CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT

Tree Assessment of Current Conditions

Date: November 6th, 2017
Project # WEST JULIAN STREET
440 West Julian Street
San Jose, CA 95110

At the request of
James D. Powers & Associates, Inc.
1871 The Alameda, #200
San Jose, CA 95126

PREPARED BY

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LIST OF EXHIBITS, TABLES AND ADDENDUMS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

All tree inspections were performed by an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist to best determine the tree conditions and possible future impacts. The terrain of the lot is generally level. This is a "Tree Assessment of Current Conditions", no future development or concept plans, no foundation, grading or soils report were available at the time of this report. This report does NOT include tree appraisals, real estate appraisals or real estate assumptions other than those indicated. All of the trees were visually inspected from the ground only. Measurements in tree girth were by using a steal diameter/circumference tape. Soil and tissue lab analyses were not performed. Root collars were examined visually with no excavations performed. All portions of the assessment were determined from the ground.

METHODOLOGY

Our tree survey work is a deliberate and systematic methodology for cataloging trees on site:

1. Identify each tree species.
2. Tag each tree with its location on a map.
3. Measure each trunk circumference at 24" above grade as per San Jose Ord. 13.32.020.
4. Evaluate the health and structure of each tree using the following numerical standard:

Health

5 *- A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease and pests.*
4 *- A tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback.*
3 *- A tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color.*
2 *- A tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches.*
1 *- A tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth or dead.*

Structure

5 *- A tree with good structure and form typical of the species.*
4 *- A tree with minor structural defects that could be corrected.*
3 *- A tree with moderate structural defects that may or that might be mitigated with care.*
2 *– A tree with significant structural defects that cannot be abated.*
1 *– A tree with extensive structural defects that cannot be abated or dead.*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

On October 23rd, 2017 through November 6th, HMH conducted a tree inventory and assessment of 65 trees located at 440 West Julian Street San Jose, CA 95110. The majority of trees are *Ailanthus altissima* Tree of Heaven 19, *Ginkgo biloba* Golden Maiden Hair 13, *Ficus carica* Fig Tree 1, *Lagerstroemia indica* Crepe Myrtle 3, *Acacia melanoxylon* Black Acacia 1, *Citrus* Citrus Plants 4, *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm 1, *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Tree 7, *Washingtonia robusta* Mexican Fan Palm 6, *Persea americana* Avocado 1, *Prunus blireiana* Flowering Plum 5, *Pyrus kawakamii* Flowering Pear 3, *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood 1. Generally, the over all condition of the trees inspected fair or moderate, and many of the trees are exhibiting decline in the crown due to environmental impact and drought stress. Specifically overall condition ratings are as follows; 0 trees were rated 5 -"Best", 17 trees were rated 4 -"Good", 34 trees were rated 3 -"Fair", 4 trees were in the 2 - "Poor" and 9 trees were rated as 1-"Bad", Dead or Not Applicable. Details are listed in the tree inventory matrix and Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations**.**

Inventory - Tree Evaluation Summary lists each tree number, botanical name, diameter and circumference of stem at 24"-inches above grade, ordinance sized trees, health rating, structure rating, overall condition, preservation suitability, removal recommendation, native trees* were noted, general notes and observations and recommendations based on the draft site plan.
* (Native means San Jose Native, including but not limited to Oaks, Willow, Maple, Ash, Cottonwood, Buckeye, and Sycamore)

See Exhibit A for Tree Location Map
See Tree Count for Tree Quantity Summary by species.
See Inventory for Tree Evaluation Summary for sizes, notes and recommendations regarding each tree.

MUNICIPAL CODE GOVERNING TREES
Chapter 13.28 Trees, Hedges and Shrubs
Chapter 13.32 Tree Removal Controls

Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations

Species: *Ailanthus altissima* Tree of Heaven
Quantity: 19
Observations: Tree #14, #37 through #54, all Ailanthus trees are invasive and unsuitable trees in the current and proposed use. They all have been recommended for removal if possible.

Species: *Ginkgo biloba* Golden Maiden Hair
Quantity: 13
Observations: Trees #24 through #36 are all newly planted street trees and deserve to be protected throughout any development plan.

Species: *Ficus carica* Fig Tree
Quantity: 1
Observations: Tree #56 is a spectacular specimen and should be preserved. It has included bark and co-dominant leaders. One of the leaders should be subordinated so that the tree can be retained.

Species: *Lagerstroemia indica* Crepe Myrtle
Quantity: 3
Observations: Trees #4, #5 & #7 are in good health and structure and are somewhat newly planted trees. These trees should be protected.

Species: *Acacia melanoxylon* Black Acacia
Quantity: 1
Observations: Tree #6 is most likely a volunteer and is adapting well to the site and conditions. Placement is not exceptional nor is the structure and removal would be an option.

Species: *Citrus* Citrus Plants 4
Quantity: 4
Observations: Trees #58, #59, 60 & 64 are in fair condition. Normally expected pests and environmental impacts damage are visible. They pose no safety hazard. Retention and protection is suggested.

Species: *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palm
Quantity: 1
Observations: Trees # 62 is in fair health and an above average specimen. Retention and protection is recommended.

Species: *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane Tree
Quantity: 7
Observations: Trees #1, #2, #3, #10, #11 #22 & #23 are street trees and should be protected during any development of the site. Tree #22 has a broken limb hanging from it and is considered a “widow maker”. This broken hanging limb should be removed by a trained certified tree worker as soon as possible and practical. Health and structure are other wise acceptable. It would appear that utility trenching was performed in the tree protection zones of trees #1, #2, #3 in the past, as well as new sidewalks or sidewalk repair. This can be an impact on buttress roots and these trees should be monitored for risk assessment.

Specific Tree Evaluations and Observations (cont.)

Species: *Washingtonia robusta* Mexican Fan Palm
Quantity: 6
Observations: These trees #6, #9, #12, #55, #61 & #63 are rated fair specimens, most likely volunteers and would be candidates for removal and replacement with a more human scale tree.

Species: *Persea americana* Avocado
Quantity: 1
Observations: Tree #65 is in fair health and structure from what can be observed from outside of the chain-link fence that runs the perimeter.

Species: *Prunus blireiana* Flowering Plum
Quantity: 5
Observations: All 5 *Prunus blireiana* Flowering Plum trees, #15, #16, #19, #20 & #21 are stressed and show numerous canker like growths and nodules on the stem, stressed and thinking canopy, with tip and branch die back. These trees have lived their lives to the fullest. This tree is considered a short-lived tree and is in it's prime at about 15 -20 years old if conditions are idea. These trees are recommended for removal and replacement with an appropriate cultivar or alternate species.

Species: *Pyrus kawakamii* Flowering Pear
Quantity: 3
Observations: Trees #13 is dead and removal is recommended. Trees #17 & #18 are severely stressed, fire blight was noted and rated very low on health ratings and removal is recommended.

Species: *Sequoia sempervirens* Coastal Redwood
Quantity: 1
Observations: Tree #57 is stressed by environmental impacts such as drought stress, crowded growing conditions and hardscape encroachment. This tree will thrive if the paving around it were removed, mulch installed and appropriate supplemental irrigation were applied. This tree should be preserved and incorporated into the properties development if possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site preparation: All existing trees shall be fenced off 10' beyond the outside the drip line (foliar spread) of the tree. Alternatively, where this is not feasible, fence to the drip line of the tree. Where fencing is not possible, the trunk shall be protected straw waddle and orange snow fencing. The fence should be a minimum of six feet high, made of pig wire with steel stakes or any material superior in quality, such as cyclone fencing. Tree protection zone sign shall be affixed to fencing at appropriate intervals as determined by the arborist on site. If the fence is within the drip line of the trees, the foliar fringe shall be raised to offset the chance of limb breakage from construction equipment encroaching within the drip line. All contractors, subcontractors and other personnel shall be warned that encroachment within the fenced area is forbidden without the consent of the certified arborist on the job. This includes, but is not limited to, storage of lumber and other materials, disposal of paints, solvents or other noxious materials, parked cars, grading equipment or other heavy equipment. Penalties, based on the cost of remedial repairs and the evaluation guide published by the international society of arboriculture, shall be assessed for damages to the trees. See tree preservation detail for additional information, including tree protection zone sign.

Grading/excavating: All grading plans that specify grading within the drip line of any tree, or within the distance from the trunk as outlined in the site preparation section above when said distance is outside the drip line, shall first be reviewed by a certified arborist. An arborist shall outline provisions for aeration, drainage, and pruning, tunneling beneath roots, root pruning or other necessary actions to protect the trees. If trenching is necessary within the area as described above, said trenching shall be undertaken by hand labor and dug directly beneath the trunk of the tree. All roots 2 inches or larger shall be tunneled under and other roots shall be cut smoothly to the trunk side of the trench. The trunk side should be draped immediately with two layers of untreated burlap to a depth of 3 feet from the surface. The burlap shall be soaked nightly and left in place until the trench is back filled to the original level. An arborist shall examine the trench prior to back filling to ascertain the number and size of roots cut, so as to suggest the necessary remedial repairs.

Remedial repairs: An arborist shall have the responsibility of observing all ongoing activities that may affect the trees, and prescribing necessary remedial work to ensure the health and stability of the trees. This includes, but is not limited to, all arborist activities brought out in the previous sections. In addition, pruning, as outlined in the "pruning standards" of the western chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be prescribed as necessary. Fertilizing, aeration, irrigation, pest control and other activities shall be prescribed according to the tree needs, local site requirements, and state agricultural pest control laws. All specifications shall be in writing. For pest control operations, consult the local county agricultural commissioner's office for individuals licensed as pest control advisors or pest control operators.

Final inspection: Upon completion of the project, the arborist shall review all work undertaken that may impact the existing trees. Special attention shall be given to cuts and fills, compacting, drainage, pruning and future remedial work. An arborist should submit a final report in writing outlining the ongoing remedial care following the final inspection.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN

Regular maintenance, designed to promote plant health and vigor, ensures longevity of existing trees. Regular inspections and the necessary follow-up care of mulching, fertilizing, and pruning, can detect problems and correct them before they become damaging or fatal.

Tree Inspection: Regular inspections of mature trees at least once a year can prevent or reduce the severity of future disease, insect, and environmental problems. During tree inspection, four characteristics of tree vigor should be examined: new leaves or buds, leaf size, twig growth, and absence of crown dieback (gradual death of the upper part of the tree). A reduction in the extension of shoots (new growing parts), such as buds or new leaves, is a fairly reliable cue that the tree's health has recently changed. Growth of the shoots over the past three years may be compared to determine whether there is a reduction in the tree's typical growth pattern. Further signs of poor tree health are trunk decay, crown dieback, or both. These symptoms often indicate problems that began several years before. Loose bark or deformed growths, such as trunk conks (mushrooms), are common signs of stem decay. Any abnormalities found during these inspections, including insect activity and spotted, deformed, discolored, or dead leaves and twigs, should be noted and observed closely.

Mulching: Mulch, or decomposed organic material, placed over the root zone of a tree reduces environmental stress by providing a root environment that is cooler and contains more moisture than the surrounding soil. Mulch can also prevent mechanical damage by keeping machines such as lawn mowers and string trimmers away from the tree's base. Furthermore, mulch reduces competition from surrounding weeds and turf. To be most effective, mulch should be placed 2 to 4 inches deep and cover the entire root system, which may be as far as 2 or 3 times the diameter of the branch spread of the tree. If the area and activities happening around the tree do not permit the entire area to be mulched, it is recommended that as much of the area under the drip line of the tree be mulched as possible. When placing mulch, care should be taken not to cover the actual trunk of the tree. This mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent trunk decay. An organic mulch layer 2 to 4 inches deep of loosely packed shredded leaves, pine straw, peat moss, or composted wood chips is adequate. Plastic should not be used as it interferes with the exchange of gases between soil and air, which inhibits root growth. Thicker mulch layers, 5 to 6 inches deep or greater, may also inhibit gas exchange.

Fertilization: Trees require certain nutrients (essential elements) to function and grow. Urban landscape trees may be growing in soils that do not contain sufficient available nutrients for satisfactory growth and development. In certain situations, it may be necessary to fertilize to improve plant vigor. Fertilizing a tree can improve growth; however, if fertilizer is not applied wisely, it may not benefit the tree at all and may even adversely affect the tree. Mature trees making satisfactory growth may not require fertilization. When considering supplemental fertilizer, it is important to consider nutrients deficiencies and how and when to amend the deficiencies. Soil conditions, especially pH and organic matter content, vary greatly, making the proper selection and use of fertilizer a somewhat complex process. To that end, it is recommended that the soil be tested for nutrient content. A soil testing laboratory and can give advice on application rates, timing, and the best blend of fertilizer for each tree and other landscape plants on site. Mature trees have expansive root systems that extend from 2 to 3 times the size of the leaf canopy. A major portion of actively growing roots is located outside the tree's drip line. Understanding the actual size and extent of a tree's root system before applying fertilizer is paramount to determine quantity, type and rate at which to best apply fertilizer. Always follow manufacturer recommendations for use and application.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREES TO REMAIN (continued)

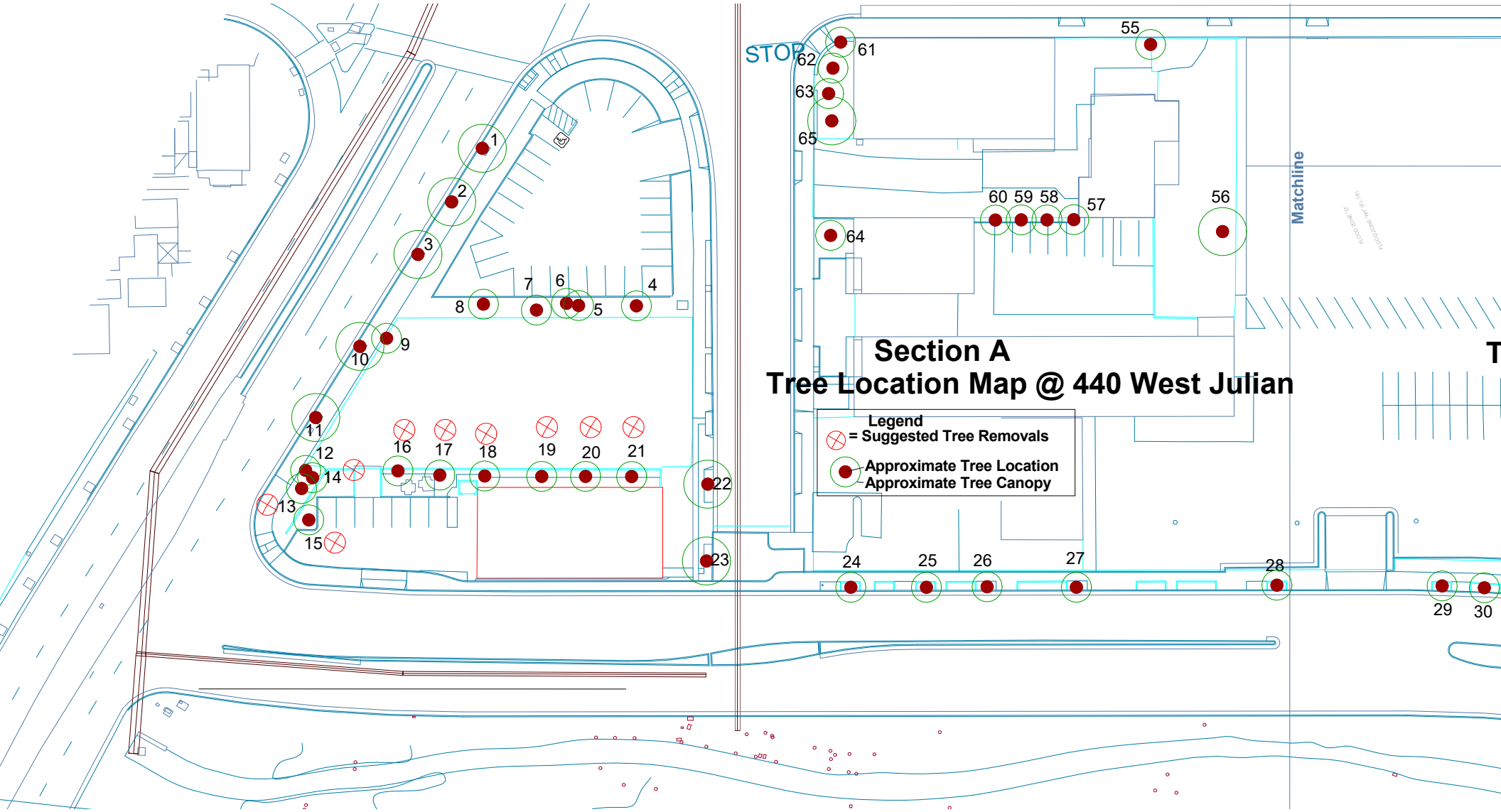
Pruning: Pruning is often desirable or necessary to remove dead, diseased, or insect-infested branches and to improve tree structure, enhance vigor, or maintain safety. Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of (or cause damage to) a tree, no branch should be removed without reason. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects on growth: (1) it reduces photosynthesis and, (2) it may reduce overall growth. Pruning should always be performed sparingly. Caution must be taken not to over-prune, as a tree may not be able to gather and process enough sunlight to survive. Pruning mature trees may require special equipment, training, and experience. Arborists are equipped to provide a variety of services to assist in performing the job safely and reducing risk of personal injury and property damage *(See also Addendum A - ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standards).*

Removal: Although tree removal is a last resort, there are circumstances when it is necessary. An arborist can help decide whether or not a tree should be removed. Professionally trained arborists have the skills and equipment to safely and efficiently remove trees. Removal is recommended when a tree: (1) is dead, dying, or considered irreparably hazardous; (2) is causing an obstruction or is crowding and causing harm to other trees and the situation is impossible to correct through pruning; (3) is to be replaced by a more suitable specimen, and; (4) should be removed to allow for construction. Pruning or removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. Only those trained and equipped to work safely in trees should perform it.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following terms and conditions apply to all oral and written reports and correspondence pertaining to consultations, inspections and activities of HMH.

1. The scope of any report or other correspondence is limited to the trees and conditions specifically mentioned in those reports and correspondence. HMH assumes no liability for the failure of trees or parts of trees, either inspected or otherwise. HMH assumes no responsibility to report on the condition of any tree or landscape feature not specifically requested by the named client.
2. No tree described in this report was climbed, unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any defects, which could have only been discovered by climbing. A full root collar inspection, consisting of excavating the soil around the tree to uncover the root collar and major buttress roots was not performed unless otherwise stated. HMH does not take responsibility for any root defects, which could only have been discovered by such an inspection.
3. HMH shall not be required to provide further documentation, give testimony, be deposed, or attend court by reason of this appraisal or report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by HMH or in the schedule of fees or contract.
4. HMH guarantees no warrantee, either expressed or implied, as to the suitability of the information contained in the reports for any reason. It is the responsibility of the client to determine applicability to his/her case.
5. Any report and the values, observations and recommendations expressed therein represent the professional opinion of HMH, and the fee for services is in no manner contingent upon the reporting of a specified value nor upon any particular finding to be reported.
6. Any photographs, diagrams, graphs, sketches or other graphic material included in any report, being intended solely as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering reports or surveys, unless otherwise noted in the report. Any reproductions of graphic material or the work produced by other persons is intended solely for the purpose of clarification and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information does not constitute a representation by HMH as to the sufficiency or accuracy of that information.
7. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.


Section A
Tree Location Map @ 440 West Julian
Legend
= Suggested Tree Removals
Approximate Tree Location
Approximate Tree Canopy
STOP
Matchline
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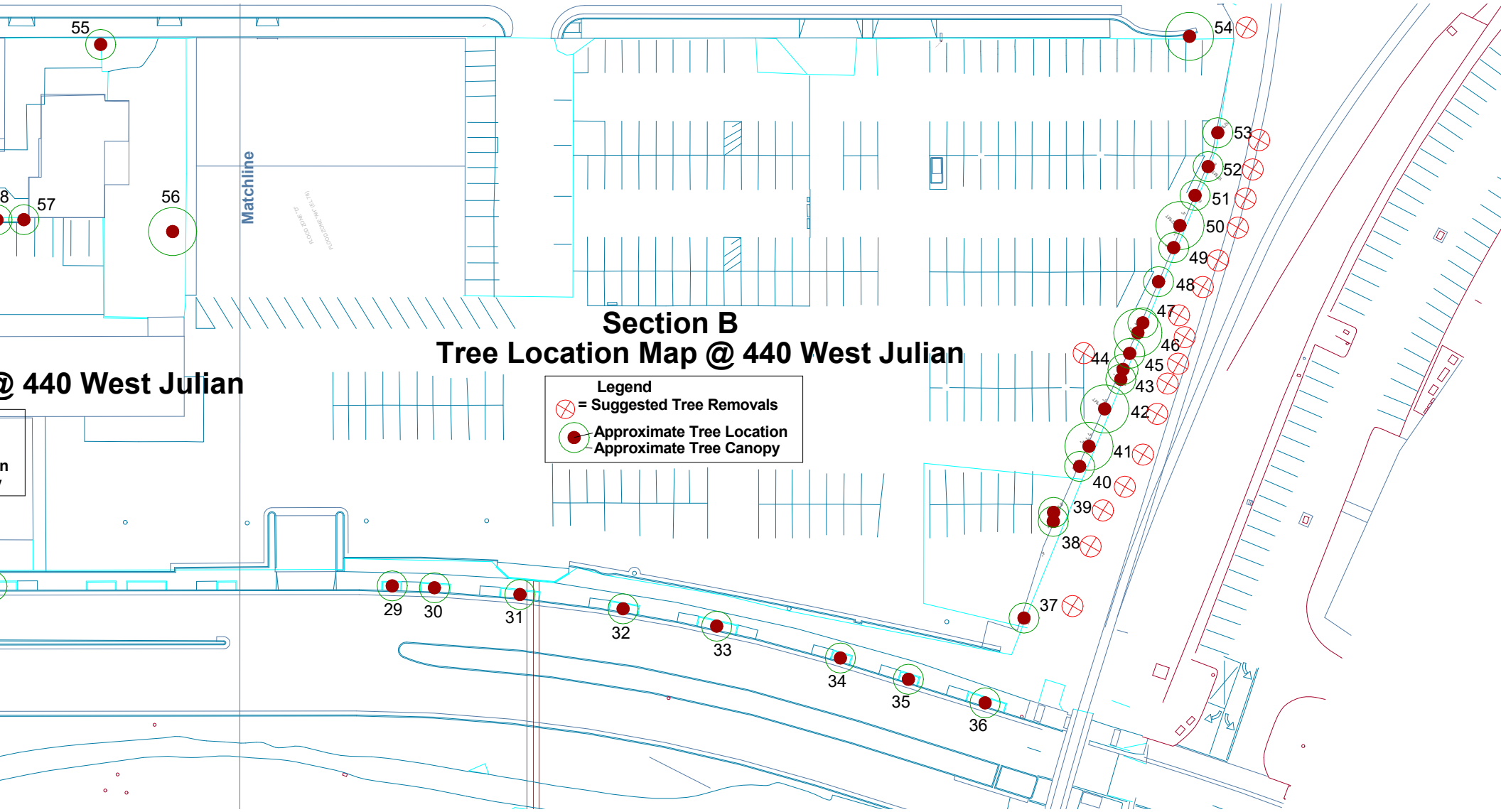
Section B
Tree Location Map @ 440 West Julian
@ 440 West Julian
Legend
= Suggested Tree Removals
Approximate Tree Location
Approximate Tree Canopy
Matchline
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Arborist Report Tree

James D. Powers & Associates, Inc.
1871 The Alameda, #200
San Jose, CA 95126

Site
440 West Julian Street, San Jose

TREE COUNT

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COUNT
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	19
Ficus carica	Fig Tree	1
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	3
Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	1
Citrus	Citrus Plants	4
Ginkgo biloba	Golden Maiden Hair	13
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	1
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	7
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	6
Persea americana	Avocado	1
Prunus blireiana	Flowering Plum	5
Pyrus kawakamii	Flowering Pear	3
Sequoia sempervirens	Coastal Redwood	1
	Total	**65**

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San Jose, CA 95126

Site
440 West Julian Street, San Jose

LEGEND OF ABBREVIATIONS

BBR	- Damaged Buttress Roots	**ELW**	- Excessive Limb Weight	**PPT**	- Poor Pruning Technique	**VW**	- Verticillium Wilt
BBS	- Bark Beetle Strike	**EP**	- Environmental Impact	**PTA**	- Poor Tree Architecture	**WBU**	- Weak Branch Union
CBL	- Cable Installed	**FB**	- Fire blight	**PTS**	- Poor Tree Structure	**WC**	- Weak Crotch
CGC	- Crowded Growing Conditions	**FC**	- Fungal Conk	**RDC**	- Reduce		
CDL	- Co-Dominant Leaders	**FRP**	- Future Root Problems	**RI**	- Root Impact		
CHL	- Chlorotic	**GR**	- Girdling Root	**RMV**	- Remove Tree		
CNK	- Canker	**IBK**	- Imbedded Bark	**RTB**	- Red Turpentine Beetle		
CRK	- Crack	**IN**	- Install New Tree	**SC**	- Soil Compaction		
CRP	- Current Root Problems	**LIA**	- Liability Exposure	**SD**	- Severe Decline		
CRS	- Crown Restoration	**LN**	- Leaning Tree	**SDR**	- Severed Roots		
CTY	- City Tree	**LT**	- Lion's Tailed	**SJS**	- San Jose Scale		
DC	- Decay	**MCH**	- Mulch	**SOD**	- Sites of Decay		
DD	- Dead	**MD**	- Mower Damage to stem and/or roots	**SR**	- Surface Roots		
DL	- Dead Limbs	**ML**	- Multiple Leaders	**SRD**	- Surface Root Damage		
DS	- Drought Stress	**NC**	- New Concrete	**STD**	- Stem Damage		
DW	- Dead Wood	**NT**	- Newly installed tree	**STR**	- Structure		
EC	- Expansion Cracks	**PH**	- Previously Headed	**UNS**	- Unsuitable tree for location		
EI	- Excessive Irrigation	**PLF**	- Previous Limb Failure	**VD**	- Vehicle Damage		

Construction Impact

P	Poor ability to withstand construction impact.
M	Moderate ability to withstand
G	Good ability to withstand

Health

5	Vigorous tree, reasonably free of disease and pests.
4	Slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback.
3	Moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color.
2	In decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches.
1	In severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and or trunk, mostly epicormic growth or dead.

Structure

5	Good structure and architectural form typical of the species
4	Minor structural defects that could be corrected
3	Moderate structural defects that may or that might be mitigated with care.
2	Significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
1	Extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.

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Inventory

440 West Julian Street, San Jose

Tree-ID	SPP	D 24" H IN	CIRC_IN	HEIGHT_FT	SPREAD_FT	ORD SIZE	RMV	RETAIN PROTECT	HLTH	STRUC	COND OVRL	NOTE	CRZ CRZ_FT_RADIUS	TPZ TPZ_FT_RADIUS	Impact Tol_Rate
1	Platanus acerifolia	16.5	51.8	55	30			X	3	3	3.0	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	5	14.9	M-G
2	Platanus acerifolia	14.9	46.8	40	20			X	3	3	3.0	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	4	13.4	M-G
3	Platanus acerifolia	13.6	42.7	35	30			X	3	3	3.0	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	4	12.2	M-G
4	Lagerstroemia indica	3.3	10.4	10	8			X	5	4	4.5	NT	1	3.3	M
5	Lagerstroemia indica	3.3	10.4	10	8			X	5	4	4.5	NT	1	3.3	M
6	Washingtonia robusta	23.7	74.5	86	10	X		X	3	3	3.0		6	19.0	G
7	Acacia melanoxylon	10.5	33.0	20	8			X	2	2	2.0	UNS, STD	9	26.3	P
8	Lagerstroemia indica	7.1	22.3	10	6			X	5	4	4.5	NT	2	7.1	M
9	Washingtonia robusta	21.6	67.9	15	8	X		X	1	2	1.5		6	17.3	G
10	Platanus acerifolia	10.8	33.9	24	30			X	1.5	3	2.3	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	3	9.7	M-G
11	Platanus acerifolia	10.6	33.3	32	30			X	1.5	3	2.3	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	3	9.5	M-G
12	Washingtonia robusta	18.7	58.7	20	10	X		X	1.5	3	2.3		6	18.7	M
13	Pyrus kawakamii	12.9	40.5	17	12		X	X	1	1	1.0	DS, DD, RMV	4	11.6	M-G
14	Ailanthus altissima	7.7	24.2	40	21		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML, RMV	2	6.2	G
15	Prunus blireiana	6.4	20.1	10	10		X		1	1	1.0	CNK, DS, EP, RMV	3	8.0	P-M
16	Prunus blireiana	5.7	17.9	10	12		X		1	1	1.0	CNK, DS, EP, RMV	2	5.1	M-G
17	Pyrus kawakamii	6.8	21.4	12	10		X		1	1	1.0	DS, DD, RMV	2	6.1	M-G
18	Pyrus kawakamii	2.3	7.2	14	16		X		1	1	1.0	DS, DD, RMV	1	2.1	M-G
19	Prunus blireiana	2.5	7.9	16	12		X		1	1	1.0	CNK, DS, EP, RMV	1	2.5	M
20	Prunus blireiana	2.4	7.5	16	16		X		1	1	1.0	CNK, DS, EP, RMV	1	3.0	P-M
21	Prunus blireiana	2.3	7.2	18	14		X		1	1	1.0	CNK, DS, EP, RMV	1	2.9	P-M
22	Platanus acerifolia	23.2	72.9	50	55	X		X	3	3	3.0	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH, LN	8	23.2	M
23	Platanus acerifolia	23.5	73.8	53	50	X		X	3	3	3.0	CTY,CGC, CRP, DS, EP, PH	8	23.5	M
24	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	3			X	4	4	4.0	NT, STD	0	0.8	G
25	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	9	2.5			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	1.3	P-M
26	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	9	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.9	M-G
27	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	3			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.8	G
28	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8.5	2.5			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.8	G
29	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8.5	3			X	4	4	4.0	NT, STD	0	0.8	G
30	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.8	G
31	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT, STD	0	0.8	G
32	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	1.0	P-G
33	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	1.3	P-M
34	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.8	G
35	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8.5	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT	0	0.8	G
36	Ginkgo biloba	1.0	3.1	8	2			X	4	4	4.0	NT, STD	0	0.9	M-G
37	Ailanthus altissima	15.3	48.1	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	4	12.2	G
38	Ailanthus altissima	19.6	61.6	28	20	X	X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	6	17.6	M-G

Arborist Report Tree

James D. Powers & Associates, Inc.
1871 The Alameda, #200
San Jose, CA 95126

Inventory

440 West Julian Street, San Jose

Tree-ID	SPP	D 24" H IN	CIRC_IN	HEIGHT_FT	SPREAD_FT	ORD SIZE	RMV	RETAIN PROTECT	HLTH	STRUC	COND OVRL	NOTE	CRZ CRZ_FT_RADIUS	TPZ TPZ_FT_RADIUS	Impact Tol_Rate
39	Ailanthus altissima	27.0	84.8	28	20	X	X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	11	33.8	P-M
40	Ailanthus altissima	11.3	35.5	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	3	10.2	M-G
41	Ailanthus altissima	12.5	39.3	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	3	10.0	G
42	Ailanthus altissima	20.9	65.7	28	20	X	X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	6	16.7	G
43	Ailanthus altissima	8.1	25.4	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	2	6.5	G
44	Ailanthus altissima	40.0	125.7	28	20	X	X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	11	32.0	G
45	Ailanthus altissima	7.1	22.3	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	2	5.7	G
46	Ailanthus altissima	7.0	22.0	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	2	5.6	G
47	Ailanthus altissima	4.7	14.8	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	1	3.8	G
48	Ailanthus altissima	9.5	29.8	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	3	7.6	G
49	Ailanthus altissima	26.9	84.5	28	20	X	X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	7	21.5	G
50	Ailanthus altissima	15.5	48.7	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	4	12.4	G
51	Ailanthus altissima	12.0	37.7	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	3	9.6	G
52	Ailanthus altissima	6.6	20.7	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	2	5.3	G
53	Ailanthus altissima	12.1	38.0	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	4	12.1	P-G
54	Ailanthus altissima	8.0	25.1	28	20		X		4	3	3.5	WC, WBC,UNS, ML	2	7.2	M-G
55	Washingtonia robusta	30.0	94.2	38	11	X		X	4	4	4.0	could not access tree.	8	24.0	G
56	Ficus carica	13.9	43.7	25	30			X	4	4	4.0	ML could not access tree.	6	17.4	P-M
57	Sequoia sempervirens	16.1	50.6	40	20			X	4	3	3.5	DS, CGC, FRP	5	16.1	M
58	Citrus	8.7	27.3	16	8			X	3	3	3.0		3	7.8	M-G
59	Citrus	8.4	26.4	18	12			X	3	3	3.0		6	16.8	M
60	Citrus	7.0	22.0	18	12			X	3	3	3.0		2	6.3	M-G
61	Washingtonia robusta	21.0	66.0	37	10	X		X	3	3	3.0	could not access tree.	6	18.9	M-G
62	Phoenix canariensis	61.0	191.6	38	20	X		X	3	3	3.0	CHL could not access tree.	18	54.9	M-G
63	Washingtonia robusta	30.1	94.6	40	8	X		X	3	3	3.0	could not access tree.	9	27.1	M-G
64	Citrus	11.9	37.4	19	12			X	3	3	3.0		4	10.7	M-G
65	Persea americana	13.5	42.4	24	20			X	3	3	3.0	DS could not access tree.	4	12.2	M-G

Tree #1, #2 & #3 *Platanus acerifolia*, London Planetrees

Tree #4 & #5 *Lagerstroemia indica*, Crepe myrtle

Tree #6 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm & Tree #7 *Acacia melanoxylon*, Black Acacia.

Tree #8 *Lagerstroemia indica*, Crepe myrtle

Tree #9 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm &
Tree #10 *Platanus acerifolia*, London Planetree

Tree #11 *Platanus acerifolia*, London Planetree.

Tree #12 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm, Tree #13 *Pyrus kawakamii*, Evergreen Pear
& Tree #14 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

Tree #15 *Prunus blireiana*, Flowering Plum.

Tree #16 *Prunus blireiana*, Flowering Plum

Tree #17 *Pyrus kawakamii*, Evergreen Pear.

Tree #18 *Pyrus kawakamii*, Evergreen Pear &
Trees #19, #20 & #21 *Prunus blireiana*, Flowering Plum

Trees #17 & #18 *Pyrus kawakamii*, Evergreen Pear.

Trees #19, #20 & #21 *Prunus blireiana*, Flowering Plum

Tree #22 *Platanus acerifolia*, London Planetree.

Tree #22 *Platanus acerifolia*, widow maker/broken limb that is hanging in the tree canopy, suggest removal ASAP.

Tree #23 *Platanus acerifolia*, London Planetree.

Tree # 24 – 25 *Ginkgo biloba*, Golden Maiden Hair newly planted.

Tree # 26 – 27 *Ginkgo biloba*, Golden Maiden Hair newly planted.

Tree # 28 *Ginkgo biloba*, Golden Maiden Hair newly planted.

Trees #30 – 36 *Ginkgo biloba*, Golden Maiden Hair newly planted.

Trees # 30 – 36 *Ginkgo biloba*, Golden Maiden Hair newly planted.

Tree #37 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven.

Trees #39 & 38 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven.

Tree #41, #40 & #39 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

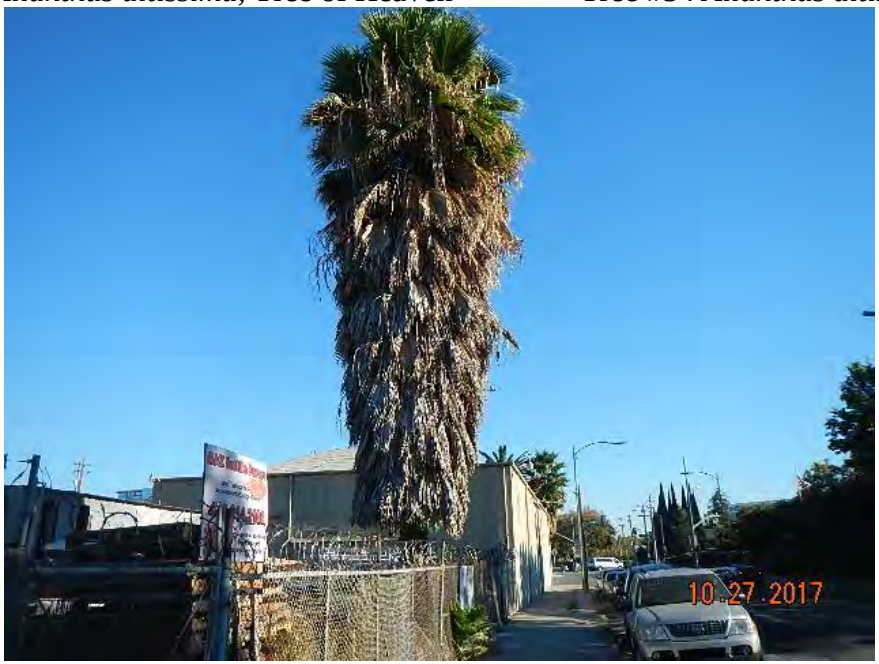
Trees #43, #42, #41, & #40 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

Trees #46, #45, #44, & #43 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

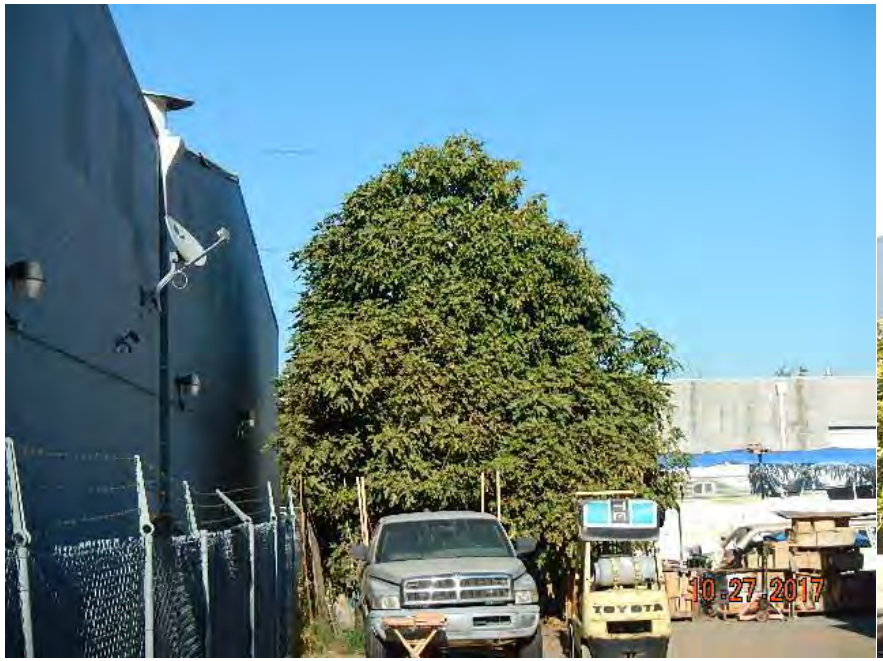
Trees #50, #49, #48, & #47 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven.

Tree #53, #52 & #51 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

Tree #54 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

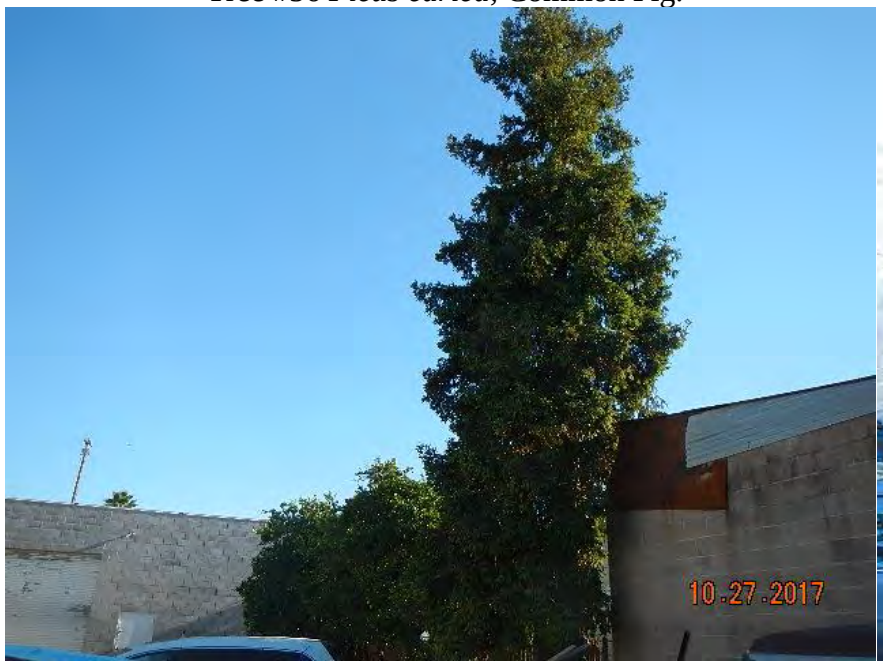


Tree #55 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm



Tree #56 *Ficus carica*, Common Fig.

Tree #56 *Ficus carica*, Common Fig.



Tree #57 *Sequoia sempervirens*, Coastal Redwood.

Tree #60, #59 & #58 *Citrus*, Citrus

Tree #61 & #63 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm, & Tree #62 Phoenix canariensis, Canary Island Date Palm

Tree #64 *Citrus*, Citrus

Tree #65 *Persea Americana*, Avocado &
Tree #63 *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican Fan Palm,