TIME-SENSITIVE CALL FOR PROFESSIONAL REVIEW • FORWARD TO THOSE WHO CAN HELP

Before the Trees Become Waste

Protecting the existing mature riverside grove at César E. Chávez Park, north of Ocean Boulevard

West Shoreline Drive Realignment Project • R-7192 / Procurement PW-26-759 • Long Beach, California

Source-audited independent preservation dossier with mapped observations, primary-plan comparisons, accountability questions, and documentary gaps. Prepared for responsible forwarding to qualified specialists, public-interest organizations, civic groups, and decision-makers. Original field atlas and transcript archives remain internal.

FIGURE 1 · Regional satellite-map screenshot supplied by the investigator, captured 17 Oct 2026. Red polygon is a resident-defined STUDY AREA around the César E. Chávez Park / Los Angeles River grove; it is not an approved construction boundary or a map of authorized removals. Underlying aerial imagery date is unverified. The image illustrates geographic context; citywide park inequities are independently documented in [P02].

A city can promise more green space and still destroy irreplaceable mature canopy. The public deserves to know how much of what already exists can be saved.

IMMEDIATE CALL TO ACTION: Please FORWARD this dossier to qualified arborists, engineers, preservation organizations, environmental attorneys, community advocates and journalists. Help identify the tree-cutting schedule, demand authoritative preservation records, and coordinate possible pre-cut intervention. See the following action page.

ACTION / PLEASE FORWARD AND ASSIGN A LEAD

If this dossier reaches you and the subject is outside your expertise, please send it on to the person or institution who can act. No additional permission is needed to forward this selected review packet. The original investigator has limited capacity to remain the central organizer; practical ownership by qualified organizations is urgently sought.

Immediate operational requests: VERIFY the current tree-removal/clearing schedule; OBTAIN tree-specific authoritative plans and the completed VIS-2 record; CONVENE arboricultural and preservation-oriented engineering review; IDENTIFY the responsible City/contractor decision-makers; REQUEST a narrowly focused hold on irreversible work where appropriate while corrections or alternatives can still be considered.

Please make connections directly and indicate who can lead. You may copy the originating resident at the chosen reply address, but a lack of immediate response should not prevent rapid lawful preservation work. The separate two-page action sheet provides a ready-forwarding summary and record index.

1 / Purpose, scope, and present urgency

This inquiry concerns the existing mature trees in and around César E. Chávez Park and the riverside green corridor roughly between the Los Angeles River and Golden Avenue, situated north of Ocean Boulevard, along the south bank of the Los Angeles River between the Golden Shore/bridge approaches and the West Shoreline Drive corridor. The red outlines and numbered markers in the accompanying atlas are resident research features, not official city classifications. The priority is to determine which trees can still be preserved, before clearing, crown dismantling, root damage or other irreversible operations occur. [A1, A2]

We support the objectives of R-7192: additional public parkland, improved pedestrian and bicycle mobility, accessible facilities, community reconnection, ecological restoration and sound capital investment. The City describes conversion of approximately 5.6 acres of former roadway into park space, nearly doubling César E. Chávez Park. We seek better standards of improvement, not less improvement. [P01]

The City currently describes removal of approximately 170 trees and planting of 500 “native” trees. The signed construction schedule instead enumerates 522 proposed trees, including 278 California-native and 244 nonnative species according to the preliminary species reconciliation; the bid lists 530 planting units and 300 estimated tree/stump removal units. They are DIFFERENT counting systems, not a verified total of 300 unique living trees. These figures require documentary reconciliation rather than accusation or casual arithmetic. [P01, P05, P06]

An independent field atlas records 116 numbered observations represented by 116 distinct stored latitude–longitude pairs in atlas v0.7, including 27 red (highest provisional concern), 61 yellow (potential concern), and 28 green (comparatively safer). These categories are investigator-defined, informed by systematic comparison with DEM drawings; they are not official authorization codes or professional tree-condition diagnoses. RED identifies an explicit removal designation OR an apparent clear-and-grub conflict, subject to tree-to-notation confirmation. YELLOW identifies adjacent demolition, roadway, grading or other work posing possible root-zone or other injury; GREEN identifies comparatively lower known concern, not guaranteed retention. An observation can include multiple trees. The trees of concern were observed standing at the most recent documented field review (16 October); the current removal schedule is not verified. [A1, A2]

The first irreversible cut should never be the final means of resolving an administrative ambiguity.

2 / Why this place matters

The regional aerial shows a conspicuous grove within a landscape of freeways, roads, housing, commercial property and industrial infrastructure. A map alone cannot quantify ecological scarcity; however, the City’s own Open Space and Recreation Element update reports that lower-income neighborhoods have access to 90% less nearby park space than higher-income neighborhoods, and neighborhoods of color have access to 91% less than predominantly white neighborhoods. It identifies especially severe deficits in Central, West and North Long Beach. These are citywide/neighborhood comparisons, not measurements for each tree in the red polygon. [P02]

The research stakes extend to physical health, mental health and longevity. WHO reviews link green-space exposure with mental and physical well-being; a systematic review of multi-country cohort studies found lower all-cause mortality associated with greater residential greenness; a Danish population study associated childhood green-space exposure with later psychiatric health; and Los Angeles County research associates tree canopy and life expectancy. These are population-level findings, not an individually calculated benefit of each tree. [S01, S02, S03, S04]

Existing mature canopy provides functioning shade and habitat now. Young replacements must survive and grow before providing comparable functions, and may never replace the spatial relationships of an individual tree. A successful park project must account for the intervening ecological debt, not only future planting counts.

A sapling is not a time machine.

3 / The actual place: annotated field atlas

FIGURE 2 · Investigator's numbered field atlas. Red polygon represents the preliminary northern study boundary; colored pins are field-observation categories (red / yellow / green), NOT themselves contractual removal codes, tree-condition diagnoses, or guarantees of protection. Some observations lie outside the polygon. Screenshot supplied 17 Oct 2026. Source: [A1].

The atlas is intended as an evidence index. Each observation should ultimately be connected to a dated photograph, coordinates, corresponding DEM drawing, original survey identification, proposed disposition, any Engineer-directed change, and observed outcome. A red atlas pin is meaningful evidence of the investigator's recorded conflict assessment, based on DEM review; however, the pin alone does not distinguish an explicit tree-removal annotation from a larger clearing-and-grubbing area. Each observation must retain that evidentiary subtype and a sheet citation before an individual removal designation is claimed.

Interpretation note: green denotes comparatively lower identified construction concern; yellow denotes possible construction trauma, including near removals, pavement demolition or root-zone work; red denotes apparent direct removal/clearing conflicts from the drawing review. The marker colors are an investigative priority scale, not a health diagnosis and not a construction authorization. At present, even a tree that appears relatively safe can be affected by root disturbance or later plan changes. [A1]

The question is not only how many trees will be planted, but: what did we manage to save?

3A / How the atlas classifications were reached

The 116 geographic observations arose from a DEM-by-DEM geographic comparison using official demolition drawings, roads, the riverbank, bridge columns, structures and matching station references, assisted by Google Earth imagery. All twenty DEM sheets were visually examined. The DEMS screenshot archive contains 64 investigator screenshots organized by engineering sheet; the separate Street View archive contains 381 screenshot images. These are substantial provenance resources, not a surveyed individual-tree census. [A1, A4, A5; P05]

The original red/yellow/green interpretations are preserved, not downgraded to arbitrary speculation. Yet a classification and its documentary basis are not identical data fields. Where an explicit REMOVE TREE & STUMP GRIND callout is matched to an observation, that can be stated with the exact drawing and notation. Where a tree appears within a clear-and-grub extent, that should be characterized as a clearing conflict until the limits, applicable

payment provisions and actual field tree are confirmed. Yellow also matters: nominal retention cannot be assumed to prevent damage from roots, excavation, compaction, temporary access, or pavement removal. [P05, P06; A4]

ATLAS CATEGORY	WHAT THE INVESTIGATOR IDENTIFIED	WHAT THE RECORD MUST ADD
RED · 27	Explicit demolition-tree removal marking OR apparent clearing-and-grubbing overlap. Highest apparent direct-loss concern.	DEM and PDF page; X/Note 8 or clearing-area notation; image crop; location-match confidence; latest revision.
YELLOW · 61	Near removal/clearance areas, road or hardscape demolition, grading, utilities or likely tree-root disturbances.	Specific operation and proximity; estimated critical root-zone exposure; arborist and engineering review.
GREEN · 28	Comparatively lower apparent conflict after drawing review; not affirmatively protected.	Retention/inspection status and any construction impacts; 26 currently lack a primary DEM assignment.

The October 16 crosswalk records 90 primary DEM associations covering all 27 red and all 61 yellow observations, plus two green. The remaining 26 are green observations without a primary sheet assignment, not missing geographic records. DEM-8 has ten provisionally associated red observations (7, 10, 11, 61, 63, 64, 65, 87, 88 and 95); DEM-6 and DEM-7 each have four red observations. These are screening priorities, not ten/four/four independently certified individual-tree removals. [A1; A4]

The coordinate issue is now reconciled at the data level: the current v0.7 HTML carries 116 unique coordinate pairs for 116 IDs. The older “103 distinct coordinates” figure in v0.3 cannot be reproduced from that current dataset and is withdrawn pending examination of its historical counting method. The image registration performed for earlier atlas versions has measured within-image fitting residuals (roughly 1.3 pixels on an early ten-point fit; 0.55 pixels on a later image-to-image feature fit), but those are NOT independent geographic survey errors or proof of a trunk-to-DEM-symbol match. [A1; A6]

The observation map is a reference index. A reviewer can start with a numbered location, consult its candidate DEM drawing and higher-resolution satellite/Street View views, then inspect corresponding finished-roadway layout (L-series), grading (G/GR), utilities (U), and planting (PP) sheets. A credible preservation determination requires exactly that additional engineering step. [P05; A4, A5, A6]

The atlas is thus more than a decorative map—and less than a certified tree inventory. The correct response is to use the existing crosswalk for targeted expert review, not to wait for an expensive comprehensive survey before asking whether trees can be saved.

4 / What Long Beach and the environmental review already recognize

Public asset and canopy policy

In 2007, Long Beach publicly described its trees as “major capital assets.” A 2017 city street-tree assessment valued the municipal street-tree population at approximately $369 million; a 2016 council record reported that West Coast Arborists inventoried approximately 26,000 park trees in 2015. These are historical citywide figures, not valuations or verified identifiers for the R-7192 grove. Their existence nonetheless makes an obvious records question unavoidable: were earlier inventories and valuations consulted during design? [P03, P04]

Long Beach’s current urban-forest and open-space planning discusses environmental and mental-health benefits and the unequal distribution of canopy and parks. The city’s municipal landscaping standard also calls for large-

canopy trees to help minimize the heat-island effect, although applicability of that zoning provision to this public-works corridor needs legal examination. [P02, P13]

Design-stage minimization: VIS-2

The project's earlier Visual Impact Assessment identified VIS-2, "Tree Removal," instructing that the City's Resident Engineer ensure the project design minimizes removal of existing mature trees during preparation of plans, specifications and estimate. The later Final EIR/EA wording is reported as assigning verification to the City. The precise final wording, any revision to responsibility, applicability across project phases, and especially the completed implementation record must be authenticated. [P07, P08]

Where is the completed evidence that mature-tree removal was minimized, and which living trees were saved because of that review?

Construction protection is not design minimization

A requirement to protect retained trees during construction (including the previously identified PF-50 commitment) is not a substitute for a design-stage examination of whether additional removals could have been avoided. The two questions are independent: which trees should remain, and how will those trees survive grading, root-zone disturbance, compaction, altered drainage and construction access? The exact PF-50 text and applicable implementation record still need direct authentication. [P08]

5 / The signed plans, specifications and their unanswered questions

What appears—and what has not yet been located

The signed 456-page plan set includes 20 demolition sheets (DEM-1–DEM-20, PDF pp. 21–40), PL-1 planting legend (PDF p. 362), and 24 planting sheets (PP-1–PP-24, pp. 363–386). PL-1 provides an "EXISTING TREE TO BE PRESERVED" symbol; a sustained visual review by the investigator across PP-1–PP-24 found no instances of that preservation symbol assigned to individual trees and no comprehensive tree-by-tree retained inventory. This is a strong reported graphical-review result, but it has not yet been independently replicated at full native drawing resolution and does not exclude other approved protection plans. That is a document-recovery finding, not proof that no trees will remain. [P05, A3]

Demolition Note 7 states: "ALL EXISTING TREES AND SHRUBS NOT INDICATED FOR REMOVAL ARE TO BE PROTECTED IN PLACE UNLESS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER." It is repeated across the demolition sheets. Therefore the default written instruction is protection of trees not marked for removal, subject to Engineer direction; an unassigned planting-legend symbol must not be mistaken for permission to remove everything. A distinct protection notation, "TREES AND PLANTERS 9," appears on DEM-20 (PDF p.40); 9 is the note identifier, not a count of trees. But this general instruction raises the equally important practical issue of whether all field personnel receive current, reconciled instructions. [P05: DEM-1–DEM-20, Note 7]

Specifications §300-1.2.4 instructs the contractor to remove trees shown on the plans or requested by the Engineer; it then prescribes progressively dismantling designated trees, including "topping." In this context topping is a technique for dismantling an authorized removal, not a general right to mutilate retained trees. The larger concern is timing: crown destruction may precede stump removal, public discovery, and the correction of a mistaken designation. [P06: Division I, printed I-19]

A safeguard buried in technical documentation is not the same as a safeguard reliably implemented in the field.

A critical difference: "not marked for removal" is not a named preservation schedule. In a 456-page construction set, the placement and legibility of instructions matter. Tree protection by default must be reconciled with clearing

extents, any Engineer-directed additions, field markings, subcontractor task orders, applicable environmental measures, and the latest approved drawings. The relevant questions concern whether safeguards work before the tree is dismantled—not merely whether a note exists somewhere in the contract. [P05: DEM-1–DEM-20, note 7; PL-1; P06: §300-1.2.4]

The project documentation includes explicit tree-and-stump removal quantities and detailed dismantling procedures. A removal pay item, a material-disposal category, or the physical feasibility of cutting does not establish engineering necessity or full public-asset value. The original landscape must be examined against less-destructive feasible alternatives, and against the time required to recover mature-canopy functions after planting. [P05, P06; P07, P08]

What the procurement introduction leaves implicit

The Notice Inviting Bids describes numerous construction activities and “various Removals,” while explicitly identifying new landscaping and plant establishment. It does not distinctly foreground removal or preservation of existing mature trees in its introductory description. The detailed specifications do cover removals; the concern is the clarity with which the overall public-facing procurement summary communicates that consequence. The reason for the drafting choice is unknown. [P06: Division A, printed A-1]

A public construction bid identifies a price for removal work; that price is not the appraised value of the public asset removed. The same distinction applies to disposal: §401-8 regulates construction-and-demolition waste handling and diversion; recycling the remains does not establish that removing the original tree was necessary. [P06: §§300-1.2.7, 401-8]

Calling the remains of a tree “green waste” does not make its destruction green.

6 / Documented coastal preservation: a real precedent, a different place

California Coastal Commission CDP 5-25-0393 (agenda W12d, 8 October 2025) concerns a limited project area SOUTH of Ocean Boulevard, including West Shoreline Drive toward Queens Way, Golden Shore and West Seaside Way. It does NOT cover the northern grove shown in Figures 1 and 2. [P09: staff report, printed pp. 1–2, 12; P10: Exhibit 1]

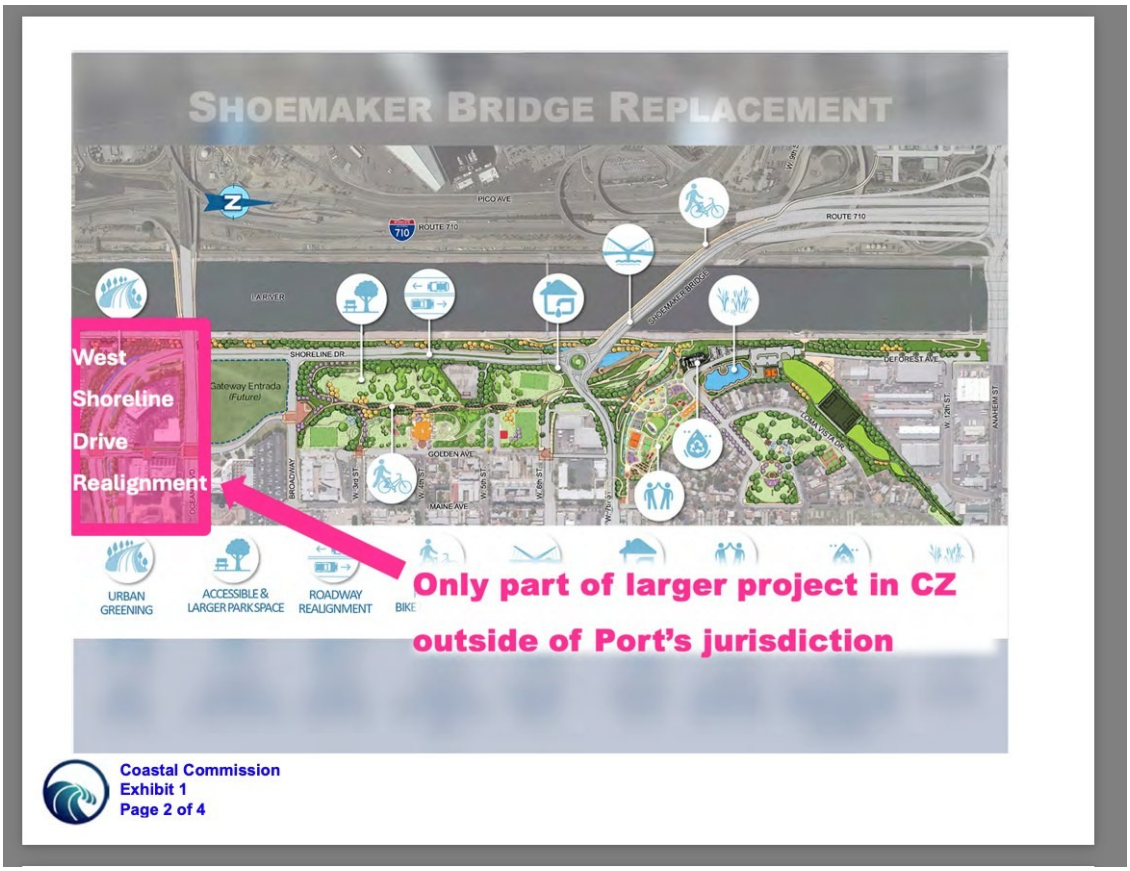

FIGURE 3 · Coastal Commission Exhibit 1, page 2 of 4 (PDF p.3): bright-pink outline shows the SOUTHERN coastal-zone review. It is distinct from the northern César E. Chávez Park study area. Government exhibit provided by the investigator, CDP 5-25-0393 [P10].

On printed page 18, Commission staff recorded a revision from 65 originally proposed removals to 21 across the coastal permit scope. Within one green space WEST of Shoreline Drive and just SOUTH of Ocean Boulevard, 44 existing trees were identified; the City was updating plans to protect 37 and remove seven. We must not equate the 44 removed from an earlier proposal with those 37 retained trees, or count the southern 37 as protection for northern trees. The report attributes design revisions to public concern about mature canopy and delayed replacement benefits. [P09: p. 18]

The September 2025 staff report predates the October 2025 Sierra Club / Los Cerritos Wetlands Task Force letter, so that letter alone cannot be credited with the already-documented 65-to-21 change. Earlier public objections and project changes must be reconstructed from original revisions and correspondence. [P09, P11]

If the design could change to save trees south of Ocean Boulevard, what comparable alternatives were assessed north of it?

7 / Accountability array: specific documents, authorities and answers

These are requests for documentary answers, not allegations. A satisfactory answer means an inspectable record tied to the tree and design decision—not merely an assurance that requirements were followed.

AQ-021 Which northern existing trees are protected, threatened, or unresolved?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City Public Works / project engineer; plan custodian
RECORD NEEDED Current unique-tree inventory; verified DEM/PP crosswalk; accepted plan revisions; field markers. [P05; A1, A2]

AQ-003 Where is the completed VIS-2 design-stage minimization verification?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City project engineering / environmental commitments custodian; relevant design leads
RECORD NEEDED Signed verification, engineer/reviewer, date, tree-by-tree alternatives, design changes and outcome. [P07, P08]

AQ-005 How is each retained tree actually designated and protected in the plans?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE Landscape designer / City / construction management
RECORD NEEDED Tree ID schedule, location, crown and root-protection zones, damage and monitoring measures. [P05; PF-50]

AQ-010 Why must each proposed removal occur? What alternatives were evaluated?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City engineering; roadway, grading, utility and landscape designers
RECORD NEEDED Individual design conflicts; feasible shifts or methods; arborist assessments and cost comparisons. [P05; P07]

AQ-011 Who verifies authorization before the first irreversible cut?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE Contract-designated Engineer, City, construction manager, removal contractor
RECORD NEEDED Written work authorization, up-to-date plan set, field checklist, escalation and stop-work process. [P05, P06]

AQ-023 When will tree clearing, crown dismantling or root work begin?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City construction/project scheduling; contractor
RECORD NEEDED Current phasing and earliest dates by location, advance notice, applicable appeals. [P01; P06]

AQ-022 Which 37 southern trees were committed to retention, and how were they mapped?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City CDP permit team and Coastal Commission within geographic jurisdiction
RECORD NEEDED Earlier 65-tree plan, revised 21-tree plan, 37-tree spatial inventory, ED-approved plans. [P09, P10, P11]

AQ-013 What biological surveys and nesting protections govern destructive work?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE Qualified biologist / City; permit regulator as applicable
RECORD NEEDED Dated surveys, active and historical nest records, clearance windows and buffer decisions. [P09: condition 3]

AQ-014 What existing-tree ecological/financial baseline informed the design?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City Urban Forestry / PRM; historic tree inventory custodians
RECORD NEEDED 2015 park and 2010 street-tree datasets, condition/size records, canopy/health assessments. [P03, P04]

AQ-024 What retention, planting, and canopy outcomes will be reported after construction?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City landscape/engineering and long-term stewardship leads
RECORD NEEDED Actual retained-tree count and health, as-builts, plant establishment survival, 5/10/25-year canopy. [P01; P05; P09]

AQ-025 Which documented removal mechanism applies to each RED observation?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City project engineering and plan custodian; independent DEM reviewer

RECORD NEEDED Pin-by-pin classification as explicit tree removal marking / clearing-and-grubbing overlap / other direct conflict; exact DEM sheet, notation, matchline and current revision; separate actual tree count. [A1; A4; P05, P06]

AQ-026 What construction trauma threatens YELLOW observations, and how will root protection be verified?

RESPONSIBLE ROLE City construction management, project arborist, roadway/grading/utility designers

RECORD NEEDED Temporary and permanent excavation/crossing plans; root-zone measures and inspection requirements; postconstruction health monitoring. [P05; P08; A1; A4]

8 / Discrepancies and tensions requiring reconciliation

Entries distinguish inconsistent representations, unresolved scope differences and possible errors. A difference is not necessarily a contradiction; none of these entries alone establishes intent or misconduct.

ID	DOCUMENTARY COMPARISON	RECONCILIATION NEEDED	SOURCE
DC-003	Public ~170 removals vs 216 DEM removal markings on six audited sheets vs 300 estimated bid units	Unique-tree count, sheet coverage, duplicated symbols, scope and addenda; smaller vegetation may be accounted separately.	P01 / P05 / P06
DC-004	Public “500 native” vs PL-1 total 522 (278 native / 244 nonnative), bid 530	Reconcile species, plan date, geographic scope, change history and bid units; native classifications.	P01 / P05 / P06
DC-007	PL-1 shows explicit “EXISTING TREE TO BE PRESERVED” legend; investigator’s PP-1–PP-24 visual review found no individual use of the symbol.	Obtain current tree-specific retention drawings; replicate full-resolution graphical audit; identify any alternate protection schedule. DEM Note 7 remains operative.	P05 / A3
DC-008	Default protection (DEM Note 7) vs Engineer-requested removal (§300-1.2.4)	Resolve authority, written approval requirements, permits and conflict checking before cutting.	P05 / P06
DC-009	VIS-2 design minimization commitment vs completed verification not located	Produce implementation record; distinguish absent-in-corpus from nonperformance.	P07 / P08
DC-013	37 trees intended for southern retention vs final 2026 construction drawings	Cross-reference actual coordinates and ED-approved revised CDP plans.	P05 / P09
DC-015	Possible DEM-16 mislabel on master K-1 map	Cross-check DEM-16 matchlines, stationing and West Broadway/Maine Avenue geography. Under investigation.	P05
DC-017	Coastal permit report and PL-1 both state 278 + 244 plants despite separate permit geography	Determine whether plan-wide schedule is cited in geographically narrower review; locations and applicability.	P05 / P09
DC-005	Coastal condition replaces Afghan pines with sycamores vs plan-wide PL-1 still schedules Afghan pines	Determine whether those pines are outside coastal jurisdiction; this alone does not show a violation.	P05 / P09
DC-019	Coastal-zone protection achievement sometimes conflated with northern grove	Maintain geographic separation: south permit retained 37; northern grove preservation status unresolved.	P09 / P10 / A1
DC-020	RED observation semantics require direct-annotation vs clearing-area subtype	Preserve user’s DEM-grounded priority; classify each of 27 red IDs by the particular notation and confidence, rather than assume every red marker is an individual removal X.	A1 / A4 / P05
DC-021	v0.3 stated 103 distinct	Correct atlas total to 116	A1 / A6

	coordinates; v0.7 stores 116 unique coordinate pairs	observation records / 116 current coordinate pairs; retain 103 as unreconciled legacy figure only in correction history.	
DC-022	DEM gallery is visually cross-referenced; exact tree-to-symbol and final L-series footprints still require case-by-case registration	Distinguish geographic sheet identification, direct tree removal annotation, clearing overlap and root-zone risk; secure specific engineering/arborist review.	P05 / A4

Priority cases for technical screening: DEM-8 (10 red observations), DEM-6 (4 red), DEM-7 (4 red), and northern park-edge DEM-17/18 where numerous yellow observations face potential construction trauma. These are not claims that all trees are doomed or that all annotated conflicts are unavoidable. The investigation seeks professionals who can ask which alignment, curb, grade, utility, path, access or root-protection adjustments would retain mature trees while meeting the project's legitimate goals. [A4; P05]

9 / Actions requested of independent reviewers

THIS IS A CALL TO ACTION, NOT MERELY A REQUEST FOR AN OPINION. Please forward promptly to arborists, preservation-oriented engineers, environmental counsel, urban-forestry advocates, FoLAR/river groups, affected communities and qualified journalists. A recipient or network should volunteer to coordinate review, obtain current records and time-to-removal information, and pursue reasonable pre-cut protections. Do not wait for the originating resident to direct every referral. The request does not pre-judge the feasibility of every retention alternative; it asks for prompt professional scrutiny while physical preservation remains possible.

PHASE	SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE REQUESTED
NOW	Confirm northern tree dispositions and earliest removal dates; examine whether remaining healthy, mature trees can be kept while maintaining the project's park, mobility and access benefits.
WITHIN CURRENT REVIEW	Identify qualified ISA-certified arborists, preservation-oriented civil engineers, wildlife biologists, or environmental attorneys; examine feasible alignments, grading/utility protection and tree-specific alternatives.
RECORDS	Help obtain the original and completed VIS-2 verification, historic tree data, the current approved retained-tree inventory, pre-removal procedure, and coastal before/after drawings.
OVERSIGHT	Identify applicable notice, permit, environmental and preservation review pathways and the actual authority for changes. Determine whether unresolved conflicts warrant a temporary pause before destructive work.
FOLLOW-UP	Please identify the best contact person and whether your organization has earlier project correspondence or relevant technical work. Please forward this evidence to appropriate reviewers and decision-makers without awaiting the investigator's permission. Retain source citations; forwarding does not guarantee confidentiality.

10 / Who might be affected and why

The communities of interest include residents around César E. Chávez Park and the Willmore/West Downtown corridor, children and families, pedestrians, cyclists, transit users, people with limited private green space, older adults, people vulnerable to heat, local workers, public-school communities, park users, urban wildlife and those living alongside the Los Angeles River. Groups with expertise include Sierra Club California / Angeles Chapter and Los Cerritos Wetlands Task Force (already involved in southern coastal review), California ReLeaf, TreePeople, Friends of the Los Angeles River, Riverpark Coalition, Los Angeles Waterkeeper, local urban-forestry experts, community organizations and public-interest attorneys. Their involvement, capacity or endorsement should not be assumed. [P02, P11]

A public park is not a product delivered to passive consumers. It is a community inheritance, and residents are entitled to examine the decisions that alter it.

What this document does—and does not—establish

CONFIRMED BY SOURCE: R-7192 proposes park and transport improvements; public and contract documents contain materially different tree accounting; the signed plans include default protection and removal provisions; the coastal permit reports a real south-area reduction in proposed removals. [P01, P05, P06, P09]

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIVE FINDING: The investigator observed 116 mapped locations and has not recovered a projectwide explicit retention schedule or completed VIS-2 verification. Individual plan matching, tree condition and updated construction directives are not yet fully verified. [A1, A2, A3]

NOT ESTABLISHED: That every red observation carries an individually matched official removal symbol (some were selected for apparent clear-and-grub conflict); that no existing trees will be preserved; that 300 bid units means 300 unique living trees; that the southern 37 trees protect the northern grove; that unequal treatment or deliberate wrongdoing occurred; or that work has begun at a specific verified time.

10A / Visual evidence provenance and publication handling

The DEMS archive (64 image files across the twenty sheet folders) retains the investigator's geographically matched aerial and drawing screenshots. The Street View screenshot archive (381 JPEG images) supplies street-level context showing visible tree forms, planting conditions, roads and surrounding use. A date embedded in a screenshot filename is the date the screenshot was saved, not necessarily the date Google photographed the scene. A separate image should never be assigned to a particular atlas observation without matched geographic orientation. [A4, A5]

Official engineering and regulatory materials also use third-party geographic imagery. Their use validates the investigative utility of such imagery, not automatic permission for unlimited downstream redistribution. For selected evidentiary screenshots, preserve visible attributions, credit the imagery provider, identify the source and observation purpose, and review applicable use terms before wide public posting. In the short term, maintain a controlled reviewer copy with links back to original sources. Google Maps terms recognize some permitted attributed displays while also imposing restrictions and referencing applicable fair use. [A4, A5; X01]

The separately attached visual case-study preview supplies enlarged, source-labeled examples from DEM-6, DEM-8 and DEM-18 and a small Street View selection. It is a geographic/documentary research aid, not a tree-fate finding. Original full-resolution screenshot files remain in their corresponding internal ZIP archives. [A4, A5]

CURRENT DECISION TRACKING: Long Beach City Council agenda item 26-56261, October 6, 2026, proposed award of R-7192 construction to Sully-Miller and construction management to PMCS; reported minutes indicate council approval. This administrative advance is not a verified first-tree-removal date. The public project page still says construction start TBD; verify notice to proceed and earliest clearing/cutting separately. [P01; P14]

ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL ACCOUNTING QUESTION (from historical environmental-review transcript): the August 2019 Visual Impact Assessment anticipates minimal replacement landscaping before later park improvements (reported p.37); VIS-2 (reported p.39) left a tree-replacement ratio for City determination. Confirm exact source

wording and ask what analysis establishes when comparable shade, thermal protection and canopy function would return. This is a research lead—not a completed R-7192 canopy equivalence analysis. [P07]

11 / Source register & verifiable citation trail

Primary sources include an official title, location or sheet, and stable institutional URL where available. Citations in this dossier are numbered so a recipient can request the exact underlying file. Where a page has been recovered only through prior analysis, final authentication is explicitly marked. Bracketed source codes are clickable: public sources open directly; investigator-controlled records jump to their entries below.

P01 City of Long Beach, "Shoreline Drive Realignment Project," current public project description. *Project background, green-space expansion, 170 removal / "500 native" claim, construction-start TBD.*

https://www.longbeach.gov/pw/projects/shoreline-drive-realignment-project/

P02 City of Long Beach, "Open Space and Recreation Element Update," inequity discussion. *90% lower-income; 91% neighborhoods of color park-access comparison; reported historic urban inequities.*

https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/planning/initiatives--programs/open-space-and-recreation-element-update/

P03 City of Long Beach, council record, File 07-0416, April 10, 2007. *Trees characterized as municipal capital assets.*

https://longbeach.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=187136&GUID=A246CF9B-5199-4E42-9F38-B661E541DFC5

P04 City of Long Beach, 2017 Street Tree Canopy Assessment; Council File 16-0625 (2016). *Historical street-tree value (~$369.19M); 2015 park-tree inventory (~26,000 citywide).*

https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/city-manager/media-library/documents/memos-to-the-mayor-tabbed-file-list-folders/2017/february-17--2017---street-tree-canopy-assessment

P05 R-7192 Shoreline Combined Plan Sheets-signed.pdf (456 PDF pages). *DEM-1–20 PDF pp.21–40, Note 7; PL-1 PDF p.362; PP-1–24 pp.363–386; DEM-16 p.36; K-1 p.13.*

https://longbeachbuys.buyspeed.com/bso/external/bidDetail.sda?docId=PW-26-759&external=true&parentUrl=close

P06 260430 R7192 Shoreline Specifications.pdf; PW-26-759 and Addendum 2. *Division A A-1; Division I §§300-1.2.4–.7; §401-8; item 46 = 300 EA tree/stump; 170+360=530 bid plants.*

https://longbeachbuys.buyspeed.com/bso/external/bidDetail.sda?docId=PW-26-759&external=true&parentUrl=close

P07 HDR, Shoemaker Bridge Visual Impact Assessment (2019 revision), VIS-2. *Earlier VIS-2 "Resident Engineer will ensure..." wording; original technical source.*

https://files.ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/82790-2/attachment/rtJaj-9q1Zyf-nkD3LB68uEB5dNWA8VKA-B_8hDnrptswcED7xuWZzlMq4czvbxALvBbNNmPuKoNEIwO0

P08 City / Caltrans, Shoemaker Bridge Final EIR/EA (2020), environmental commitments. *VIS-2 later wording, PF-50, implementation; final text and completion record require source/record authentication.*

https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2016041007/3

P09 California Coastal Commission, Staff Report, CDP 5-25-0393, W12d, 26 Sep 2025. *Printed p.18 65→21 and 37 of 44 southern trees; pp.5–9 conditions; scope pp.1–2.*

https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/reports/2025/10/W12d/W12d-10-2025-report.pdf

P10 California Coastal Commission, CDP 5-25-0393, Exhibit 1 maps. *Exhibit 1 pp.2–4; southern coastal jurisdiction and older existing site photos.*

https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/reports/2025/10/W12d/W12d-10-2025-exhibits.pdf

P11 California Coastal Commission, Sierra Club / Los Cerritos Wetlands Task Force correspondence (Oct 2025). *Demonstrates previous participation; letter dated after Sept 26 revision record.*

https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/reports/2025/10/W12d/W12d-10-2025-Corresp.pdf

P12 Coastal Commission, W12d October 2025 staff addendum. *Revised conditions, maintenance/monitoring and species provisions; geographically limited.*

https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/reports/2025/10/W12d/W12d-10-2025-addendum.pdf

P13 City Urban Forest Plan and Municipal Code §21.42.030(A)(7). *Urban canopy and physical/mental health; large-canopy urban heat-island standard, applicability to R-7192 TBD.*

https://www.longbeach.gov/sustainability/programs/ufp/

P14 Long Beach City Council, Oct 6, 2026, agenda item 26-56261 (R-7192 / Sully-Miller / PMCS); minutes reporting indicates approval. Distinguish procurement authorization from mobilization and first cutting schedule. https://longbeachca.new.swagit.com/events/49447

S01 WHO Europe, Urban Green Spaces and Health (2016); Green and Blue Spaces and Mental Health (2021). *Cross-national reviews of mental, physical and social benefits.*

https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/9789289055666

S02 Rojas-Rueda et al., Lancet Planetary Health 2019. *7-country residential greenness and all-cause mortality meta-analysis.*

https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(19)30215-3

S03 Engemann et al., PNAS 2019. *Danish nationwide childhood green-space exposure and psychiatric-disorder cohort.*

https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1807504116

S04 Connolly et al., Environment International 2023. *Tree canopy/greenness and life expectancy in Los Angeles County.*

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2023.107785

A1 Investigator, annotated numbered northern grove atlas, supplied 17 Oct 2026. *116 observation pins, provisional categories, red study polygon; not official tree IDs.*

A2 Investigator, wide regional satellite screenshot, supplied 17 Oct 2026. *Contextual urban geography; underlying aerial capture date unverified.*

A3 Investigator, PL/PP drawing screenshot review, October 2026. *Preliminary non-identification of used preservation symbol; full graphic audit pending.*

A4 Investigator, DEMS.zip (64 image files arranged by DEM sheet, plus master key image), 15 Oct 2026. Satellite and DEM sheet geographic-reference screenshots, internal; consult signed PDF for authoritative plan text.

A5 Investigator, street view screenshots.zip (381 screenshots), 17 Oct 2026. Google Street View reference images. Capture timestamp is not necessarily panoramic imagery date; maintain attribution and privacy/rights checks.

A6 R7192_v0_5_Atlas_Verification_and_Release_Gates_INTERNAL.md and R7192_Tree_Canopy_Observation_Atlas_v0_7_SYNCHRONIZED_FILTERS_INTERNAL.html. Current registered 116-location geography, color semantics, DEM index, calibration details.

X01 Google Maps Additional Terms of Service / Google Maps, Google Earth, Street View permissions and attribution requirements. https://maps.google.com/help/terms_maps/; https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/streetview/policies

METHOD NOTE PDF pagination in [P05] refers to signed 456-page plan PDF, not the printed engineering sheet numbers. A1/A4/A5 are investigator-controlled records. No technical or legal conclusion implies that the reviewed signed version is the most recent operative revision.

12 / Findings that require immediate safeguards

First, separate north and south unequivocally. CDP 5-25-0393 demonstrated that proposed removals could be reduced in a SOUTHERN review area. It does not establish equivalent protection north of Ocean Boulevard. [P09, P10]

Second, reconcile before cutting. A tree's identity and actual authorization should be independently checked against the latest construction set and applicable environmental commitments. If the plan says "preserve" in one place and "remove" in another, work should not resolve the contradiction with a saw. [P05, P06, P07, P08]

Third, evaluate ecological benefits in time and place. The expected future canopy must be compared with the mature ecosystem already serving its neighborhood, including the intervening years without equivalent shade, habitat and other functions. [P01, P02, S01, S02, S03, S04]

Fourth, preserve the evidence of the original landscape. Otherwise future visitors may see saplings and improved paths and reasonably infer an unqualified ecological improvement, without knowing what mature canopy existed beforehand. The baseline must not disappear with the trees. [A1, A2]

A completed project should be evaluated against the landscape it actually replaced—not against an imaginary empty lot.

Independent review is requested as soon as practicable. A respectful but skeptical inquiry should test the public agencies' stated reasons against their own commitments and the available engineering alternatives. Documentary approval does not make a tree's loss inevitable; evidence must establish whether it is necessary.

CONTACT: [Insert sender's preferred reply address before distribution]

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