

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Jonathan Genton, Genton Cockrum Partners
From: Dudek Fire Protection Planning Team, Austin Ott and Rob Ball
Subject: Riverwalk at Studio City Due Diligence Assessment
Date: September 26, 2025
Attachment(s): Figure 1 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones
Figure 2 – Fire History
Attachment 1 – Fire Flow Report
Attachment 2 – Plant Selection Guidelines

Introduction

Dudek was commissioned by Genton Cockrum Partners to provide a due diligence technical assessment of the Riverwalk at Studio City project (Project). This assessment provides a review of the related fire code requirements for the Project and the Project site, inclusive of fire apparatus access, water supply, and defensible space for wildfire protection. This analysis will confirm compliance with the applicable fire codes and, where such is the case, identify any non-complying aspects of the Project and provide recommendations for addressing or correcting the Project element of concern.

The Project proposes to repurpose 6.01 acres on the northwest corner of Ventura Blvd. and Whitsett Avenue bounded by Ventura Blvd. to the southwest, Whitsett Avenue to the east, Valleyheart Drive to the northeast, and the San Fernando Valley Condos to the northwest. The Project site is currently developed with four commercial and retail buildings. The Project proposes a mixed-use development consisting of 814 residential apartment units and 75,968 square feet of commercial space. Buildings proposed for the Project include two-story restaurants and seven-story residential buildings constructed over subterranean parking. Overall building height to the roof of the residential buildings, measured in accordance with the adopted fire code, is approximately 71 feet above grade with the highest occupiable floor approximately 60 feet above grade. The Project site includes plazas, courtyards, pool and deck areas, and pedestrian access to the Los Angeles River. The construction types for the Project are Type 3 for the residential units over Type 1 for the garages.¹

The Project is located in a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) designated Local Responsibility Area (LRA) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). *Figure 1 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones* shows the Project site relative to the designated fire hazard severity zones. The Santa Monica Mountains to the south of the Project site are the primary wildfire hazard area. As shown in *Figure 2 – Fire History*, the Santa Monica

¹ Riverwalk at Studio City. Project plan set.

Mountains have an extensive wildfire history, however none of the recorded fires have burned onto the Project site, and the most recent fire near the Project site was in 1963, likely prior to development of the area. A CAL FIRE designation as a fire hazard severity zone does not indicate that an area is not safe for development. Rather, a fire hazard severity zone designation indicates that specific fire protection features that minimize structure vulnerability to a wildfire event will be required. The Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) is the fire authority having jurisdiction for the Project site.

1 Regulatory Analysis

The development of the Project is regulated by adopted legislation, codes, and standards. The regulatory environment has been shaped by post-fire analysis and controlled laboratory research. The applicable codes are discussed in this section. The Project is also affected by Assembly Bill 130, the recent state budget trailer bill that provides a new statutory exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for certain urban infill housing development projects.

1.1 Los Angeles Building Code

The City has adopted the 2023 Los Angeles Building Code, which is a combination of the 2022 California Building Code with City of Los Angeles amendments. Chapter 7A of the Building Code contains the materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure. The purpose of Chapter 7A is to establish minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building located in any fire hazard severity zone to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and to contribute to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses. The construction requirements in Chapter 7A are applicable to the Project due to its location in a designated LRA VHFHSZ.

1.2 Los Angeles Fire Code

The City of Los Angeles has also adopted the 2023 Los Angeles Fire Code, which is a combination of the 2022 California Fire Code with City of Los Angeles amendments. Chapter 5 of the Fire Code contains the basic provisions for fire apparatus access and water supply. Chapter 49 of the Fire Code contains the fire safety requirements for wildland-urban interface fire areas and fire hazard severity zones, which include requirements for fire protection plans and vegetation fuel modification and management. Appendix D of the Fire Code contains more specific requirements for fire apparatus access than Chapter 5 of the Fire Code. The appendix is not part of the Fire Code unless it is specifically adopted by the local fire agency. LAFD has adopted Appendix D with amendments.

1.3 Government Code 51182

Government Code Section 51182 (GC 51182) requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or occupied structure within a designated LRA VHFHSZ to provide and maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but generally not beyond the property line. GC 51182 also contains fire prevention provisions regarding the location and maintenance of trees, maintenance of roofs, and Building Code compliance. Senate Bill 504, which was approved in 2024 and amended GC 51182, requires a Zone 0 vegetation fuel modification zone, which is a 5-foot ember-resistant zone around structures in designated LRA VHFHSZs.

1.4 Public Resources Code 4290

Public Resources Code Section 4290 (PRC 4290) requires the Board of Forestry to adopt regulations implementing minimum fire safety standards related to defensible space that are applicable to State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands and to lands classified and designated as LRA VHFHSZs, as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 51177 of the Government Code. These regulations are found in Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7 and are known as the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations. The regulations apply to the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction within SRAs and designated VHFHSZs within LRAs. PRC 4290 provides the State Fire Marshal with the authority to adopt regulations for roof coverings and openings into the attic areas of buildings and to adopt standards for fire equipment access roads; signs identifying streets, roads, and buildings; and vegetation fuel breaks and greenbelts.

1.5 Public Resources Code 4291

Public Resources Code Section 4291 (PC 4291) requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure on land in a SRA to provide and maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but generally not beyond the property line. Assembly Bill 3074, which was approved in 2020 and amended PRC 4291, requires a Zone 0 vegetation fuel modification zone, which is a 5-foot ember-resistant zone around structures in designated SRAs.

1.6 Assembly Bill 130

Assembly Bill 130 (AB 130) is one of two trailer bills that were attached to the recent state budget adoption that revised the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to add statutory exemptions for certain types of projects, including housing projects. Specifically, AB 130 includes Public Resources Code section 21080.66, which establishes a new statutory exemption for qualifying housing development projects that are 20 acres or less in size and meet other specific criteria.

One of the new CEQA statutory exemptions allowed by AB 130 is an infill exemption. This provision exempts urban infill projects of up to 20 acres, which have a substantial housing component to the project, from CEQA review if the project meets several criteria. The legislation updated Government Code Section 65913.4, which excludes projects from this exemption if the project is located in within a LRA VHFHSZ, as determined by CAL FIRE pursuant to Government Code Section 51178, or within the SRA, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4102.

However, projects in a designated SRA or LRA VHFHSZ do qualify for the CEQA exemption if the project has adopted fire hazard mitigation measures pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation measures applicable to the development, including, but not limited to, standards established under all of the following:

- Public Resources Code Section 4291 or Government Code Section 51182.
- Public Resources Code Section 4290.
- California Building Code Chapter 7A.

1.7 Regulatory Compliance

Los Angeles Municipal Code Chapter 5, Article 7, Section 57 formally adopts amended versions of the California Building and Fire Codes and includes the provisions of PRC 4290 and 4291 along with the provisions of GC 51182.

The Project will be in compliance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 7A of the California Building Code, Chapter 49 of the California Fire Code, Sections 4290 and 4291 of the Public Resources Code, and Section 51182 of the Government Code. The Project qualifies for the infill housing project exemption from CEQA established by AB 130 and codified in Section 65913 of the Government Code.

2 Fire Access

Section 503 and Appendix D of the Fire Code contain the provisions that pertain to fire apparatus access. These provisions include the design specifications for fire apparatus access roads, additional requirements for aerial fire apparatus access, and the requirements for the locations of fire apparatus access roads relative to buildings.

2.1 Fire Apparatus Access Roads

The Fire Code requires fire apparatus access roads to be a minimum of 20 feet in width.² The fire apparatus access roads, also known as fire lanes, for this Project consist of Ventura Blvd., Whitsett Avenue, Valleyheart Drive, an on-site fire lane along the northwest boundary of the Project adjacent to Building 4, and an on-site fire lane approximately in the center of the Project between Building 2 and Building 3 that connects with both Ventura Blvd. and Valleyheart Drive. **All the designated fire apparatus access roads meet the minimum width requirement of 20 feet.**

Where parallel parking is allowed on either side of a fire lane, the width of the fire lane is required to be increased by 8 feet for each parking lane.³ Ventura Blvd., Whitsett Avenue, and Valleyheart Drive meet this requirement. Ventura Blvd. is 70 feet wide with parking allowed on both sides of the street, Whitsett Avenue is 64 feet wide with parking prohibited adjacent to the Project site, and Valleyheart Drive is 28 feet wide with parking limited to the east side of the street only. Parking is not proposed for either side of the on-site fire lanes. **All fire apparatus access roads meet the minimum width requirement when parking is allowed.**

Fire apparatus access roads are also required to have a clear vertical height of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.⁴ All the fire apparatus access roads can achieve this required vertical clearance. Landscaping plans show proposed trees adjacent to the on-site fire lanes. The landscape architect is encouraged to coordinate with the fire department on the species and exact installation location of the trees to minimize encroachment of the tree canopies into the vertical clearance of the fire lanes. **Regular maintenance of the trees will be required to prevent tree canopy growth into the width and height specifications of the fire lanes.**

Fire apparatus access roads are required to have a surface that allows all-weather drivability.⁵ Appendix D states that surfaces of fire lanes are to be asphalt, concrete, or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the

² Los Angeles Fire Code Section 503.

³ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 503.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

imposed load of fire apparatus weighing up to 75,000 pounds.⁶ The two on-site fire lanes are proposed to have a surface of turf block and artificial turf. Some fire departments consider turf block to be an alternative surface. **Specific approval from LAFD will be needed to use turf block with artificial turf as the surface for the on-site fire lanes.**

Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length are required to be provided with an approved turnaround.⁷ Valleyheart Drive is currently identified as a dead-end road. However, the Project proposes to connect Valleyheart Drive with the two on-site fire lanes. Connecting Valleyheart Drive with the northwest fire lane creates through access for emergency vehicles. **None of the fire apparatus access roads are dead-end roads.**

2.2 Aerial Fire Apparatus Access

Where the vertical distance between the grade plane and the highest roof surface exceeds 30 feet, the Fire Code requires an approved aerial fire apparatus access road to be provided. As previously noted, the roofs of the residential buildings are approximately 71 feet above the grade plane. As such, the Project is required to provide conforming aerial fire apparatus access. An aerial fire apparatus access road is required to be a minimum of 28 feet in width.⁸ Additionally, the aerial fire apparatus access road is required to have the edge nearest to the building located 15-30 feet from the building in order to allow for articulation of the aerial ladder and deployment with safe climbing angles.⁹ Ventura Blvd. can serve as the required aerial fire apparatus access road. All buildings are set back approximately 21 feet from Ventura Blvd., which is within the 15-30-foot setback range required for an aerial fire apparatus access road. The 70-foot width of Ventura Blvd. exceeds the minimum 28-foot width requirement for an aerial fire apparatus access road. **Ventura Blvd. meets the requirements of an aerial fire apparatus access road for all of the buildings proposed by the Project.**

2.3 Proximity to Buildings

Approved fire apparatus access roads are required to be provided for every building. One or more fire apparatus access roads are required to extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building.¹⁰ This is known as the hose pull requirement. Access to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story ensures that firefighters are able to extend pre-connected hose lines completely around buildings. There is an exception that allows the fire code official to increase the maximum allowable distance when a structure is equipped with Fire Sprinklers, such as the Project.

A hose pull analysis was completed for this assessment. All portions of the exterior walls of the first story of all the proposed buildings are within 150 feet of a fire apparatus access road except for two small portions. There is a 17-foot gap in the courtyard of Building 2 and a 28-foot gap in the courtyard of Building 4. **It is anticipated that these hose pull gaps will be acceptable to LAFD given the various systems that will be included in this Project, specifically automatic fire sprinklers and standpipes, which allow the fire code official to grant the aforementioned determination.**

⁶ Los Angeles Fire Code Appendix D

⁷ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 503

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Los Angeles Fire Code Appendix D

¹⁰ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 503

3 Water Supply

Fire protection water supplies are required to be provided through a system of water sources, water mains, and fire hydrants that are capable of providing the required fire flow. Fire flow is typically based on the type of construction and the size of the building requiring fire protection. The Los Angeles Fire Code has water supply requirements based on the type of land development.

3.1 Fire Flow

The Project, while primarily residential, is located in an industrial and commercial land use zone. The City of Los Angeles Fire Code requires a fire flow of 6,000 to 9,000 gallons per minute (gpm) for industrial and commercial land use zones.¹¹ An *Information of Fire Flow Availability* report provided by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for the Project indicates that the water supply system can provide a total of 9,000 gpm at the Project site (*Attachment 1*). **Attachment 1 confirms that the required fire flow for the Project will be met by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.**

3.2 Fire Hydrants

In addition to providing 9,000 gallons of water per minute, the LAFD also requires the fire flow to be provided by a minimum of six project-adjacent fire hydrants all flowing water simultaneously.¹² The *Information of Fire Flow Availability* report identifies six existing fire hydrants on Ventura Blvd. between Whitsett Avenue and the northwest on-site fire lane adjacent to and across the street from the Project site. The fire flow report confirms that each fire hydrant can flow 1,500 gpm for a total of 9,000 gpm when all fire hydrants are flowing simultaneously. **The required number of fire hydrants currently exists within the proximity to the Project required by the LAFD.**

4 Defensible Space and Vegetation Management

As previously mentioned, the Project is located in a designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). As such, the Project is required to provide defensible space vegetation management that complies with LAFD requirements. For projects in urban areas surrounded by existing development, vegetative fuel management is generally accomplished through a landscaping plan that complies with defensible space fuel management zone (FMZ) requirements.

4.1 Fuel Management Zones

The LAFD requires 200 feet of managed vegetative fuel for projects located in a fire hazard severity zone. The distance is measured from the edges of buildings outward and is divided into two fuel management zones, each of which is 100 feet in width. The first 100 feet of vegetation fuel management is further divided into three zones. An ember-resistant zone is the first five feet adjacent to a structure. Zone A extends 5 to 30 feet from the structure and Zone B extends 30 to 100 feet from the structure.

¹¹ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 507

¹² Ibid

The Project is infill and does not have any direct interface with wildland vegetative fuels. The nearest wildland area is approximately 1,500 feet from the Project adjacent to the low-density residential development to the south. As such, the 200 feet of vegetative fuel management for this Project is provided by adjacent land uses including urban development, residential development, and the Los Angeles River to the northeast of the Project site. The remaining consideration with regard to vegetative fuels is the landscaping for the Project.¹³ Given the distance the Project is located from the Santa Monica Mountains and the natural vegetation in which wildfires typically occur, the Project site is not at risk of being affected by the flames of a wildfire. However, embers produced by a wildfire event could be carried by prevailing on-shore winds or seasonal off-shore winds to the Project site. Embers are the primary ignition source of wildfire-related ignitions in landscaping vegetation.¹⁴

4.2 Ground-Level Landscaping

In fire hazard severity zones, the LAFD requires “landscape vegetation, including, but not limited to conifers (e.g. cedar, cypress, fir, juniper, and pine), eucalyptus, acacia, palm, and pampas grass [to be maintained] in such a condition as not to provide an available fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire.”¹⁵ In general, Chapter 49 of the Fire Code requires all new vegetation installed in a fire hazard severity zone to be fire-resistant.¹⁶ The Fire Code provides several means of determining if plants, shrubs, and trees are classified as fire-resistant. The means include a book, journal, or listing, approved by the fire agency, that provides fire-resistance information about the species recommended for a climate zone; a report or finding, with justification, issued by a licensed landscape architect; or vegetation approved by and/or considered to be fire-resistant by the local fire agency.¹⁷ Attachment 2 of this assessment contains the *Los Angeles City and County Plant Selection Guidelines by Zone* document. This information is provided to assist with determining which of the proposed plants, shrubs, and trees in the conceptual landscaping plans will be acceptable for landscaping in a fire hazard severity zone.

4.3 Rooftop Landscaping

In addition to ground-level landscaping, the Project proposes landscaping for the occupiable rooftops. The Fire Code does not specifically prohibit rooftop landscaping in fire hazard severity zones. Landscaping vegetation for rooftops is required to comply with defensible space vegetative fuel management provisions since the landscaping is within the designated fuel management zone for the building. As with ground-level landscaping, rooftop landscaping is required to be selected and maintained such that the landscaping does not provide an available fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire.

More specifically, the Fire Code limits rooftop landscaped areas to a maximum of 15,625 square feet with the longest side of the area not exceeding 125 feet. Multiple rooftop landscaped areas are required to be separated by at least 6 linear feet.¹⁸ Rooftop landscaping is required to be provided with supplemental irrigation to ensure that plants remain hydrated sufficiently to remain healthy and minimize dry foliage. In keeping with the state’s

¹³ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 322

¹⁴ National Fire Protection Association. 2025. *How Do Homes Burn in a Wildfire?* <https://www.nfpa.org/videos/how-do-homes-burn-in-a-wildfire>

¹⁵ Los Angeles Fire Code Section 4906

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Los Angeles Fire Code. Section 317

requirement for an ember-resistant zone around structures, it is recommended that rooftop landscaping is not located within 5 feet of walls that extend above the occupiable and landscaped rooftop area.

4.4 Trees

Trees receive special consideration as part of the landscaping for projects in fire hazard severity zones. Trees are desirable in the urban environment to help reduce the heat island effect of development, to provide shade to help reduce the use of energy to cool buildings, and to improve quality of life.¹⁹ In general, new fire-resistant trees installed in fire hazard severity zones are required to be planted such that the tree's drip line or canopy perimeter at maturity is at least 10 feet from buildings.

Trees that are not fire-resistant, such as conifers, palms, pepper trees, and eucalyptus species are required to be installed such that their drip lines or canopy perimeters at maturity are 30 feet from buildings. Given the siting and massing of the proposed buildings for this Project, there are very limited locations within the Project site that would accommodate non-fire-resistive trees whose drip lines will be 30 feet from the buildings at maturity. The LAFD gives special attention to palm trees given their known ignitability from airborne embers and their propensity for large volume and large size ember production once ignited. LAFD notes,

Many palm species are known to be receptive to embers and once ignited, difficult to extinguish. Poorly maintained palms present an even greater hazard in the amount of ember production as well as the size and distance they can travel during wind driven wildfires. Size of the embers can vary from small masses of fibers to entire fronds. What we have learned about the dangers of embers and the distance they can travel suggests we should avoid using palms in known fire hazard severity zones.²⁰

The existing landscaping on the Project site includes numerous palm species. The Project proposes to retain many Mexican Fan Palm trees. According to the *Los Angeles City and County Plant Selection Guidelines by Zone* document, Mexican Fan Palm trees are not allowed in Fuel Modification Zone A, which is the zone that is 5 to 30 feet from a structure. With regard to palm trees, the LAFD offers the following guidance:

There are hundreds of palm species in cultivation, however, it is impractical to identify each one and their appropriate planting location. Fuel Modification Plan Checkers will evaluate each plan according to the Plant Selection Guidelines [Attachment 1] considering density and arrangement first, then species selection and location in relation to the structure second.²¹

4.5 Vegetation Management Summary

The landscaping plans prepared for the Project include a selection of trees and shrubs that are on the approved plant list that is included in the *Los Angeles City and County Plant Selection Guidelines by Zone* document. Trees selected can be located with regard to the buildings such that they meet the spacing and distance requirements for Zone A fuel modification. Shrubs selected provide a variety of options to comply with requirements for location, height, groupings, and spacing. Review of the landscaping plans by LAFD will provide the necessary guidance for

¹⁹ California ReLeaf. 2025. *Benefits of Urban Trees*. <https://californiareleaf.org/resources/benefits-of-trees/>

²⁰ LAFD. 2025. *Palms, Wildfires, and AB 3074*. <https://lafd.org/palms-and-wildfires-and-ab3074>

²¹ LAFD. 2025. *Palms, Wildfires, and AB 3074*. <https://lafd.org/palms-and-wildfires-and-ab3074>

retention of existing trees; species and placement of new trees; and species, spacing, and grouping of shrubs. The Project is required to comply with LAFD's requirements through the plan review process.

5 Plans

Like many southern California fire agencies, LAFD will generally require a fire protection plan for projects located in a fire hazard severity zone per section 4903 of the LAFC. Fire protection plans are project-specific, comprehensive documents that review and analyze relevant fire protection and safety codes, regulations, and standards with the intent to describe and prescribe ways to minimize and mitigate potential for loss from a wildfire exposure. Fire protection plans generally include vegetative fuel modification plans and/or detailed landscaping plans. If desired, Dudek can prepare a comprehensive fire protection plan for the Project that thoroughly evaluates all wildfire related factors, including the emergency response capacities of nearby fire stations, along with the Project's compliance with all applicable codes, regulations, and standards.

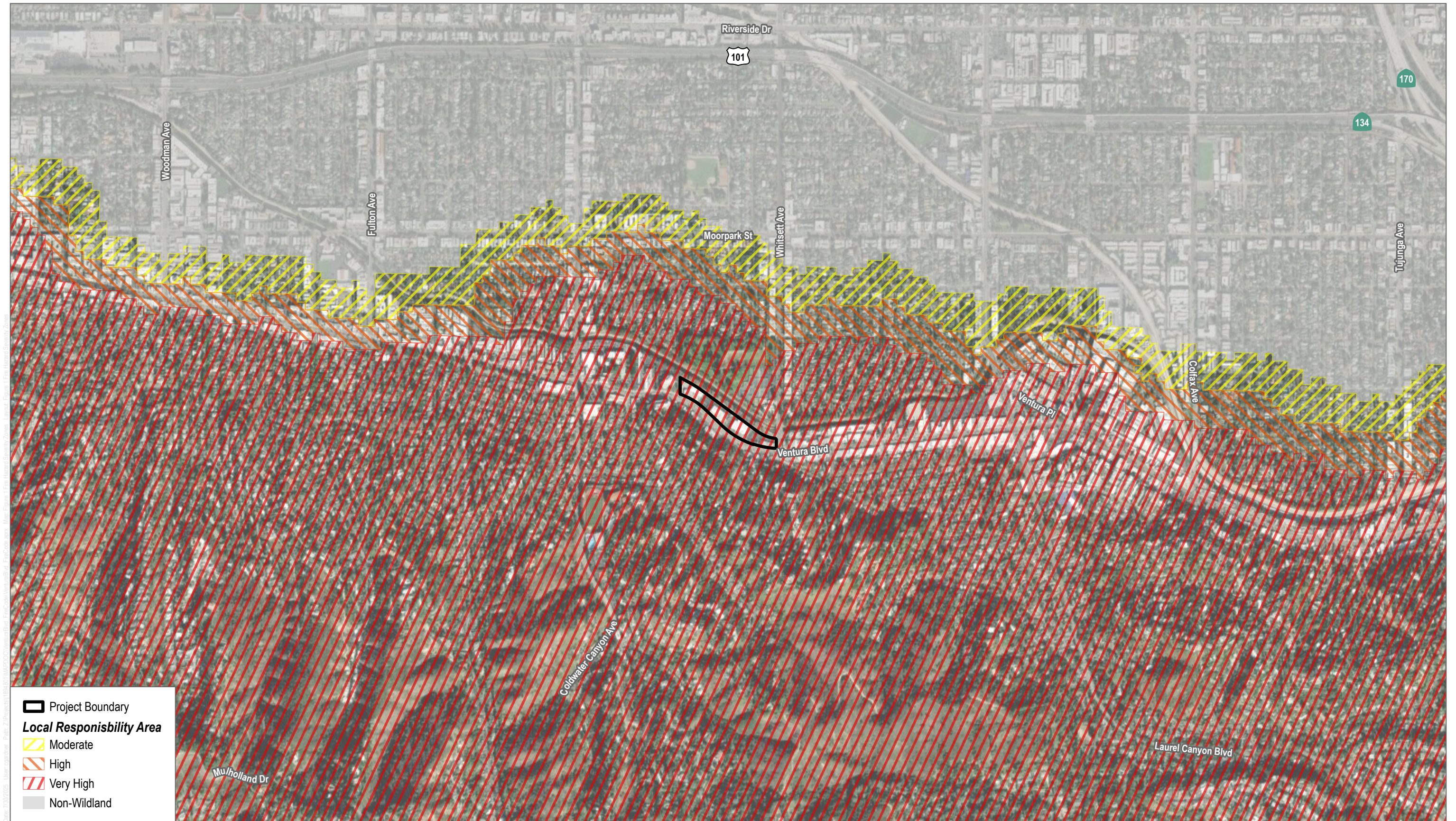
Conclusion

The Riverwalk at Studio City project (Project) proposes to repurpose 6.01 acres on the northwest corner of Ventura Blvd. and Whitsett Avenue with a mixed-use development consisting of residential apartment units and commercial space that includes two-story restaurants and seven-story residential buildings built over subterranean parking. The construction types for the Project are Type 3 for the residential units over Type 1 for the garages. The Project is located in a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) designated Local Responsibility Area (LRA) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).

As determined by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Project has the infrastructure to comply with water supply and fire flow requirements and substantially complies with fire apparatus access requirements. Approval of LAFD is needed to accept two small hose pull gaps and the surfacing of two on-site fire lanes with turf block and artificial turf. It is expected that the minor hose pull deficiencies will be approved.

The 200 feet of defensible space required by the fact that the Project is in a designated fire hazard severity zone is provided by the existing adjacent urban development and the Los Angeles River. The Project includes both ground-level and rooftop landscaping, which is required to be approved by LAFD Fuel Modification Plan Checkers who evaluate each project independently based on site, hazard, and vegetation characteristics. An analysis of the proposed landscaping is included with this report. The palm species that are existing on the Project site and proposed to remain are limited to Fuel Modification Zone B. Some of the proposed new trees and shrubs have limitations with regard to fuel modification zone, proximity to structure, and height. The entirety of the trees and shrubs proposed for the Project will have to be reviewed and approved by the LAFD.

LAFD may require the submittal of a comprehensive fire protection plan for the Project. Should a fire protection plan be required, Dudek staff can complete a complying report.



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery; CalFire 2025

FIGURE 1
Fire Hazard Severity Zones
 Riverwalk at Studio City



City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power - Water System

INFORMATION OF FIRE FLOW AVAILABILITY

LA FD Fire Flow Requirement: 9,000 GPM
6 hydrants flowing simultaneously

Water Service Map No.: 164-165\164-162
LA FD Signature: _____
Date Signed: _____

Applicant: Ismael Pablo
Company Name: Psomas
Address: 865 South Figueroa St Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213)-223-1496
Email Address: ismael.pablo@psomas.com

	F- 73713	F- 66720	F- 63981
Location:	Located in the Northwest corner of Ventura Blvd. and Whitsett Ave.	Located on the North side of Ventura Blvd., 500' West of Whittset Ave. CL	Located on the North side of Ventura Blvd., 900' West of Whittset Ave. CL
Distance from Neareast Pipe Location (feet):	24.5 ft	21.5 ft	21.5 ft
Hydrant Size:	2 1/2 X 4D	2 1/2 X 4D	2 1/2 X 4D
Water Main Size (in):	12 in	12 in	12 in
Static Pressure (psi):	138 psi	140 psi	139 psi
Residual Pressure (psi):	118 psi	118 psi	117 psi
Flow at 20 psi (gpm):	1500 gpm	1500 gpm	1500 gpm

NOTE: Data obtained from hydraulic analysis using peak hour.

Remarks: 6
Run a scenario for 4 hydrants flowing simultaneously at 9,000 gpm.

ECMR No. W20250326021

Water Purveyor: Los Angeles Department of Water & Power Date: 4/29/2025

Signature: _____ Title: Civil Engineering Associate II

Requests must be made by submitting this completed application, along with a \$271.00 check payable to:

"Los Angeles Department of Water and Power", and mailed to:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Distribution Engineering Section - Water

Attn: Business Arrangements

111 North Hoe Street - Room 1425

Los Angeles, CA 90012

* If you have any questions, please contact us at (213) 367-2WNB or visit our web site at <http://www.ladwp.com>.



City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power - Water System

INFORMATION OF FIRE FLOW AVAILABILITY

9,000 GPM
LAFD Fire Flow Requirement: 6 hydrants flowing simultaneously

Water Service Map No.: 164-165\164-162
LAFD Signature: _____
Date Signed: _____

Applicant: Ismael Pablo
Company Name: Psomas
Address: 865 South Figueroa St Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213)-223-1496
Email Address: ismael.pablo@psomas.com

	F- 73711	F- 75959	F- 50644
Location:	Located on the North side of Ventura Blvd., 1444' West of Whittset Ave. CL	Located on the South side of Ventura Blvd., 830' West of Whittset Ave. CL	Located on the South side of Ventura Blvd., 1125' West of Whittset Ave. CL
Distance from Nearest Pipe Location (feet):	22 ft	22 ft	22 ft
Hydrant Size:	2 1/2 X 4D	2 1/2 X 4D	2 1/2 X 4D
Water Main Size (in):	12 in	12 in	12 in
Static Pressure (psi):	138 psi	140 psi	139 psi
Residual Pressure (psi):	118 psi	116 psi	117 psi
Flow at 20 psi (gpm):	1500 gpm	1500 gpm	1500 gpm

NOTE: Data obtained from hydraulic analysis using peak hour.

Remarks: 6 ~~4~~ hydrants flowing simultaneously at 9,000 gpm. **ECMR No.** W20250326021

Water Purveyor: Los Angeles Department of Water & Power Date: 4/29/2025

Signature: _____ Title: Civil Engineering Associate II

Requests must be made by submitting this completed application, along with a \$271.00 check payable to:

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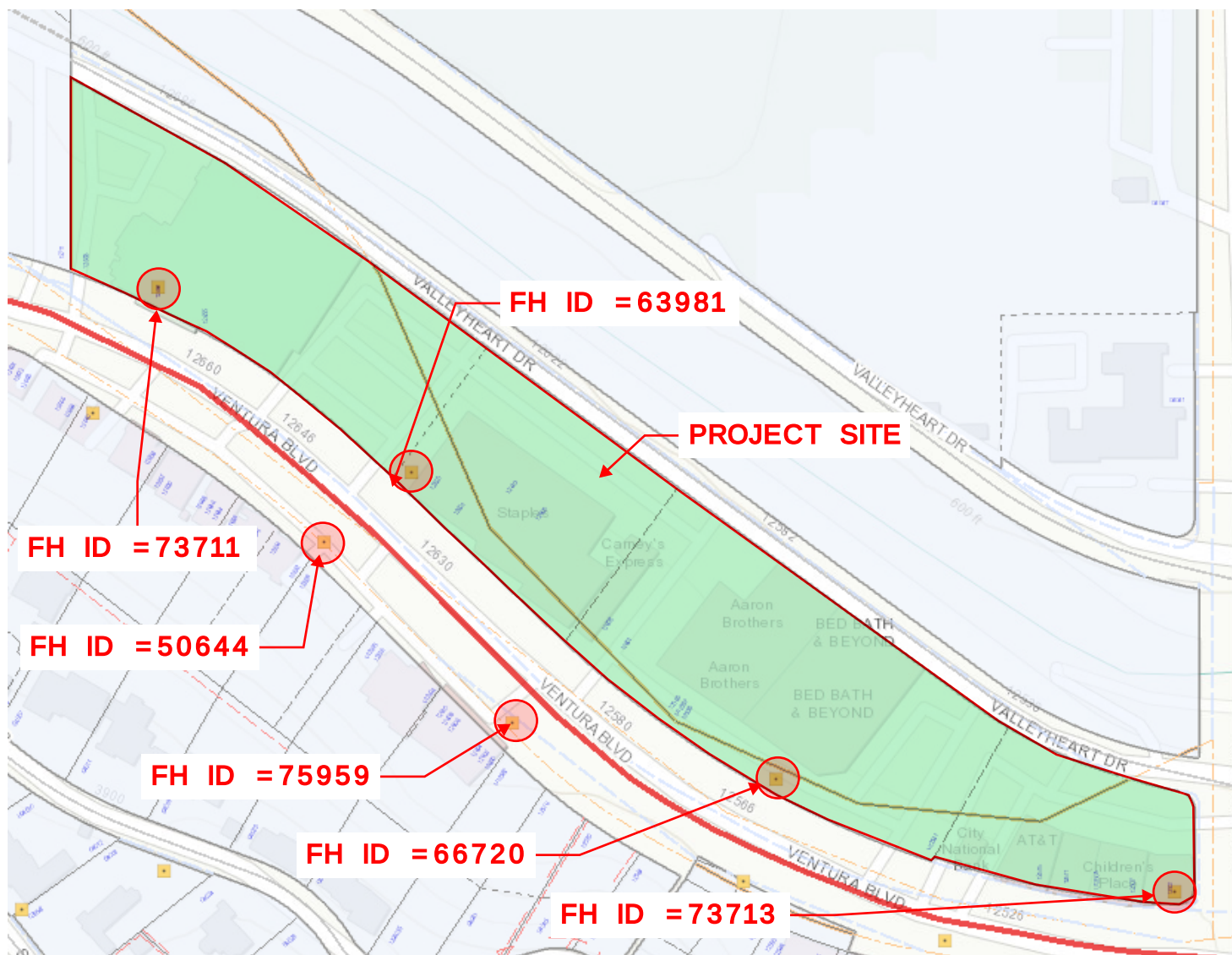
111 North Hoe Street - Room 1425

Los Angeles, CA 90012

* If you have any questions, please contact us at (213) 367-2WNB or visit our web site at <http://www.ladwp.com>.

TABLE 57.507.3.1
FIRE-FLOW BY TYPE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

Type of Land Development	Fire-Flow in Gallons Per Minute
Low Density Residential	2,000 G.P.M. from three adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High Density Residential and Neighborhood Commercial	4,000 G.P.M. from four adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
Industrial and Commercial	6,000 to 9,000 G.P.M. from four to six fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High Density Industrial and Commercial (Principal Business Districts or Centers)	12,000 G.P.M. available to any block (where local conditions indicate that consideration must be given to simultaneous fires, and additional 2,000 to 8,000 G.P.M. will be required).



 POTENTIAL FIRE HYDRANTS

Report Window

Results Report

Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report

Fire Hydrant ID	73713
WSM Number	164-165
PLR ID	96481
PLR report	1/1/1982
District	EV
Construction Date	1/1/1982
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BL
Corner Side	NW
Cross Street	WHITSETT AV
Gate Section	
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Report Window

Results Report

Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report

Fire Hydrant ID	66720
WSM Number	164-162
PLR ID	96481
PLR report	1/1/1982
District	EV
Construction Date	1/1/1982
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BL
Corner Side	N
Cross Street	523 WCL WHITSETT AV
Gate Section	
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Report Window

Results Report

Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report

Fire Hydrant ID	63981
WSM Number	164-162
PLR ID	96481
PLR report	1/1/1982
District	EV
Construction Date	1/1/1982
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BL
Corner Side	N
Cross Street	404 ECL FAIRWAY AV
Gate Section	
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Report Window

Results Report

Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report

Fire Hydrant ID	73711
WSM Number	164-162
PLR ID	96481
PLR report	1/1/1982
District	EV
Construction Date	1/1/1982
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BL
Corner Side	N
Cross Street	91 ECL FAIRWAY AV
Gate Section	
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Report Window	
Results	Report
Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report	
Fire Hydrant ID	75959
WSM Number	164-162
PLR ID	102598
PLR report	11/9/1995
District	EV
Construction Date	11/9/1995
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BLVD
Corner Side	S
Cross Street	655'ECL FAIRWAY AVE
Gate Section	165-162
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Report Window	
Results	Report
Fire Hydrants (DWP) Report	
Fire Hydrant ID	50844
WSM Number	164-162
PLR ID	102598
PLR report	11/9/1995
District	EV
Construction Date	11/9/1995
Date Reported	
Size Code	2 1/2 X 4D
Make Type	Clow
Street Name	VENTURA BLVD
Corner Side	S
Cross Street	357'ECL FAIRWAY AVE
Gate Section	165-162
Main Size	12
Gate Valve	6.00
Outlet Size	6.00
Lateral Size	6.00
Lateral Length	
Lateral Material	
Distance From Main	
Ground Elevation	
Maximum Hydrant Grade	
Max Pressure	

Plant Selection Guidelines by Zone

Fuel Modification plant selection and location should focus on the density and arrangement of plants related to structures. Second, choose zone appropriate species based on plant characteristics such as moisture content, resin/pitch and the production of dead litter from leaves, bark, seed pods etc. The following guidelines are intended to simplify this process through zone specific compositions.

Zone A (30' from any qualifying structure or the property line whichever is first)

- Zone A should be planted “lean” and selections should consist of small herbaceous or succulent plants less than 2’-3’ in height or regularly irrigated and mowed lawns.
- It is best not to use woody trees, shrubs and perennial species or masses of un-mowed grasses within 10 feet of the structure.
- Occasional accents of woody plants can be used sparingly to soften hard edges of structures if the selections are widely spaced and zone appropriate.
- Consider locating hardscape features such as walkways, patios, driveways, sport courts etc. adjacent to the structure itself. Potted plants can be used to soften walls if necessary.

Zone B (30’-100’ from any qualifying structure)

- Zone B can be planted with a slightly higher density than Zone A. However, care should be taken not to create horizontal or vertical fuel ladders (see basic fire behavior graphics).
- Screen plantings can be used to hide unsightly views. Hedging is discouraged as it promotes the accumulation of dead litter inside the live hedge.
- Zone B is the ideal location to introduce larger shade trees provided they are zone appropriate and the canopies are not continuous.
- Avoid planting woody plant species larger than 3’ at maturity directly beneath any tree canopy.

Zone C (100’-200’ from any qualifying structure)

- Zone C often is not landscaped on many projects but is still subject to hazard reduction requirements (brush clearance). Do not denude the property.
<http://www.readyforwildfire.org/>
- If Zone C is to be landscaped, avoid increasing plant density beyond guidelines for Zone B.

Adjacent to Access Roads

- Maintain Fire Access roads with a 20’ wide path that remains clear to the sky.

Fuel Ladders/Basic Fire Behavior

Before selecting and locating plants on a Fuel Modification plan a basic understanding of wildland fire behavior is the key factor in properly arranging plants. Eliminating and avoiding the creation of fuel ladders should be the chief concern. Understanding that anything planted in the landscape can become receptive fuel for wildfire: the way it is arranged and maintained will greatly influence fire intensity. The following diagrams will aid in arranging plant compositions wisely.

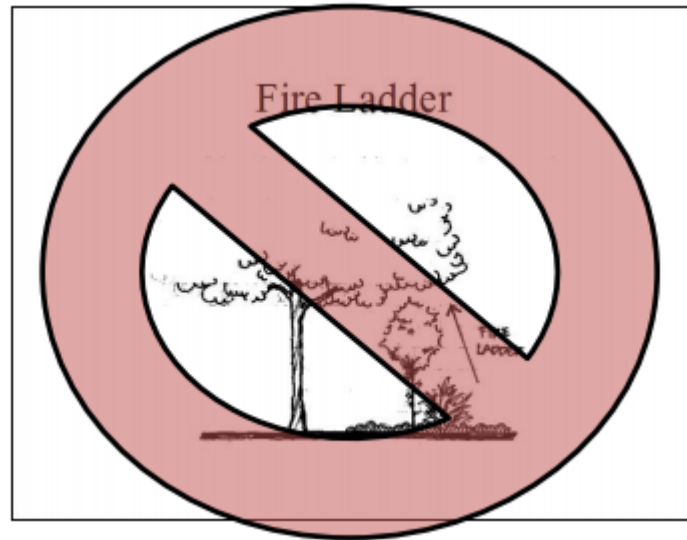


Figure 1: Fire Ladders or Fuel Ladders should be eliminated. The diagram above illustrates what not to do.



Figure 2: Eliminate the vertical and horizontal continuity. This is a good example of adequate separation.

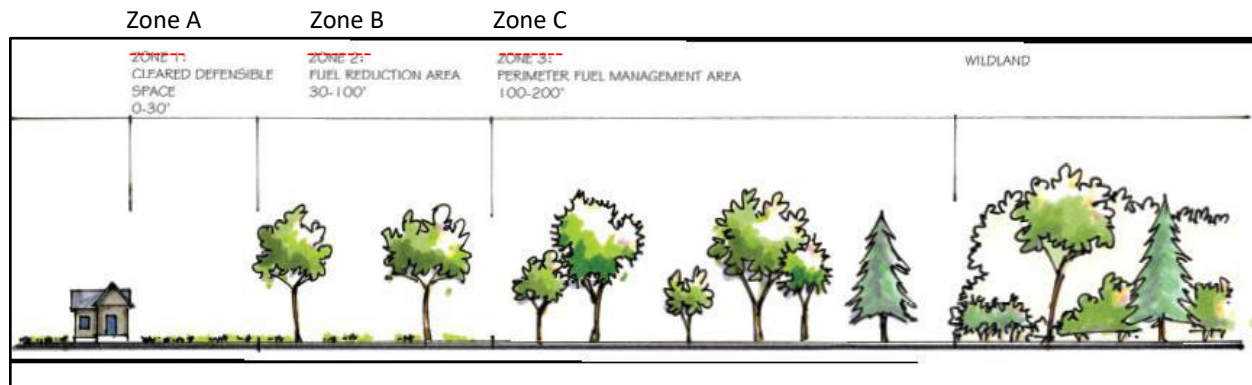


Figure 3: Note the progressive increase in density and arrangement moving away from the structure.

Plant Placement Do's

- Do: use “mass plantings” or herbaceous/succulents as ground covers even if they are not traditionally used as such. Mass plantings if properly selected, can eliminate fuel ladders.
- Do: plant using spacing resulting in near complete coverage at maturity.
- Do: consider using patio trees as an informal screen in Zone A.
- Do: consider vines as an alternative to hedges on walls or fences 10' from structures.
- Do: select varieties of plants that are slower growing and reach manageable sizes at maturity.
- Do: use plants that are appropriately scaled to the size of the property and structure. A single story house does not need to be shaded by a 100' tall Sweetgum.

Plant Placement Don'ts

- Don't plant hedges directly against structures. This includes espaliers of large shrubs not allowed in Zone A, or hedges taller than 6 feet or within 10' of the structure.
- Don't plant large shrubs and trees in continuous lines or large masses in Zones A or B.
- Don't plant at densities that result in an “instant landscape.”
- Don't plant large species and use pruning to reduce overall size.
- Don't plant vines on structures. Vines become receptive fuel beds for embers (fire brands).
- Don't assume any plant is “fire proof.” All plants will burn and assuming a plant is ignition resistant can be very misleading.
- Don't use large woody species in mass plantings.

Acceptable Plant Selections for Fuel Modification

The provided plant list is intended as a representative sample of plants appropriate for each zone, considering size, moisture content, leaf litter production and chemical composition. This list is not comprehensive, and designers may choose plants not on the list if plant characteristics are zone appropriate. Selecting regionally appropriate plants considering climate and microclimate adaptability is the designer's responsibility.

Undesirable Plants/Target Species

Plants listed below are not allowed as part of an approved Fuel Modification Plan. In addition to this list, designers should avoid planting known invasive plants such as Pampas grass and Hottentot Fig. If there are questions, please reference the California Invasive Plant Council.

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/>

*This list is not inclusive and some cultivars (dwarf etc.) within the genus listed may be acceptable.

Adenostoma fasciculatum – Chamise

Adenostoma sparsifolium – Red Shank

Artemesia californica – California Sagebrush

Eriogonum fasciculatum – Common Buckwheat

Cortaderia spp. – Pampas Grass

Cupressus spp. – Cypress

Eucalyptus spp – Eucalyptus

Jasminum humile – Italian Jasmine

Plumbago auriculata – Cape Plumbago

Tecoma capensis – Cape Honeysuckle

Example plant selections by zone begin on the next page.

Fuel Modification Plant List

Botanical Name	Common Name	Zone	Minimum distance from structure
Ground Cover			
Acacia redolens 'Desert Carpet'/'Low Boy'	Desert Carpet Acacia	B	30
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly Yarrow	A	
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle	A	
Arctostaphylos (Prostrate Varieties)	Manzanita	B	
Artemisia californica (Cultivars)	Sagebrush - Prostrate Forms	B	30
Artemisia 'Powis Castle'	NCN	B	
Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'/'Twin Peaks'	Prostrate Coyote Brush	B	
Campanula poscharkyana	Serbian Bellflower	A	
Ceanothus gloriosus	Point Reyes Ceanothus	B	
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer	A	
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile	A	
Cistus salviifolius 'Prostratus'	Sageleaf Rockrose	B	
Coprosma kirkii	Mirror Plant	B	
Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana'	Tickseed	A	
Cotoneaster (Prostrate Varieties)	Cotoneaster	B	
Dalea greggii	Trailing Indigo Bush	B	
Delosperma alba	White Training Ice Plant	A	
Dichondra micrantha	Dichondra	A	
Drosanthemum floribundum	Rosea Ice Plant	A	
Duchesnea indica	Indian Mock Strawberry	A	
Dymondia margaretae	NCN	A	
Erigeron glaucus	Seaside Daisy	A	
E. karvinskianus	Santa Barbara Daisy	B	
Euonymus fortunei 'Colorata'	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper	B	
Festuca cinerea(ovina'Glauca')	Blue Fescue	A	
F. rubra	Red Fescue	A	
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild Strawberry	A	
Gazania Hybrids	Trailing Gazania	A	
Geranium incanum/sanguineum	Cranesbill	A	
Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy	A	
Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose	A	
Herniaria glabra	Green Carpet	A	
Heuchera species and Cultivars	Coral Bells	A	
Hypericum calycinum/coris	Aaron's Beard	B	
Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen Candytuft	A	
Iva hayesiana	Poverty Weed	B	30
Juniperus (Prostrate species/cultivars)		B	
Laurentia fluiatilis	Blue Star Creeper	A	
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	A	
Liriope spicata	Creeping Lily Turf	A	

Liriope muscari	Lily Turf	A	
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	B	
Myoporum 'Pacificum' & 'Putah Creek'	Pacific Myoporum	B	
M. parvifolium	NCN	A	
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose	B	
O. stubbei	Baja Evening Primrose	A	
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo Grass	A	
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge	A	
Pelargonium peltatum/tomentosum	Ivy Geranium	A	
Persicaria capitata	Pink Clover	A	
Phlox subulata	Moss Pink	A	10
Phyla nodiflora (Lippia repens)	Lippia	A	
Potentilla tabernaemontanii	Spring Cinquefoil	A	
Ribes viburnifolium	Catalina Perfume	B	
Rosmarinus officinalis (Prostrate Varieties)	Prostrate Rosemary	B	30
Scaevola 'Mauve Clusters'	NCN	A	
Salvia sonomensis	Creeping Sage	B	
Sedum species	Stonecrops	A	
Senecio mandraliscae/serpens	Kleinia/Blue Chalksticks	A	
Soleirolia soleirolii	Baby's Tears	A	
Teucrium cossonii majoricum	Germander	A	
T. X lucidrys 'Prostratum'	Prostrate Germander	A	
Thymus species	Mother of Thyme	A	
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	A	
Trifolium fragiferum	White Clover	A	
Verbena species (Prostrate Varieties)	Garden Verbena	A	
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	A	
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	A	
Wedelia trilobata	Yellow Dot	B	
Zoysia tenuifolia	Korean Grass	A	
Miscellaneous Perennials, Grasses, Ferns etc.			
Acorous gramineous and Cultivars	Sweet Flag	A	
Agapanthus africanus	Lily of the Nile	A	
Alstroemeria cooperi	Peruvian Lily	A	
Armeria species	Thriffs	A	
Bamboos	Bamboo	B	30
Bergenia cordifolia	Heart Leaf Bergenia	A	
Cycas species	Cycads	A	
Cyrtomium falcatum	Holly Fern	A	
Davalia tricomanooides	Rabbits Foot Fern	A	
Epilobium canum	California Fuchia	B	
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Oat Grass	A	15
Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylily	A	
Iris douglassiana	Coastal Iris	A	
Iris germanica	Bearded Iris	A	

Kalanchoe species	Kalanchoe	A	
Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'	Canyon Prince Wild Rye	B	
Lobelia laxiflora		A	10
Pelargonium species	Geranium	A	
Penstemon species	Beard Tongue	A	
Plumeria	Plumeria	A	
Phlebodium aureum	Rabbits Foot Fern	A	
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	A	
Zephyranthes candida	Zephyr Lily	A	
Shrubs			
Abelia grandiflora (Prostrata)	Glossy Abelia	A	10
Abutilon hybridum	Flowering Maple	A	10
Acanthus mollis	Bear's Breech	A	
Agave species	Agave	A	
Aloe species	Aloe	A	
Alyogyne huegelii	Blue Hibiscus	A	10
Arbutus unedo (Dwarf Cultivars)	Dwarf Strawberry Tree	A	10
Arctostaphylos species	Manzanita	B	
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba	A	
Baccharis species	Various	B	
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	B	
B. thunbergii 'prostrate cultivars'		A	10
Bougainvillea sp.	Bougainvillea	B	
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly Bush	B	
Buxus microphylla japonica	Japanese Boxwood	A	10
Caesalpinia (Shrub Forms)	Bird of Paradise Bush	A	10
Camellia species	Camellia	A	10
Calliandra californica/erriophylla	Baja Fairy Duster	B	
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush	B	
C. viminalis "Little John"	NCN	A	10
Calycanthus occidentalis	Western Spice Bush	B	
Carissa macrocarpa and Cultivars	Natal Plum	A	10
Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone	A	10
Cassia artemisioides	Feathery Cassia	A	30
Ceanothus species	Wild Lilac	B	30
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain Mahogany	B	30
Choisya ternata	Mexican orange	B	
Cistus species	Rockrose	B	
Comarostaphylis diversifolia	Summer Holly	B	
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	B	
Coprosma pumila/repens	Mirror Plant	B	
Cotoneaster species & cultivars	Cotoneaster	B	
Crassula species	NCN	A	
Cuphea hyssopifolia	False Heather	A	
Cycas revoluta	Sago Palm	A	

Dasyliion quadrangulatum/wheeleri	Mexican Grass Tree	A	10
Dendromecon harfordii	Island Bush Poppy	B	
Dietes bicolor/irioides	Fortnight Lily	A	
Dodonaea viscosa (Purpurea)	Hopseed Bush	B	
Elaeagnus pungens & cultivars	Silverberry	B	
Encelia californica	Coast Sunflower	A	10
E. farinosa	Brittle Bush	B	
Erigonum giganteum	St. Catherine's Lace	B	
Escallonia species	Escallonia	A	10
Euonymus japonica & cultivars	Evergreen Euonymus	A	10
Euphorbia species		A	
Euryops pectinatus	NCN	A	
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia	A	
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	A	
Fremontodendron species & cultivars	Flannel Bush	B	
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	A	
Garrya elliptica	Coast Silktassel	B	
Grevillea species & cultivars	Grevillea	B	
Grewia occidentalis	Lavender Starflower	B	
Hakea suaveolens	Sweet Hakea	B	
Hebe species & cultivars	Hebe	A	10
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Yucca	A	
Hibiscus rosa - sinensis	Chinese Hibiscus	A	10
Ilex species	Holly	B	
Juniperus species	Juniper	B	
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant	A	10
J. californica	Chuparosa	B	
Keckiella cordifolia	Heart-Leaved Penstemon	B	
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	A	
Lantana Camara & hybrids	Lantana	A	10
Larrea tridentata	Creosote Bush	B	
Lavandula species	Lavender	A	10
Lavatera assurgentiflora/maritima	California Tree Mallow	B	
Leonotis leonrus	Lion's Tail	B	
Leptospermum scoparium & varieties	New Zealand Tea Tree	B	
Leucophyllum species		B	
Ligustrum japonicum	Wax-leaf Privet	A	10
Lupinus species	Lupine	B	
Mahonia aquifolium ('Compacta')	Oregon Grape	A	10
M. fremontii	Desert Mahonia	B	
M. 'Golden Abundance'	NCN	B	
M. lomariifolia	Venetian Blind Mahonia	A	
Malosma - See Rhus			
Malva species	Mallow	A	10
Melaleuca nesophila	Pink Melaleuca	A	10
Mimulus species (Diplacus)	Monkey Flower	A	10
Myrica californica	Pacific Wax Myrtle	B	

Myrsine africana	African Boxwood	A	10
Myrtus communis 'Compacta'	Dwarf Myrtle	A	10
Nandina domestica (including dwarf varieties)	Heavenly Bamboo	A	
Nerium oleander	Oleander	B	
N.o. 'Petite Salmon'	NCN	A	10
Opuntia species	Prickly Pear, Cholla etc.	A	
Phlomis fruticosa	Jerusalem Sage	A	
Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy Date Palm	A	
Phormium tenax and Cultivars	New Zealand Flax	A	
Photinia fraseri	Photinia	B	
Pittosporum tobira ('Variegata')	Tobira	B	
P.t.'Wheeler's Dwarf'	Dwarf Pittosporum	A	
Punica granatum 'Nana'	Dwarf Pomegranate	A	10
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	B	
Pyracantha species	Firethorn	B	
Rhamnus californica/crocea	Coffeeberry	B	
Rhaphiolepis indica and Cultivars	India Hawthorn	A	10
Rhus integrifolia/laurina	Lemonade Berry	B	40
R. ovata	Sugar Bush	B	30
Ribes species	Currant/Gooseberry	A	10
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	B	
Rosa species (except R. californica)	Rose	A	
Rosmarinus officinalis & cultivars	Rosemary	B	
Salvia species - native varieties	Sage	B	
S. greggii/leucantha	Autumn Sage	A	10
Santolina chamaecyparissus/rosmarinifolius	Lavender Cotton	A	10
Simmondsia chinensis	Jobba	B	
Strelitzia nicolai/regina	Bird of Paradise	A	
Tagetes lemmonii	Copper Canyon Daisy	B	
Tibouchina urvilleana	Princess Flower	A	10
Trichostema lanatum	Wooly Blue Curls	B	
Viburnum species	Viburnum	A	10
Westringia fruticosa	Coast Rosemary	A	10
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	B	
X.c. 'Compacta'	Compact Xylosma	A	10
Yucca species	Yucca	B	
Trees			
Acacia farnesiana	Sweet Acacia	A	15
A. greggii	Catclaw Acacia	B	
A. salicina	Willow Acacia	A	15
A. smallii	NCN	A	15
A. stenophylla	Shoestring Acacia	A	15
Acer negundo	Box Elder	B	
A. palmatum	Japanese Maple	A	
A. saccharinum	Silver Maple	B	30

<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	B	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree	B	
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree	B	
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Alder	B	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> ('Marina')	Strawberry Tree	A	15
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm	A	
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Purple Orchid Tree	B	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	A	10
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius/populneus</i>	Flame Tree/Bottle Tree	B	
<i>Brahea armata/edulis</i>	Blue Hesper Palm	A	10
<i>Butia capitata</i>	Pindo Palm	A	10
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	B	
<i>C. viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	A	15
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	B	
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	B	
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	B	30
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	B	30
<i>Cercidium floridum/microphyllum</i>	Blue Palo Verde	A	
<i>Cercis occidentalis/canadensis</i>	Western Redbud	A	10
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Mediterranean Fan Palm	A	10
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert Willow	A	15
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese Fringe Tree	A	10
<i>Chitalpa X tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa	A	10
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Floss Silk Tree	B	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Tree	B	30
<i>Citrus species</i>	Citrus	A	10
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	Laurel Leaf Snail Seed	B	
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Giant Dracaena	A	
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Australian Tree Fern	A	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Tazmanian Tree Fern	A	
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	A	
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa/japonica</i>	Bronze Loquat/Loquat	A	10
<i>Erythrina species</i>	Coral Tree	B	
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava	A	10
<i>Ficus species</i>	Fig	B	50
<i>Fraxinus species</i>	Ash	B	30
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow	A	15
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	A	15
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	A	15
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	B	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	A	15
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Sweetshade Tree	A	15
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	B	
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Black Walnut	B	
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata/paniculata</i>	Chinese Flame Tree	B	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	A	10
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay	B	

<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian Tea Tree	A	15
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Chinese Sweet Gum	A	15
<i>L. styraciflua</i>	American Sweet Gum	B	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	B	
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanbark Oak	B	
<i>Lophpstemon confertus</i> (Tristania)	Brisbane Box	A	15
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Catalina Ironwood	A	15
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	B	
<i>M. X soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	A	10
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	Mayten Tree	A	10
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Cajeput Tree	A	15
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	A	15
<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree	A	10
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	B	
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive - Fruitless only	A	15
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem Thorn	A	10
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	B	
<i>Pinus species</i>	Pine	B	75
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	B	
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>	Willow Pittosporum	A	10
<i>P. rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum	B	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	B	
<i>Podocarpus gracilior/macrophyllus</i>	Fern Pine/Yew Pine	B	
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont Cottonwood	B	
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean Mesquite	B	
<i>P. glandulosa</i>	Honey Mesquite	A	15
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Purple-leaf Plum	A	10
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	B	
<i>Pyrus calleryana/kawakamii</i>	Ornamental Pear	A	15
<i>Quercus species</i>	Oak	B	30
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African Sumac	B	
<i>Robinia ambigua</i>	Locust	B	
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	B	
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Queensland Umbrella Tree	A	
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Japanese Pagoda Tree	B	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree	A	10
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm	A	
<i>Tabebuia species</i>	Trumpet Tree	A	15
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree	B	
<i>Tupidanthus calypttratus</i>	Tupidanthus	A	
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm	A	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	B	
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	B	30
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Sawleaf Zelkova	B	