif turf	Lt	20%	217	Cod
14	Lemon gum	15	50	C	C-	B, poor RF	Artif turf	2long DL Lt	50%	218	Cod
15	Lemon gum	21	55	B	C	B, mLift	Artif turf	2long DL Lt	70%	218	
16	Lemon gum	7	40	C	B	B	Artif turf	Lt	40%	220	
17	Lemon gum	8	40	C	C	B	Artif turf	Lt	40%	222	Cod
18	Lemon gum	16	50	B	B	B	Artif turf	2long Lt	60%	223	
19	Red gum	30	70	C	C	C, lifted	Artif turf	2long Lt	50%	224	Cod..
20	Silver Mt. gum	17	30	B	C	B, 1sRF	Artif turf	OP Lt	60%	225	Cod
21	Lemon gum	16	45	B	B	B	Artif turf	DL Lt	50%	300	
22	Lemon gum	21	50	B	C	B	Artif turf	Lt	60%	301	3-4” break, adjoining empty well
23	Lemon gum	10	40	B	B	B	Artif turf	Lt	60%	304	
24	Lemon gum	11	40	C	C	B	Artif turf	DL Lt	20%	306	Remove HANGER
25	Lemon gum	21	40	C	C	B	Artif turf	2long DL Lt	50%	307	
26	Spotted gum	12	40	C	B	B	Artif turf	Lt	40%	308	
27	Flooded gum	9	20	C-	C	C	Artif turf	Lt	20%	311	Cod
28	Flooded gum	12	25	C-	C-	C, 1sRF	Artif turf	DL Lt	30%	312	lean 1s

Tree #	Species	DBH	Ht.	Health	Structure	Street Tree Qual	Root area condition	Past pruning	Foliage density	Location address	Comments/
29	Silver Mt. gum	22	55	B	C	C, mLift	Artif turf	DL Lt	70%	313	
30	Lemon gum	19	60	C	C	B	Artif turf	2long DL Lt	40%	313	
31	Lemon gum	11	45	C-	C	C	Artif turf	DL Lt	20%	315	1s Curved, self-optimizing
32	African tulip tree	3	11	B	B	C	open soil	none	100%	316	Suggest Replace
33	Lemon gum	12	40	C	C	C, poor RF	Artif turf	2long Lt	60%	318	Trunk injury
34	Lemon gum	12	40	C	C-	C, poor RF	Artif turf	Lt	50%	319	Trunk bowed
35	Willow peppermint	10	26	B	B	B	Artif turf	Hd DL	80%	321	
36	Lemon gum	8	40	B	C	B	Artif turf	Lt	60%	322	
37	Willow peppermint	9	24	B	C	B	Artif turf	Hd Lt	70%	323	Cod inc
38	Silver Mt. gum	15	50	B	B	B, mLift	Artif turf	Hd Lt	70%	325	
39	Empty well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	
40	Flooded gum	12	30	C-	C	C, mLift	Artif turf	Hd DL Lt	40%	326	
41	Maiden hair tree	1	11	C	A	C	open soil	none	60%	326	Burned leaves. Suggest Replace
42	Flooded gum	13	40	C	B	C	Artif turf	DL Lt	40%	327	
43	Lemon gum	8	40	B	B	B	Artif turf	Lt	70%	333	

Rating System

The rating of health uses typical school grades of A, B, C, D or F.

"A" = excellent health, not excessive, but having good foliage color, leaf size, canopy density, and twig elongation.

"B" = good health, not excessive, having good foliage color, average leaf size and density, and twig elongation.

"C" = fair health, little or no dieback, fair leaf color, size and density, adequate to continued life.

"D" = poor health, some dieback or poor leaf color, size and/or density, presently declining, but recoverable.

"F" = dead or dying, with little or no chance of recovery.

The rating of structure also uses typical school grades of A, B, C, D or F.

"A" = excellent structure, ideal for the species, little or no risk of failure.

"B" = good structure, not more than minor defects in attachment, limb taper or length and no significant decay.

"C" = fair structure, adequate branch attachment, taper, no significant decay, but correctible defects.

"D" = poor structure, some defects or decay, but acceptable risk level, with corrective pruning

"F" = hazardous and likely to drop limbs or topple, not correctible.

The trees were measured by their trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above grade (DBH – diameter at breast height). DBH measurements were made using calipers or Biltmore stick. Height was estimated.

Abbreviations Used in the Above Matrix

1s = one-sided
Cod = codominant
Cr = crowded limbs, roots or canopies
Db = dieback
DBH = trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above grade.
Dk = decay
DL = dog leg
Epi = epicormic shoots
Hd = headed
Inc = included bark
Inj = injury (Tinj=trunk injury, Binj=basal injury)
2long = excessive limb length
Lt = lion tailed
OP = over pruned
RF = root flare, aka root crown
Sh = shallow rooted.
Sp = sparse
TD = tear down
TO = tear out
Top'd = topped
Xing = crossing branches

Recommendations

Pruning

Lion-tailing leads to thinner limbs, longer limbs with less taper, a longer lever arm and a greater chance of breaking. This is true for all trees, but it seems more problematic here and now, because now that they are larger and older, the standard practice would be to reduce the length of the limbs. If all the inner branches have been removed, there is no good place to cut back to. Some tree trimmers think this is thin pruning and it reduces storm damage. However, research by Ed Gilman and others has shown just the opposite. A fuller canopy provides more damping and less damage from fierce winds. It also provides more alternatives when branches do break, or the tree grows old.

Future pruning needs to focus on reducing limb length where they can. Where possible, overly long limbs need to be cut back to inner branches, as long as no more than 30% of the foliage is removed on any one limb. Although heading is also considered a poor pruning practice, as a first step in crown restoration, it could be used to reduce excessive limb length. The shoot growth that will result will then need to be spaced and controlled over the next few years. To increase safety and longevity at the same time, a program of combining the above and with reduction cuts where possible should be followed.

There is no further need for thin-pruning or “lacing”. All work should focus on shortening overly long, end-heavy limbs that have been lion-tailed in the past. This will require good supervision of pruning on each tree. If crews are left to work on their own, they will continue doing what has been done in the past.

Root Pruning Guidelines

Root pruning can be beneficial to a tree's health and stability when it corrects defects, or it can be a disaster waiting to happen, if it is not done with care and the advice of a consulting arborist.

1. These guidelines are general. Distinct species have different root systems and require individual analysis and recommendations. Specific guidelines are found in the section to follow, but since most of the root system is out of sight, expert adjustment may be needed in the field.
2. Maintain as much distance from the trunk of the trees when cutting roots as possible. A common distance to maintain from the trunk is the "dripline". However, this does not consider species differences, upright versus spreading form, or leaning or one-sided trees.
3. Roots should be severed before being removed from the ground. Avoid tearing or damaging the roots back towards the tree trunk. A trencher can be used like a crude chain saw to make a preliminary cut and will not tear roots back like a backhoe would. The final cut should be using loppers, a hand saw or reciprocating saw.
4. Do not crush, shatter, or tear the roots. After making a preliminary cut, make clean, smooth cuts on the exposed roots with clean, sharp tools, to promote callus formation and wound closure.
5. Tool selection is extremely important. Tools must be used properly. Incorrect tool use can cause damage. For example:
   a. Lopping shears can only be used on the smaller diameter roots the cutting head is designed for.
   b. Axes and hatchets tend to shear acceptably only when the root is small enough and the surrounding soil is firm enough the axe can cut through the root in one cutting movement.
   c. Reciprocating saws or chain saws with carbide-tipped teeth are better tools for larger diameter roots. Handsaws can also be used.
6. Wounds may be dressed with a tree rooting hormone compound such as is available at garden centers, but do not use any form of pruning paint.
7. Keep the roots moist during the excavation, pruning, and backfill process. Cover with damp burlap or other material if leaving roots exposed. Cover larger root ends that will remain exposed for more than a day with "Baggies" tied in place or with rubber bands. Be sure to remove the covering just before backfilling. Backfill the excavation as soon as possible and

cover the cut root ends within 15 minutes. After breaking up all clods larger than one-inch and backfilling, soak the soil around roots to avoid leaving air pockets which can desiccate root tissue.

8. Do not fertilize because you have root pruned or even because of a deficiency symptom. Some symptoms may be due more to loss of roots than an actual deficiency. Soil testing would better determine soil deficiencies and additional amendment requirements if necessary. Generally, do not apply fertilizers before new foliar growth is observed.
9. Monitor the trees for changes which may require action, including, but not limited to: decline; increased accumulation of deadwood; radial cracking of the soil around the trunk, leaning or movement in the ground.
10. Please be advised: Should City root pruning work cause the trees to topple, the City may be held liable for the damage caused. There is no substitute for frequent monitoring. It is for this reason I have recommended relatively tough standards.
11. When these standards cannot be met, it is wiser to remove trees than to just hope they survive.

Tree Replacement and Species Selection

The removal of a large mature tree makes people to want to plant a new large tree. Eucalyptus are seldom available in large size and for good reason. A new eucalypt planted from even a 15-gallon container will be outgrown in a year to two by one planted from a one or five-gallon container. In addition, the tree planted from the one or five-gallon container will also have fewer root defects.

Consider that any tree removal is an impediment for replacement trees which will be planted in the exiting tree well. The best option is to keep mature trees and do corrective pruning and leave removal as a last resort. Mature trees have extensive root systems within the tree well and it can take up to 3-5 years before the stumps decompose enough to welcome new tree roots within the same well.

To an arborist, almost no other eucalypt looks like a lemon gum. However, there is some variation within the species and within the closely related spotted gum. There are one or two spotted gums mixed in already. Probably the most appropriate and somewhat available species is *Eucalyptus papuana*., the ghost gum. There are several other smooth bark eucalypts, but their branching pattern and foliage do not match very well. Availability of good nursery stock should be contemplated for future planting as well as consideration of the current well size and speed in which the tree grows. There are hundreds of species that will grow in this area, but few that are suitable. Other possible street tree choices are:

Eucalyptus cladocalyx (large) semi-smooth bark
Eucalyptus leucoxylon (medium) semi-smooth
Eucalyptus maculata (semi-smooth)
Eucalyptus maidenii (medium) smooth
Eucalyptus melliodora (medium) stringy
Eucalyptus papuana (medium) smooth
Eucalyptus pauciflora (medium) semi-smooth
Eucalyptus spathulata (small) rough
Eucalyptus tereticornis (tall-upright) smooth
Eucalyptus tessellaris (medium) smooth with a sock
Eucalyptus torelliana (tall-upright) smooth

Specific Recommendations

Proper pruning and maintenance are of the upmost importance to the health and longevity of these trees. Corrective pruning of the existing trees and appropriate pruning of new trees are recommended. Corrective pruning should begin in early Spring of 2020.

Preserve and protect as many lemon gums as possible.

Consider a certified arborist experienced with tree preservation to monitor and oversee critical tasks during construction or improvement projects.

The removal of any tree should consider the impact of the root system of other nearby trees. Do not cut roots closer than five times the trunk diameter or larger than one-third the trunk diameter on the windward side. On the other sides of the tree do not cut roots closer than four times trunk diameter.

All roots over one inch in diameter must be cut cleanly.

Remove any fill over the original grade the tree first grew at.

No bricks, artificial turf, soil or decomposed granite should be over the root crown.

Remove the brick border around the tree wells.

As much as is safely possible remove all the roots from removed trees without damaging roots from trees to remain. Use an AirSpade or AirKnife to expose the surface roots and determine the identity of the roots to be removed.

Trench between tree wells: Call Dig-Alert to locate all underground utilities before beginning. Use a trencher to dig from each side of the tree well to the corresponding corners of the next tree well. Where possible dig the trenches 30 inches deep and at least 8 inches wide. Any roots over one inch in diameter damaged more than one-third of their diameter must be cut cleanly. Backfill the trenches with amended site soil, per an agronomic soils laboratory. Do not compact soil in the trenches more than 80% Proctor density.

Perform a hazard analysis by a tree risk assessment professional versed in risk analysis after any substantial repair or construction has taken place near the trees.

Specific Suggested Tree Removal

As noted on the Matrix of Individual Findings, there are several trees that have been suggested for removal. The following is a summary of the recommendation:

Tree #8, Red gum, at 210 Marine Avenue: The spread of the roots over the curb is not an immediate issue, but should be monitored to see if there is any movement or separation between the curb and root. If so the tree should be quickly removed.

Tree #10 Water Gum, 213 ½ Marine Ave: Although the health of this newly planted tree is classified as good, and the structure has a few corrective defects, the tree is girdled which means it is essentially strangling itself to death. This could be from planting the tree too deep initially or just not good tree stock. Although pruning of the girdled roots can correct this problem, it will most likely be additionally stressed and diseased by this process. If this young tree could be nursed back to health, it typically is not selected where shops are located as it is a very low growing and dense tree which tends to block street and store signs.

Tree #11 Silver Mountain Gum, 216 Marine Ave: This tree has had excessive pruning and lion tailing which has hindered the health of the tree. As the picture denotes, the leaves are very sparse

Tree #19 Red Gum, 224 Marine Ave: Although this is a beautiful Landmark Tree, unfortunately the tree has outgrown the current tree well and only aggressive cutting of the roots will keep it from growing further into the gutter area. Therefore, it is suggested to remove the tree within 2-3 years.

Tree #32 African Tulip Tree, 316 Marine Ave: The African Tulip Tree is a beautiful tree; however, it is not typically advised for a retail street tree as its root system can be very destructive to streets and sidewalks, more so than most of the existing eucalyptus trees. Consideration of the large flower petals during damp and wet conditions on sidewalks can sometimes be slippery.

Tree #41 Maidenhair Tree, 326 Marine Avenue: The recently planted Maidenhair has considerable leaf burn. Although not verified, it appears this particular tree could be a female versus the typically planted male species. I would not recommend a female Maidenhair, as this is a particular messy tree that excessively sheds leaves and berries, in fact, female Ginkgo's trees are called stink bombs because their fruit is extremely foul smelling.

Tree Preservation Specifications

1. Protection Barrier: A protection barrier should be installed between the tree or trees to be preserved and the sidewalk. The barrier shall be constructed of durable fencing material, such as chain-link fencing. The barrier shall be placed as far from the base of the tree(s) as possible. The fencing shall be maintained in good repair throughout the duration of the project, and shall not be removed, relocated, or encroached upon until work is complete.

2. When fencing is not possible, protect the trunks by wrapping them with two layers of carpet remnants eight feet up from the soil. Secure the carpet in place by placing four to six 2s4's vertically around the trunk against the carpet and banding in place.

3. Storage of Materials: There shall be NO storage of materials or supplies of any kind near the trees or within the area of the protection barriers. Concrete and cement materials, stone, sand and soil shall not be placed within the drip-line of the tree.

4. Fuel Storage: Fuel storage shall NOT be permitted within 50 feet of any tree to be preserved or on private property. Refueling, servicing and maintenance of equipment and machinery shall NOT be permitted within 50 feet of trees to remain or on private property.

5. Debris and Waste Materials: Debris and waste from construction or other activities shall NOT be permitted within protected areas. Wash down of concrete or cement handling equipment shall NOT be permitted within 50 feet of trees or on private property. Be careful not to rinse acid wash, retarder or other compounds into the tree wells.

6. Grade Changes: Any grade changes proposed near the trees should be at the edge of the sidewalk or approved by a Registered Consulting Arborist before grading begins, and precautions taken to mitigate potential injuries. Grade changes can be particularly damaging to trees. Even as little as two inches of fill can cause the death of a tree. Lowering the grade can destroy major portions of a root system.

7. Damages: Any tree damages or injuries should be reported to the City representative or the project arborist as soon as possible. Severed roots shall be pruned cleanly to healthy tissue, using proper pruning tools. Broken branches or limbs shall be pruned according to International Society of Arboriculture Pruning Guidelines and ANSI A-300 Pruning Standards.

8. Preventive Measures: Two to four days before construction begins, deep irrigation of the trees to remain is recommended to retain or improve tree vigor and health. Any essential clearance pruning of the tree canopies and branches should be done only under the direction of a certified arborist to remove any dead or broken branches. Since most of these trees have been over-lifted, so limit pruning to correcting critical defects and providing adequate clearance.

Disclaimer

The approach of this assessment is to provide current evaluation information and address the best methodology for the preservation of the existing trees, minus a few exceptions as noted. However, even when every tree is inspected, inspection involves sampling, therefore some areas of decay or weakness could be missed. A tree assessment is not the same as a complete tree hazard evaluation which is typically done after improvements and or construction has been applied in and or around the tree roots. Weather, winds and the magnitude and direction of storms are not predictable, and some failures may still occur despite the best application of high professional standards. Construction and future tree maintenance will also affect the trees health and stability and are not under the supervision or scrutiny of this consultant. Continuing construction activity such as paving, grading and trenching will also affect the health and safety, but are unknown and unsupervised by this consultant. This consultant does not assume liability for any tree failures involved with this property.

Appendix

A. Resume

B. Glossary

C. Photographic Documentation

D. Species Profiles

A. Resume

GREGORY W. APPLEGATE, ASCA, ASLA

Registered Consulting Arborist #365

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS:

American Society of Consulting Arborists #365
International Society of Arboriculture, Certified Arborist Number WE-0180a
International Society of Arboriculture, Certified Tree Risk Assessor PCN-444

EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Applegate is an independent consulting arborist. He has been in the horticulture field since 1963, providing professional arboricultural consulting since 1984 within both private and public sectors. His expertise includes appraisal, tree preservation, diagnosis of tree growth problems, construction impact mitigation, environmental assessment, expert witness testimony, hazard evaluation, pruning programs, species selection and tree health monitoring.

Mr. Applegate has consulted for insurance companies, schools, colleges, universities, major developers, theme parks, homeowners, homeowners' associations, landscape architects, landscape contractors, property managers, attorneys and governmental bodies.

Notable projects on which he has consulted are: Disneyland, California Adventure, Disneyland Hotel, Disney's Wild Animal Kingdom, DisneySeas-Tokyo, Knott's Berry Farm, Newport Coast, Crystal Court, Newport Fashion Island, The Bonadventure Hotel and Volt Headquarters-interior planting, Big Canyon Golf Course, Oakcreek Golf Course, Tustin Ranch windrows, Laguna Canyon Road and Myford Road for The Irvine Company, Hillcrest Park-Fullerton, Westpark-Irvine community parks, Barlow Hospital, Bullocks-Palm Desert, Loyola Marymount University, UCI, USC, Inland Empire Shopping Center, Universal City Station/MTA tree inventory, tree selection for the Expo Line, and the State of California review of the Landscape Architecture License exam (plant materials portion)

EDUCATION:

Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture,
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona 1973
Arboricultural Consulting Academy (by ASCA)
Arbor-Day Farm, Kansas City 1995
Continuing Education Courses in Arboriculture
required to maintain Certified Arborist status and for ASCA membership

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA), Registered Member
American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), Full Member
International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Regular Member
International Palm Society (IPS), Member
California Tree Failure Report Program, UC Davis, Participant
Street Tree Seminar (STS), Associate Member

COMMUNITY AFFILIATIONS:

Horticulture Advisory Committee, Saddleback College (1988 until present)
Landscape Architecture License Exam, Reviewer, Cal Poly Pomona (1986-90)
American Institute of Landscape Architects (L.A.) Board of Directors (1980-82)
California Landscape Architect Student Scholarship Fund – Chairman (1985)

B. Glossary

ANSI-A300 American National Standards Institute performance standards for the care and maintenance of trees, shrubs and other woody plants. Copies are available from International Society of Arboriculture bookstore 888-ISA-TREE

ANSI-Z60-1 American National Standards Institute standards sizing and describing trees, shrubs and other nursery stock.

Arboricultural Pertaining to the awareness, care, evaluation, identification, growing, maintenance, management, planting, selection, treatment, understanding, valuation and so forth of trees and other woody plants and their growing environments, particularly in shade and ornamental (non-crop/commodity) settings.

Arboriculture The selection, cultivation, and care of trees, vines, and shrubs.

Arborist A person possessing the technical competence through experience and related training to provide for or supervise the management of trees or other woody plants in a landscape setting.

ASCA The American Society of Consulting Arborists, Inc. a professional society, as described in its by-laws.

Backfill The soil returned to a planting hole after planting, sometimes amended, sometimes not.

Bark Tissue on the outside of the vascular cambium. Bark is usually divided into inner bark - active phloem and aging and dead crushed phloem - and outer bark.

Branch angle The angle of attachment between two branches.

Caliper Diameter of a nursery-grown or small size tree trunk. Larger trees are usually measured at 4ð feet (see DBH) Trees with calipers 4 inches and below are measured at 6 inches above grade(ANSI Z60-1-1990) Trees above 4 inches, but still transplantable are measured at 12 inches above grade.

Canopy The live, foliage-bearing part of a tree.

Chlorotic Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow or yellowish in color.

Codominant Leaders equal in size and relative importance, developed from 2 apical buds at the top of a stem. Each codominant stem is an extension of the stem below it. There are no branch collars or trunk collars at the bases of codominant stems.

Compaction (Soil Compaction) The compression of soil, causing a reduction of pore space and an increase in the bulk density of the soil. Tree roots cannot grow in compacted soil.

Crown	The upper portions of a tree or shrub, including the main limbs, branches, and twigs.
Cultivar	A cultivated variety. Maybe a field selection or a horticultural variety that has originated and persisted under cultivation. Usually enclosed in single quotes after the genus and species names.
DBH	Diameter of the trunk, measured at breast height or 54 inches above the average grade. See caliper.
Decay	Progressive deterioration of organic tissues, usually caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, resulting in loss of cell structure, strength, and function - in wood, the loss of structural strength.
Decline	Progressive reduction of health or vigor of a plant.
Dieback	Progressive death of buds, twigs and branch tissues, on individual limbs, or throughout the canopy.
Epicormic	Epi - upon; cormic - stem. Branches that are upon the stem, i.e. sprouting from either dormant buds in the cambial zone, or from buds sprung anew from ray traces. Epicormic shoots are a sign that energy reserves have been lowered.
Fertilization	The process of adding nutrients to a tree or plant; usually done by incorporating the nutrients into the soil, but sometimes by foliar application or injection directly into living tissues.
Gall	An abnormal, disorganized growth of plant tissues, caused by parasitic or infectious organisms such as insects, fungi, bacteria, or viruses.
Girdled	The most common cause of stem girdling roots, is that they develop as a result of trees being planted too deeply. When root systems are buried, less oxygen and water is available. The roots will grow up towards the surface of the soil and tend to encircle the trunk.
Grading	Also Regrading. Intentional altering of topography and soil levels, using machinery.
Heritage tree (s)	A heritage tree is typically a large, individual tree with unique value, which is considered irreplaceable. The major criteria for heritage tree designation are age, rarity, and size, as well as aesthetic, botanical, ecological, and historical value
Heading	Pruning techniques where the cut is made to a bud, weak lateral branch or stub.
Included bark	Bark or cortex tissue that is included or trapped between close-growing branches. Usually found in narrow or tight crotches.
Landmark tree(s)	A tree or group of trees determined by the city council to be a significant community benefit. Landmark trees have historical significance, and or contribute to, and give character to a location or to an entire neighborhood.

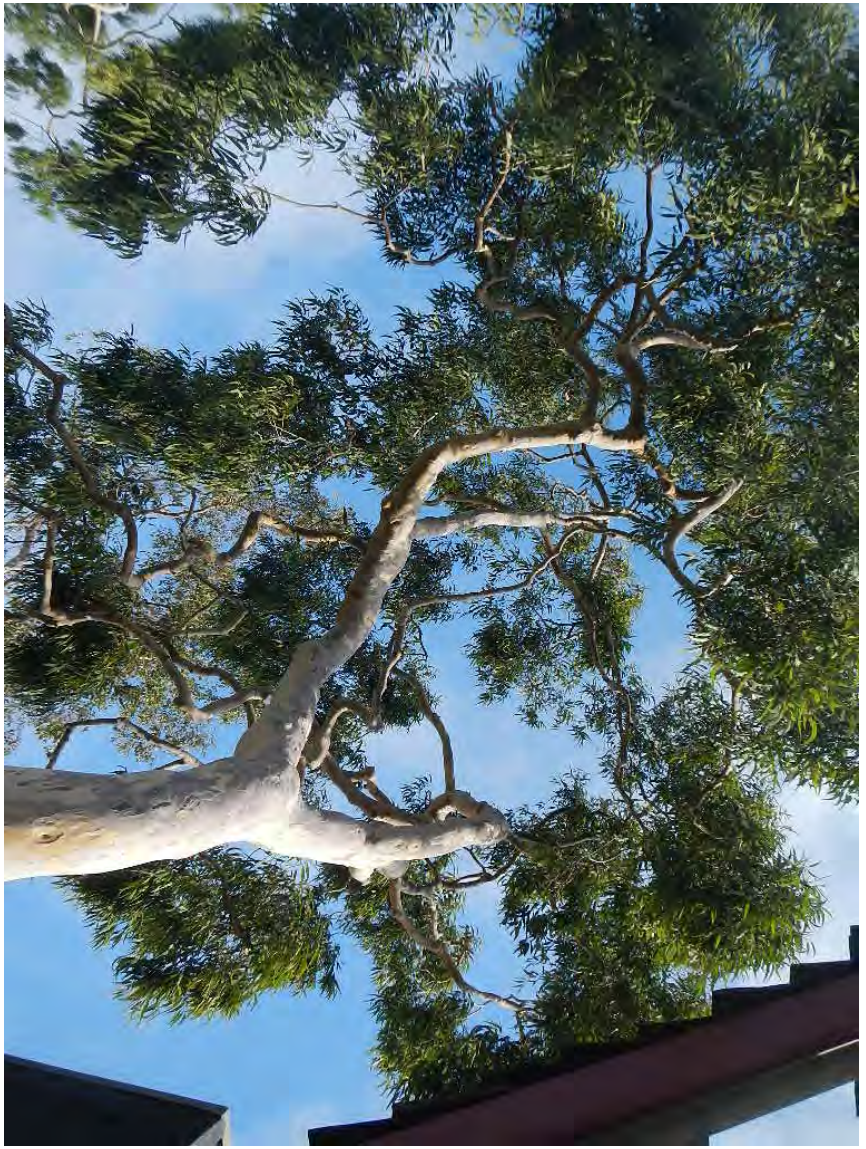
Limb	A large lateral branch growing from the main trunk.
Lion-tailing	Pruning technique where internal foliage and branches are removed, leaving the latter concentrated at branch ends.
Mulch/Mulching	Substances spread on top of the ground to conserve water, protect against erosion, retain moisture, and protect the roots of trees from heat, cold or drought. The substances are typically organic, such as compost, manure or bark chips.
Root collar	The basal area of the tree; transition zone from trunk to root. Also sometimes called trunk flare.
Root crown	Area at the base of a tree where the roots and stem merge (synonym – root collar)
Root flare	Area at the base of a trunk where the roots attach and flare out.
Root system	The portion of the tree containing the root organs, including buttress roots, transport roots, and fine absorbing roots; all underground parts of the tree.
Root zone	The area and volume of soil around the tree in which roots are normally found. May extend to three or more times the branch spread of the tree, or several times the height of the tree.
Scaffold limb	Primary structural branch of the crown.
Sprout	Also water sprout. A shoot or stem that grows from the bark of a tree; adventitious or secondary growth.
Street tree	A tree growing adjacent to dedicated roadways and within the city's right of way.
Stress	"Stress is a potentially injurious, reversible condition, caused by energy drain, disruption, or blockage, or by life processes operating near the limits for which they were genetically programmed." Alex Shigo
Taper	Relative change I diameter with length - reflects ability of stem or branch to evenly distribute stress.
Topping	Pruning technique to reduce height - heading of large branches.
Trees	An arborescent woody plant, with a single or few trunks near the base
Value	The relative worth, merit, or importance of a thing, expressed as a single point, a range, or a relationship to a benchmark.
Vigor	Active, healthy growth of plants: ability to respond to stress factors.

C. Photographic Documentation (partial list for example only)

Lemon gum #1 at 200 Marine Avenue

Lemon gum #2 at 201 Marine Avenue. Note "gall" by 1st limbs.

Red gum #3 at 204 Marine Avenue. Root is okay for now.

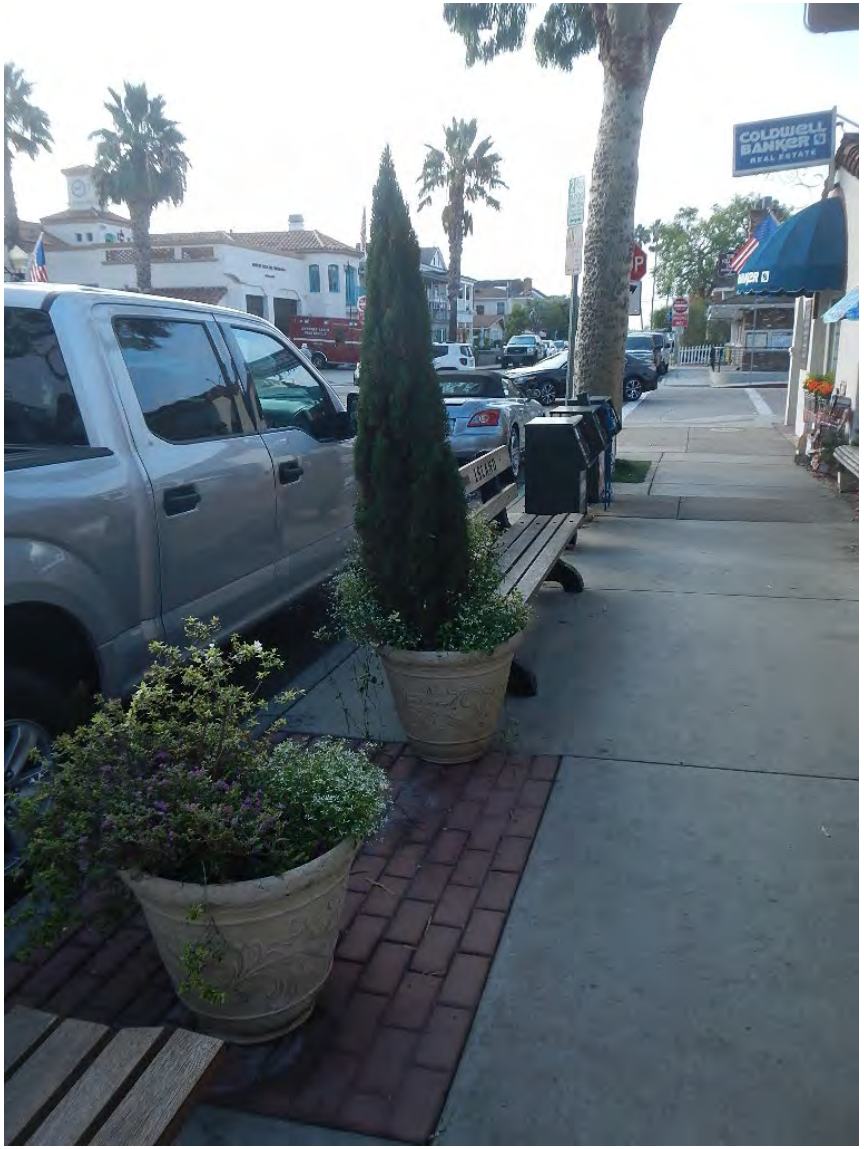


Typical canopy density. Note lion-tailing.

Empty tree well at 200 Marine Avenue

Lemon gums #5 and 6 at 207 & 2029 Marine Avenue. Note lion-tailing.

Empty tree well between 201 and 207.



Empty tree well between 201 and 207.

Note bowed trunk and twisted grain (not a serious issue)


New water gum, *Tristaniopsis laurina*, is girdled.

#8 red gum growing over the curb to spread the load, at 210 Marine

#11 Silver Mountain gum at 216 Marine Avenue. (front)

Lemon gum #12. Note lion-tailing

Lemon gum #13. Note lion-tailing. The long, end-heavy limbs need to be shortened.

Lemon gum #16 at 220 Marine Avenue

Lemon gum #18 at 223 Marine Avenue

Silver Mountain gum #20 at 225 Marine

Flooded gum #19 at 224 Marine.

Silver Mountain gum #29 at 313 Marine

Lemon gum #30 at 313 Marine Avenue. Note significant lion-tailing.

Lemon gum #31 at 315 Marine (diagnose stress factors)

Flooded gum #38 by the church.
Turf and bricks smothering roots

Silver Mountain gum #29 at the church.

African tulip tree #32 at 316 Marine.

Lemon gum #31. Note strong lean appears stable due to self-optimizing.

Peppermint willow #35 at 323 Marine

Lemon gum #33 at 318 Marine. Note trunk injuries.
Turf and bricks smothering roots

Peppermint willow #375 at 323 Marine

Flooded gum #42 at 327 Marine.

Flooded gum #40 at 326 Marine.

Flooded gum #38 at 325 Marine. Turf and bricks smothering roots.

Flooded gum #40 at 326 Marine. Note empty tree well in front.

Ginkgo #41 at 326 Marine. Note burned leaves.


Note lifted sidewalk even after new tree is planted.

#43 Lemon gum at 333 Marine

Marine Avenue Species Profiles

Lemon Gum Description

Tree to 50 m tall. Occasionally forming a lignotuber.
Bark smooth throughout, white to pink or coppery, often powdery, shedding in thin curling flakes, mottling of trunk often not pronounced.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section, scabrid; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for 2 or 3 pairs then alternate, ovate to lanceolate, 14–21 cm long, 4.5–8 cm wide, the base usually peltate for many nodes, green; petiole and lamina scabrid for many nodes.

Adult leaves alternate, petiole 1–2.5 cm long; blade narrowly lanceolate to falcate, (7)10–23 cm long, 0.6–2.8(3.5) cm wide, base tapering to petiole, concolorous, glossy, green, strongly penniveined, very densely reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and just within margin, oil glands island. Leaves lemon-scented when crushed or not so.

Inflorescences axillary compound, peduncles 0.3–1 cm long; buds 3 per umbel, pedicels 0.1–0.6 cm long. Mature buds obovoid to pyriform, 0.6–1 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm wide, green to creamy, usually smooth, scar usually absent (outer operculum held to or almost to flowering, operculum scar therefore obvious only at late bud development if at all), operculum rounded to conical or slightly beaked, stamens inflexed, anthers cuboid or cuneate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt or mop-like, locules 3, the placentae each with 5 vertical ovule rows (sometimes indistinct). Flowers white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.1–0.7 cm long), urceolate or barrel-shaped, 0.8–1.5 cm long, 0.7–1.2 cm wide, disc descending, valves 3, enclosed.

Seed reddish black, glossy, 2.3–5 mm long, boat-shaped (flattened with a slight dorsal keel), dorsal surface smooth, not winged, hilum ventral.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform to orbicular; stems rounded in cross-section, setose/scabrid; leaves always petiolate with peltate insertion of petiole on lamina for at least 15 nodes, opposite for ca 3 pairs then alternating, ovate to lanceolate, 5–15 cm long, 2–8 cm wide, discolorous, dull, green. Leaves setose to scabrid on both sides and on petiole for more than 15 nodes.

Notes

A tall tree from temperate and tropical eastern Australia, found north from Coffs Harbour, New South Wales, throughout coastal and montane eastern and central Queensland inland to Chinchilla, the Carnarvon Range, Great Dividing Range east of Tambo, east from Townsville to Hughenden, and further north to Cooktown and Lakeland Downs on southern Cape York Peninsula. It prefers lighter

loamy soils or skeletal soils and occurs as a component of dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands in hilly country. *Corymbia citriodora* has smooth, uniform to ± mottled bark whitish to coppery in season, and a conspicuously narrow-leaved crown which, in northern populations, is strongly lemon-scented. Pear-shaped buds are borne in clusters of 3 aggregated into compound inflorescences borne in the axils of leaves, whilst fruit are urn-shaped to barrel-shaped and to 0.7-1.2 cm wide and relatively thick-walled. Seeds are flattish and have a median dorsal keel (boat-shaped). Juvenile leaves are setose and have peltate leaf bases.

Corymbia citriodora is very similar to *C. maculata,* differing only in having slightly narrower crown leaves, less mottled bark and juvenile leaves that are still setose to scabrid (feel rough) on comparatively taller coppice growth. In *C. maculata* foliage is never lemon-scented, the juvenile leaves, whilst scabrid at first, soon become smooth on moderately low regrowth, whilst the bark is spotted due to the irregular pattern of shedding. *Corymbia maculata* is found from Taree south to Bega in New South Wales and disjunctly in the Mottle Range in eastern Victoria.

Corymbia citriodora and *C. maculata* both differ from a third species of spotted gum, *C. henryi,* found from the greater Brisbane area in Queensland south to Grafton in New South Wales. *Corymbia henryi,* described by Stan Blake in 1977, has generally larger and coarser juvenile and adult leaves and larger buds and fruit though the ranges in dimensions do overlap. In addition, with *C. henryi* fewer juvenile leaves have peltate leaf-bases than the other spotted gums.

In the classification of Brooker (2000) this species, as *Eucalyptus citriodora,* is placed in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Corymbia* series *Maculatae* (the spotted gums). In their revision of the bloodwoods and ghost gums Hill & Johnson (1995) named this species *Corymbia citriodora,* in genus *Corymbia* section *Politaria* (the spotted gums).

Hill & Johnson (*ibid.* pages 389–90) segregated another species, *Corymbia variegata,* from *C. citriodora,* on the basis of leaves not being lemon-scented, combined with slight differences in juvenile and adult leaf dimensions and a more southerly distribution (from Coffs Harbour, New South Wales north to Maryborough, Carnarvon Range and Chinchilla in Queensland). McDonald & Bean (2000) reduced the status of *C. variegata* to *C. citriodora* subsp. *variegata* stating that the main difference was the absence of lemon-scent in foliage of subsp. *variegata.* Until quite recently subsp. *variegata* (as *E. variegata* F.Muell.) was regarded as belonging to *E. maculata* (see for example Chippendale (1988), Brooker & Kleinig (1994)). In EUCLID, *C. variegata* is included within a broader concept of *C. citriodora.* Further discussion of the taxonomic background can be found in the references cited. The degree of genetic and morphological difference between these spotted gum species and subspecies is slight indeed and is discussed in some detail in the following references: Lamour *et al.* (2000), Larsen (1965), McDonald *et al.* (2000).

Red Gum Description

Tree to 45 m tall. Lignotuber often absent.
Bark smooth to small branches or with a few rough loose grey basal slabs; smooth bark white, cream and pale grey with yellow, pink or brown patches.

Juvenile stem square in cross-section, sometimes slightly winged; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 to 7 nodes then becoming alternate, lanceolate, 8–18 cm long, 1.3–2.5 cm wide, usually green.

Adult leaves alternate, petiole 0.8–3.3 cm long; blade lanceolate to falcate, 5–30 cm long, 0.7–3.2 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, concolorous, glossy or dull, green or grey-green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and well removed from margin, oil glands numerous, island, rarely obscure or absent.

Inflorescences axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.5–2.8 cm long; buds 7, 9 or ?11 per umbel, pedicellate (pedicels 0.2–1 cm long). Mature buds ovoid to globular (0.6–0.9 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm wide), green to yellow or creamy, smooth, scar present, operculum usually prominently beaked (0.3–0.7 cm long), stamens usually inflexed, or sometimes irregularly flexed, anthers cuboid to oblong, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt, locules 3 or 4(5) each with 6 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–1.2 cm long), hemispherical, 0.2–0.5 cm long, 0.4–1 cm wide, disc raised and convex or oblique or almost vertical, valves 3 or 4(5), strongly exserted.

Seed yellow, smooth, 1–1.5 mm long, cuboid or pyramidal, hilum terminal.

Cultivated seedling (measured at node 10): cotyledons oblong to slightly reniform; stems square and often winged in cross-section; leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 to 7 nodes then alternate, lanceolate, 7.5–15.5 cm long, 1.3–4 cm wide, dull, green.

Notes

Eucalyptus camaldulensis is the most widespread species of eucalypt in Australia occurring in every mainland State. It is notably a tree of riverine sites whether of permanent or seasonal water. The species over its whole distribution is distinguished by the seeds which are cuboid, yellow to brownish yellow and have two seed coats (all other red gums have seeds with a single dark brown to black seed coat).

Across its entire range, the operculum shape in *E. camaldulensis* is highly variable. In the past, this character has been used to break up the group into different varieties or subspecies. The entire complex is currently under revision and new varieties or subspecies may be described or extant ones rationalized. Until this work is completed, we have decided to adopt a conservative view of *E. camaldulensis.* At present we recognize the following taxa:

var. camaldulensis
This is the most abundant form of the species in temperate south-eastern Australia and dominates the Murray-Darling river systems, but also occurs on lower Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Yorke Peninsula, the south-east of South Australia and the adjacent Glenelg River system and intervening plains of western Victoria, and streams as far east as Sale in eastern Victoria. Var. *camaldulensis* is distinguished by the opercula which are normally strongly beaked and the non-glaucous, green, lanceolate juvenile leaves.

In the upper reaches of the Darling River in New South Wales and into the Moonie–Condamine region of Queensland is a form of *E. camaldulensis* with tapering to weakly beaked buds and non-glaucous juveniles. This form was described as *E. camaldulensis* var. *acuminata.* The authors of EUCLID have tentatively placed this under var. *camaldulensis* until further revisionary work is carried out.

At Mount Macintyre, north-west of Mount Gambier, South Australia, a relatively robust-fruited red gum was described as *Eucalyptus mcintyrensis* in 1922, by J.H. Maiden, with the note "This appears to be a hybrid in which *E. rostrata [=E. camaldulensis]* is concerned. What the other parent is, if it is a hybrid, is less clear. It appears to be *E. ovata,* which is common in the district." Recent collections by the authors of EUCLID of specimens matching both *E. mcintyrensis* and *E. camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* from this locality had identical yellow, double-coated seed, and identical uniform progeny (seedlings). On this basis we suggest that *E. mcintyrensis* is a localized aberrant form of *E. camaldulensis* with broader fruit with flatter disc, occurring within a typical *E. camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* population, and not a hybrid.

Silver Mountain Gum Description

Tree to 20 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark smooth throughout or with persistent flakes of rough grey bark at base of trunk only; smooth bark mottled cream, grey, white and yellow; branchlets glaucous or non-glaucous.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 to 6 nodes then alternate, orbicular to broadly ovate, 2.5–8 cm long, 2.5–6.5 cm wide, base truncate, rounded or tapering to petiole, apex emarginate or rounded, green to blue-grey or rarely glaucous.

Crown often of juvenile to intermediate leaves. Crown leaves alternate, petiole 1–2.7 cm long; blade lanceolate to ovate to orbicular, 5–11 cm long, 1.8–5 cm wide, base usually tapering to petiole, concolorous, dull, green to blue-grey or grey-green, or glaucous, side-veins at an acute or wider angle to midrib, densely to very densely reticulate, intramarginal vein well removed from margin and looped, oil glands obscure or intersectional.

Inflorescence terminal compound, peduncles 0.2–1 cm long, buds 7 per umbel, pedicels 0.1–0.5 cm long. Mature buds diamond-shaped to ovoid, 0.3–0.5 cm long, 0.2–0.3 cm wide, scar present, operculum conical or slightly beaked, stamens inflexed, with outer staminodes, anthers adnate, positioned obliquely at filament tip, cuboid to cuneate, dehiscing by terminal pores, style long, stigma blunt or pin-head shaped, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 4 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.
Fruit on pedicels 0.1–0.4 cm long, barrel-shaped to obconical, 0.3–0.6 cm long, 0.3–0.6 cm wide, sometimes slightly glaucous, rim thin, often split, disc descending, valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

Seeds brown or grey, 0.8–1.4 mm long, ovoid or flattened-ovoid, dorsal surface shallowly pitted, hilum ventral.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform to oblong; stems rounded to square in cross-section, glaucous or non-glaucous; leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 or 5 nodes then alternate, ovate to orbicular (to wider than long), 2.5–6 cm long, 2–7.5 cm wide, base truncate to tapering, margin entire, apex rounded to emarginate or pointed, dull, grey-green or glaucous or, rarely, green.

Notes

Eucalyptus polyanthemos is a species of small to medium-sized forest or woodland tree, widespread in far south-eastern Australia from the Central Tablelands and Central Western Slopes of New South Wales to eastern and central Victoria, usually on shallow soils on rising ground. It is easily recognized by the small dull, bluish grey (rarely green in central Victoria) narrowly ovate to more or less orbicular crown leaves and orbicular to broadly ovate bluish grey to glaucous juvenile leaves, terminal inflorescences, ovoid to diamond-shaped buds, stamens inflexed in bud and obconical thin-rimmed fruit. *E. polyanthemos* differs from its closest relative, *E. baueriana,* which has glossy leaves and has a more coastal distribution. Other box species that overlap in distribution and are likely to be confused with *E. polyanthemos* are *E. albens,* which has fusiform buds, larger, more barrel-shaped fruit and large, coarser, ovate juvenile leaves; and *E. melliodora*, which has axillary inflorescences and small elliptical to narrowly ovate juvenile leaves and small, more hemispherical fruit. *E. microcarpa* is easily distinguished from *E. polyanthemos* by its glossy green crown. Another box species superficially very similar to *E. polyanthemos* is the smooth-barked *E. dawsonii* from the upper Hunter Valley area of New South Wales. *E. dawsonii* differs in having irregularly flexed stamens in bud, all anthers fertile, and having adult leaves with intramarginal vein very close to the edge of the leaf (intramarginal vein distant and "looping" in *E. polyanthemos*) .

There are three subspecies of *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*:

subsp. polyanthemos
Has mostly smooth bark throughout, or rough bark only on the base of the trunk with smooth upper trunk and branches, and orbicular to ovate or elliptical-ovate leaves. It is widespread on the Central and Southern Tablelands of New South Wales and adjacent Western Slopes, south from Gulgong and Burrendong.

subsp. vestita
Bark rough over the whole trunk and branches and has leaves similar to subsp. *polyanthemos.* Subsp. *vestita* occurs on hills of central and eastern Victoria from east of Ararat and extends into far southern New South Wales from Albury to Bombala.

subsp. longior
A taller tree of forests in East Gippsland from near Bairnsdale east to the New South Wales – Victoria border region north-east of Cann River. Subsp. *longior* has rough bark and lanceolate adult leaves to 15 cm long and occurs in foothills.

In the classification of Brooker (2000) *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* belongs in *Eucalyptus* subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Adnataria* because the buds have two opercula, ovules are in four rows, seeds are flattened-ovoid, cotyledons are reniform, and anthers are rigid on the staminal filaments. Within section *Adnataria, E. polyanthemos* is part of series *Heterophloiae* having box bark, terminal inflorescences, buds that shed the outer operculum early, stamens inflexed and the outer stamens sterile (staminodes). Other species in this series are *E. rudderi* from the Taree area of the North Coast of New South Wales, *E. baueriana* in southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, *E. magnificata* from the northern tablelands of New South Wales and southern Queensland, *E. hypostomatica* north from western Sydney to Wattagan State Forest, *E. conica* from the slopes and adjacent tableland areas of New South Wales north from the Weddin Mountains to central Queensland, and *E. fasciculosa* from far western Victoria and south-eastern parts of South Australia. An eighth species in the series, *E. lucens,* is found only west and south-west of Alice Springs.

Rule (2004) recently published a new subspecies *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* subsp. *marginalis* to accommodate non-glaucous depauperate forms of red box found in Victorian box-ironbark woodland especially. We have found over the range of *E. polyanthemos* generally that glaucescence and leaf color is variable within populations and that the erection of a new taxon on this basis is therefore unhelpful. The new name is placed in synonymy with subsp. *vestita* because of the rough bark.

Willow Peppermint Gum Description

Synonym s: *None* **Family: Myrtaceae**

Common name: narrow-leaved black peppermint or willow peppermint, is a Eucalypt tree native to New South Wales. A graceful evergreen, growth on this tree can reach a height of 30' with a spreading crown of 25'-40'. Its leaves are narrow, light green colored and 3"-5" in length, smelling like peppermint. The main trunk is upright and coarse, reddish brown in color. This tree can have a weeping or upright habit, prefers full sun and is drought tolerant once it's established.

It is a long lived tree that grows to 15 meters (49 ft.) in height

The tree grows in shallow, relatively infertile soils overlying shale and slate bedrock usually as part of grassy or sclerophyll woodlands, in association with *Eucalyptus andrewsii* and *Eucalyptus caliginous*.

Distribution is of limited occurrence on the Northern Tablelands, New South Wales, particularly in the Walcha, to Tenterfield, area and to the east. The species is sparsely distributed, but most commonly occurs in the central areas of its range. The entire population is known from less than 40 localities, with most known populations not occurring in the National Parks or State Forest reserve estate.

This tree is very widely planted as an ornamental in south-eastern Australia, the fine, dense foliage being particularly attractive

It was listed as vulnerable in 2008 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Anatomy

Plant Type: Tree

Height Range: 30-50'

Width Range: 25-40'

Foliage: adult leaves are stalked with a narrow-lanceolate shape, the blade is to 6 to 14 centimeters (2 to 6 in) long and 0.5 to 1.2 cm (0.20 to 0.47 in) concolorous and dull, grey-green.

Flowers: White flowers appear in late summer to early autumn.

Fruits: Fruits hemispherical or conical, pedicellate, 3 locular, 2–5 mm long, 3–4 mm diam. Disc flat. Valves exserted. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid, chaff same color as seed.

Bark: fibrous, coarsely fissured longitudinally, yellowish-brown to grey-brown with red-brown under layers becoming smooth and grey on outer branches and shedding in short ribbons.

Culture

Sun: Full

Water: Very low

Growth rate: Fast

Soil Type: Sandy, clay, loam, rocky, unparticular

Soil Condition: Average, Well-drained

Soil pH: Neutral

Sunset Zones: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

Spotted Gum and Flooded Gum descriptions are under lemon gum and red gum headings above.

Certification

I, Gregory W. Applegate, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief:

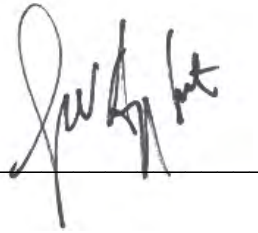
That the statements of fact contained in this report, are true and correct. That the report analysis, opinions, and conclusions are limited only the reported assumptions and limiting conditions, and are my personal unbiased professional analysis, opinions and conclusions.

That I have no present or prospective interest in the vegetation that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.

That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting or a predetermined outcome that favors the cause of the client, or the attainment of stipulated result.

That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the standards of ASCA and customary arboricultural practice.

That I have made a personal inspection of the plants that are the subject of this report. No one provided significant professional assistance to the person signing this report.

Arborgate Consulting, Inc.
Gregory W. Applegate, CEO  Date 12-20-18
Registered Consulting Arborist #365
Certified arborist WE-0180
Certified Tree Risk Assessor PCN-444

ARBORGATE CONSULTING, INC.
ARBORICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

Resume for: Greg Applegate, ASCA

Credentials

American Society of Consulting Arborists - Registered Consulting Arborist #365
International Society of Arboriculture - Certified Arborist #WE-180a
International Society of Arboriculture - Tree Risk Assessment Qualified-PNC-444

Experience

Mr. Applegate is an independent consulting arborist, CEO of Arborgate Consulting, Inc. He has been in the horticulture industry since 1963, providing professional arboricultural consulting since 1984 within both private and public sectors. His expertise includes appraisal, tree preservation, diagnosis of tree and palm problems, decay quantification & evaluation, construction impact mitigation, forensic consulting and testimony, risk evaluation, pruning specifications and supervision, species selection, and tree health monitoring.

Mr. Applegate consults for insurance companies, developers, theme parks, museums, homeowners, homeowners' associations, landscape architects, landscape contractors, property managers, attorneys, schools, universities and governmental bodies.

Notable projects on which he has consulted are: Disneyland, Disneyland Hotel, DisneySeas-Tokyo, Disney's Wild Animal Kingdom, the New Tomorrowland, Disney's California Adventure, Disney Hong Kong project, Universal Studios, Knott's Berry Farm, J. Paul Getty Museum, Tustin Ranch, Newport Coast, Crystal Court, Newport Fashion Island Palms, Bixby Ranch Country Club, Playa Vista, MTA Purple and Expo Lines, MWD-California Lakes, Loyola-Marymount campus, Cal Tech, Cal State Long Beach, Pierce College, The Irvine Concourse, UCI, USC, UCLA, LA City College, LA Trade Tech, Riverside City College, Crafton Hills College, and the State of California review of the Landscape Architecture License exam (re: plant materials).

Education

Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture,
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona 1973
Arboricultural Consulting Academy (by ASCA)
Arbor-Day Farm, Kansas City 1995
Continuing Education Courses in Arboriculture
required to maintain Certified Arborist status and for ASCA membership

Professional Affiliations

American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA), Registered Member
American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), Full Member
International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Regular Member
ASCA 2011 Nominations Committee and A3G appraisal update committee
ASCA, Industry definitions committee 2009-2010
ASCA web site, west coast tree question responder (2007 and continuing)
California Tree Failure Report Program, UC Davis, Participant (1995 to present)
California Oak Foundation, Member (2009 and continuing)
International Palm Society (IPS), Member (1977 and continuing)
Street Tree Seminar (STS), Member (1978 and continuing)

Community Affiliations

Horticulture Advisory Committee, Saddleback College (1988 -1995
SoCalif ASLA visibility committee 1980-82
UCLA Interior Landscape Committee 1987
Landscape Arch. License Exam prep, Instructor, Cal Poly Pomona (1986-90)
American Institute of Landscape Architects Board of Directors (1980-82)
California Landscape Architect Student Scholarship Fund-Chairman (1985)
International Society of Arboriculture-Examiner-tree worker certification (1990)
Guest lecturer at UCLA, Cal Poly, Saddleback College, & Palomar Junior College
The Tree People (2000 and continuing)

ARBORGATE CONSULTING, INC
ARBORICULTURE & HORTICULTURE
1131 LUCINDA WAY, TUSTIN, CA 92780, PH. 714.731.6240, CELL: 714.292.7184, FAX 714.731.6138

Jodi Patrich
Balboa Island Resident
RE: Tree assessment walk - Marine Ave.
10/04/18

Rick Harlow
ISA Board-Certified Master Arborist WC3880
1918 Santa Ana Ave.
Costa Mesa, CA, 92627

Per the request of Ms. Bole, I was asked to assess the current condition of the 42 street trees along the 2 blocks of Marine Ave. on both sides of the street. Knowing that I would not be able to assess the trees with the detail often used when preparing a formal Tree Report due to my current teaching schedule, I agreed to walk the street and give a professional opinion of the trees and their general health. The opinions generated in my one-hour walk are general in nature.

Observations: The 42 trees observed are comprised of mostly Eucalyptus citriodora (26), Eucalyptus maculata (1) Eucalyptus nicholii (2), Eucalyptus rudus (8), Eucalyptus polyanthemos (2) along with 1 small Ginkgo biloba, 1 Spathodea campanulata, and 1 unknown (Pittosporum sp.) .

Most of the Eucalyptus were in fair to good condition with evidence of some branch tip dieback on several the E. citriodora species. The estimated age was between 70 and 80 years for most of the larger Eucalyptus having grown into their surroundings over that time. There were 4 planting holes vacant. There was also an artificial turf covering over the planting squares covering the soil and wrapping up to the root crown area (trunk flair). I only observed what appeared to be lerp psyllid on one of the E. maculata, but the tree didn't seem to be damaged from the psyllid infestation and was in full leaf. The trees seemed to have been pruned regularly and were not showing any signs of needing structural pruning or maintenance thinning. Evidence of hard root pruning was evident on one tree (see picture) due to proximity to the curb.

Opinions: Branch tip dieback is generally associated with root issues. The trees having grown into their spaces over many decades receive their water mostly when it rains as water percolates through the streets, sidewalks and planter openings. Having 7 of the last 10 years being droughty years with less than normal rainfall, and covering being placed over the planting holes in the last few years, my first guess would be lack of water to the roots as well as the benefits of rainfall leaching any excessive accumulated salts down away from the root systems. There was smaller than expected evidence of heaving and lifting from tree roots on the sidewalks and in the streets.

Eucalyptus are uniquely fast growing and long-lived trees. E. citriodora are known to survive among limiting infrastructure and are not known to damage sidewalks like some other large species. The trees show signs of regular thinning and other than a few branch stubs being left behind on the tree, seem well visited by pruning crews. There were no signs of wood rot diseases that would signal immediate attention or pose a danger.

I feel that the "Astro turf" should be addressed and removed. Tree root crowns need to be exposed to the air and kept dry and injury free and this addition cannot be doing the trees any good and might be contributing to issues mentioned previously.

The trees showing tip dieback should be regularly monitored allowing for proactive decisions to both help the trees and maintain public safety.

A thorough Tree assessment report should be perused prior to any major changes to the trees' surroundings. This would allow full information to any potential concerned parties.

Street scene looking North

The worst of the branch observed

Astro turf covering root crown

Root Pruning

Benefits of Marine Ave Trees

The eucalyptus trees on Marine Ave have been designated as Special Trees. Besides providing historical character to Marine Ave since the 1900's, Marine Ave eucalyptus trees provide the following benefits to our community and patrons:

Marine Ave eucalyptus trees provide meaningful association of memories, past events and times.

Eucalyptus are considered a classic Southern California look, dating back to 1865 when William Wolfskill planted the first eucalyptus in Arcadia, California. Also known as arborcal architecture.

Eucalyptus are generally an upright oval tree which makes them a good street tree versus a large round or short growth tree that blocks street signs and store fronts. Our trees retain their leaves year-round providing an ever constant green environment.

Eucalyptus trees are drought tolerant and adapt to harsh conditions. They save water! Eucalyptus are perfect trees for tolerating sandy soil conditions such as on Balboa Island.

Marine Ave Eucalyptus have interesting tree trunks and bark colors, providing unique and majestic features.

Less drainage infrastructure needs. Trees, such as our Eucalyptus, absorb 30% of precipitation through their leaf system and 30% in ground take up by the root system.

Eucalyptus are habitats for birds and bees which pollinate the flowers on Balboa Island.

Our mature trees provides shade and reduces the heat index by 5-15 degrees for residents, merchants and patrons, whereas concrete significantly increases the heat index.

Marine Ave tree lined streets increase walking traffic up to 15% for businesses and buildings can be worth 25% more.

Our trees reduces urban noise by absorbing sound waves; all the more reason to keep the canopy's full.

Mature tree lined streets create boundaries which provide slower and more appropriate traffic speeds.

Marine Ave trees clean our air by producing oxygen, intercept airborne particles and reduce smog!

Resources: Sciencedirect.com; Canopy.org; Dan Burdan, Sr. Urban Designer; SouthernForest.org; CityLab.com, StrongTowns.org; Arbor1.com

RESOLUTION NO. [ ]

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA, REAFFIRMING CITY COUNCIL POLICY G-1 (RETENTION, REMOVAL, AND MAINTENANCE OF CITY TREES)

WHEREAS, the City of Newport Beach (the "City") is governed, in part, by its Charter, Municipal Code, and adopted Council Policies;

WHEREAS, on May 9, 1966, the City Council adopted City Council Policy G-1 for the Retention, Removal, and Maintenance of City Trees (the "City's Tree Policy"), to "establish definitive standards for the retention, removal, maintenance, reforestation, tree trimming standards, and supplemental trimming of City trees", which policy is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

WHEREAS, the City's Tree Policy states that all Special City Trees ("Special Trees" or "Special Tree" as the case may be) shall be retained "because they have historical significance, and/or contribute to, and give character to, a location or to an entire neighborhood";

WHEREAS, Section IV.A of the City's Tree Policy details specific procedural guidelines and limitations that must be followed by the City prior to the removal and replacement of any Special Tree including, but not limited to: (1) the implementation of a specific treatment plan to retain the tree(s); (2) the preparation of a "full staff report" identifying and describing why the specific treatment was unsuccessful and "detailing the necessity of removal"; (3) the posting of a public notice at least 30 days prior to removal with a sign notifying the public of a right to appeal; and (4) the "one-for-one" replacement of any Special Trees "with the same species or the closest equivalent wherever possible";

WHEREAS, the City's Tree Policy designates the trees along Marine Avenue on Balboa Island as Special Trees;

WHEREAS, the City has budgeted approximately $250,000.00 for the proposed reconstruction of Marine Avenue (the "Marine Avenue Reconstruction") as set forth in the City's Fiscal Year 2017–18 Capital Improvement Program and Fiscal Year 2018–19 Capital Improvement Program;

WHEREAS, in light of the Marine Avenue Reconstruction, the Balboa Island Preservation Association ("BIPA"), and other residents of Balboa Island, recently brought the City's Tree Policy to the City Council's attention; and

WHEREAS, the City endeavors to avoid any actions that may conflict with the City's Tree Policy or that would negatively impact the health and retention of Special Trees in connection with the Marine Avenue Reconstruction or otherwise.

NOW, **THEREFORE**, the City Council of the City of Newport Beach resolves as follows:

Section 1: The City Council hereby reaffirms the City's commitment to abide by the City's Tree Policy in connection with any Marine Avenue Reconstruction, or otherwise.

Section 2: The City Council hereby declares that all City staff members (including but not limited to any agents, subcontractors, or others retained by the City) shall follow the procedural guidelines placed on the removal and replacement of any Special Tree along Marine Avenue as set forth in the City's Tree Policy including, but not limited to: (1) the implementation of a specific treatment plan to retain the tree(s); (2) the preparation of a "full staff report" identifying and describing why the specific treatment was unsuccessful and "detailing the necessity of removal"; and (3) the posting of a public notice at least 30 days prior to removal with a sign notifying the public of a right to appeal.

Section 3: The City Council hereby declares that, consistent with the City's Tree Policy, any Special Tree that has been or may be removed on Marine Avenue, whether removed in connection with any Marine Avenue Reconstruction or otherwise, shall be promptly replaced "one-for-one" with the same species or the closest equivalent of such Special Tree wherever possible.

Section 4: The City Council hereby declares that all appropriate steps shall be taken to retain and maintain the health of the Special Trees currently standing along Marine Avenue in connection with any Marine Avenue Reconstruction or otherwise.

Section 5: The City Council hereby declares that the City shall avoid any actions that may conflict with the City's Tree Policy or that would negatively impact the health and retention of Special Trees in connection with any Marine Avenue Reconstruction or otherwise.

Section 6: The recitals provided in this resolution are true and correct and are incorporated into the operative part of this resolution.

Section 7: If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this resolution. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this resolution, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 8: This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the City Council, and the City Clerk shall certify the vote adopting the resolution.

ADOPTED this [ ] day of [ ], 2019.

_____

Diane B. Dixon
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Leilani I. Brown
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

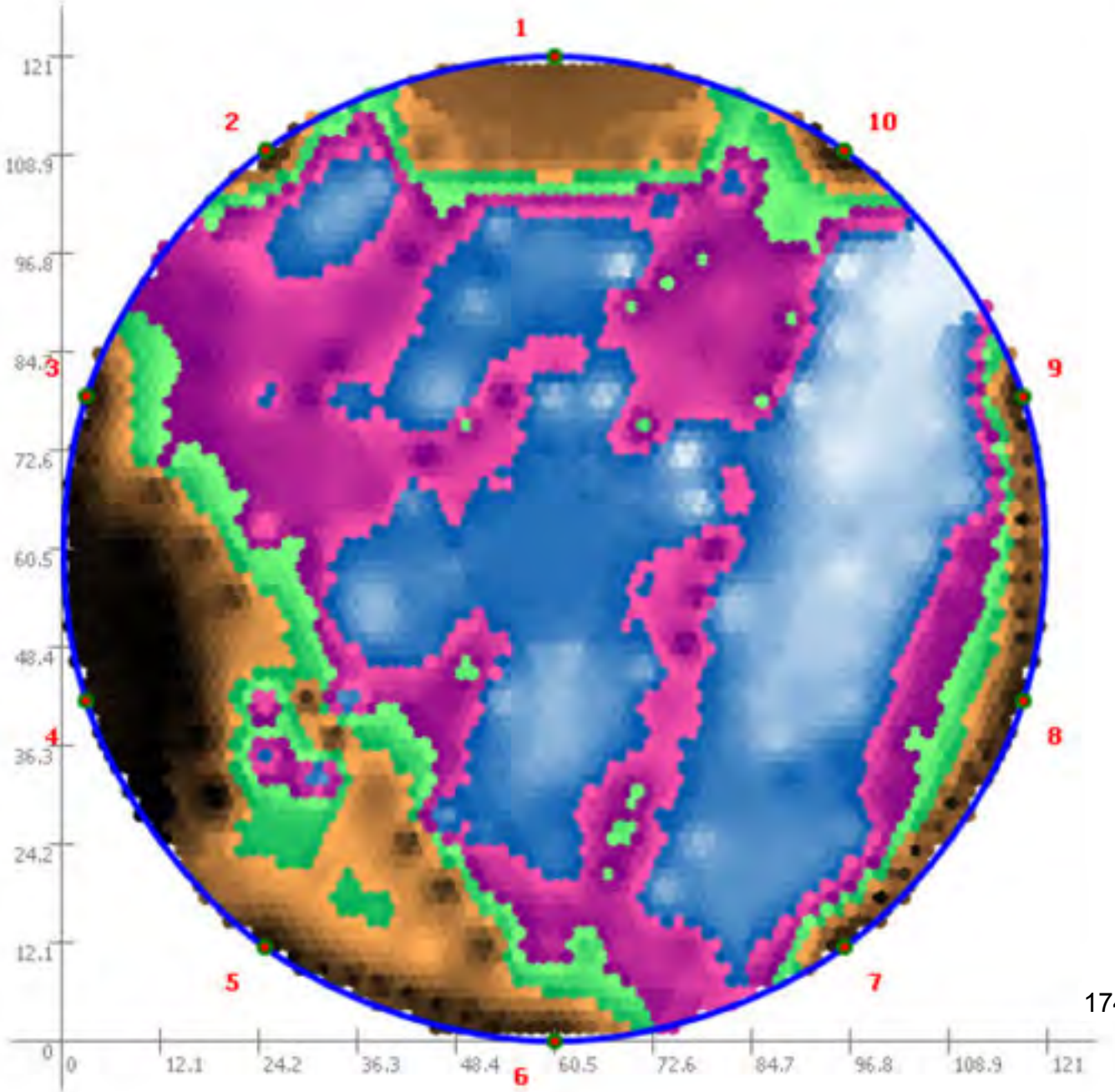
_____
Aaron C. Harp
City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

City's Tree Policy

See attached.

103325112.7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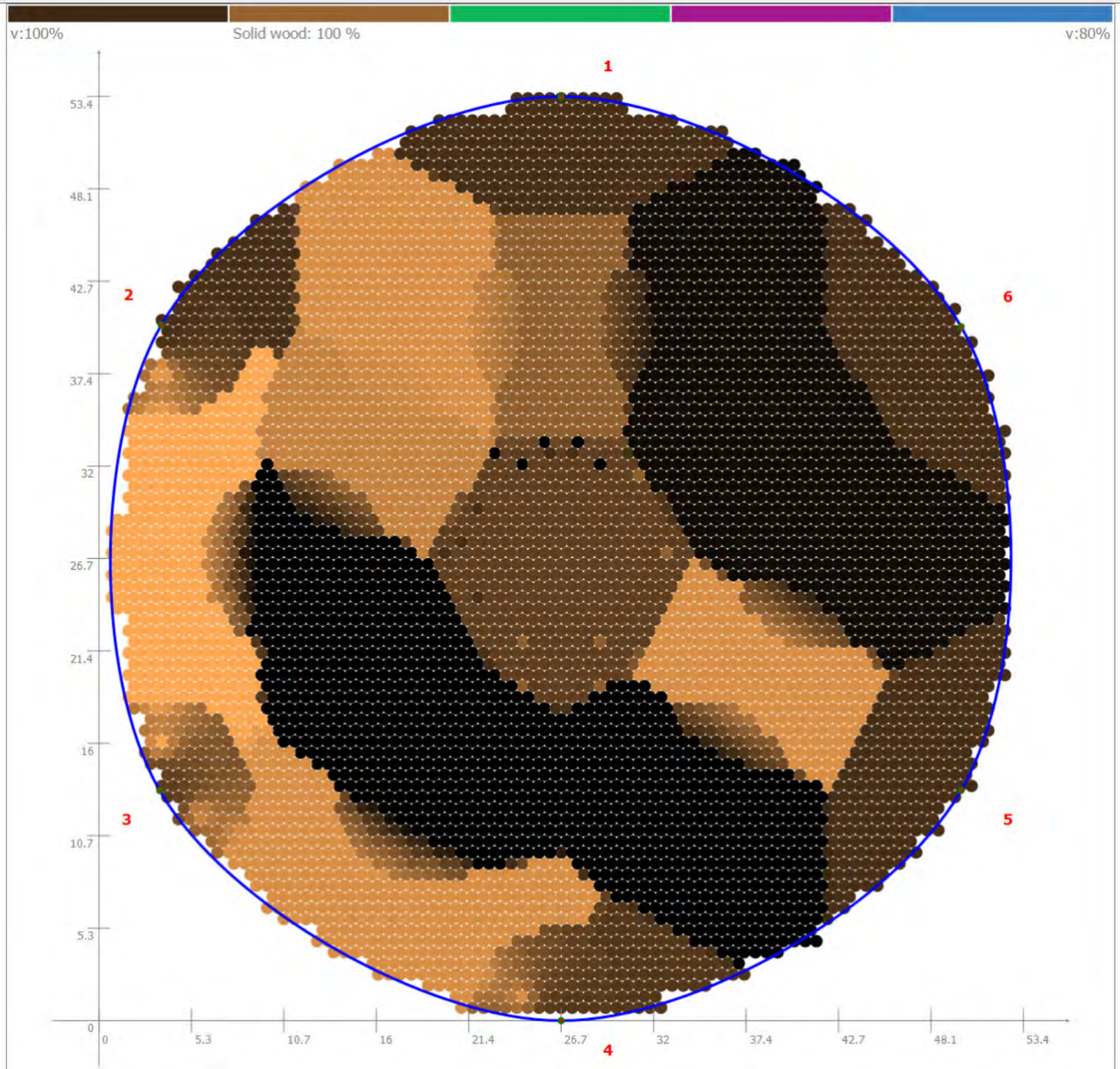


Options | Calculation Information | Sonic Velocity | MP used | TreeSA | Legend | Print

P/P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0	1291	1547	1745	1720	1396						
2	1325	0	1620	2016	1766	1631						
3	1655	1569	0	1580	1680	1550						
4	1651	1826	1540	0	1412	1609						
5	1784	1779	1721	1471	0	1497						
6	1365	1560	1560	1699	1470	0						

175

Tap # maximal velocity [m/sec]:

Marine Ave Tree Report Summary

City of Newport Beach Department of Public Works

Introduction (Page 1): 39 trees in confined wells impacting surrounding sidewalk, curb and street. Being evaluated for health and stability.

Species Descriptions (Page 2): Lemon-Scented Gum "canopy is made up of high arching branches with sparse foliage at the tips giving the tree an open airy crown"

Page 7: Timeframe applied to estimated likelihood of failure is 36 months – allows us to take removals on in a triage type of manner (below) - worst first and so on. This is also better in terms of Urban Forestry Management (i.e. trees in different age classes).

Site Factors (Page 10): most trees displayed fair health. "***Tree stability is separate from tree health***" – this is often misinterpreted and is why our independent risk assessment has helped identify those in highest risk.

- 4 X 6-ft. tree wells (at the time) covered with synthetic turf
- Sidewalk washed regularly creating trapped moisture promoting likely decay.
- Past concrete repairs – unhealed wounds with likely decay and a reduced root system.
- Lifting/heaving sections of concrete (i.e. tree near the Starbucks)

Live Crown Ratio (LCR) and Crown Symmetry (Page 13-14):

- Many trees with a low LCR (less than 30%), which increases likelihood of failure when exposed to high winds, such as "Santa Anas". Tall trees with low LCR's and restricted growing conditions are more prone to failure.
- Trees that lean, have asymmetrical canopies, defects, unbalanced loads **and** weakness in the stem or root plate are high risk for whole tree failure…….This is we differentiate - canopy defects **and** stem and root defects

Crowns and Branches (Page 15): most of the trees on Marine Ave have some type of branch defect. Poorly attached or overextended limbs is the most common.

- Lion Tailing is explained - foliage removed from interior of the crowns. Possible reasons as opposed to past pruning:
    1. We have experienced a number of broken interior branches in the past 20 years.
    2. Interior branches could have been removed due to them being dead or in decline.
    3. Interior branches could have been part of a structural pruning initiative to correct topping type pruning conducted through the 1980's (previous to widespread adherence to ISA standards).

Root Conditions and Trunk Issue (Page 18):

- Past hardscape repairs- leaning trees from past root pruning. Continue to lean. Weight of tree is more than the root plate can support– PRIORITY.
- Trees covered with synthetic turf, causing wet soil – some showing potential crown rot or heartwood decay – PRIORITY.

Risk Categorization (page 24): 27 high-risk trees with multiple defects - possible that one or more of the 27 could experience partial or whole tree failure within 36 months. One tree is probable for root or trunk failure in next 36 month (Starbucks tree). - In terms of likelihood, probable is more likely than

Marine Ave Tree Report Summary

City of Newport Beach Department of Public Works

possible. The reason for the high-risk categorization is due to the consequences of failure, which in most cases would be severe.

Conclusions and Recommendation (Page 27): Our consultant is recommending 27 trees to be removed that pose a high risk and to re-evaluate the remaining 12 moderate rated trees in one year.

City Arborist Recommendation: *I agree that the 27 trees are in a high risk category for the potential to cause severe consequences from either whole tree failure or a large limb failure.*

As a triage system in dealing with multiple high-risk trees, we propose the following:

1. Remove ten high-risk Eucalyptus trees this year (2019). Trees selected have significant defects in the canopy **AND** in the root system and trunk. One tree is dead.
   - **210 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, dieback, contact growth, suspected heartwood decay.
   - **220 Marine Ave.** – Asymmetrical, moderate decline, deadwood, Heartwood decay, visible root decay
   - **224 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, deadwood, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, and heaving sidewalk/root plate.
   - **300 Marine Ave.** - 20% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, cavity in trunk, roots pruned, and heaving sidewalk.
   - **312 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, poor overall health, significant leaning trunk, suspected heartwood decay, root pruning for sidewalk work.
   - **326B Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, poor overall health, and significant leaning trunk
   - **319 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, significant leaning trunk, root pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
   - **315 Marine Ave.** - Dead tree.
   - **301 Marine Ave.** - Asymmetrical, 15% Live Crown Ratio, deadwood, history of limb failures, Heartwood decay suspected, roots pruned/decayed, and heaving sidewalk.
   - **217 Marine Ave.** - 15% Live Crown Ratio, weakly attached, co-dominant limbs (past topping), poor overall health, cut and decayed roots.

2. Based on a reassessment, remove 19 high-risk Eucalyptus trees in the following two years (2020-2021). These primarily have significant defects in the canopy only, which would relate to a large limb failure (still severe) vs. a whole tree failure (more severe) per the above trees.
3. Evaluate 12 remaining moderate-risk Eucalyptus trees in 2021-2022.
4. Replant with 24” box Eucalyptus trees on interim basis
5. Future replacement tree species would be decided after recommendations from City Council.

Waypoint ANALYTICAL

Anaheim Office
Lab No. 19-078-0353
Path No. 206
March 31, 2019

Balboa Island Preservation Association
212 Abalone Avenue
Balboa Island, CA 92662

Attn: Ed Black

PATHOLOGY RESULTS: EUCALYPTUS BRANCH SAMPLES

Final lab results are provided here for a pair Eucalyptus tree branches; one representative of a silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*) and the second a lemon gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*). As requested, the submitted branch samples were individually processed for potential pathogens.

Upon receipt the two samples were visually evaluated. Absent were any signs of cankers or vascular staining in either sample. Also absent was any evidence of wood-boring insect activity. The foliage of the citrus gum had numerous small rough brown spots, which under the microscope were found to be galls formed by a parasitic wasp. This wasp poses no serious threat to the health of the tree, but rather is more of an aesthetic nuisance.

After completing the visual portion of our exam, we proceeded to culture out pieces of branch tissue onto a series of agar plates.

Sample Id.	Pathogens Isolated
Silver Dollar Eucalyptus	None
Citrus Gum	None

Please call if you have any questions.

Paul F. Santos, M.S.
Plant Pathologist

4741 East Hunter Ave., Ste. A Anaheim CA 92807
(714) 282-8777 (714) 282-8575 fax
www.waypointanalytical.com

THE FUTURE OF MARINE AVE

Marine Ave | Quaint Historical

INTENT OF SURVEY

- Community Awareness
- Consensus
- Establish our Vision

CURRENT PROJECT INFORMATION

- Project Origination
- Project Budget
- Project Schedule
- Project Challenges

PROJECT ORIGINATION?

Council Member – Jeff Herdman

BIIA

- Self-appointed sub-committee
- Promoted by redevelopment committee & consultant

Merchants

- Expressed concerns about the plans

Residents

- Mostly unaware of any details

City of Newport Beach

- Model after Balboa Village, Lido Village, Fashion Island

PROJECT BUDGET

The "Redevelopment" project budget has not been established, per the City…

- Drainage budget –approved 250k
- Redevelopment budget? (streets, sidewalks, trees, façade)

PROJECT SCHEDULE

"Would like to start January 2020 or January 2021 and work until Memorial Day."

- 8/13/18 email from Peter Tauscher, City Engineer & Project Manager of Redevelopment project

REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT REPRESENTATION AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Committee - No formal committee, per the City

Meeting Sign in Sheet - March 23, 2018

- Jeff Herdman (City Councilman Dis 5)*
- John Noyes (BIMI) *
- Jack Callahan (BIIA) *
- Scott Palmer (BIMI)
- Lee Pearl (BIIA) *
- Chuck Ceneibrigh (s?) (BIIA)
- Tom Houston (BIIA)
- Dave Girling (Little Island)
- Terry Janssen (Big Island)
- Ted Cooper (Big Island)
- Annette Giermann (Little Island)
- Various vendors attending (engineers, branding, landscape, etc.)
- * Active in promoting and communicating with Public Works

NOT REPRESENTED

- Merchants (Majority)
- Saint John Vianney Chapel -Monsignor Baird
- Residents (Majority)
- Preservation Interests

POLL RESPONSE

Return Response - High Yield

616 Total Response as of 9/21/18

This issue is of paramount importance to the community!

CONSENSUS

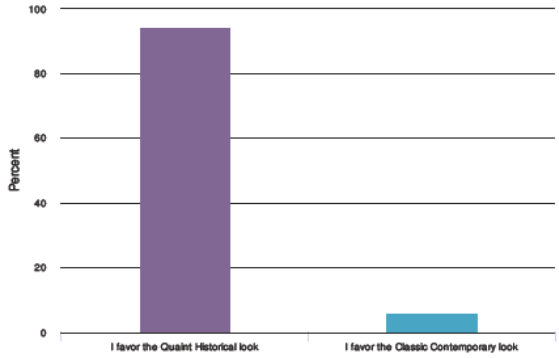
Report for Balboa Island Marine Avenue Survey

Response Counts

Completion Rate:	100%	
	Complete	616

Totals: 616

1. Do you favor the Quaint Historical look or do you favor the Classic Contemporary look for Marine Avenue on Balboa Island?



Value	Percent
I favor the Quaint Historical look	94.1%
I favor the Classic Contemporary look	5.9%

SELECT RESIDENTS' QUOTES

"I live on the residential side of Marine and have cherished that 'quaint' look since I first began visiting as a child. This change would seriously suck the soul out of this special little strip."

"I also received the postcard and returned my ballot marking my preference for the way it is now. I'm all for improvements, but I love the nostalgic feeling of Balboa Island and would hate to lose that. Just my two cents."

"I love the island as it is. The contemporary view is sterile! The view of our little village is totally altered. How sad that would be."

"If I wanted what they are proposing then we would have moved to Irvine or Newport Coast. Any one that has bought on Balboa Island did so because it offers something different... including a long community history."

"I remember going to a meeting about 20 years ago...it was about removing the Eucalyptus trees because they were all diseased and needed to go, right away. Thank gosh we didn't do it then. And I doubt they need to go now. Trim them for safety, and leave them be. We don't need to look like Irvine. (no offense, Irvine!)"

"I would very much like to be put on the list of those favoring Marine Ave keeping it's quaint historical look. We have a long history on the island and especially Marine Ave. My grandparent's built the Post Office on their land in 1954 and I owned it with my siblings until a couple of years ago. He also donated the land for St. John Vianney Chapel and my parent's wedding was the first thing held there in Nov '1941. We have a daughter who will be married at the chapel next summer. "

ADJOINING NEIGHBORS' & STAYCATIONERS' QUOTES

"Oh my gosh, no! Why in the world would they do that? That would make Marine look like any other town. It's charming the way it is!"

"The Island is a treasure. If we let it go now it will be like all the rest of what is happening. Guess I am just old, but the changes are heartbreaking."

"My wife and I have often remarked on the fact that Balboa Island is perhaps the most beautiful place and, importantly, community we have ever visited."

"Some places need change. Balboa Island/Marine Avenue does not."

"I can't believe anyone would change Marine Street. I have been vacationing on Balboa since I was a child; it's only place left with yesteryear charm."

"Please put me on the list of people who will fight to preserve Balboa Island as it is today...quaint and unique. I am absolutely shocked that anybody would think of changing it into a concrete strip of nothing special."

"We hope balboa stays as it is, so peaceful and beautiful, we hope to visit again soon!"

"And after, no-one will want to come."

ECONOMIC IMPACT TO MERCHANTS

Trip Advisor, the World's Largest Travel Website

	Reviews	Stars
• Balboa Island, CA	1,272	4.5
• Providencetown, MA	2,057	4.5
• Carmel, CA	1,293	4.4
• Laguna Beach, CA	6,000+	4.5

ECONOMIC IMPACT TO MERCHANTS

1,272 Visitors Reviews on Trip Advisor

Key Words Describing Balboa Island:

Shops	633
Restaurants	407
Main Street/Marine	244
Quaint	228
Historical	210
Cute	199
Charming	133
Unique	80
Adorable	33
Gem	20
Eclectic	10

TRIP ADVISOR REVIEWS

Kaine - London, England
Beautiful.
I spend half a day wandering around the island and really enjoyed the experience.
The MainStreet is beautiful with a classic Californian feel, it's almost like stepping back in time.

Nancy O - Kalamazoo, Michigan
Lovely town with lots to follow!
I wish I lived here. First, it is really charming and lots to do …

Carmel, Indiana
Quaint Main Street
LOVED all the little shops along Marine …

Robert T - L'Alfas del Pi, Spain
Magical Island
This little island is really like a film set. Magical place reached by the bridge from the main highway …

San Diego
Small Americana in the OC
Balboa Island is very walkable and charming. It's easily accessed by ferry or bridge. Slow down your day by taking a relaxing stroll through the streets to enjoy the character. I wonder if these islanders constantly pinch themselves to be living in such a unique & lovely place!

HISTORICAL IMPACT

- Marine Ave "Head of the Dragon"
- Walt Disney knew that folks were so taken by the nostalgia of Main Street, U.S.A, he wanted one in both Disneyland and Magic Kingdom theme parks:
- "A charming street filled with shops, restaurants and people will always become the true center of a town, and symbolizes Americana for much of the country."
- Multi-Generational Residents and Visitors from around the World.

WE HAVE OPTIONS!

MAIN STREET AMERICA®

Primary goal: To preserve historical main streets and to provide economic impacts to sustain main streets in America

Tools:

- Nationwide network
- Professionals in all areas of planning and development
- Extensive volunteer group
- Branding and marketing

RECOGNIZED MAIN STREET AMERICA®

- Gettysburg, PA
- Steamboat Springs, CO
- Cape Charles, VA
- Gilroy, CA
- New Haven, CT
- Raleigh, NC
- Coronado Island, CA

NATIONAL RECOGNITION

- Great American Main Street Award®
- Selected by a national jury of community development professionals and representatives of government agencies involved in economic development and historic preservation, winners exemplify the power of the Main Street Approach™.
- Professional marketing developed, interviews with the Mayor and community.

POSITIVE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Since 1980 Main Street America program has created:
- 74.73 Billion Reinvested in Main Streets
- 276,790 Building Rehabilitated
- 614,716 Jobs Created
- 138,303 Businesses Started

MAIN STREET AMERICA®

A SUBSIDIARY OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SHORT VIDEO

1,100 **Main Street America "Designations"**

POSITIVE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Promotional Sites:

Trip Advisor, Travel, USA Today, Architectural Digest, Fodor's, Readers Digest, Chamber of Commerce, Historic Tours of America, etc.

USA Today - Characteristics of the top winners for best "main streets"

Unique Shopping - Feel of Nostalgia - Picturesque Charming - Eclectic - Cozy - Dining with a variety of food such as Cafes, Pubs, Diners - Colorful Storefronts - Historical Buildings - Friendly Locals

CHALLENGES

- Developer Driven Focus
- Misrepresentation by BI Leaders
- Verification regarding 'Upgrades'
- Find alternatives to repairing streets (new approaches)
- Maintenance being underfunded/cut off
- Main Street America? Preservation Representation

THE BEAUTY OF MARINE AVE

M

Mike Smith
, Irvine Terrace

The Balboa Island Trees

Strip the Marine Avenue trees? Wow! That's quite a change from the Marine Avenue I grew up with. My father, Hal Will Smith, a realtor for more than 50 years at 205 Marine planted those eucalyptus trees around 1926 to give the street some life, some interest and some shade. I'm glad he is not here to see this change. He would be appalled by the city's vision that looks like a cheap carnival midway. As an aside, I'd note that over the years dad gave well over 5000 palm trees to the city and they seem to be doing well all over town. But beauty is in the eye of the beholder. If that's what Island residents want, then so be it. But were they asked? I own property on the island and I don't remember being asked. I think the trees are a much-needed welcoming element that many of us appreciate. Coming over the bridge, I get a calming vibe from the trees (even on busy summer weekends). The trees provide shade and dramatically soften a (still) narrow, commercial street. I confess that I don't know why the city would pull those beautiful trees that can never be replaced. But cities do things for strange reasons. I hope that beauty will prevail. Before I go, let me offer another bit of Marine Avenue history. When you are walking along Marine Avenue, take a look at the seam in the cement about 4 feet from the curb. Dad, and half a dozen other early Marine Avenue business owners (circa 1935) realized that Marine Avenue was way too narrow for a main street. It was the same width as other island streets. Think about that! This small group approached all the property owners on both sides of Marine and asked that they donate four feet of their property to widen Marine. They all said YES! You and I are the beneficiaries of that effort. Would that be possible today?. That's why the tree issue is important. There is no going back. In a few years it will be impossible to return tall shade trees to the Marine Avenue we enjoy today.

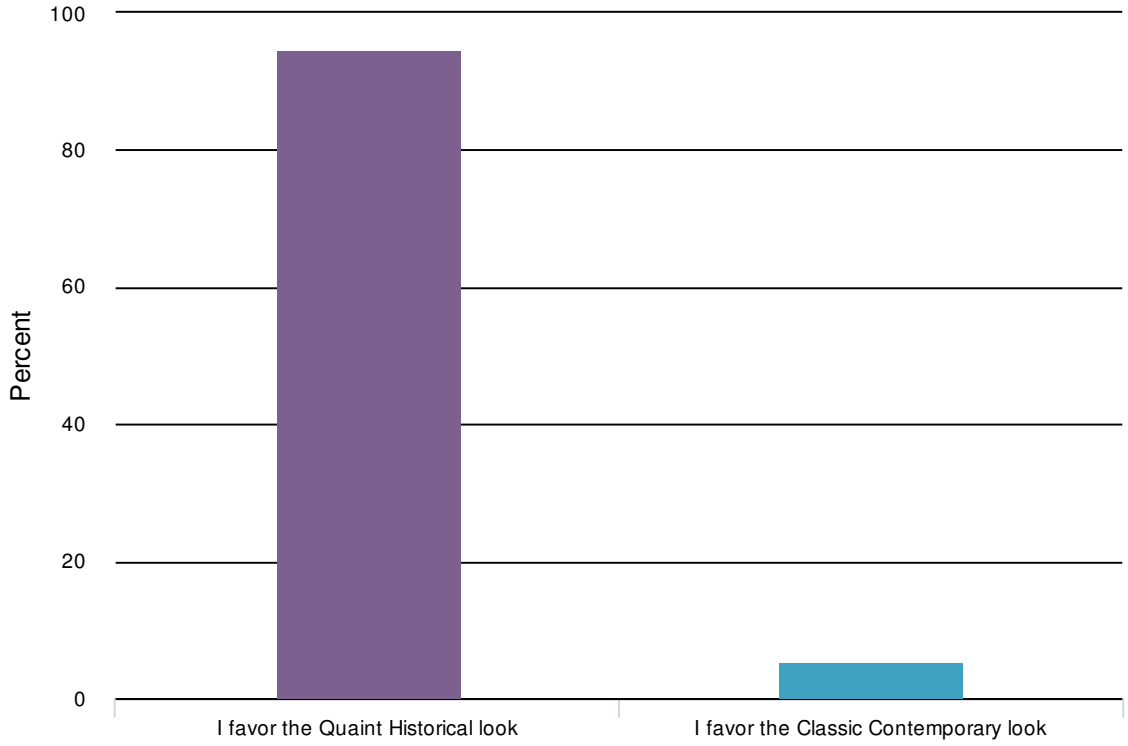
Report for Balboa Island Marine Avenue Survey

Response Counts

Completion Rate:	**100%**	
	Complete	684

Totals: 684

1. Do you favor the Quaint Historical look or do you favor the Classic Contemporary look for Marine Avenue on Balboa Island?



Value	Percent
I favor the Quaint Historical look	94.6%
I favor the Classic Contemporary look	5.4%

Email Statistics

0 Total Emails	**0** Completed
0 Unsubscribed	**0** Bounced

No data to display

RETENTION, REMOVAL, AND MAINTENANCE OF CITY TREES

Goal of Policy

To establish and maintain appropriate diversity in tree species and age classes to provide a stable and sustainable urban forest with an inventory that the City can reasonably maintain in a healthy and safe condition through the efficient use of City resources. To require that in approving any tree removal or reforestation request, the Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission ("Commission ") shall find that the tree removal request will not adversely impact the overall inventory, diversity and age of the City's Urban Forest.

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish definitive standards for the retention, removal, maintenance, reforestation, tree trimming standards, and supplemental trimming of City trees. City trees are an important part of the character and charm of the entire City and provide environmental benefits as well. Regular care, trimming, root pruning, maintenance, and programmed replacement are necessary to preserve this charm while at the same time protecting views consistent with City Council Policy G-3, providing personal safety, and preventing public and private property damage and providing a sustainable urban forest.

The City classifies public trees in one of three categories: Special City Trees, Problem City Trees, and Standard City Trees.

I. SPECIAL CITY TREES

It is the City's policy to retain Special City Trees ("Special Trees") categorized as Landmark, Dedicated, or Neighborhood trees, because they have historical significance, and/or contribute to, and give character to, a location or to an entire neighborhood. Landmark, Dedicated, and Neighborhood trees are identified by species in Attachment 1, and shall hereinafter be collectively referred to as Special Trees. Trees within these three categories shall be identified, mapped, recorded and administered by staff for the Commission. When staff proposed modifications, the Commission shall review the Special Tree list and forward recommendations for additions or deletions to the City Council for approval.

Landmark Trees are identified as those individual Special Trees that possess historical significance by virtue of their size, age, location, or species.

Dedicated Trees are Special Trees donated in the memory of specific individuals or organizations.

Neighborhood Trees are Special Trees that by their unusual size, number, species, or location lend a special character to a residential, commercial, or business area.

All Special Trees shall be retained, unless there are overriding problems which will require their removal such as death, disease, interference with infrastructure, or the creation of a hazardous situation. Prior to considering the removal of any Special Tree(s), the Municipal Operations Director, or designee, shall prepare a report identifying and implementing specific treatment to retain the tree(s). If specific treatment is unsuccessful or impractical in retaining a tree(s) then a full staff report shall be made to the Commission before any further action considering removal is taken. Prior to any removal of Special Tree(s), the City must comply with the noticing provisions of the Removal of City Trees Section set forth in Section IV.A. of this Policy, unless a Special Tree is considered so hazardous as to necessitate an emergency removal. In the case of emergency removals, the Landscape Manager or the City Arborist shall have the authority to direct the removal of a hazardous tree.

Long term, most trees reach maturity and decline, and will be replaced one-for-one with the same species or the closest equivalent wherever possible.

During normal sidewalk, curb, and street repair activity requiring root pruning, all steps shall be taken to retain Special Trees. If tree roots are to be pruned in association with sidewalk, curb, and gutter improvements, sufficient timing in advance must be planned to ensure that pruning will not destabilize or kill the tree. If both sides of a Special Tree's roots are to be pruned, one side should be pruned six months to a year in advance of the other side depending upon the species and other related factors. If root pruning methods are not practical and/or critical to the health of the tree, then alternate or special hardscape improvements should be considered by the City in order to retain the tree providing that costs are reasonable. All proposed root pruning or other tree treatment shall be evaluated and approved by the City Arborist.

Special Trees may be considered for removal in conjunction with a City Council-approved beautification project utilizing the Removal of City Trees procedures noted in Section IV.A. of this Policy.

II. PROBLEM CITY TREES

A Problem City Tree ("Problem Tree") is defined as a tree that by virtue of its species causes excessive hardscape or utility damage due to its excessive root system. The following trees are defined as Problem Trees:

- Ficus nitida (Indian Laurel Fig)
- Ficus rubiginosa (Rusty Leaf Fig)
- Ficus benjamina (Weeping Fig)
- Erythrina caffra (Kaffirboom Coral Tree)
- Fraxinus uhdei (Shamel Ash)
- Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Carrotwood)
- Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweet Gum)
- Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper)

Problem Trees shall not be designated as City parkway trees on the Street Designation Tree List of City Council Policy G-6, unless they are Special Trees.

Problem Trees that are not designated Special Trees may be removed for the following reasons:

A. The Problem Tree has had a repeated history of damaging public or private sewers, water mains, roadways, sidewalks, curbs, walls, fences, underground utilities, or foundations based on City records or other competent and reliable authority. Water or sewer blockage that results from tree roots and causes significant documented private property damage (greater than $500.00) shall be sufficient criterion for tree removal; or

B. The Problem Tree has had a repeated history of significant interference with street or sidewalk drainage, despite specific treatment by the City to alleviate repeated damage; or

C. The Problem Tree has created, in the opinion of the City Arborist, a view impediment that cannot be resolved by normal nor alternative tree trimming procedures.

Problem Trees may be proposed for removal by either staff or private property owners. The Municipal Operations Director has the authority to remove Problem Trees. No more than 50 Problem Trees may be removed per year by staff under these criteria without special approval of the Commission.

Replacement trees of a 36-inch box size shall be planted if funding, availability and growth space permits.

Staff is responsible for notifying the adjacent property owner, the legally established homeowners association, if applicable, and the Councilperson of the district where the removal is proposed, of the intent to remove a Problem Tree. The decision by the Municipal Operations Director to remove a problem tree is final unless called up by at least one Councilperson. The City Arborist shall report the removal of Problem Trees on a monthly basis to the Commission. The cost to remove and replace Problem Trees will be the sole responsibility of the City based on funding, availability and growth space.

III. STANDARD CITY TREES

A City tree which is located on City real property (parkways, parks, other City-owned property) and not designated as a Special or Problem Tree is designated as a Standard City Tree ("Standard Tree"). It is the City's policy to retain Standard Trees unless removal is necessary for one of the following reasons:

A. The City tree has had a repeated history of damaging public or private sewers, water mains, roadways, sidewalks, curbs, walls, fences, underground utilities, or foundations based on City records or other competent and reliable authority. Water or sewer blockage that results from tree roots and causes significant public or private property damage (greater than $500.00) shall be sufficient criterion for tree removal; or

B. The City tree has had a repeated history of significant interference with street or sidewalk drainage; or

C. The City tree is dead, diseased, dying, or hazardous, and presents a liability to the City. A dead tree is one that has been assessed by the City Arborist and found to have deceased. Diseased trees are defined as those trees that cannot be cured by current arboricultural methods, are in an advanced state of decline, and have no prospect of recovery. Dying trees are those that have no prospect of recovery. Hazardous trees are defined as those that are defective, have a potential to fail, and would cause damage to persons and property upon failure. The City Arborist will perform a hazard assessment whenever a tree is identified as hazardous. The assessment will identify: structural defects of the tree, parts of the tree most likely to

fail, targets where imminent personal injury or property damage may result with tree failure, and procedures or actions necessary to abate the hazard. After assessment, the City Arborist will expeditiously convey his written findings and recommendations to the Municipal Operations Director for evaluation. If the Municipal Operations Director agrees with the City Arborist findings to remove a tree, the hazardous tree will be removed without further delay. In the case of imminent tree failure, the Landscape Manager or the City Arborist shall have the authority to direct the removal of a hazardous tree; or

D. The tree(s) have been requested to be removed in conjunction with a City Council-approved City, commercial, neighborhood, or home owners' association beautification program; or

E. The City Manager, upon the advice of the Municipal Operations Director, City Attorney, Risk Manager or the Traffic Engineer, shall have the authority to remove individual Problem or Standard Trees to resolve claims or safety issues.

IV. REMOVAL OF CITY TREES

The initiation to remove City tree(s) may be made by the staff of the Municipal Operations and/or Public Works Departments, a home owners' association, or a private property owner by submitting an application to the Municipal Operations Director, utilizing the City Tree Removal form available on the City's website: www.newportbeachca.gov.

The City will replace all trees removed in accordance with the Standard Trees removal criteria on a one for one basis, as funding, availability and growth space permits. Replacement trees will be a minimum of a 36" boxed size. If 36" boxed trees are not available or funding or space constraints prevent planting of a large tree, then a minimum of a 24" boxed tree will be planted. The full costs of removal and replacement of all City Tree(s) will be the sole responsibility of the City, unless an applicant voluntarily pays for a new tree(s), or desires to upgrade to a box size larger than 36" planted as a replacement, then the resident will be responsible for the difference in price.

A. Removal of Special City Trees

- Special Trees may be considered for removal under the same criteria as Standard Trees in Section IV.C. (Removal of

Standard Trees) if a special report, prepared by the Municipal Operations Director and approved by the City Manager, is provided to the Commission detailing the necessity of removal and any specific previous treatment of the tree.

- Removal of a Special Tree(s) is initiated by submitting an application utilizing the City Tree Removal form, which must be approved by the City Manager.

- After receipt of the application, a Tree Inspection Report shall be prepared by the City Arborist to determine if the tree(s) meets the criteria for consideration for removal outlined in Section IV.C.

- Simultaneously, the City Arborist shall determine whether in his/her judgment additional specific treatment can be initiated to retain the tree provided the costs are reasonable.
- If a tree(s) is to be removed, the tree(s) will be posted at least 30 days prior to the removal with a sign notifying the public that they have the right to appeal. The sign shall also note a staff contact.

- The City Arborist shall also provide a notice of the proposed tree removal to the adjacent property owner (if not the applicant), the private property owners immediately adjacent to the applicant's property, and the appropriate home owners' association if applicable, (not applicable to the emergency removal of hazardous trees under Item C nor to trees that meet the criteria of Item E in Section III (Standard Trees)).

- Once a recommendation is made by the City Arborist and the Landscape Manager to the Municipal Operations Director or designee and the Director concurs, then the applicant, the adjoining owners, private property owners on either side of the street within 500' in each direction of the tree location and a home owners' association, if applicable, shall be notified of the decision to remove or retain the tree(s) at least 30 days before the proposed removal. A home owners' association is responsible for notification of all association members pursuant to their established procedure.

- The Municipal Operations Director, or a designee, shall prepare a staff report for a regularly scheduled Commission meeting of all trees recommended for removal, except for those trees categorized as Item C (dead, diseased, or dying trees) or Item E (claims and safety issues) in Section III (Standard City Trees).

- Any appeal to the Council regarding a Commission tree decision must be received by the Municipal Operations Director no later than 14 calendar days following the date of the Commission decision. The Municipal Operations Director will delay any tree removals until the appeal period has expired or until the Commission has acted upon the appeal.

- The full costs of removal and replacement of Special Tree(s) will be the sole responsibility of the City, unless an applicant voluntarily pays for a new tree(s), or with the exception of Category C (view) in Section II, which is the sole responsibility of the applicant.

B. Removal of Problem City Trees

- Problem Trees may be proposed for removal by either City staff, a home owners' association, or private property owners by written application utilizing the City Tree Removal form. The Municipal Operations Director has the authority to remove Problem Trees.

- No more than 50 Problem Trees may be removed per year by staff without special approval of the Commission.

- No more than one of three problem parkway trees in a continuous row may be removed in a one year period without a hearing before the Commission, unless part of a reforestation approved by the Commission. Replacement trees of a 36" boxed size shall be planted if funding permits.

- Staff is responsible for notifying in advance, if applicable, the adjacent property owner, the legally established homeowners association, and the Councilperson of the district where the removal is proposed of the intent to remove a Problem Tree.

- The decision by the Municipal Operations Director to remove a problem tree is final unless called up by at least one Councilperson. The City Arborist shall report the removal of Problem Trees on a monthly basis to the Commission.

- The cost to remove and replace Problem Trees will be the sole responsibility of the City based on availability of funding, with the exception of Category C (view) in Section II, which is the sole responsibility of the applicant.

C. Removal of Standard City Trees

- The initiation to remove a Standard Tree(s) may be made by the staff of the Municipal Operations and/or Public Works Departments, a home owners' association, or a private property owner by submitting an application to the Municipal Operations Director, utilizing the City Tree Removal form.

- After receipt of the application, a Tree Inspection Report shall be prepared by the City Arborist to determine if the tree(s) meets the criteria for consideration for removal as outlined in the above Section III (Standard City Trees). The City Arborist shall determine whether in his/her judgment additional specific treatment can be initiated to retain the tree provided the costs are reasonable.

- The City Arborist shall make a finding in regards to inappropriate tree species for a specific location and forward to Landscape Manager. The authority to remove Standard Trees rests with the Municipal Operations Director.
- Once a recommendation is made by the City Arborist and the Landscape Manager to the Municipal Operations Director, or designee, and the Director agrees with the recommendation, the City may remove the tree(s).

- Staff is responsible for notifying in advance, if applicable, the adjacent property owner, the home owners' association, and the Councilperson of the district where the removal is proposed of the intent to remove a Standard Tree.

- Any appeal to the Commission regarding a tree decision must be received by the Municipal Operations Director no later

than 14 calendar days following the date of the notice of intent. The Municipal Operations Director will delay any tree removals until the appeal period has expired or until the Commission has acted upon an appeal.

- The City will replace all trees removed in accordance with the Standard Trees removal criteria on a one for one basis. Replacement trees will be a minimum of a 36" boxed size. If 36" boxed trees are not available, or funding or space constraints prevent planting of a large tree, then a minimum of a 24" boxed tree will be planted. If resident/applicant desires to upgrade to a 48" boxed tree or larger, the resident/applicant will be responsible for the difference in price.

- The full costs of removal and replacement of Standard Tree(s) will be the sole responsibility of the City, unless an applicant voluntarily pays for a new tree(s) or desires to upgrade to box size larger than 36" planted as a replacement, then the applicant will be responsible for the difference in price.

V. REFORESTATION OF CITY TREES

A. Description of Reforestation

Reforestation is defined as the concept of systematically replacing Problem or Standard Trees which are creating hardscape and/or view problems and cannot be properly trimmed, pruned or modified to alleviate the problem(s) they create; or those which have reached their full life and are declining in health; or are simply the wrong species of trees for the planted location.

It is recognized and acknowledged that many City trees were planted years ago and in some cases were planted with specific species that when fully mature cause damage to curb, gutter, sidewalk or underground utilities. Within the geographical boundaries of certain view neighborhoods, City street trees may encroach into blue water views from public and private property depending on the length of time since the trees were last trimmed, or the age and height of the trees. In other cases, the wrong species of tree was planted originally and simply does not conform to the current treescape or represents a safety hazard.

The City Street Tree Designation List and the City Parkway Tree Designation List attached to City Council Policy G-6 reflect an effort by the City to designate appropriate tree species that will not cause future problems.

The City understands the importance of trees and the beauty they bring to a community, and desires to continually improve the urban forest through reforestation. In areas where City trees have been removed through City initiation, the City will endeavor to replace the trees one for one with the appropriate designated street tree.

B. Application for Reforestation

Individual private property owners, as well as home owners' association, may apply for single or multiple tree reforestations in their respective area by submitting a request to the Municipal Operations Director for consideration by the Commission that meets the following requirements:

- The proposed area must have clearly defined contiguous geographical boundaries that include the tree(s) proposed for removal and replacement, street address(es), block number(s), or other geographical information. This Section applies to individual and group requests.

- Residential communities, neighborhoods, or business organizations who apply for reforestation must submit a petition signed by a minimum of 60% of the property owners within the area defined for reforestation. The petition content must be approved and dated by City staff prior to distribution by the petitioner. The staff-approved petition must be distributed by the petitioner to a maximum of 30 private property owners (up to 15 contiguous private property owners on both sides of the street up to 500' in either direction from the location of the proposed reforestation). Signatures by non-property owners are not acceptable for petition purposes, and there may be no more than one signature per property. All petition signatures shall be verified by City staff for property owner status of the person(s) signing the petition. As an alternative to the above requirements, areas represented by a home owners' association may submit a resolution of the Board of Directors formally requesting a reforestation with a statement that all members of the home

owners' association having their residential views affected have been officially notified and given an appropriate opportunity to respond before the Board voted on the request. Individual private property owners living within a home owners' association with mandatory association membership must petition for reforestation through their respective association.

- Individual private property owners not residing within a home owners' association area may submit individual requests for single or multiple tree reforestations. The applicant must submit a petition signed by a minimum of 60% of a maximum of 30 private property owners (up to 15 contiguous private properties on both sides of the street up to 500' in either direction from the location of the proposed reforestation site) as well as the endorsement of the appropriate homeowners association, if applicable. The petition content must be approved and dated by staff prior to distribution. All petition signatures shall be verified by City staff for private property owner status of the person(s) signing the petition.

- A written agreement must be submitted to the Parks, Beaches and Recreation Commission by the petitioning sponsor (individual private property owner(s) or group) to pay 100% of the costs of the removal and replacement of the public tree(s) in advance of any removal activity. The actual removal and replanting will be coordinated by the Municipal Operations Department. The total costs shall include only the contractor's removal and replacement costs and be paid in advance of any removal actions.

- The replacement tree(s) for reforestation shall be an appropriate tree that meets the criteria of the City's Street Tree Designation List or the City Parkway Tree Designation List as identified in City Council Policy G-6, or the applicant (person, group, or organization) must request and obtain approval from the Commission of the designation of a different tree species prior to submitting any reforestation request for a tree species other than the designated street tree, or an appropriate species based on the City Tree Designation Lists. This Section applies to individual or group requests.

- There shall be a minimum of a one for one replacement of all trees removed in reforestation projects. Replacement trees shall be a minimum size of 36" boxed trees, unless the parkway space will not accommodate a 36" boxed tree or a tree cannot be planted due to planting restrictions contained in City Council Policy G-6. If there is not room for the replacement tree(s) at a specific site as designated by City Council Policy G-6, then the replacement tree(s) shall be planted in a public area in the same neighborhood at the option of the petitioner. This Section applies to individual or group requests.

- Reforestation requests must be completed and submitted in a timely manner by the petitioner. Petitions that are dated more than 90 days past the date stamped by staff before distribution will not be forwarded to the Commission for consideration. The Municipal Operations Director may extend this timeframe in his or her discretion. The completed reforestation application will go to the Commission to decide whether to accept or deny the requested reforestation. The decision of the Commission on reforestation requests will be considered final unless called up by at least one Councilmember or the City Manager.

- The City shall require the proper care and watering of replacement trees by the reforestation petitioner to ensure their proper growth and development as outlined in City Council Policy G-6. Section 13.090.030 of the Municipal Code outlines what is expected of property owners in regards to proper care of parkway trees adjacent to their property.

VI. TREE MAINTENANCE

The City will endeavor to fund the care of the Urban Forest to the highest level possible through the efficient use of regular tree trimming, root pruning, root barrier and pesticide programs in accordance with City Council Policy G-6. Section 13.08.040 of the Municipal Code prohibits any person from tampering with City trees.

VII. ENCROACHMENT AND DEMOLITION PERMITS

All encroachment permits (permits for private property development which are proposed to encroach upon the City right of way) or demolition

permits that involve the removal or replacement of City tree(s) must be specifically noticed by the property owner to City staff prior to the building and/or demolition permit process whenever possible. The proposed construction plans must indicate preservation of existing City trees wherever possible (except trees that are dead, dying, or in an advanced state of decline). If the proposed development requires the removal of City trees, the property owner must submit a tree removal form to the Municipal Operations Director, pay all related tree removal and one for one replacement costs, and meet all provisions of City Council Policies L-2 and L-6 and City Municipal Code Sections 13.08 and 13.09, or any successor policies or sections. Approval or disapproval of all tree removal/replacement requests associated with encroachment and demolition permits will be the responsibility of the Municipal Operations Director or a designee.

VIII. TREE TRIMMING STANDARDS

The City Council has adopted tree trimming cycles for trees of different ages and species. Tree trimming cycles and trimming standards shall represent the maximum feasible frequency given current fiscal conditions. Except as provided in the Supplemental Trimming Section below, trimming shall be in accordance with the standards of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). In those communities with a home owners' association, periodic tree trimming with an emphasis on height reduction will be considered by the City Arborist upon written request by the association.

IX. SUPPLEMENTAL TREE TRIMMING

The City will consider requests to trim certain trees more frequently or to trim trees consistent with practices applied prior to the adoption of ISA standards (to enhance public and private views, preserve required sight/distance standards, or other public purposes) which are submitted by affected private property owners or the board of a home owners' association and the request is accompanied by a completed "Supplemental Tree Trimming Form" and full payment for the requested tree trimming. However, since these practices often require 'topping' or possible disfiguring of a tree(s) and are often aesthetically displeasing and injurious to a tree, reforestation shall be considered when supplemental tree trimming is impractical or infeasible as determined by the City Arborist.

The Municipal Operations Director shall establish procedures to implement the supplemental trimming provisions of this Policy. In areas with an active homeowners association, approval must be obtained from a legally established association by the requestor of supplemental tree trimming if the requested trimming is to be undertaken within the association boundaries.

[Attachment - Exhibit A]

History

Adopted I-9 – 5-9-1966
Reaffirmed I-9 – 8-30-1966
Amended I-9 – 8-14-1967
Reaffirmed I-9 – 11-12-1968
Reaffirmed I-9 – 3-9-1970
Reaffirmed I-9 – 2-14-1972
Amended I-9 – 11-9-1976
Amended I-9 – 11-12-1985
Amended I-9 – 11-28-1988
Amended I-9 – 3-14-1994 (changed to G-1)
Amended G-1 – 4-11-1994
Amended G-1 – 2-26-1996
Amended G-1 – 7-14-1997
Amended G-1 (Administratively) – 11-24-1997
Amended G-1 – 8-10-1998
Amended G-1 – 1-25-1999
Amended G-1 – 2-22-2000
Amended G-1 – 4-23-2002
Amended G-1 – 4-27-2004
Amended G-1 – 10-11-2011
Amended G-1 – 9-8-2015
Amended G-1 – 8-8-2017

EXHIBIT A

SPECIAL CITY TREES

LANDMARK TREES	Balboa Boulevard Median	Araucaria heterophylla (1)

	Balboa Library	Eucalyptus globulus (3)
	Balboa Library	Phoenix canariensis (2)
	Bob Henry Park	Ficus rubiginosa (1)
	Castaways Park	Phoenix canariensis (1)
	Lido Hotel Site	Ficus microcarpa 'Nitida' (2)
	Dover Drive east of Irvine Avenue	Erythrina caffra (1)
	Dover Drive at Westcliff	Liquidambar styraciflua (4)
	John Wayne Park	Erythrina caffra (1)
	Lido Isle Medians	Pinus pinea (4)
	Main Street	Ficus microcarpa 'Nitida' (1)
	Ocean Blvd. Corona del Mar	Phoneix canariensis (5)
	Wedge Area	Myoporum laetum (2)
	West Jetty View Park (near Historical Marker)	Phoenix canariensis (2)
	Westcliff & Dover (Groves) Bike Trail	Eucalyptus globulus (49)

DEDICATED TREES	Bayside Park (Newport-Irvine Rotary Club)	Pyrus calleryana
	Bayview Park (Gene Atherton)	Cinnamomum camphora
	Begonia Park (Dr. Leo V. Turgeon)	Bauhinia blakeana
	Begonia Park (Cheryl Bailey Ringwald)	Prunus cerasifera
	Bob Henry Park (Bob Henry)	Ficus rubiginosa
	Bonita Canyon Sports Park (Elaine Linhoff) (Fern Pirkle)	Melaluca linariifolia
	Buffalo Hills Park (Bahia Community Earth Day Celebration)	Erythrina caffra
	Buffalo Hills Park (N. Beach Sunrise Rotary Club)	Stenocarpus sinuatus
	Castaways Park (Kevin Murphy) (Mary Louise Romine)	Pinus torreyana
	Castaways Park (Joe Clarkson) (Michael F. Gustin) (Arthur Grant Kidman Junior) (Grover Stephens, PH.D.)	Platanus racemosa

(Arthur C. Wahlstedt, Jr.)	
(John D. Woodruff)	
Castaways Park	Quercus agrifolia
(Nancy Bergeson)	
(Logan David Burley)	
(Sawyer Dean Burley)	
(Sawyer Dean Burley)	
(Bob & Susan Caustin)	
(Joe Clarkson)	
(Yen Chu Kuo)	
(Ryan Lemmon)	
(Virginia Najera)	
(Eva Victoria Najera)	
(David Rapp)	
(Nancy & Jack Skinner)	
(Staycee Stone)	
(Jason Stradtman)	
(Robert T. Talbot)	
(Jan Vandersloot)	
(Jean Watt)	
Castaways Park	Quercus kelloggii
(Gregory Courteau)	
Cliff Drive Park	Bauhinia blakeana
(Susan Benz)	
Cliff Drive Park	Cassia leptophylla
(Francis P. Hemenway)	
Cliff Drive Park	Quercus agrifolia
(Gary Lovell)	
(Dr. Vandersloot)	
Eastbluff Park	Hymenosporum flavum
(Lucy Huntsman)	
Eastbluff Park	Ficus macrophylla
(Billy Covert)	
Galaxy View Park	Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Trey Hunter)	
Galaxy View Park	Metrosideros excelsa
(Dylan Ayres)	
Gateway Park	Cassia leptophylla
(Virgina Herberts)	
Grant Howald Park	Cassia leptophylla

(Jean & Coalson Morris)	
Grant Howald Park	Hymenosporum flavum
(Skipper Mark Howes)	
Grant Howald Park	Metrosideros excelsus
(Mark Munro)	
(Pete Munro)	
Grant Howald Park	Spathodea campanulata
(Cara Lee)	
Irvine Terrace Park	Platanus racemosa
(U.S. Bicentennial Freedom Tree)	
Irvine Terrace Park	Pinus pinca
(Calif. Bicentennial)	
Irvine Terrace Park	Liquidambar styraciflua
(Dana Harmon)	
Irvine Terrace Park	Pinus nigra
(Sister City of Okazaki)	
L Street Park	Cassia leptophylla
(Tim Van Ostenbridge)	
Las Arenas Park (Ed Healy)	Melaleuca linarifolia
M Street median	Pinus pinea
(Walter Knott)	
Mariners Park	Bauhinia variegata
(Sierra Beth)	
Mariners Park	Cedrus deodara
(Dr. Anthony & Madeline DeCarbo)	
Mariners Park	Pinus halepensis
(Isy Pease)	
Mariners Park	Pinus eldarica
(Christopher & Marisha Thomposn)	
(Meghan & Camielle Thompson)	
Mariners Park	Pinus radiata
(Frank Tallman)	
Mariners Park	Stenocarpus sinuatus
(N. Beach Sunrise Rotary Club)	
No. Mariners Park	Pinus radiata
(Marcie Schrouder)	
Newport Pier/24th Street Bike Path	Chamaerops humilis
(Marie "Maxine" Louchis)	
Old School Park	Bauhinia variegata
(Mary Jo Tyler)	
Old School Park	Cassia leptophylla
(Jean & Coalson Morris)	

Peninsula Park (Gray Lunde Tree)	Chamaerops humilis
Peninsula Park (Don Perdue)	Ravenea rivularis
San Miguel Park (Jon Walters)	Schinus molle
Spyglass Hill Park (Dennis George Brice) (Edith Mary Brice)	Acacia baileyana
Veterans Park (Rosemary Rae Hill Hansen)	Lagenstroemia indica fauriei
WCH & Superior Ave City Parking Lot (Louise Greeley)	Cassia leptophylla
West Newport Park (Russell Marc Beaumont) (Jeff Steven Reinker)	Erythrina caffra
West Newport Park (Brownie Girl Scout Troop 2072)	Spathodea campanulata
Various locations: Castaways Park and Cliff Drive Park slopes (Dr. Jan David Vandersloot & Family)	Quercus agrifolia

NEIGHBORHOOD TREES

15th Street (Newport Heights)	Eucalyptus cladocalyx (13)
Along Avon Avenue	Eucalyptus globulus (8)
Buena Vista and Lindo Avenue	Erythrina caffra (1)
Candlestick Lane (Baycrest)	Eucalyptus citriodora (17)
Clay Street (Irvine Ave to St. Andrews Road)	Ficus microcarpa 'Nitida' (21)
Cliff Drive (north side, west of Dover Drive)	Agathus robusta (4)
Cliff Drive Park (Scout House)	Ficus benjamina (1)
Commodore Road	Eucalyptus citriodora (2)
Corona Del Mar State Beach	Washingtonia robusta (74)
601 Dover Drive	Eucalyptus ficifolia (1)
Dover Drive (Mariners to Irvine)	Eucalyptus globulus
Eastbluff Park	Ficus macrophylla (1)
Glenwood Lane	Eucalyptus citriodora (10)
Goldenrod Avenue (Ocean Blvd to Fifth Ave)	Washingtonia robusta (144)
Heliotrope Avenue (Corona del Mar)	Pinus radiata (2)

Irvine Avenue (17th St. to Dover)	Phoenix dactylifera (Date palm) (30)
Irvine Avenue (17th St. to Dover)	Spathodea campanulata(African tulip) (39)
128 Kings Road	Roystonea regia (1)
128 Kings Road	Pseudobombax ellipticum (1)
L Street Park	Quercus suber (39)
Leeward Lane	Fraxinus uhdei "Tomlinson" (39)
M Street Park	Pinus pinea (1)
Margaret Drive Median	Erythrina caffra (1)
Marguerite Avenue (Ocean Blvd to Fifth Ave)	Phoenix canariensis (81)
Marine Avenue (Balboa Island)	Eucalyptus (Various Species) (39)
Mariners Drive	Jacaranda mimosifolia (52)
Newport Center Drive	Washingtonia robusta (363)
Poppy Avenue (Corona del Mar)	Eucalyptus rudis (82)
Rhine Wharf Park	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (12)
Along Riverside Avenue (adjacent to Cliff Drive Park)	Schinus terebinthefolius (12)
725 St. James Road	Eucalyptus ficifolia (1)
Sandalwood Lane	Eucalyptus citriodora (3)
Santa Ana Avenue	Eucalyptus robusta (38)
Seaview Avenue (Corona del Mar)	Pinus radiata (5)
Shorecliffs Entrance	Erythrina caffra (40)
Starlight Circle	Eucalyptus citriodora (10)
Via Lido Bridge	Eucalyptus globulus (14)
Vista Del Oro Median	Erythrina caffra (6)
Waterfront Drive (Avocado Ave to Acacia Ave)	Schinus molle (16)
West Newport Park	Metrosideros excelsus(55)

March 4, 2019

Re: Notice of Tree Trimming- Marine Ave
Bcc: Balboa Island Preservation Supporters

Dear Honorable Mayor,

In October 2019 a preliminary poll of almost 700 citizens of Balboa Island have expressed their concern to maintain the quaint and 100-year historical look of Marine Ave on Balboa Island and because of this concern have formed the Balboa Island Preservation Association. A key part of this concern extends to the preservation of our mature and City of Newport Beach designated 'Special Trees' located on Marine Ave.

In addition, these citizens have also contributed personal funds to hire a recognized independent arborist to visit the site and evaluate each of the Marine Ave trees. They have also extended this effort to secure a second opinion by another well recognized arborist who substantially agrees with the opinion of the first expert. One of the important findings was the trees have been excessively pruned, improperly pruned and best tree practices are not being utilized in maintaining the Marine Ave trees.

The Balboa Island Preservation Association has just recently learned that plans are under way to have Great Scott Tree Service trim these trees again the week of March 11, 2019. Although our trees are in stable condition, the Association and residents of Balboa Island are presently conducting further investigations of the situation to establish and incorporate important and proven guidelines for tree preservation, safety and proper pruning practices of our Special Trees. (Please refer to the attached tree assessment report pages 3, 4, 9 and page 14-pruning)

We believe that additional pruning, as done in the past, will put at further risk the health of our Special Trees, as well as change the quint and historical look of Maine Ave.

As a consequence, we hereby request that you declare an immediate moratorium on the March tree trimming on Marine Ave to both allow the trees to recover from previous pruning practices and, until such time, we can coordinate our wishes with the City of Newport Beach.

I appreciate your sensitivity and response to the request of this citizen group.

Jodi P. Bole, Co-Chair – Balboa Island Preservation Association
Attached: Marine Ave. Tree Assessment Report

August 10, 2019
By Mark Porter, Consulting Arborist

The following comments are the evaluation of Walt Warriner's report titled "Marine Avenue Street Tree Evaluation", dated May 10, 2019 and the City Recommendation Summary of Marine Ave Trees.

Mr. Warriner's report, as documented on page 01, was an "analysis of the existing street trees" and "a level 2 Basic Assessment per ANSI Standard". It was also noted on page 07 that during the basic assessment "no special tools and equipment were used to conduct the assessment"

Marine Avenue Street Tree Evaluation – Walt Warriner

Introduction (Page 1): 39 trees in confined wells impacting surrounding sidewalk, curb and street. Being evaluated for health and stability.

The sample photo of Lemon Gum Trees (not a Marine Ave.) in Warriner's report show one of three common rooting characteristics (heart shaped with large buttress roots). Landscape trees have been described (Costello) as three roots systems (1. flat roots-shallow or lateral roots on the surface, 2. heart shape root system oriented at an oblique angle or 3. a deep tap root type growing downward as opposed to shallow on the surface). The flare of the trunk in Warriner's sample photo (taken at an unrelated site) and the buttress roots are significantly wider at ground level than it is above the flare of the root buttress. The flare of the root buttress is the wide part of the trunk where it meets the soil. Just above the flare of the root buttress the diameter is much smaller. If diameter above the flare of the buttress is significantly smaller than the diameter of the trunk at ground level, the potential for infrastructure damage is much greater. Trunk flare and buttress are commonly associated with hard scape damage (Wagner and Barker 1983). Shallow irrigation and compacted soils contribute to large buttress roots with a potential to damage infrastructure such as sidewalks and foundations. Not all trees of the same species have the same characteristics or root morphology. Variation occurs depending on soil type, irrigation practices, genetics, soil bulk density (compaction). Sandy soil favors better drainage and deeper rooting. Very few roots of the street trees on Marine Ave behave like Warriner's photo sample from (another site). Did the City perform a DGL survey?

Species Descriptions (Page 2): Lemon-Scented Gum "canopy is made up of high arching branches with sparse foliage at the tips giving the tree an open airy crown"

Per the Special Tree Policy G-1, has Public Works tried to improve soil conditions or the health of any tree? Or is it easier to ignore the stake holders in the community and cut them down? A high arching crown is typical of many Lemon Scented Gum trees. Where are the failure statistics? Does the city participate in tree failure reporting? Warriner's report does not take into consideration any Tree Failure Data, in which a Lemon-Scented Gum trees have the lowest failure rate per other types of trees.

Page 7: Timeframe applied to estimated likelihood of failure is 36 months – allows us to take removals on in a triage type of manner (below) - worst first and so on. This is also better in terms of Urban Forestry Management (i.e. trees in different age classes).

Is it fair to ask? Does the city have a long-term Urban Forestry Master Plan? When was it last updated? Who wrote it? What is the protocol for removing trees? Does the City protocol for removing trees serve as a model for other cities to follow? Are mitigation options ever considered? Are Tree planter modification ever considered? What Irrigation or soil improvement in drought years is practiced? Is mulch ever used? A triage type of plan that seeks removal of every mature tree? Is that sound urban forestry management?

Site Factors (Page 10): most trees displayed fair health. "Tree stability is separate from tree health" – this is often misinterpreted and is why our independent risk assessment has helped identify those in highest risk.

Is it fair or reasonable to ask the following? Can fair health be improved? Is fair health ever a death sentence? Does fear mongering lead to unnecessary condemnation of publicly owned trees? How does the City attorney advise if given a report that never mentions the economic value, environmental benefits, contributory tax based for the community, sentimental value to the community, historic significance? Warriner's report is nothing but negative attributes with no plan to reduce risk what so ever.

- **Sidewalk washed regularly creating trapped moisture promoting likely decay.**

Where is the research to support this claim of decay? What type of decay? Armillaria? Phytophthora? No lab tests where done to support that trapped moisture promotes decay. Is decay a supposition or a fact? No lab tests where done to indicate tip over or root failure. How may root failures or soil failures have occurred on Marine Avenue? No elastometer tests were performed to test tip over potential. No ground penetrating radar was used to map tree root issues. No root crown excavations have been performed to assess root failure potential on Marine Avenue to substantiate this claim. No sonic tomography exams were done to evaluate wood quality on Marine Avenue. Have stress test been performed to measure fracture potential? Have the branches been sent to a wood products lab for high resolution laser scanning to measure wood quality? Can we look a lot harder before we condemn trees?

- **Past concrete repairs – unhealed wounds with likely decay and a reduced root system.**
- **4 X 6-ft. tree wells (at the time) covered with synthetic turf**

Warriner's report does not provide any proof of decay. What type of decay? Has likely decay been cultured? Waypoint Analytical in Anaheim can culture wood decay and verify pathogens. Decay doesn't always lead to removal. How much decay is too much? What percent of roots are decayed? Is the decay centered in the stem? Is it non- concentric? Do we really know, or do we suppose? The reports do not site a history of root disturbance, perennial conks, honey colored mushrooms, stinky smelly roots, discolored roots or dead roots? Were any root crown excavations performed? Does a sounding hammer reveal a hollow sound? Was sonic tomography or pull tests ever been performed on Marine Ave trees? Has any pull tests ever been performed in the city? How was a probe used to determine soft mush wood when at the time Astro Turf was buckled over the entire base of the tree?

- **Lifting/heaving sections of concrete (i.e. tree near the Starbucks)**

  Warriner's report states all the trees lift and heave, all trees have outlived the space intended? ALL TREES need to come out? ALL TREES will damage the concrete?

Live Crown Ratio (LCR) and Crown Symmetry (Page 13-14):

- **Many trees with a low LCR (less than 30%), which increases likelihood of failure when exposed to high winds, such as "Santa Ana's". Tall trees with low LCR's and restricted growing conditions are more prone to failure.**

  Live crown ratio was designed as a conifer forestry management tool, not to justify the removal of trees.

  Saying that Lemon scented gum with 30% live crown ratio will fail is subjective? How many wind events happen where nothing fails? Do more limbs fail or survive extreme wind events? At what point do we say all bets are off if any tree can fail? Was the state tree failure statistics ever considered?

- **Trees that lean, have asymmetrical canopies, defects, unbalanced loads and weakness in the stem or root plate are high risk for whole tree failure.....This is we differentiate - canopy defects and stem and root defects**

  Does the axiom of uniform stress ever come to play? Do trees produce reaction wood where needed to compensate for loads? Is it fair to say thigmomorphogenesis (causing a plant response altering the growth pattern in response to wind) will cause a tree to fail since its symmetry is changed? It is known that trees bend differently near the coast than inland. Most trees adapt to bends.

  Is this priority based on observed frequencies? What do the California tree failure stats tell us?

Crowns and Branches (Page 15): most of the trees on Marine Ave have some type of branch defect. Poorly attached or overextended limbs is the most common.

Over- extended branch reduced from crown reduction pruning will reduce the likelihood of branch fracture. Where in the report does it provide treatment options for reducing the likelihood of branch fracture? Does the city specification address specific needs of designated Special Trees or do they just say prune to ANSI standards? Are goals or objectives specific to any tree with a problem? Should Special Trees be approached differently than standard street trees? Do we trust that every arborist on a contract crew has equal training and understanding on risk reduction strategies?

- **Lion Tailing is explained - foliage removed from interior of the crowns. Possible reasons as opposed to past pruning:**

1. We have experienced a number of broken interior branches in the past 20 years.

How many, what size and what time of year? Where is the documentation to back up this statement? How far from the attachment and how soon after pruning? Where any tree failure reports turned into the state database and does the city participated in tree failure reports to the

state? Is it normal for branches to shed over a 20-year period or during sever Santa Ana winds such as last spring? It appears the Marine Ave trees had one broken limb well during the last Santa Ana, versus other trees species that were downed in other areas. Has pruning provided risk mitigation to a satisfactory or acceptable level? Will pruning reduce risk? Can subordinate pruning improve defects? Warriner's report does not address mitigation nor require contractors to understand subordinate pruning.

2. Interior branches could have been part of a structural pruning initiative to correct topping type pruning conducted through the 1980's (previous to widespread adherence to ISA standards).

Since the creation of ANSI A300 Pruning Standards Part 1 Pruning and ISA Best Management Practices Tree Pruning the term Crown Restoration is indicted when trees have been topped. Is there evidence that topping took place? Where?

Western Chapter ISA PRUNING STANDARDS were the defacto standard prior to ANSI A300 (California Government Code 53067 1992) along with NAA Pruning standards and California Parks and Recreation pruning standards. In the 1980s there were 5 pruning styles. Crown Raising, Crown Thinning, Crown Cleaning, Crown Reduction, and Crown Restoration for topped trees. Again, where is the proof of topping?

Root Conditions and Trunk Issue (Page 18):

- **Past hardscape repairs- leaning trees from past root pruning. Continue to lean. Weight of tree is more than the root plate can support– PRIORITY.**

What is the minimum root plate size for a eucalyptus? 3 x times stem diameter? 15 x times stem diameter? Is there root pruning records? How far from the trunk were roots pruned? Is there photographic evidence? How much root pruning is too much? Dr. Tom Smiley (Bartlet labs) says if you must prune roots try to shoot for 5 times trunk diameter. No closer than 3 times the trunk diameter. Are records available? Photos of the root pruning? Warriner's report and the City reports do not provide any testing (elastometer, tiltmeter, truck- loaded jump pull test) for evidence of proof.

Questions regarding Decisions with Ignorance or Uncertainty (Armstrong. 2016)

Definition: the chooser does not know the actual outcomes of these options or alternative actions and doesn't even know the probability of these outcomes. 1. The decision may be a priority if we have information. 2. An opinion or assumption can be can be valuable based on data to support the claim. More information can weaken as well as strengthen "the claim".

Where is the root crown excavation report showing the root crown is too small? Or damaged? Or diseased? Where is the truism of structural imbalance beyond question? What are the other factors causing leaning trees? Sunlight (phototropism) thigmomorphogenesis (wind), directional pruning? City reports do not consider risk reduction options. Dr. Armstrong logic professor Duke University teaches two kinds of probabilities

1. Apriory - probability assumes the likelihood of alternatives (e.g. a coin flip)
2. Statistical Probability – based on observed frequencies

- **Trees covered with synthetic turf, causing wet soil – some showing potential crown rot or heartwood decay – PRIORITY.**

Why did the City allow the Astro Turf to be installed?

Where are the lab test to prove? Are there records of moisture monitoring?

Risk Categorization (page 24): 27 high-risk trees with multiple defects - possible that one or more of the 27 could experience partial or whole tree failure within 36 months. One tree is probable for root or trunk failure in next 36 month (Starbucks tree). - In terms of likelihood, probable is more likely than

Does the time line (36 months) allow for any risk reduction options?
Is probability based on statistical failures records? Again, root failures? How many?
Again trunk failures? How many? Branch failures? How many? What were the circumstances that lead to the failures? What do state tree failure records say? Compared to your stats?

Asymmetrical Trees

Can you find symmetrical eucalyptus is nature? A pine tree is an example of an asymmetrical tree. How does the symmetry of a decurrent tree differ from an excurrent tree?

Marine Ave Tree Report Summary – City of Newport Beach Department of Public Works

Conclusions and Recommendation (Page 27): Our consultant is recommending 27 trees to be removed that pose a high risk and to re-evaluate the remaining 12 moderate rated trees in one year.

City Arborist Recommendation: I agree that the 27 trees are in a high risk category for the potential to cause severe consequences from either whole tree failure or a large limb.

Remove first ten high-risk Eucalyptus trees this year (2019)

Can any of the 27 trees be managed to reduce the risk? All 27 need to go? Two reports say otherwise. Are the other reports considered unreliable or are the consultants considered incompetent?

Has anyone mentioned the value to the economic activity of the business district, the contribution to the tax base of the city? The memories of the community? The appraised value? The contributory real estate market value, aesthetic value, or sentimental value? The wildlife values? What value is fully understood that applies to the Committee? Has anyone considered the cost to replace large specimen trees? Does it matter? Are there other stakeholders such as the community? Does the Commission support urban forestry?

As a triage system in dealing with multiple high-risk trees, we propose the following:
1. Remove ten high-risk Eucalyptus trees this year (2019). Trees selected have significant defects

How do you define a minor, moderate, or significant defect? How many defects are possible? Is a leaning tree a defect? Is a narrow branch a natural characteristic of a lemon scented gum?

Asymmetrical, co-dominant limbs, dieback, contact growth, suspected heartwood decay.

All trees recommended for removal seem to have similar issues? How many level 3 risk advanced assessments have been done on the 27 trees suggested to remove? Have all risk reduction strategies and measures been exhausted per the Special Tree Policy G-1?

Where are the measurements? Lab tests? Tree tests? To back up this claim; Please provide.

1. **Future replacement tree species would be decided after recommendations from City Council.**

Should a preservation committee have a say so? Should anyone in the community have a say so? Should the public works have entire say so? Should the council consider the investment the community has in supporting the heritage of Marine Ave? Is a preservation committee such a threat to the betterment of the community that they should be regarded as nothing but trouble? Is caring such a bad thing? Does democracy and public trust matter to decision makers?

Mark Porter, Consulting Arborist

WCISA Certified Arborist #WE0465; PNWISA Certified Tree Risk Assessor #1035; 2007
Graduate American Society of Consulting Arborists Consulting Academy Associations
American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA)
Western Chapter International Society of Arboriculture (WCISA)
California Urban Forest Council
Inland Urban Forest Council
Cal Fire Southern California Forest Pest Committee
Victoria Avenue Forever
California Tree Failure Report Program Co-operator
Urban Forest Council (created the Urban Forest Management Plan Tool Kit, a free on-line urban forestry management plan instructional guide. See www.ufmptoolkit.com.

From:	Jody Golding
To:	PB&R Commission
Subject:	Marine Avenue Eucalyptus Trees and Project
Date:	Wednesday, August 28, 2019 7:15:07 PM

Dear Council Men and Women,

I am a 45 year old woman and resident on Balboa Island and grew up in Newport Heights. I attended the 8/13 study session meeting and plan on attending the 9/3 meeting as well.

At the 8/13 meeting, the city arborist spoke as well as the private paid arborist. A clear problem was presented in that there is a huge disparity between the two different arborists reports. One is affirmative of its conclusions backed by science, and is impartial to the future renovation plans the city has. The other is suggestive of findings, is not backed by science, and would clearly support or pave the way to support future renovation plans. As requested, a moratorium should be put in place while the city has the other trees tested.

It was seen that there was some feeling of hope among the public at this meeting. Some felt that those entrusted with the final vote, you the city council members (n the future of our beloved landmark street and gorgeous eucalyptus trees) were finally actually listening to the community's concerns and we're going to begin looking at ways to support the community majority's input. At the same time, I must admit I feel disappointed and disheartened because myself as well as many others in the community continue to distrust the council's communications and intentions. I don't trust that behind the scenes you are putting on the same face or communications. This is really disturbing and a reflection of the abuses of power yet you were all voted into your positions and your position is to work for the city, meaning representing the majority of the people in Newport Beach. You should be working for us. You should be making decisions that the majority of us support.

The lack of transparency; lack of communication or polls or surveys of residents and property owners; the use of double speak in discussing the trees vs. the marine rehabilitation project; the "trying out an African Violet tree" (and another) on main Street "to see if people liked it vs replacing with a like eucalyptus tree (the African violet that now lines the streets of Balboa village now and a couple in CDM) is extremely disturbing. Compound this with a history on the peninsula of city decisions being made outside of the community's input or desires. This is clearly why peninsula residents alerted Balboa Island residents of the projections on Nextdoor, etc. And yes, some of you are aware of that exact happening and attempted to shut it down.

To note, I grew up in Newport my entire life. Balboa was never called Balboa Village. It was Balboa or the Balboa Fun Zone. The loss of key landmark locations combined with an Irvine company-esque remodel tanked the charm, joy, and history that used to be Balboa and the Fun Zone area.These current protests about Marine Avenue are just a mirror of what has happened many times before in many tourist areas, Balboa, Arrowhead, Temecula, etc. It's horrible that the public has to fight so hard to have it's voice heard, acknowledged, and received with positive intention and action by those they elected to represent them. And to note, Balboa, Arrowhead, and Temecula did not get reception, acknowledgement or reception. They lost their charm. They lost their history. The people lost. Future generations lost. Don't let that happen here, you will have to live with that.

So please do what's right. You now have the opportunity to make the right choice. To actually listen and positively respond to and act in the public's interest. You have been entrusted to make the right choice for generations to come. You can't "bring back" the historical feel and kitschy charm of Marine Avenue once it's destroyed.

Finally, I am sure mistakes and/or miscommunications go beyond one person, however I wanted to point out that I (as many others) have read Jeff Herdman responses to neighbours on Nextdoor, etc. All of them have sounded great responsive, understanding. I have really respected what seemed to be his solid and receptive communications. At the same time, it came to my attention that he shouldn't have been involved in any of this (trees or rehab project) because he has a financial interest in these matters? You know, he knows, many of the public now know. It's things like this (similar to taking down the picture of the prospective marine Avenue rehab picture on the city website) that make people distrust city council persons communications and intentions.

Please be forthcoming, transparent and straightforward as we move forward.

Thank you for your time,
Jody Golding

From: Randy Mcilwain
To: PB&R Commission
Subject: marine ave trees
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2019 7:58:22 PM

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as a 77 year old residence, im sick and tired of the 'residence tourists' on MY city council.....this aint new York city !!!!