

AGENDA ITEM
12A

Date: October 1, 2020

Council Action Date: November 9, 2020

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Alex D. McIntyre, City Manager
Nancy O'Connor, Parks and Recreation Director

SUBJECT: Adopt the 2020 City Tree Master Plan

SUMMARY

The City Tree Master Plan was first adopted by Council in 1979 with revisions made in 1982 and 1986. In September 2018, the Tree Advisory Committee began a comprehensive review and revision of the existing City Tree Master Plan. The Tree Advisory Committee reviewed and approved the final draft of the updated and revised City Tree Master Plan during the December 12, 2019 meeting. Additional input to the plan was provided by Public Works and Community Development Departments.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the 2020 City Tree Master plan and direct staff to continue following and supporting the major policies of the plan.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

The City of Ventura is home to over 30,000 public trees located within parks, medians, landscaped parkways, and streets. In 1979, Council adopted the Street Tree Master Plan to provide:

- A policy document to guide decision making
- A planning guide for new programs and projects for use by staff and developers
- A framework for theme street planting
- Designation of the official city tree, the Red Flowering Gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*, formerly *Eucalyptus ficifolia*).

The Tree Master plan had been updated and adopted by Council in 1982 and 1986. Environmental and climate changes that have happened in the last several decades require a current analysis as well as any needed updates.

The City Tree Master Plan (CTMP) (Attachment A) is a guide to the essentials of effective administration and management of a comprehensive Urban Forest program in the City. The benefit that street trees offer is immeasurable and considered one of the most valuable long-term assets that cities have. It is generally recognized that street trees offer many worthwhile and desirable benefits when thoughtfully planned and maintained. It is well documented that properties increase in actual dollar value when decorated by street trees. Trees provide other functional and aesthetic values such as:

- Reduce pollution through recycling air and water
- Sequester carbon emissions
- Cool streets, helping to maintain the asphalt for a longer period
- Lower temperatures in the shade about 10 degrees
- Produce oxygen
- Provide sound dampening from traffic and other noises
- Acting as wind buffers
- Give a sense of formality
- Provides habitat for a variety of animals

Street trees have been a traditional and historical part of the City's growth and development for over a half a century. Prior to the 1960s, the City had very few blocks that were consistently planted with street trees. Where street trees did exist, it was apparently done by the original home developer and were trees of mixed species and age. In the increasing endeavors to create a beautiful city, many varieties of trees were tried. Most were exotic and were not native to the coastal region. Some were fast growing and short-lived species; some proved to be unsuitable for the existing conditions though many have proven to be satisfactory long-lived trees.

As with most early development, it was difficult to envision the tremendous growth which the City would experience in future years. There was no formalized street tree program, although some essential trimming and emergency work was performed by City personnel. While the City continued to grow and the number of street trees increased, it became apparent that some consideration must be given to such things as size and relationship of the tree to the street, its shape and branching habits, its adaptability to climate and soil, flowering and fruiting habits, susceptibility to insect pests and diseases, and its longevity. Because of these and other factors, it became necessary to initiate a street tree program which provides standards and guidelines relative to the type of trees which may be planted in a given area, the size of the parkways in new developments, tree removal and replacement, sidewalk disruptions in the root zone, and aspects of ownership, control and maintenance.

Over time, trees must be replaced due to the species being inappropriate for its location, or it is at the end of its life cycle; this is normal and to be expected. These and other considerations evolved into the existing street tree program which encompasses 30,000+ trees. The program is evidenced by an Urban Forestry section within the Parks Division and street tree standards as established by City Ordinance 2000-23. This ordinance is included in the appendices of the CMTP; the appendices also include but is not limited to, a City Tree Census, tree placement specifications, Engineering Standard S-110, a list of acceptable trees for new planting, and a list of prohibited trees. The compilation of the ordinances, policies, codes, specifications, and procedures which relate to street trees and their maintenance establishes the basic platform and legal basis for the day-to-day administration of the Street Tree Program. From this platform recommendations and decisions can be made and evaluated which will help ensure that the City will derive the greatest value from its street trees. The selection of tree species that will perform their functions satisfactorily must not be simply random choices if challenges are to be minimized. The section of the CTMP on Street Tree Selection Methodology outlines the primary factors and characteristics which must be considered in the process of specifying street trees. Addressing empty tree wells in the City must be part of any strategy for future tree plantings recognizing limitations due to staffing, watering, and location of specific tree wells.

The CTMP provides an overview of 28 selected arterial streets. These streets receive some of the highest levels of traffic flow and therefore are most observed by the public. The CMTP serves to establish these streets as Theme Streets. Recommendations for theme planting came from the original field survey on the Theme Streets conducted in 1978-79 which identified 21 arterial streets; subsequent surveys identified an additional 7 arterial street identifiers. Some of these streets have several species which have required years to accomplish desired uniformity, while others were completed in less time. It is recognized that additional streets may also be worthy of consideration to be designated as theme streets now or in the future. It is the intent of the CMTP to increase and maintain awareness of these situations and guide staff in developing future tree plantings and to bring old and established areas into harmony with current practices and needs with the least cost and confusion. Residential streets are not specifically addressed except where the 28 major streets run through residential sections. However, the ordinances, policies and other information apply to all street trees in general.

To ensure public input, for over 40 years, the City had a Tree Advisory Committee (TAC) with members of seven and then five appointed citizens, sitting for 4 years each. Beginning in 2020, TAC became a Tree Advisory Board meeting on an as needed basis for hearing tree appeals and other work as assigned by City Council, City Manager, or staff, for research and consideration. The members of TAC met multiple times in 2018 and 2019 to provide input and direction for the updated CMTP. The updated plan is supported by the Parks and Recreation Department and was approved by the Parks and Recreation Commission at their August 2020 meeting.

Major Policies of the Plan

The major policies shown are for Council consideration. Additionally, staff is asking Council to reaffirm policy direction for implementing as directed.

Policy Statement 1

The City reconfirms its position that the Street Tree Program is an important facet in the improvement of the community.

Policy Statement 2

The City shall continue to exercise direction over the supervision of the planting, trimming, pruning, cutting, maintenance, removal and replacement of all trees and shrubs in the streets of the City in accordance with the Code of Ordinances, 2000-23.

Policy Statement 3

Any proposed street tree plantings should first be considered from the standpoint of the safety of people using or passing along the streets. Of secondary consideration is the benefit, embellishment or enhancement of the properties abutting a street.

Policy Statement 4

Every attempt shall be made to incorporate the Red Flowering Gum, the Official City Tree, into the landscaping in and around designated, large open spaced entrances to the City of San Buenaventura, particularly as they are improved or developed. The use of this tree will be encouraged in other areas of high visibility in order to draw attention to our City Trees if the tree can be safely managed and maintained.

Policy Statement 5

The Tree Advisory Board, a Hearing Body of the City Council will review appeals of the Urban Forestry Division decisions on tree removal requests at an open, public meeting and render a decision. Staff will abide by the decision of the Tree Advisory Board.

Policy Statement 6

The Urban Forestry Division of the Parks and Recreation Department will continue to work closely with the Public Works Department on the systematic replacement of sidewalks damaged by City trees.

Policy Statement 7

The City continues to place a high priority on quality tree maintenance. Prioritization will continue to emphasize potential hazards and trimming to encourage healthy well-structured trees while providing clearance for pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Urban Forestry section of Parks and Recreation department budget for tree maintenance is \$1,350,000 annually through General and Measure O funds. These funds allow the pruning of 1/3 of the City’s Urban Forestry-about 10,000 trees, each year. Tree pruning occurs on a schedule of 3-5 years, depending upon species and funding. This pruning schedule is a major part of the CTMP and future budget requests will reflect this annual need.

Adopt City Tree Master Plan				
ESTIMATED COST:			\$1,350,000	
FUND	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT	AVAILABLE BUDGET
05 Measure O	P & R	79005	\$1,300,000	YES
01 General	P & R	77800	\$50,000	YES
TOTAL			\$1,350,000	
COST OFFSET			\$0	
TOTAL FUNDED			\$1,350,000	

ALTERNATIVES

Prepared by: Nancy O’Connor, Parks and Recreation Director

ATTACHMENT:

- A Street Tree Master Plan 2020

ATTACHMENT A

City of San Buenaventura Master Tree Plan

UPDATES AND REVISIONS, NOVEMBER 9, 2020

Introduction and Background

The City Tree Master Plan is a guide to the essentials of effective administration and management of a comprehensive Urban Forest program in the City of San Buenaventura.

It is generally recognized that street trees offer many worthwhile and desirable benefits when well-planned and maintained. Street trees are among the most valuable long-term community assets. It is well documented that properties increase in actual dollar value when decorated by street trees. Trees provide other functional and aesthetic values such as:

- Reduce pollution through recycling air and water
- Sequester carbon emissions
- Cool streets, helping to maintain the asphalt for a longer period
- Lower temperatures in the shade about 10 degrees
- Produce oxygen
- Provide sound dampening from traffic and other noises
- Acting as wind buffers
- Give a sense of formality
- Provides habitat for a variety of animals

There are few improvements, including utilities, housing and sanitation, when considered in relationship to expenditure of money and effort, that give greater satisfaction to community life and to the citizens of San Buenaventura than the planting of the “right tree in the right place”.

Street trees have been a traditional and historical part of the City’s growth and development for over a half a century. Prior to the 1960s, the City of San Buenaventura had very few blocks that were consistently planted with street trees. Where street trees did exist, it was apparently done by the original home developer and were trees of mixed species and age.

The City is very fortunate that developers and administrators have had the foresight to plant trees along many of our streets since the 1960s. In the increasing endeavors to create a beautiful city, many varieties of trees were tried. Most of these were exotic and were not native to the coastal region. Some were fast growing and short-lived species; some proved to be unsuitable for the existing conditions though many have proven to be satisfactory long-lived trees. Valuable knowledge has been gained through experimentation and is an outstanding credit and accomplishment to early City Administrators.

As with most early development, it was difficult or impossible to envision the tremendous growth which the City would experience in future years. There was no formalized street tree program, although some essential trimming and emergency work was performed by City personnel.

While the City continued to grow and the number of street trees increased, it became apparent that some consideration must be given to such things as the size and relationship of the tree to the street, its shape and branching habits, its adaptability to climate and soil, flowering and fruiting habits, susceptibility to insect pests and diseases, and its longevity. Because of these and other factors, it became necessary to initiate a street tree program which provides standards and guidelines relative to the type of trees which may be planted in a given area, the size of the parkways in new developments, tree removal and replacement, sidewalk disruptions in the root zone, and aspects of ownership, control and maintenance.

Over time, trees must be replaced due to the particular species being inappropriate for its location, or it is at the end of its life cycle; this is normal and to be expected. When this occurs, the City may replace the tree according to tree removal policies listed in City Ordinance Chapter 20.150 - Street Trees (Appendix "A").

All of these considerations evolved into the existing street tree program which encompasses a large number of trees. The program is evidenced by a tree maintenance section within the Parks Division and street tree standards as established by City Ordinance 2000-23 (Appendix "A") which include a City Tree Census (Appendix "C"), tree placement specifications, Engineering Standard S-110 (Appendix "E") and a list of acceptable trees for new planting City of San Buenaventura Recommended Tree Species 2019 (Appendix "D"). The City had a Tree Advisory Committee with members of seven and then five appointed citizens, sitting for 4 years each, for over 40 years. Beginning in 2020, the current Committee will become a Tree Advisory Board (Appendix "N") meeting on an as needed basis for hearing tree appeals and other work as assigned by City Council, City Manager, or staff, for research and consideration.

The compilation of the ordinances, policies, codes, specifications, and procedures which relate to street trees and their maintenance establishes the basic platform and legal basis for the day-to-day administration of the Street Tree Program. From this platform recommendations and decisions can be made and evaluated which will help ensure that the City of San Buenaventura will derive the greatest value from its street trees.

The selection of tree species that will perform their functions satisfactorily must not be simply random choices if challenges are to be minimized. The section of the City Tree Master Plan on Street Tree Selection Methodology outlines the primary factors and characteristics which must be considered in the process of specifying street trees.

The City Tree Master Plan provides an overview of 28 selected arterial streets (Appendix "B" Theme Street Tree Well Replanting). These streets receive some of the highest levels of traffic flow and therefore are most observed by the public. This report serves to establish these streets as Theme Streets. Recommendations for theme planting came from the original field survey on the Theme Streets conducted in fiscal year 1978-79 which identified 21 arterial streets; subsequent surveys identified and additional 7 arterial street identifiers. For example, the unique character of the Pierpont Keys Community is recognized, and efforts have been made to maintain the coastal-beach theme of the area. Some of the streets surveyed, or sections of them, have been subject to ongoing or future development including widening, improvement or other conditions. Specific recommendations for tree planting in these site locations must be determined when information is available, such as during the development process. Some of these streets have a number of species which have required years to accomplish desired uniformity, while others were completed in less time. It is recognized that additional streets may also be worthy of consideration to be designated as theme streets now or in the future. It is the intent of this report to increase and maintain awareness of these situations and guide staff in developing future tree plantings and to bring old and established areas into harmony with current practices and needs with the least cost and confusion.

Residential streets are not specifically addressed in the Theme Street Tree Well Replanting (Appendix "B") except where the 28 major streets run through residential sections. However, the ordinances, policies and other information apply to all street trees in general. A list identifying species and number is located in City Tree Census (Appendix "C"). A recommended tree list can also be found in City of San Buenaventura Recommended Tree Species 2019 (Appendix "D"). There are also many tree species that are prohibited. These species are identified in: Unacceptable Tree List for the City of San Buenaventura 2019 (Appendix "L") and Ventura County's 410-- Prohibited-Plant-List-4-2019 (Appendix "M").

The City Tree Master Plan is divided into six sections.

1. Introduction and background
2. Specifications and Requirements
3. Street Tree Selection Methodology
4. Theme Street Survey
5. Official City Tree
6. Summary of Major Policies

Specifications and Requirements

The City's Municipal Code 2000-23 (Appendix "A") establishes the legal basis for the development of specifications and procedures to aid in the efficient administration of the street tree program. These specifications and procedures are designed to minimize maintenance costs and maximize the functional and aesthetic values of the City's street trees, while providing for safe vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Schedule of Procedures for Street Tree Requirements (Commercial, Industrial and Housing Development) –

A requirement of new developments in the City of San Buenaventura is the planting of street trees. The requirement for the street trees is generally provided for by standard new housing development conditions. This is the major source of new street tree plantings. The following schedule outlines the basic procedures involved:

Upon the developer's application for a permit, the Parks Division shall be notified of the proposed development.

The following requirements shall be the determination of the Parks Division- through the City Design and Review Committee (in-house, meets weekly):

1. Spacing and location of tree wells.
2. Selection of size and species of tree.
3. Inspection of trees by Parks Division Urban Forest personnel prior to planting.
4. Planting and staking requirements as outlined in the City of San Buenaventura Landscape & Irrigation Guidelines & Details.
5. Responsibility for planting new trees falls on the developer in a new development in conjunction with input from the City of San Buenaventura's Urban Forestry Staff.
6. The developer shall be responsible for the maintenance of all trees until final inspection and acceptance is completed.
7. Final inspection of trees by Parks Division Urban Forestry personnel will occur after planting and maintenance period allowing for a completion notice that can be signed off by Urban Forestry staff for the development.

The City of San Buenaventura Building and Safety has created an Information Sheet for the Requirements for New Residential Landscapes (Appendix "K").

Additional guidance is provided for the selection process can be found in: Plant Reference Guide rev 4-2019 (Appendix "J"), Unacceptable Tree List for the City of San Buenaventura 2019 (Appendix "L"), and 410---Prohibited-Plant-List-4-2019 (Appendix "M")

Specifications for Placement of Street Trees

Historically, the specifications for the City's residential streets have been such that there was a 5 ½ foot wide parkway between the curb and sidewalk for the placement of street trees. Most existing street trees are planted in 5 ½ foot wide parkways, however, that specification was changed many years ago leaving a 3 ½ foot wide parkway for the placement of the street trees. This has primarily given way to monolithic/curbside sidewalks. Now, further change is occurring with the development of newer high-density housing developments in the east end of the city, once again creating larger parkways.

It is evident that as building setbacks and lot sizes are reduced, space for street trees can, but not always, become less adequate. In many cases, it becomes very difficult to place a new tree between sewer and water or other utility lines while maintaining a proper distance from sidewalks, driveways and street lights. These matters must receive consideration in the planning and decision-making process for the successful integration of street trees.

Street tree replacement specifications are outlined here in order to provide the most suitable placement of trees in and along City streets under varied conditions. Specification guidelines are designed to be used as a basis in the planning of new developments in which street trees are to be planted. In most cases, reduced maintenance and operation costs can be realized through increased overall tree health and in placing trees farther from the street which allows lower trimming heights, and less concrete damage due to more space in the root zone. These specifications and guidelines are as follows:

1. Tree Wells (cut out areas or formed opening in sidewalks).

Tree Wells shall be in accordance with Engineering Standard S-110 (Appendix "E"). A tree well should be a minimum of 4 ft x 4 ft, for optimum health and growing habits of the tree. Modification of this standard may be permissible upon approval of the Parks Manager. Spacing and location of tree wells shall be determined by the Parks Manager or Urban Forestry representative. Spacing generally averages 50 feet on center.

2. Parkway (unpaved area between the curb and sidewalk)

Newly constructed parkways should allow a minimum width of 4 feet and a maximum width of 8 feet, between the curb and sidewalk.

3. Monolithic/Curbside sidewalks or streets without sidewalks

Street trees shall be planted in the public right-of-way, on a landscape easement. If the public right-of-way behind the sidewalk or curb is less than 8 feet wide, then a landscape easement could be required to provide for a planting area with a minimum width of 8 feet. In residential streets with monolithic/curbside sidewalks, the road right-of-way currently ends 2 ½ feet behind the sidewalk. In this case, an additional landscape easement of 6 feet could be required. This brings the total combined planting area to 8 ½ feet.

4. Meandering sidewalks

This may be a monolithic/curbside sidewalk that curves away from the curb at intervals to form a planting area or a situation where the winding course of the sidewalk creates a parkway of variable width. This should be carefully planned to allow for the proper spacing and adequate area for the street trees and approved by the City after review of the Parks Manager.

Hillside Planting Guidelines

"Hillside area" is defined as, "All of that area above Foothill Road, Poli Street and the northerly prolongation thereof". The majority of hillside development has been existing for many years. With the exception of the Clearpoint housing tract, located west of Kimball Road and north of Foothill Road, there have been few formal street tree plantings in the hillsides. There are trees throughout the hillside located on private property and those planted by homeowners on public right-of-ways as well as a few

City maintained street trees. In the Clearpoint housing tract the trees were required to be placed on private property and the City has relinquished control over the trees. The County and City have many new tree species planting guidelines. These can be found in The City of San Buenaventura Building and Safety's, BS-645 Information Sheet for the Requirements for New Residential Landscapes (Appendix "K"), and Plant Reference Guide rev 4-2019 (Appendix "J"), Unacceptable Tree List for the City of San Buenaventura 2019 (Appendix "L"), and 410---Prohibited-Plant-List-4-2019 (Appendix "M")

Criteria which can be utilized to help establish policies and guidelines for planning and planting street trees in the hillside areas:

1. Views from the hillsides should be a priority; tree plantings should be done accordingly. Chapter 8.900 - View Dispute Resolution Process (Appendix F).
2. A priority of the Parks Division is the utilization and planting of trees, and wherever possible keeping view preservation in mind. *It is at the discretion of the City to take down trees for safety of residents if the tree is on City maintained property.*

The variable nature of hillside developments will require tree planting situations to be determined on a project by project basis. However, the following list of alternatives will be used to guide such planning in the future:

1. Standard Tree Placement Policies (see above for descriptions)

- Tree Wells
- Parkways
- Monolithic/curbside sidewalks or streets without sidewalks. Trees may be on an easement on a case by case basis.
- "Meandering" sidewalks
- Landscape Design and Review/Permitting Process in association with the County/City Prohibited Plant List

2. **Uphill side plantings-** This method would limit tree planting to the uphill side of view lots or to the highest parts of the development.
3. **Cluster plantings-** This method would limit tree plantings to unobstructed areas within the development where tree plantings could be planted in groups.
4. **Ridge preservation-** This would set aside the ridges for "green" areas or open space that would not interfere with views and could be utilized for tree plantings.

In addition to these placement guidelines, selection of tree species to fit the conditions is of utmost importance. It is conceivable that some trees with an open canopy could be pruned to provide a view through the tree which would meet the priority of view preservation as well as tree planting. All tree planting in the hills above Foothill fall under the County/City Prohibited Plant List due to fire concerns.

It should be recognized that because of the uniqueness of the hillside areas that combinations of the alternatives may be used where conditions would allow.

Parkway Landscaping Specifications

A large number of street trees in the City of San Buenaventura are located in areas between the curb and sidewalk, known as the City parkway. As the parkway is road right-of-way and therefore public property, questions sometimes arise regarding landscaping, maintenance and control of this area. The

following outlines specific information relative to these questions. The guidelines are those established by the Ventura Parks and Recreation Urban Forestry Department.

1. City Ordinance

(Sec 20.150.130 Duties of the Park Manager)

The Park Manager is empowered to exercise direction over and supervision of the planting, trimming, pruning, cutting, maintenance, removal and replacement of all trees and shrubs in the streets of the City and issue all permits affecting the planting, the various maintenance operations, the removal or the replacement of any trees in the City and shall be responsible for all work incidental to the duties herein imposed. (Appendix A)

2. City Trees

Total maintenance including trimming, plant healthcare, re-staking, retying, replanting and removal of the City tree shall be the responsibility of the City. The City has an Integrated Pest Management Program to deal with some of the insects that effect City trees (e.g. Oak Moth, Oak Moth Pamphlet (Appendix I). The watering of the parkway tree shall be the responsibility of the property owner unless the trees are located on streets which are not accessible to the adjacent property owner.

3. Parkway Maintenance

The property owner is responsible for maintaining the area between the curb and sidewalk, known as the City parkway, under Section 5600 of the California State Highway Code (Appendix "G") *An exception to this code is when a new development has created a Maintenance Assessment District (e.g. The Farm on S. Saticoy Ave). The parkways are then maintained by the City's Landscape Contractor.*

4. Parkway Landscaping

It is recommended that parkway landscaping consist of drought tolerant ground covers, bedding plants, succulents, or other low growing plants. Plants 18 inches in height or less are required in order to avoid traffic visibility obstruction at intersections and driveways.

Additional trees, other than the City Street trees, may not be planted without first obtaining a permit from the Parks Division. No plant or other landscape materials may be used in a manner such that they obstruct the public right-of-way (sidewalk), obstruct traffic visibility, present a hazard to the public or have a negative impact on the City street tree.

5. California Streets and Highways Code

The California Streets and Highways code and the City Ordinances provide that the owner or person in possession of the property fronting on a sidewalk is responsible for the maintenance of such sidewalk. ("Sidewalk" includes a park or parking strip maintained in the area between the property line and the street line and also includes curbing, bulkheads, retaining walls or other works for the protection of any sidewalk or of any such park or parkway strip. Sec. 5600. Streets and Highways Code (Appendix G).

It should be noted here that although a property owner is legally responsible for maintenance of sidewalks and curbs, a municipality may elect to perform some or all maintenance tasks. The City of San Buenaventura maintains the majority of trees planted in the parkways.

6. Federal American With Disabilities Act (ADA) Access

The City follows guidelines in connection with the ADA relating to sidewalks, parkways.
<https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADASTandards/2010ADASTandards.htm>

The Public Works Department in the Streets Division has the responsibility of sidewalk maintenance. The Streets Division has made sidewalk repairs a top priority. Trees are retained and evaluated for removal when the hardscape is going to be repaired. Ordinance (Sec. 20.150.140) (Appendix "A") provides for the removal of trees due to damage of the hardscape, however when and only if the hardscape cannot be reasonably repaired without removing the tree. "Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, or when tree removal is requested by a permittee, the city will bear the cost of removing trees and other vegetation under this chapter." Sec. 20.150.150. - Cost recovery. (Appendix A)

The City Streets Division has an in-house crew that works on sidewalk and street repairs but mainly focuses on grinding and patching. The City also contracts out sidewalk and street repairs usually for removal and replacement on larger scale projects.

The Streets Division will inform the Urban Forestry Department when there is upcoming work where there is a possible conflict with trees or tree roots. The Parks Manager has the final say on whether a tree shall be removed or retained, or tree roots cut to accommodate the sidewalk repairs. If the Urban Forestry Department receives a complaint regarding tree roots lifting the street and/or a sidewalk disruption, the tree will be inspected by City staff and the disruption will be forwarded to the Streets Division in order to be added to its list of future repairs.

It is important to note that homeowners can do their own curb, gutter and sidewalk repair and even get City trees pruned or planted. However, permits from the City of San Buenaventura are required before any work is started.

Street Tree Selection Methodology

The Municipal Code, Division 20, Ord 2000-23, Sec. 20.150.120 states “The Parks Manager will identify the type and variety of trees that may be placed in, upon, or along any street”(“Appendix A”).

No single tree meets all requirements for ideal tree street planting. The goal is to weigh all positive and negative characteristics and approach this ideal as closely as possible. There is a complex interaction of inherent and environmental factors which must be considered in the selection of a street tree species. This process tends to become increasingly complex as more research is done and facts about how specific species function in the harsh, unnatural environment encountered in street situations. The City of San Buenaventura’s Urban Forestry staff maintains continual communication with Arborists and other City’s Urban Forestry personnel to exchange the latest information on trees best suited for City Urban Planting.

The interaction of inherent and environmental factors determines the species, maintenance costs, and useful life of street trees. The term “useful life” refers not to the actual life span, but to the number of years a tree can be expected to serve the functions for which it is intended without posing a substantial hazard. Among these factors are:

1. Type

- Evergreen
- Deciduous (loses leaves in Winter)
- Semi-deciduous
- Conifer

2. Habit

- Round Headed
- Pyramidal
- Slender
- Spreading
- Compact
- Open or Sparse
- Weeping

3. Mature Height

4. Growth Rate

5. Foliage Density and Texture

6. Rooting Habits

7. Fruit, Flower, and Pollen Characteristics

8. Branch Attachment

9. Wood Characteristics

10. Required Frequency of Trimming

11. Adaptability (Tolerance of)

- Climate Zone
- Drought
- Disease and Insect Attack
- Soil Type
- Soil PH
- Frost
- Moisture
- Wind
- Reflected Heat
- Pollutants
- Shade
- Salt-sea exposure

12. Availability and Price of Nursery Stock

13. Location

- Tree well situation
- Width of parkway or planting area
- Building setback
- Overhead obstructions- utility lines, street lights
- Underground utilities- sewer, water, gas, electrical lines, water meters, telephone cables, etc
- Distance from driveways, intersections, etc.
- Hillside with view consideration
- Passive and active solar access for buildings with solar facilities
- General impact to adjacent property on which the tree(s) front
- Compatibility with adjacent users such as pedestrians and bicyclists
- Visibility from freeways or other high traffic areas

14. Number and Density of Existing Species in the Area

- Other factors, if known, are also considered. For example, there can be a species potentially susceptible to disease which could quickly affect large numbers of trees of the same variety. In, this case, efforts would be made to maintain some distance between plantings or discontinue use of that tree species.

15. Habitat for Different Animal Species

- The city would like to encourage various species, particularly birds to live within the City boundaries.

16. Ecological Factors

- The Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM) managed by the City (Appendix “H”), primarily deals with the Oak Moth problem (appendix “I”). The program considers all issues to rid a tree species of pests, including health and safety of citizens and animals, most technically efficient method and most cost-effective method.
- Tree waste from pruning by City contractors and staff is run through a wood chipper and used for mulch throughout the city. Mulch is excellent for weed suppression and water retention. The City uses the mulch in parks, around tree wells, the Cornucopia Growing Gardens off of Telephone Rd. and donates it to the Ventura Botanical Gardens as requested.

The City of San Buenaventura Parks Department's Urban Forestry Division maintains an approved street tree list of trees with desirable characteristics in various planting situations City of San Buenaventura Recommended Tree Species 2019 (Appendix "D"). This list is updated as needed and serves as a basic guide of the Urban Forest Division's selection of street trees in all new developments.

The City and its landscape contractor maintain databases on city trees. Statistics on street trees in the city, as of November, 2019 are as follows:

- **31,908 inventoried trees**
- **12,873 vacant sites**
- **44,781 total sites**

- **323 Tree Varieties** Tree species Census 2018 (Appendix C)

Largest percentage of tree types as follows:

- Mexican Fan Palm 1945 trees 6.1%
- Queen Palm 1544 trees 4.8%
- Brisbane Box 1363 trees 4.2%
- Holly Oak 1139 trees 3.5%
- London Plane 862 trees 2.7%
- Jacaranda 813 tree 2.5%
- Lemon Bottlebrush 796 tree 2.5%

Theme Street Survey

The development of Theme Streets is viewed as a meaningful method of establishing, influencing, and preserving the "feel" or atmosphere one experiences while traveling through or visiting specific areas. Driving down a tree lined, heavily canopied street evokes an "Old World" feel to any City. It gives a city the sense of permanence. Another benefit of having the same tree species on a street is it makes tree maintenance simpler to plan and implement in a cost-effective manner.

Twenty-eight major and collector streets or modifications of these types of streets are considered Theme Street worthy (Appendix "O", Map 1). These streets were selected due to the fact that they receive some of the highest levels of traffic flow. Therefore, they are also most often observed by the public. Each Theme Street is addressed and recommendations made, based on an original detailed field survey which was conducted during the latter part of the 1978-79 Fiscal Year as well as subsequent surveys. For example, the unique character of the Pierpont Keys Community is recognized and effort is made to maintain the coastal-beach theme of the area. Where old and new parts of town meet, the myriad changes created by time become apparent. Each of the twenty-eight streets is addressed in the Street Theme Tree Well Replanting (Appendix "B"). This spreadsheet provides a guide to future tree plantings and encourages uniformity and consistency in the older developed streets where much variation exists. Future extensions and improved segments of these streets are always being considered. Residential streets are not addressed except where major segments of these arterial streets run through residential areas. However, each residential street in the city does try to adhere closely to the Theme Street concept.

Official City Tree

The Mission San Buenaventura and the brilliant poinsettia represent two of the many interesting and attractive features of this beautiful city. If a list of such attractions were to be compiled, an Official City Tree surely should be included to serve as a symbol for citizens of our community who share an interest and love for trees.

The City Council of San Buenaventura adopted the Red Flowering Gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*, formerly *Eucalyptus ficifolia*) as the Official City Tree in 1979. Although the stately Red Flowering Gum is native to Australia, the plantings in San Buenaventura have become well known in the South Coast Area. The only other known large, successful plantings in California consist of three streets in Santa Monica.

If there is one single tree species that has consistently attracted attention and interest in the City of San Buenaventura, it is the Red Flowering Gum. There have been few, if any, summers that pass without the Parks Division receiving calls from residents and visitors inquiring about the identification of the beautifully blooming trees located on Thompson Boulevard and Seaward Avenue. It should be noted that because of their trunk growth habit, the tree will no longer be planted in parkways. Red Flowering Gums could continue to be planted in large open space areas throughout the city if the planting of this species can be safely managed and maintained.

Summary of Major Policies

These policy statements reconfirm and establish specific policy positions that will serve to guide the Parks and Recreation Department's Urban Forestry Division in establishing and achieving goals and objectives relating to the street tree program. The following statements were adopted and confirmed with the original creation of a Tree Master Plan in 1979 (RESOLUTION NO. 79-182), 1982 Revision (RESOLUTION NO. 82-91), and the 1986 Revision (RESOLUTION NO. 86-149)

Policy Statement 1

The City reconfirms its position that the Street Tree Program is an important facet in the improvement of the community.

Policy Statement 2

The City shall continue to exercise direction over the supervision of the planting, trimming, pruning, cutting, maintenance, removal and replacement of all trees and shrubs in the streets of the City in accordance with the Code of Ordinances, 2000-23 (Appendix "A").

Policy Statement 3

Any proposed street tree plantings should first be considered from the standpoint of the safety of people using or passing along the streets. Of secondary consideration is the benefit, embellishment or enhancement of the properties abutting a street.

Policy Statement 4

Every attempt shall be made to incorporate the Red Flowering Gum, the Official City Tree, into the landscaping in and around designated, large open spaced entrances to the City of San Buenaventura, particularly as they are improved or developed. The use of this tree will be encouraged in other areas of high visibility in order to draw attention to our City Trees as long as the tree can be safely managed and maintained.

Policy Statement 5

The Tree Advisory Board, a Hearing Body of the City Council will review appeals of the Urban Forestry Division decisions on tree removal requests at an open, public meeting and render a decision. Staff will abide by the decision of the Tree Advisory Board.

Policy Statement 6

The Urban Forestry Division of the Parks and Recreation Department will continue to work closely with the Public Works Department on the systematic replacement of sidewalks damaged by City trees.

Policy Statement 7

The City continues to place a high priority on quality tree maintenance. Prioritization will continue to emphasize potential hazards and trimming to encourage healthy well-structured trees while providing clearance for pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

Appendix

City Ordinance Chapter 20.150 - Street Trees	Appendix A
Theme Street Tree Well Replanting	Appendix B
City Tree Census	Appendix C
City of San Buenaventura Recommended Tree Species 2019	Appendix D
Engineering Standard S-110	Appendix E
Chapter 8.900 - View Dispute Resolution Process	Appendix F
Sec. 5600., Streets and Highways Code	Appendix G
City of San Buenaventura Final IPM Strategy - April 2010	Appendix H
City of San Buenaventura Oakworm Brochure	Appendix I
Plant Reference Guide rev 4-2019	Appendix J
Information Sheet- Requirements for New Residential Landscapes	Appendix K
Unacceptable Tree List for the City of San Buenaventura 2019	Appendix L
410---Prohibited-Plant-List-4-2019	Appendix M
Chapter 2.450 - Tree Advisory Board	Appendix N
Map 1: Major Theme street locations	Appendix O

Appendix A

Chapter 20.150 - Street Trees^[3]

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, adopted Sept. 18, 2000, amended ch. 20.150 in its entirety, in effect repealing and reenacting said chapter to read as herein set out. The former ch. 20.150, §§ 20.150.110—20.150.130 and 20.150.210—20.150.240, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Code 1971, §§ 8411—8413 and 8421—8424.

Cross reference— Tree advisory committee, ch. 2.460.

ARTICLE 1. - ADMINISTRATION^[4]

Footnotes:

--- (4) ---

Cross reference— Administration, div. 2.

Sec. 20.150.110. - Jurisdiction.

The duties prescribed herein and the powers granted hereunder will be exercised by the parks manager, or designee.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.120. - Powers of the parks manager.

- A. *Tree maintenance.* The parks manager has authority to direct the manner in which trees, shrubs, and other vegetation (collectively "trees") are planted, trimmed, pruned, cut, removed, placed, and otherwise maintained in and along all public streets.
- B. *Kind and spacing of trees.* The parks manager will identify the type and variety of trees that may be placed in, upon, or along any street or portion thereof and the distance apart at which such trees will be planted except that no tree will be planted closer than 50 feet from the near line at any intersecting street.
- C. *Improper planting.* Whenever any tree is planted or set out in conflict with the provisions of this article, the parks manager may remove it in accordance with this chapter. The cost of removal may be charged to the property owner responsible for the planting thereof.
- D. *Permits.* The parks manager will receive applications, issue and revoke permits, and otherwise implement this chapter according to the procedures herein.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.130. - Duties of the parks manager.

- A. *Planting trees.* The parks manager will cause trees to be planted in, upon, or along the streets of this city in accordance with all applicable laws and encourage the planting, care, and preservation of all such desirable trees.

- B. *Records.* The parks manager will prepare and maintain all necessary maps, plans, and records relating to the various functions carried on under this chapter.
- C. *Reports.* The parks manager will report to the city council annually on the work and activities carried on under the provisions of this chapter. The parks manager will also prepare and properly submit all reports required by law in connection with the planting or maintaining of trees on the streets of this city.
- D. *Pest control.* The parks manager will properly control and remedy, by recognized methods, all insect pests and diseases which, if untreated, may permanently injure, disfigure, or kill any street tree or trees.
- E. *Tree guards.* Tree stakes or guards may be placed around trees, providing the same are near the tree for protecting or training such tree and providing that no hazard to public safety is created.
- F. *Protection from injury.* No person will pile building material, or other material, around any tree, plant or shrub in a street in such a manner that will in any way injure the tree.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.140. - Tree removal.

The parks manager may remove trees from public parkways if the parks manager determines that one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. If a tree is dead, in severe physical decline; or if there is splitting or cracking of major limbs or the tree trunk; or if the tree appears dangerous or obstructive to public safety or travel.
2. If the tree is incurably infected with a disease which will permanently injure, disfigure, or kill it.
3. If there is a conflict between tree roots and sewer lines when:
 - (a) The street tree is located within ten feet of the sewer lateral;
 - (b) Tree roots are evidenced by photographs and/or physical inspection of the sewer line as verified by the parks manager; and
 - (c) Repair methods that allow sewer line repair/replacement to occur with minimal disruption to the tree are deemed inappropriate by the parks manager.
4. If tree growth resulted in sidewalk, curb, or gutter disruption that cannot be reasonably repaired without removing the tree.
5. If the parks manager determines that a specific tree is an inappropriate species, which was not permitted by the city, or conflicts with the city's tree master plan.
6. When the parks manager determines that tree removal is justified to otherwise protect public health, safety, or welfare.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.150. - Cost recovery.

Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, or when tree removal is requested by a permittee, the city will bear the cost of removing trees and other vegetation under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.160. - Private trees.

If any tree, shrub, or plant standing on private property, but overhanging or extending into any street, is dead, appears liable to fall, is dangerous or obstructive to public safety or travel the parks manager will have the same or such parts thereof as are dangerous or obstructive, cut down removed therefrom in accordance with the nuisance abatement proceedings set forth in this Code.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

ARTICLE 2. - REQUIRED PERMITS

Sec. 20.150.210. - Tree permit.

It is unlawful for any person to plant, prune, deface, destroy, or remove or in any manner injure any tree or shrub on any street in the city without first obtaining a permit from the parks manager to do so. Whenever a tree is removed or destroyed pursuant to any tree permit, it will be unlawful for the permittee to fail, refuse, or neglect to plant another tree, of the kind and size specified in the permit to replace the one destroyed or removed, within 40 days after the permit was issued.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.220. - Permit conditions.

The parks manager may condition a tree permit on the following:

1. That the permittee plant another tree in the place of the one removed or destroyed.
2. That a particular species of tree, as determined by the city's approved street tree list, be used as a replacement. The parks manager will select the species of tree that may be planted.
3. That the permittee enter into a hold harmless agreement with the city which will, in part, indemnify the city, its officers, employees, and agents, from any liability arising from the permittee's activities in a form approved by the city attorney.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.230. - House moving permit.

No person will move any building or other object along any street in such manner that trees or shrubs on any such street will be injured without first obtaining a permit therefor from the parks manager. If deemed advisable, the parks manager may require any person moving a building or other object into or along a street in this city to furnish a bond in an amount sufficient to cover the damage to or destruction of trees or shrubs on any street.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.240. - Improvement approval.

No improvement will be installed or earth removed which may affect the root system of a street tree, if such improvement or earth removal is to be within six feet of such street tree, without first obtaining a written permit of approval from the parks manager for work to proceed.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Sec. 20.150.250. - Payments and charges.

The parks manager, subject to the approval of the city council, will establish a rate of charges to be made for the obtaining of permits under this article and payment will be made for same at time of issuance. The charges to be made for a permit are to merely cover costs of investigation, supervision or inspection and may be reestablished periodically.

(Ord. No. 2000-23, § 3, 9-18-00)

Appendix B

Theme Street Tree Well Replanting

Main Arteries/Corridor	Empty Tree Wells	Tree Species	Number <i>of</i> Trees
Pierpont Boulevard	0	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	105
Harbor Boulevard	38	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	231
		<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (LEMON-SCENTED GUM)	45
Thompson BLVD/E	63	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (RED FLOWERING GUM)	125
		<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (LEMON-SCENTED GUM)	45
Thompson BLVD/W	2	<i>Platanus Mexicana</i> (MEXICAN SYCAMORE)	10
Main St/E	24	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	207
		<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (JACARANDA)	133
Main St/W	14	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (BLUE GUM)	42
		<i>Platanus X hispanica</i> (LONDON PLANE)	13
		<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (RED IRONBARK)	5
Telephone Road	163	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	136
		<i>Quercus ilex</i> (HOLLY OAK)	121
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	104
		<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH)	77
		<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i> (WATER GUM)	77
		<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> (NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE)	72
		<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (JACARANDA)	35
		<i>Platanus X hispanica</i> (LONDON PLANE)	13
		<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (CANARY ISLAND PINE)	29
		<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'</i> (HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER)	64
		<i>Liquidambar styracif/ua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM)	36
		<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (LEMON-SCENTED GUM)	17
Telegraph Road	159	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	119
		<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'</i> (HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER)	94
		<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i> (FERN PINE)	69
		<i>Arbutus unedo</i> (STRAWBERRY TREE)	58
		<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> (NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE)	56
		<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	39
		<i>Olea europaea</i> (OLIVE)	16

Theme Street Tree Well Replanting

Main Arteries/Corridor	Empty Tree Wells	Tree Species	Number of Trees
		<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (BOTTLE TREE)	14
Loma Vista Road	69	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	117
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	107
		<i>Washingtonia robust</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	35
		<i>Geijera parviflora</i> (AUSTRALIAN WILLOW)	13
Seaward Ave/N	13	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (RED FLOWERING GUM)	9
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	3
		<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i> (MARINA ARBUTUS)	3
		<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> (CHINESE ELM)	3
Seaward Ave/S	58	<i>Washingtonia robust</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	31
		<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (RED FLOWERING GUM)	27
		<i>Rhaphiolepis 'Majestic Beauty'</i> (INDIAN HAWTHORNE)	10
		<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (KING PALM)	8
Stanley Avenue	3	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> (LONDON PLANE)	50
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	7
Victoria Ave/S	43	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (HOLLY OAK)	107
		<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> (NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE)	70
		<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (MAIDENHAIR TREE)	39
		<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i> (DANCER PEAR)	38
		Various palms	17
		<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (CANARY ISLAND PINE)	10
		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM)	7
Olivas Park Drive	1	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH)	2
		<i>Melaleuca citrina</i> (LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH)	1
Bristol Road	40	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (RED IRONBARK)	35
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	20
		<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (CAJEPUT TREE)	19
Ralston Street	86	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (HOLLY OAK)	129
		<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i> (FERN PINE)	31
		<i>Pinus pinea</i> (ITALIAN STONE PINE)	12
Poli St/Foothill Rd	121	<i>Trachycarpus fortune</i> (WINDMILL PALM)	34

Theme Street Tree Well Replanting

Main Arteries/Corridor	Empty Tree Wells	Tree Species	Number of Trees
		<i>Washingtonia robust</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	29
		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM)	21
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	16
		<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (RED FLOWERING GUM)	7
		<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (CALIFORNIA FAN PALM)	15
Foothill Rd		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	61
		<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'</i> (HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER)	49
		<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> (EVERGREEN PEAR)	13
		<i>Melaleuca citrina</i> (LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH)	8
Ventura Avenue	17	<i>Cassia leptophylla</i> (GOLD MEDALLION TREE)	28
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	19
		<i>Platanus X hispanica</i> (LONDON PLANE)	17
		<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	8
		<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (MAIDENHAIR TREE)	6
California Street N	0	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	15
California Street S	2	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	40
Mills Road	11	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	68
		<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (JACARANDA)	25
		<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (KING PALM)	22
Johnson Drive	77	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (HOLLY OAK)	48
		<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (CAJEPUT TREE)	43
		<i>Maytenus boaria</i> (MAYTEN TREE)	24
		<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	9
		<i>Washingtonia robust</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	8
		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM)	5
Kimball Road N	32	<i>Afrocarpus macrophyllus 'Maki'</i> (SHRUBBY YEW PINE)	53
		<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (CANARY ISLAND PINE)	30
		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM)	19
		<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> (NICHOLS WILLOW LEAFEDPEPPERMINT)	14
Kimball Road S	7	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> (STRAWBERRY TREE)	77
		<i>Platanus X hispanica</i> (LONDON PLANE)	36

Theme Street Tree Well Replanting

Main Arteries/Corridor	Empty Tree Wells	Tree Species	Number of Trees
		<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (BOTTLE TREE)	36
		<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (RED IRONBARK)	23
		<i>Quercus ilex</i> (HOLLY OAK)	36
		<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i> (MARINA ARBUTUS)	10
		<i>Platanus racemose</i> (CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE)	9
Montgomery Avenue	23	<i>Washingtonia robust</i> (MEXICAN FAN PALM)	57
		<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> (CHINESE ELM)	42
		<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (CANARY ISLAND PINE)	4
		<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (MAIDENHAIR TREE)	2
Saticoy Avenue	59	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	30
		<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (JACARANDA)	27
		<i>Prunus caroliniana cherry</i> (CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY)	14
		<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> (Western Redbud)	13
Wells Road	22	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (RED FLOWERING GUM)	18
		<i>Prunus caroliniana cherry</i> (Carolina Laurel Cherry 5)	5
		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (AMERICAN SWEETGUM 2)	2
		<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (BRISBANE BOX)	2
		<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (QUEEN PALM)	2
Total Empty Tree Wells	1147	Total	4366

Appendix C

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

BOTANTICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	POPULATION
Abies spp.	FIR	1
Acacia baileyana	BAILEY ACACIA	10
Acacia cyclopsis	CYCLOPS ACACIA	14
Acacia dealbata	SILVER WATTLE	1
Acacia decurrens	GREEN WATTLE	9
Acacia melanoxylon	BLACK ACACIA	73
Acacia redolens	TRAILING ACACIA	10
Acacia retinoides	WATER WATTLE	5
Acacia smallii	SWEET ACACIA	4
Acacia stenophylla	SHOESTRING ACACIA	12
Acca sellowiana	PINEAPPLE GUAVA	3
Acer negundo 'Variegatum'	VARIEGATED BOX ELDER	1
Acer palmatum 'Green'	JAPANESE MAPLE GREEN	4
Acer palmatum 'Green Lace'	JAPANESE MAPLE GREEN LACE	2
Acer palmatum 'Purpurea'	JAPANESE MAPLE PURPLE SYCAMORE	2
Acer palmatum 'Red Lace'	JAPANESE MAPLE RED LACE	2
Acer saccharinum	SILVER MAPLE	6
Acer saccharum	SUGAR MAPLE	1
Afrocarpus gracilior	FERN PINE	716
Afrocarpus henkelii	LONG-LEAFED YELLOW-WOOD	10
Afrocarpus macrophyllus	YEW PINE	121
Afrocarpus macrophyllus 'Maki'	SHRUBBY YEW PINE	58
Agathis robusta	QUEENSLAND KAURI	2
Agonis flexuosa	PEPPERMINT TREE	108
Ailanthus altissima	TREE OF HEAVEN	5
Albizia distachya	PLUME ALBIZIA	6
Albizia julibrissin	SILK TREE	14
Alnus cordata	ITALIAN ALDER	1
Alnus rhombifolia	WHITE ALDER	47
Aloe arborescens	TREE ALOE	4
Annona cherimola	CHERIMOYA	7
Araucaria bidwillii	BUNYA-BUNYA	2
Araucaria columnaris	STAR PINE	11
Araucaria heterophylla	NORFOLK ISLAND PINE	8
Arbutus 'Marina'	MARINA ARBUTUS	83
Arbutus unedo	STRAWBERRY TREE	260
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	KING PALM	370
Arctostaphylos spp.	MANZANITA	10
Auranticarpa rhombifolium	QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM	11
Bauhinia blakeana	HONG KONG ORCHID TREE	65
Bauhinia variegata	PURPLE ORCHID TREE	32
Betula nigra	RIVER BIRCH	2
Betula pendula	EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	24
Brachychiton acerifolius	AUSTRALIAN FLAME TREE	4
Brachychiton populneus	BOTTLE TREE	90
Brahea armata	MEXICAN BLUE PALM	5

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Brahea brandegeei</i>	SAN JOSE HESPER PALM	1
<i>Brahea edulis</i>	GUADALUPE PALM	4
<i>Brahea</i> spp.	PALM FAN	2
<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	ANGELS TRUMPET SPECIES	1
<i>Butia capitata</i>	PINDO PALM	9
<i>Calliandra tweedii</i>	TRINIDAD FLAME BUSH	2
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	CAPE CHESTNUT	5
<i>Carica papaya</i>	PAPAYA	1
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	WHITE SAPOTE	1
<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>	POPCORN BUSH	3
<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	GOLD MEDALLION TREE	238
<i>Cassia splendida</i>	GOLDEN WONDER SENNA	2
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	RIVER SHE-OAK	157
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	WILD LILAC	13
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	ATLAS CEDAR	31
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	DEODAR CEDAR	40
<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	SILK-FLOSS TREE	13
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	CHINESE HACKBERRY	5
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	EASTERN REDBUD	8
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	FOREST PANSY REDBUD	29
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	WESTERN REDBUD	255
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	MEDITERRANEAN FAN PALM	161
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	CHINESE FRINGE TREE	11
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	124
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	CAMPHOR TREE	370
<i>Citrus limon</i>	LEMON	45
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	TANGERINE	2
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	ORANGE	10
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	CITRUS	2
<i>Citrus X paradisi</i>	GRAPEFRUIT	1
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	LAUREL-LEAFED SNAILSEED	2
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	LEMON-SCENTED GUM	361
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	RED FLOWERING GUM	272
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	SPOTTED GUM	169
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	SMOKE TREE	3
<i>Crinodendron patagua</i>	LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE	25
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	CARROTWOOD	409
<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i>	LEYLAND CYPRESS	81
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	SMOOTHBARK ARIZONA CYPRESS	5
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	ITALIAN CYPRESS	14
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	SAGO PALM	85
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	HOPSEED	3
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	DRAGON TREE	4
<i>Dyopsis decaryi</i>	TRIANGLE PALM	8
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	BRONZE LOQUAT	135
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	EDIBLE LOQUAT	25
<i>Erythrina bidwillii</i>	BIDWILLS CORAL TREE	1

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	KAFFIRBOOM CORAL TREE	8
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	COCKSPUR CORAL TREE	1
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	ESCALLONIA	1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED GUM	149
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	SUGAR GUM	339
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	RED-CAP GUM	2
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	BLUE GUM	630
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	BUSHY YATE	39
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	WHITE IRONBARK	9
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	LG.-FRUIT RED-FLOWERING GUM	1
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	NICHOLS WILLOW LEAFED PEPPERMINT	24
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	ROUND-LEAF MOORT	2
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	SILVER DOLLAR GUM	93
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	SWAMP MAHOGONY	18
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	DESERT GUM	177
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	RED IRONBARK	531
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	CORAL GUM	11
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	MANNA GUM	15
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	WEeping FIG	79
<i>Ficus carica</i>	EDIBLE FIG	15
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	RUBBER TREE	2
<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	FIDDLELEAF FIG	1
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	WEeping INDIAN LAUREL FIG	50
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	RUSTY LEAF FIG	35
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> 'Florida'	RUSTY LEAF FIG FLORIDA	1
<i>Ficus vogelii</i>	VOGELS FIG	1
<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	KUMQUAT	2
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa</i>	RAYWOOD ASH	3
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	GREEN ASH	1
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	SHAMEL ASH	192
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	ARIZONA ASH	4
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> 'Modesto'	MODESTO ASH	2
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	AUSTRALIAN WILLOW	298
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	MAIDENHAIR TREE	157
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold'	AUTUMN GOLD GINKGO	110
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	PRINCETON SENTRY GINKGO	3
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	HONEY LOCUST	202
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Ruby Lace'	RUBY LACE LOCUST	59
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Shademaster'	SHADEMASTER LOCUST	46
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	SILK OAK	33
<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE	1
<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	PINK TRUMPET TREE	7
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	KAFFIR PLUM	44
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	MONTEREY CYPRESS	156
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	TOYON	193
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	CHINESE HIBISCUS	12
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	PARADISE PALM	19

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	SWEETSHADE	98
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	JACARANDA	813
<i>Jubaea chilensis</i>	CHILEAN WINE PALM	1
<i>Juglans californica</i>	SO CAL BLACK WALNUT	3
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	WALNUT	10
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	BLACK WALNUT	20
<i>Juglans regia</i>	ENGLISH WALNUT	2
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	CHINESE JUNIPER	18
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Torulosa'	HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER	556
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	JUNIPER	1
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	GOLDENRAIN TREE	101
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	CAPE MYRTLE	495
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Muskogee'	MUSKOGEE CAPE MYRTLE	63
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Tuscarora'	TUSCARORA CAPE MYRTLE	15
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'White'	WHITE CAPE MYRTLE	5
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	PRIMROSE TREE	19
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	SWEET BAY	35
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE	19
<i>Leptospermum</i> spp.	TEA TREE	3
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	JAPANESE PRIVET	12
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	GLOSSY PRIVET	476
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba'	ROUND-LEAFED SWEETGUM	73
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	TULIP TREE	37
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	BRISBANE BOX	1363
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	FERN-LEAF CATALINA IRONWOOD	17
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	SMOOTH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7
<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	CHAMPACA	16
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	347
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Baby Grand'	MAGNOLIA BABY GRAND	3
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	LITTLE GEM MAGNOLIA	183
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Majestic Beauty'	MAJESTIC BEAUTY MAGNOLIA	2
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Russet'	RUSSET MAGNOLIA	6
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Saint Mary'	SAINT MARY MAGNOLIA	7
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	SAUCER MAGNOLIA	12
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	EDIBLE APPLE	10
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	MANGO	2
<i>Markhamia hildebrandtii</i>	MARKHAMIA	29
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	MAYTEN TREE	187
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	DROOPING MELALEUCA	1
<i>Melaleuca citrina</i>	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	816
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	WHITE FEATHER HONEYMYRTLE	68
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	FLAXLEAF PAPERBARK	9
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	CAJEPUT TREE	423
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH	213
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	CHINABERRY	4
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	DAWN REDWOOD	1
<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE	572

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Morus alba</i>	WHITE MULBERRY	2
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	MYOPORUM	304
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	TRUE MYRTLE	1
<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	JAPANESE SILVER TREE	20
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	OLEANDER	10
<i>Olea europaea</i>	OLIVE	197
<i>Olea europaea</i> 'Fruitless'	FRUITLESS OLIVE	4
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	SWEET OLIVE	3
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	JERUSALEM THORN	2
<i>Parkinsonia</i> X 'Desert Museum'	DESERT MUSEUM PALO VERDE	1
<i>Pasania edulis</i>	JAPANESE FALSE OAK	3
<i>Persea americana</i>	AVOCADO	49
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	147
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	DATE PALM	1
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	SENEGAL PALM	20
<i>Photinia</i> X <i>fraseri</i>	FRASERS PHOTINIA	28
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	CALABRIAN PINE	17
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	CANARY ISLAND PINE	848
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE	1
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	LONGLEAF PINE	2
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	ITALIAN STONE PINE	289
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	MONTEREY PINE	36
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	CHIR PINE	3
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	JAPANESE BLACK PINE	19
<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	TORREY PINE	17
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	CHINESE PISTACHE	221
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	KARO	1
<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>	WILLOW PITTOSPORUM	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	VICTORIAN BOX	275
<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	CAPE PITTOSPORUM	1
<i>Platanus mexicana</i>	MEXICAN SYCAMORE	17
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	466
<i>Platanus</i> X <i>hispanica</i>	LONDON PLANE	885
<i>Platanus</i> X <i>hispanica</i> 'Columbia'	COLUMBIA PLANE	75
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	FRANGIPANI	10
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	FREMONT COTTONWOOD	144
<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	LOMBARDY POPLAR	3
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	CHILEAN MESQUITE	1
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	APRICOT	10
<i>Prunus avium</i>	SWEET CHERRY	2
<i>Prunus blireiana</i>	FLOWERING PLUM	5
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	91
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	41
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Krater Vesuvius'	PLUM KRAUTERS VESUVIUS	305
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	PLUM	13
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp <i>lyonii</i>	CATALINA CHERRY	198
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	ENGLISH LAUREL	7

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	PORTUGAL LAUREL	8
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY	1
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	STONE FRUIT	2
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	STRAWBERRY GUAVA	2
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	GUAVA	7
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	FIRETHORN	1
<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	DANCER PEAR	89
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	71
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	ARISTOCRAT PEAR	108
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	BRADFORD PEAR	67
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Sierra Blanca'	SIERRA BLANCA PEAR	1
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	FRUITING PEAR	2
<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	EVERGREEN PEAR	829
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	HOLLY OAK	1139
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	VALLEY OAK	6
<i>Quercus suber</i>	CORK OAK	18
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	SOUTHERN LIVE OAK	85
<i>Quillaja saponaria</i>	SOAPBARK TREE	1
<i>Radermachera sinica</i>	CHINA DOLL	4
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	MAJESTY PALM	28
<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> 'Majestic Beauty'	INDIAN HAWTHORNE	49
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	SUGAR BUSH	52
<i>Robinia ambigua</i> 'Idahoensis'	IDAHO LOCUST	9
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	BLACK LOCUST	26
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Purple Robe'	PURPLE ROBE LOCUST	36
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	CUBAN ROYAL PALM	3
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	WEeping WILLOW	4
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	ARROYO WILLOW	54
<i>Sambucus neomexicana</i>	ELDERBERRY	22
<i>Schinus molle</i>	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	220
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	221
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	COAST REDWOOD	136
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	GIANT SEQUOIA	1
<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	POTATO VINE	18
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	FIREWHEEL TREE	30
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	GIANT BIRD OF PARADISE	37
<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	JAPANESE PAGODA TREE	7
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	BRUSH CHERRY	12
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	SALT CEDAR	1
<i>Tamarix parvifolia</i>	TAMARISK EVERGREEN	4
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	TIPU	83
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	WINDMILL PALM	119
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	CHINESE TALLOW TREE	4
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	WATER GUM	231
<i>Tupidanthus calypttratus</i>	TUPIDANTHUS	1
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Drake'	DRAKE ELM	1
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Frontier'	FRONTIER ELM	1

TREE SPECIES CENSUS 2018

<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	SIBERIAN ELM	3
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	CALIFORNIA BAY	20
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	29
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	MEXICAN FAN PALM	1945
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	CHINESE WISTERIA	2
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	FOXTAIL PALM	14
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	XYLOSMA	125
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	GIANT YUCCA	14
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	SPANISH DAGGER	27
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	YUCCA RECURVIFOLIA	6
<i>Yucca spp.</i>	YUCCA SPECIES	3
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	SAWTOOTH ZELKOVA	12
<i>Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'</i>	VILLAGE GREEN ZELKOVA	1
<i>Acer paxii</i>	ACER PAXII	51
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	INCENSE CEDAR	7
<i>Caryota urens</i>	FISHTAIL WINE PALM	6
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	CAROB	129
<i>Cercidium spp.</i>	PALO VERDE	1
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	COTONEASTER	1
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	JAPANESE PERSIMMON	1
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	PENCIL TREE	1
<i>Ficus maclellandii 'Alii'</i>	ALII FIG	2
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	MORETON BAY FIG	8
<i>Ficus microcarpa 'Nitida'</i>	INDIAN LAUREL FIG	53
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	CHINESE FLAME TREE	129
<i>Lagerstroemia indica 'Red'</i>	RED CRAPE MYRTLE	11
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	349
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	PINK MELALEUCA	39
<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	MICHELIA	4
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	PYGMY DATE PALM	332
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	AFGHAN PINE	122
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	ALEPPO PINE	172
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	ALMOND	1
<i>Prunus persica</i>	PEACH	24
<i>Punica granatum</i>	POMEGRANATE	8
<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	CHANTICLEER PEAR	1
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	COAST LIVE OAK	754
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	AFRICAN SUMAC	25
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	AFRICAN TULIP TREE	1
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	QUEEN PALM	1544
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	AMERICAN ARBORVITAE	11
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	CHINESE ELM	551
	Total	31521

Appendix D

CITY OF VENTURA RECOMMENDED TREE LIST 8/2019 <small>Note: Other tree types may be considered upon approval by the Urban Forestry Section</small>	Evergreen (E) Deciduous (D)	Size/Shape			Acceptance of Parkway Use	Water Use		Comments/Notes
		Height	Spread	Shape		High (H) Medium (M) Low (L)		
		Average Tree Height Range	Avg. Canopy Spread Range	Spreading Rounded Columnar Pyramidal				
TREES								
BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME								
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i> Shoestring Acacia	E	30- 40 Ft.	15-25 Ft	Columnar	Yes	Low		
<i>Acer oblongum</i> Evergreen Maple	E	20-25 FT.	20-25 FT.	Columnar	Yes	Medium		
<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i> / <i>Podocarpus gracilior</i> Fern Pine	E	30-50 Ft.	25-35 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	Podocarpus	
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Purple Orchid Tree	D	20-35 Ft.	30-35 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Med to Low		
<i>Cassia leptophylla</i> Gold Medallion Tree	E	20-30 Ft.	10-25 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium		
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River She-Oak	E	30-60 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low		
<i>Cersis sp</i> Redbud	D	15-30 Ft.	15-20 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Low		
<i>Chinoanthus retusus</i> Chinese Fringe Tree	D	20 Ft.	20 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium		
<i>Chitalpa tashkentenis</i> Chitalpa	D	20-30 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Med to Low		
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor	E	40-60 Ft.	40-60 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium		
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	E	75-100 Ft	20-40 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	Eucalyptus citriodora	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> Red Ironbark Eucalyptus	E	20-80 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low		
<i>Fraxinus spp.</i> Ash	D	40-60 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Species, Cultivars/Hybrids	
<i>Geijera parviflora</i> Australian Willow	E	20-30 Ft.	10-25 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Low		
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Ginkgo	D	20-50 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Medium	Sterile Cultivars Only Approved	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> 'Cultivars' Honeylocust Cultivars	D	20-40 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Cutlivars/Hybrids	
<i>Hakae laurina</i> Pincushion Tree	E	12-20 Ft.	20 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	Protea Family	

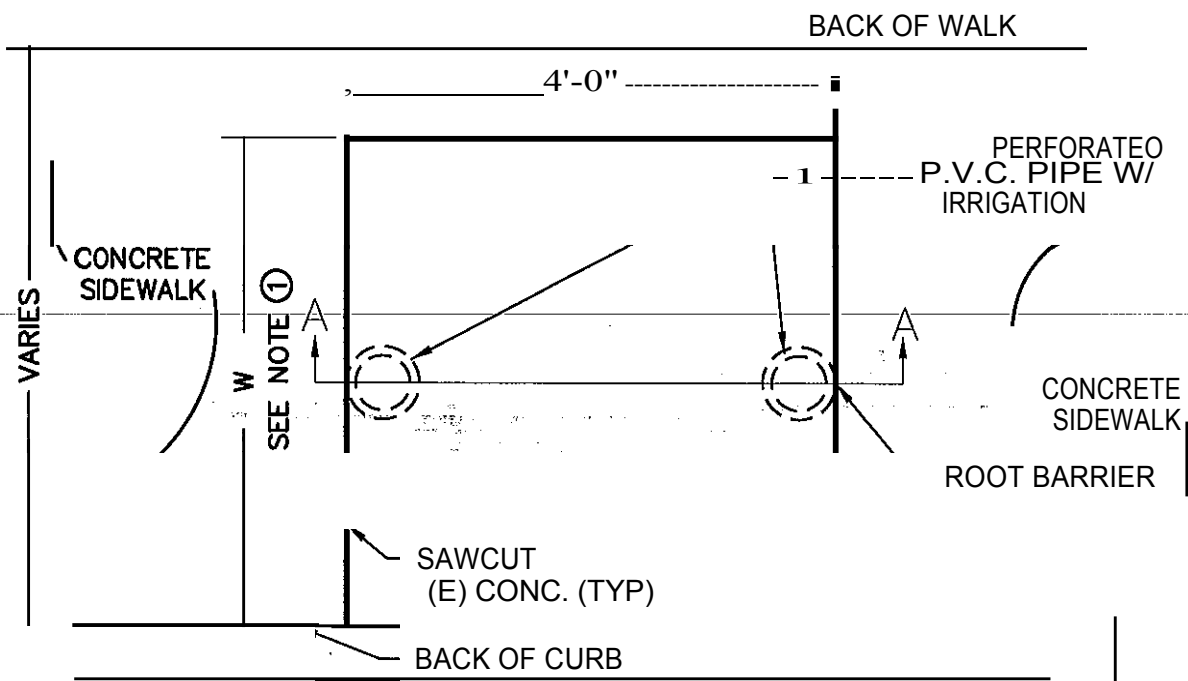
CITY OF VENTURA RECOMMENDED TREE LIST 8/2019 Note: Other tree types may be considered upon approval by the Urban Forestry Section		Evergreen (E) Deciduous (D)	Size/Shape			Acceptance of Parkway Use	Water Use	Comments/Notes
			Height	Spread	Shape		High (H) Medium (M) Low (L)	
TREES			Average Tree Height Range	Avg. Canopy Spread Range	Spreading Rounded Columnar Pyramidal			
BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME								
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> Sweet Shade/Frangipani		E	20-40 Ft.	15-20 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda		D	20-40 Ft.	40-60 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> Chinese Flame Tree		D	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Goldenrain Tree		D	20-40 Ft.	0-20 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	
<i>Lagerstroemia x indica x fauriei</i> Crape Myrtle Hybrids		D	20-40 Ft.	0-20 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Cultivars/Hybrids Powdery Mildew Resistant Cultivars
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> Primrose Tree		E	20-40 Ft.	10-20 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	Northfolk Hibiscus
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Glossy Privet		E	40-60 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Pyramidal	Yes	Medium	Standard Only
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba' Rotundiloba Sweetgum		D	40-60 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Cultivars/Hybrids Sterile Cultivars
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Brisbane Box		E	40-60 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Cultivars' Southern Magnolia Cultivars		E	60 Ft.-Over	20-40 Ft.	Pyramidal	Yes	Medium	
<i>Maytenus boaria</i> Mayten		E	25-30 Ft.	20-30 ft.	Columnar	Yes	Medium	Weeping
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> Flaxleaf Paperbark		E	20-30 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	
<i>Melaleuca quinquinerva</i> Cajeput Tree		E	20-40 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Columnar	Yes	Low	
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> Prickly Melaleuca		E	20-40 Ft.	10-20 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	
<i>Metrosideros excelsius</i> New Zealand Christmas Tree		E	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> Canary Island Pine		E	50-80 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Pyramidal	Yes	Med to Low	
<i>Pinus Pinea</i> Italian Stone Pine		E	40-80 ft.	35-45 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Med to Low	

CITY OF VENTURA RECOMMENDED TREE LIST 8/2019 Note: Other tree types may be considered upon approval by the Urban Forestry Section	Evergreen (E) Deciduous (D)	Size/Shape			Acceptance of Parkway Use	Water Use	Comments/Notes
		Height	Spread	Shape		High (H) Medium (M) Low (L)	
		Average Tree Height Range	Avg. Canopy Spread Range	Spreading Rounded Columnar Pyramidal			
TREES							
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME						
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> Chinese Pistache	D	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	Performs better in high heat environments
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Victorian Box	E	30-40 Ft.	30-40 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> California Sycamore	E	60 Ft.-Over	20-50 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	
<i>Platanus x acerfolia</i> 'Cultivars' London Plane Tree , Columbia Cultivars	D	40-60 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Cutlivars/Hybrids-
<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i> Dancer Pear	D	20-40 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Pyramidal	Yes	Medium	
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Cultivars' Callery Pear Cultivars	D	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Pyramidal	Yes	Medium	Regionally Appropriate Cutlivars/Hybrids
<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> Evergreen Pear	E	15-30 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	Fireblight can be a problem species
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Coast Live Oak	E	20-40 Ft.	40-60 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	Performs better on the east end, Good seed stock is important in preventing powdery mildew
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> Holly Oak	E	30-60 Ft.	30-60 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Low	problems with oak moth
<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Southern Live Oak	E	40-60 Ft.	40-60 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	
<i>Quercus tomentella</i> Island Oak	E	40-60 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	Difficult to find trees with good street tree structure
<i>Robinia x ambigua</i> Pink Locust	D	20-40 Ft.	20-30 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Low	Regionally Appropriate Cutlivars/Hybrids
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Purple Robe Locust	D	30-50 Ft.	20-35 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Low	
<i>Rhus lancea</i> African Sumac	E	25 ft.	25 ft.	Spreading	Yes	Low	
<i>Sophora japonica</i> Japanese Pagoda Tree	D	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> Firewheel Tree	E	20-30 Ft.	10-20 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> Tipu Tree	E	20-40 Ft.	30-60 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	Species likely to develop problems with Tiupana psyllids and/or Aphids

CITY OF VENTURA RECOMMENDED TREE LIST 8/2019 Note: Other tree types may be considered upon approval by the Urban Forestry Section	Evergreen (E) Deciduous (D)	Size/Shape			Acceptance of Pathway Use	Water Use	Comments/Notes
		Height	Spread	Shape		High (H) Medium (M) Low (L)	
		Average Tree Height Range	Avg. Canopy Spread Range	Spreading Rounded Columnar Pyramidal			
TREES							
BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME							
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i> Water Gum	E	20-30 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Rounded	Yes	Medium	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Cultivars' Chinese Elm Cultivars	E	20-40 Ft.	20-40 Ft.	Spreading	Yes	Medium	Species proven to have difficulty with Anthracnose spp. No longer
Recommended Palm Tree Species							
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> King Palm	E	30-40 Ft.	15-10 Ft.	Palm	Yes	Medium	
Official City Tree							
<i>Corymbia ficifolia/Eucalyptus ficifolia</i> Red Flowering Gum	E	20-30 Ft.	15-30 Ft.	Rounded	No	Low	Attempt to plant in large open spaces

<https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/Search?searchPhrase=%20Ventura%20%20Recommended%20Tree%20Species%202019&pageNumber=1&perPage=10&departmentId=-1>

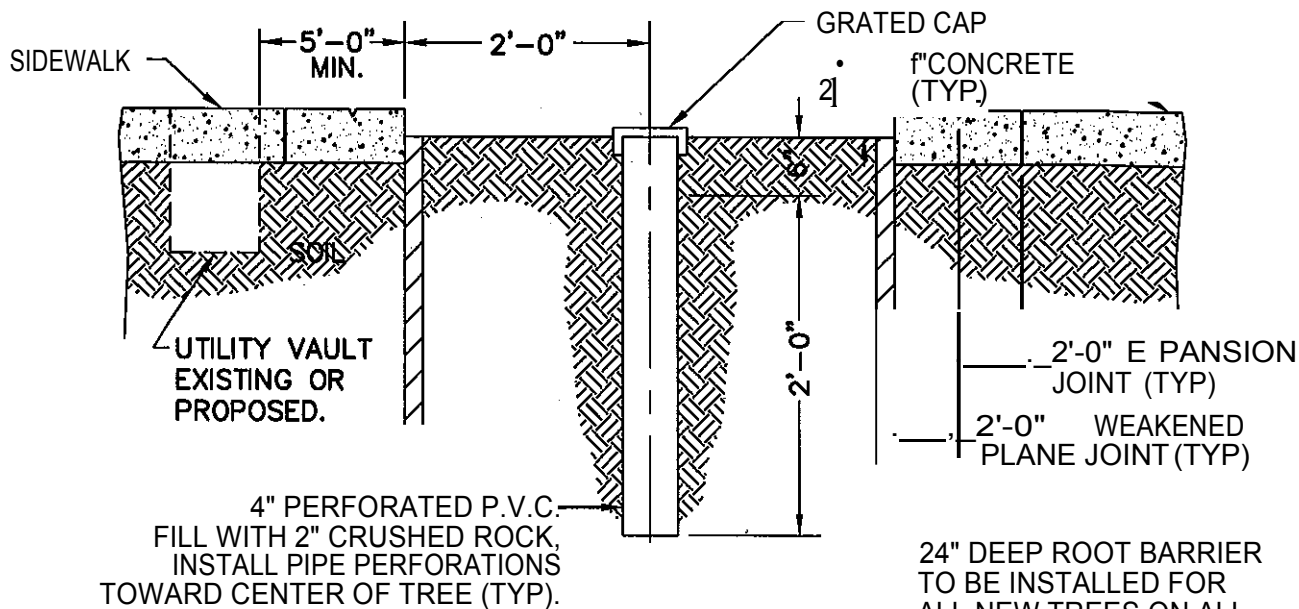
Appendix E



PLAN

NOTE 1.

IF WIDTH OF SIDEWALK IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 8 FEET, W = 4 FEET.
 IF WIDTH OF SIDEWALK IS LESS THAN 8 FEET, W = 4 FEET.
 IF WIDTH OF SIDEWALK IS LESS THAN 6 FEET, SPECIAL DESIGN REQUIRED.



SECTION A-A

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION

DESIGNED BY: ---"R=D"---

DRAWN BY: u.s.

CHECKED BY: u.s.

APPROVED BY: *Richard Lopez*
PARKS MANAGER

STANDARD TREE WELL

APPROVED BY: _____
CITY ENGINEER R.C.E. 37604

DATE 3-7--01

STD. DET. NO.

110

39 SHEET

STREET TREE SPACING

DISTANCE

STRAIGHT -pRQLONGA TION OF INTERSECTION CURB LINE AT A STREET CORNER. --	50' \
RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY. TO TOP OF "X"	15'
COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY. TO TOP OF "X"	25'
FIRE HYDRANT.	15'
STREET LAMP STANDARD.	20'
PRIVATE WALK CROSSING PARKWAY.	6'
GAS, WATER OR OTHER SERVICE VAULT.	6'
LATERAL SEWER LINE CROSSING PARKWAY.	10'

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION

DESIGNED BY: Ji. R.D.
DRAWN BY: D.T.
CHECKED BY: Ji. a
APPROVED BY: KS. MANAGE

STANDARD TREE WELL

STD. DET. NO. **110**

APPROVED BY: Ji. a
CITY ENGINEER R.C.E. 37604

DATE 2-7-01 SHEET
2 of 2

Appendix F

Chapter 8.900 - View Dispute Resolution Process

Appendix F

Chapter 8.900 - View Dispute Resolution Process

Sec. 8.900.010. - Findings.

The city council finds and declares as follows:

- A. Both views and trees and vegetation contribute to the aesthetic value, quality of life, ambiance and economic value of properties within the City of San Buenaventura. Similarly, access to sunlight across property lines contributes to the health and well-being of community members, enhances property values and provides an opportunity to utilize solar energy. Utilization of passive solar energy reduces air pollution, visual blight and promotes the general health and welfare of the residents of the city.
- B. Views, whether of the Pacific Ocean, the Channel Islands, the city, the surrounding hillsides and canyons, or other natural and man-made landmarks produce a variety of significant and tangible benefits for both residents and visitors. Views contribute to the aesthetic visual environment of the City of San Buenaventura by providing scenic vistas and inspiring distinctive architectural design.
- C. Trees and vegetation produce a wide variety of significant psychological and tangible benefits for both residents and visitors to the community. Trees and vegetation provide privacy, modify temperatures, screen winds, replenish oxygen to the atmosphere, maintain soil moisture, mitigate soil erosion and provide wildlife habitat. Trees and vegetation contribute to the visual environment and aesthetics by blending, buffering and reducing the scale and mass of architecture. Trees and vegetation within the city provide botanical variety and a sense of history. Trees and vegetation also create shade and visual screens and provide a buffer between different land uses.
- D. The benefits derived from views, trees and vegetation and sunlight may come into conflict. The planting of trees and other vegetation and their subsequent growth, particularly when such trees are not properly maintained, can produce unintended harmful effects both on the property on which they are planted and on neighboring properties.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.020. - Purposes and intent.

The purposes and intent of this chapter are as follows:

- A. *Right to scenic view and sunlight access.* Establish the right of a real property owner to preserve scenic views and access to sunlight free from unreasonable obstructions caused by the growth of trees under circumstances where such views and sunlight access existed prior to the growth of the unreasonable obstruction.
- B. *Dispute resolution process.* Establish that real property owners are in need of a process to resolve disputes among themselves concerning view or sunlight access within the immediate vicinity of their property.
- C. *Evaluation procedures.* Establish procedures and evaluation criteria by which private real property owners may seek a mutually acceptable resolution of such views or sunlight access disputes.
- D. *Protect trees.* Discourage ill-considered damage to trees and vegetation and promote proper use of trees and landscaping establishment and maintenance.
- E. *Not a covenant or servitude.* It is not the intent and purpose of this chapter for the city to create

either a covenant running with the land or an equitable servitude.

- F. *Right exclusive to this chapter.* Nothing herein shall be deemed to establish a general right of a homeowner to affect or restrict the lawful development or use (including the use and maintenance of landscaping) of a neighboring property under circumstances where such development or use is otherwise permitted, approved, or allowed under the provisions of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code. In addition, nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to provide a homeowner with anything other than the rights specified in this chapter for the restoration of a view or access to sunlight and a right to utilize the dispute resolution process for addressing unreasonable tree or vegetation view obstructions, as such claim process is established herein.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.030. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings set forth below:

- A. *Alter.* To take action that changes a tree or vegetation, including but not limited to extensive pruning of the canopy area, topping, cutting, girdling, interfering with the water supply, applying chemicals or re-grading around the feeder root zone of the tree or vegetation.
- B. *Arbitration.* A voluntary legal procedure for settling disputes and leading to a determination of rights of parties, usually consisting of a hearing before an arbitrator where all relevant evidence may be freely admitted as set forth in California Code of Civil Procedure section 1280, et seq.
- C. *Arbitrator.* A mutually agreed upon neutral third party professional intermediary who conducts a hearing process and who hears testimony, considers evidence, and makes a decision for the disputing parties. The arbitrator may be chosen from members of the American Arbitration Association, local dispute resolution programs listed on the Internet website of the Department of Consumer Affairs, or such other persons as the parties may agree upon.
- D. *Arborist, certified.* A person, who has passed a series of tests by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), is governed by ISA's professional code of ethics and possesses the technical competence through experience and related education and training to provide for or supervise the management of trees and other woody plants.
- E. *Authorized agent.* A person, as defined herein, who has been designated and approved in writing by a real property owner of record to act on his or her behalf in matters pertaining to the processing of a view or sunlight claim as outlined in this chapter.
- F. *Canopy.* The portion of the tree with foliage from the lowest branch to the topmost part of the tree; often used synonymously with crown, also the collection of several to many crowns of different trees.
- G. *City maintained trees.* Trees which are specifically designated for maintenance by the city pursuant to chapter 20.150 of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code.
- H. *City property.* Real property of which the city is the fee simple owner of record.
- I. *Claim, view or sunlight.* Documentation, as set forth in section 8.900.050, that outlines the basis of view or sunlight access diminishment and the specific restoration action that is being sought which shall serve as the written basis for arbitration or a legal cause of action under the provisions of this chapter.
- J. *Complainant.* Any property owner, group of property owners (or an authorized agent thereof) who allege that tree(s)/vegetation located within the immediate vicinity of their property as set forth in section 8.900.040 is causing unreasonable obstruction of the view or blocking the sunlight benefiting the real property of the complainant.

- K. *Crown*. The leaves and branches of a tree measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree.
- L. *Crown reduction/shaping*. A method of comprehensive trimming that reduces a tree's height or spread. Crown reduction entails the reduction of the top, sides, or individual limbs of a tree by means of removal of leaders or the longest portion of limbs to a lateral large enough to assume the terminal.
- M. *Destroy*. To take action that endangers the health or vigor of a tree or vegetation, including, but not limited to, cutting, girdling, interfering with the water supply, applying chemicals or re-grading around the base of the trunk of a tree.
- N. *Heading*. Cutting a currently growing, or a one-year old shoot, back to a bud; cutting an older branch or stem back to a stub in order to meet a defined structural objective; or cutting an older branch or stem back to a lateral branch not large enough to assume apical dominance in order to meet a defined structural objective.
- O. *Historic tree*. Any tree or stand of trees that have been designated pursuant to the authority of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code Chapter 2.430.
- P. *Landscape consultant*. A landscape professional retained to provide advice and information regarding landscape plans, view or sunlight claims, and landscaping techniques and maintenance procedures.
- Q. *Mediator*. A neutral, objective third party professional negotiator to help disputing parties reach a mutually satisfactory solution regarding a view or sunlight claim. The mediator shall be qualified and professionally trained, and may be chosen from mediators affiliated with mediation programs such as those listed on the Internet website of the Department of Consumer Affairs or the Ventura Superior Court Mediation Panel.
- R. *Obstruction*. The blocking or diminishment of a view or sunlight access attributable to growth, improper maintenance or location of trees or vegetation.
- S. *Person*. Any individual, individuals, corporation, partnership, firm or other legal entity.
- T. *Pruning*. The selective removal of plant parts to meet specific goals and objectives.
- U. *Real property*. Rights or interests of ownership of land and all appurtenances to the land including buildings, fixtures, vegetation and improvements erected upon, planted, or affixed to the land.
- V. *Restoration action*. Any specific steps taken affecting trees or vegetation that would result in the restoration of a view or sunlight access across real property lines.
- W. *Severe pruning*. The cutting of branches or trunk of a tree in a manner which substantially reduces the overall size of the tree or destroys the existing symmetrical appearance or natural shape of the tree and which results in the removal of main lateral branches leaving the trunk and branches of the tree in a stub appearance. "Topping" and "heading back" as defined herein are considered to be severe pruning.
- X. *Stand thinning*. The selective removal of a portion of trees from a grove of trees.
- Y. *Street*. The portion of a right-of-way easement used for public purposes, such as roadway improvements, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, dedicated to the city, and formally accepted by the city into the city public street system for maintenance purposes.
- Z. *Sunlight*. The availability or access to light from the sun across property lines.
- AA. *Thinning*. Selective pruning to reduce density of live branches (5.6.2). Thinning should result in an even distribution of branches on individual limbs and throughout the crown. Not more than 25 percent of the crown should be removed within an annual growing season. Location of parts to be removed shall be specified. Percentage of foliage and size range of parts to be removed shall be specified.

- BB. *Topping*. The reduction of a trees size using heading cuts that shorten limbs or branches back to a predetermined crown limit.
- CC. *Tree*. A woody perennial plant having one dominant vertical trunk and a height greater than five meters.
- DD. *Tree or vegetation owner*. Any person owning real property in the city where trees or vegetation are located.
- EE. *View*. A vista of features, including, but not limited to, bodies of water, beaches, coastline, islands, skylines, ridges, hillside terrain, canyons, geologic features, mountains, and landmarks. The term "view" does not necessarily include an unobstructed panorama of these features.
- FF. *Vista pruning*. Selective pruning to allow a specific view. Vista pruning shall consist of selective pruning to allow for a specific view. Size range of parts, location in tree, and percentage of foliage to be removed should be specified.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.040. - View or sunlight claim limitations.

- A. *Private view dispute resolution*. Subject to the other provisions of this chapter, the owner or owners of real property within the city (as the "complainant") may initiate the private view dispute resolution process provided for in this chapter. However, a request for view or sunlight access dispute resolution may only be made if such a claim has not been initiated against the same real property by the complainant with respect to the same tree or vegetation obstruction within a two-year time period prior to the initiation of the most recent request.
- B. *City owned and maintained trees*. Nothing herein shall provide any authority or process for the permitting of alterations to or the removal of city maintained trees. The city shall not be subject to mediation, arbitration or litigation.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.050. - Private view or sunlight claim.

- A. *Notice to city of complaint*. A complainant shall notify the city clerk of any request for mediation or arbitration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Such notification shall be for the purposes of city recordkeeping regarding the use of this chapter only and shall not obligate the city to assist or advise a property owner or participate in the dispute resolution process in any way. The city clerk will provide notice of any request to the tree advisory committee via its designated staff.
- B. *Contents of claim*. A view or sunlight restoration dispute resolution process claim shall consist of all of the following documentation and evidence:
 1. *Evidence of prior view*. A written description of the nature and extent of the alleged unreasonable obstruction, including pertinent and corroborating photographic evidence. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, documented and dated photographic prints or slides as well as written testimony or declarations from residents living in the area. Such evidence should, if possible, show the extent to which the view or sunlight access has been diminished over time by the excessive growth of the trees or vegetation so as to cause the unreasonable obstruction;
 2. *Evidence regarding unreasonable tree blockage*. The location of all trees or vegetation alleged to cause the unreasonable obstruction, the address of the property upon which the trees or vegetation are located, and the present tree/vegetation owner's name and address;

3. *Desired action.* The specific view or sunlight access restoration actions being requested by the complainant in order to resolve the allegedly unreasonable view obstruction;
4. *Evidence of attempted resolution.* Evidence that an initial discussion between the two property owners (as described in section 8.900.060) has been made and has failed to result in correction of the alleged unreasonable obstruction. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, copies of receipts for certified or registered mail correspondence;
5. *Evidence of ownership.* Evidence confirming the ownership and the date of acquisition of the complainant's property, as well as a declaration stating whether the property is within a homeowner's or condominium association.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-24-14)

Sec. 8.900.060. - Initial discussions.

- A. *Initial contact.* A complainant who believes that a tree or some other vegetation which has grown on another person's real property has caused unreasonable obstruction of a view or sunlight access from the complainant's property shall first advise the tree or vegetation property owner of such view or sunlight blockage concerns. If a homeowner's or condominium association exists, the complainant shall use any dispute resolution procedures available through the association before making a claim or an initial contact pursuant to this chapter. This notification shall request personal discussions to enable the complainant and tree/vegetation property owner to attempt to reach a mutually agreeable solution and shall be followed up with a written confirmation of any agreed-upon resolution and schedule for the required work of view restoration.
- B. *Notification requirements.* The initial notification from the complainant to the owner of the tree/vegetation shall include a copy of the view dispute resolution ordinance (San Buenaventura Municipal Code Chapter 8.900). In the initial notification, the complainant shall invite the tree/vegetation owner to view the alleged obstruction from the complainant's property, and the tree/vegetation owner is urged to invite the complainant to view the situation from the owner's property. Failure of the tree/vegetation owner to respond to the written request for initial discussion within 30 days from the date of posting shall be deemed a refusal by the owner to participate in the initial discussion phase of the process.
- C. *Failure to agree.* After the initial discussion, if the parties do not agree as to the existence and nature of the complainant's obstruction or to the appropriate restoration action or if the initial discussion is refused, the complainant may proceed with the subsequent dispute resolution process outlined herein with respect to mediation, arbitration, and court action.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.070. - Mediation.

- A. *Mediation request.* If initial discussion under section 8.900.060 fails to achieve agreement between the tree/vegetation owner and complainant, the complainant may send to the tree/vegetation owner a request that the tree/vegetation owner participate in a mediation process in an effort to resolve the claim of unreasonable view or sunlight blockage. Acceptance of mediation by the tree/vegetation owner shall be voluntary. Failure of the tree/vegetation owner to respond to the notice requesting mediation within 30 days from the date of posting shall be deemed formal refusal of the mediation process by the tree/vegetation owner.
- B. *Selection of mediator.* If the tree/vegetation owner agrees to participate in a mediation process, the parties shall agree in writing to the selection of an individual mediator.
- C. *Authority of mediator.* The mediator is encouraged to be familiar with the provisions of this chapter, including the claim evaluation criteria and the hierarchy of restoration actions set forth in sections

8.900.110 and 8.900.120, respectively, in attempting to mediate a resolution of the unreasonable view or sunlight blockage claim. The mediator may request a consultation or information from a certified arborist regarding any questions involving landscape techniques or maintenance procedures, with the expense of such consultation payable as a mediation expense in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

- D. *Role of the mediator; costs; failure to respond.* The role of the mediator is to be facilitative in nature and shall not be binding in establishing view or sunlight restoration action. Any agreement reached between the two parties as a result of the mediation process described herein shall be reduced to writing by the mediator, signed by the mediator and all of the parties, and shall be enforceable as provided by law. The cost of mediation shall be paid by the complainant or shared in a manner set by mutual agreement between the parties.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.080. - Arbitration.

- A. *Request for arbitration.* If the initial discussion under section 8.900.060 or an effort to achieve a mediated resolution pursuant to section 8.900.070 fails to achieve agreement between the tree/vegetation owner and the complainant, the complainant may advise the tree/vegetation owner in writing that the complainant is requesting participation in a formal binding or non-binding arbitration process. Acceptance of arbitration by the tree/vegetation owner shall be voluntary. The tree/vegetation owner shall have 30 days from posting of the arbitration notice to either accept or decline arbitration. Failure to respond within 30 days shall be deemed a formal refusal of arbitration. If accepted, the parties shall agree in writing to the selection of an individual arbitrator within 30 days of such acceptance. If the parties cannot agree on a specific arbitrator within 30 days, either party may petition the Ventura County Superior Court to appoint an arbitrator.
- B. *Authority of arbitrator.* The arbitrator shall be guided by the provisions of this chapter, including the claim evaluation criteria and the hierarchy of restoration actions set forth in sections 8.900.110 and 8.900.120, respectively, in attempting to help resolve the unreasonable view or sunlight blockage claim and shall submit a complete written decision to the complainant and the tree/vegetation owner. An arbitrator is encouraged to request a report from a certified arborist with respect to the view obstruction dispute. The parties may agree to binding or non-binding arbitration. Any decision of the arbitrator shall be enforceable pursuant to a binding arbitration agreement.
- C. *Acceptance of the arbitrator's decision; costs of arbitration.* The failure of the tree/vegetation owner to implement the arbitrator's non-binding decision within 30 days of the posting of the written decision shall be deemed a refusal to accept arbitration. The costs of arbitration shall be paid by the complainant or shared by mutual agreement between the parties.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.090. - Private cause of action—View restoration.

- A. *Initial complaint.* If a complainant has pursued and has been unsuccessful in attempting to obtain an acceptable restoration of an unreasonable obstruction under section 8.900.060 ("initial discussion"), section 8.900.070 ("mediation"), or section 8.900.080 ("arbitration"), the complainant may initiate a civil action in superior court for the County of Ventura for resolution of owner's view or sunlight claim under the provisions of this chapter. The complaint shall include notice to the court regarding whether any of the parties has failed to participate in mediation or arbitration prior to commencement of the action. Any judgment may be recorded in the official records of Ventura County.
- B. *Subsequent complaints.* A complainant who has initiated a complaint and obtained restoration action through mediation or arbitration under this chapter with respect to a particular obstruction within two

years of a subsequent complaint shall not be required to seek mediation or arbitration on the subsequent complaint for the same obstruction prior to initiating legal action pursuant to this section.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.100. - Restoration action limitations.

Except as otherwise authorized by law, no tree or vegetation on real property owned or controlled by another person may be removed, destroyed, or otherwise altered unless the complainant either enters into a written agreement with the tree/vegetation owner allowing the complainant to enter the property to do so or the complainant obtains a judicial determination specifying, in detail, the nature and timing of the restoration action, the complainant's right to enter the property, and designating the parties responsible for performing such restoration action. In all cases, restoration actions shall be structured and implemented in accordance with the hierarchy established by section 8.900.120.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.110. - View or sunlight claim evaluation criteria.

In evaluating and resolving a claim of unreasonable view or sunlight obstruction, the following unranked criteria shall be considered:

- A. The vantage point(s) on the complainant's property from which the view or sunlight is obtained or received;
- B. The extent of the view or sunlight obstruction;
- C. The quality of the view or sunlight access, including the existence of landmarks or other unique view features, or the extent to which these views or sunlight access are blocked by tree(s) or vegetation;
- D. The extent to which the view or sunlight access is diminished by factors other than tree(s) or vegetation;
- E. The extent to which the tree(s) or vegetation have grown to obscure the enjoyment of view or sunlight access from the complainant's property compared with the view or sunlight access which was available at the time the complainant acquired his or her home;
- F. The number of existing trees or amount of vegetation in the area, the number of healthy trees that a given parcel of land will support, and the current effects of the tree(s) and their removal on the neighboring vegetation;
- G. The extent to which the tree(s) or vegetation provide:
 1. Screening or privacy;
 2. Energy conservation or climate control;
 3. Soil stability, as measured by soil structure, degree of slope, and extent of the tree's root system when a tree is proposed for removal;
 4. Aesthetics;
 5. Community or neighborhood quality or significance;
 6. Shade;
 7. Context due to the age of the tree/vegetation;
 8. Rare and interesting botanical species;
 9. Habitat value for wildlife; and

- 10. Blending, buffering or reduction in the scale and mass of adjacent architecture.
- H. The date the complainant purchased his or her property and the condition of the trees and vegetation which existed at that time with respect to the view;
- I. The date the tree/vegetation owner purchased his or her property and the condition of the trees and vegetation which existed at that time with respect to the view;
- J. The distance between the complainant's home and the tree or vegetation obstruction for which restoration action is sought;
- K. Whether the tree or vegetation obstruction is located within a city-designated "high fire hazard" zone and constitutes the type of trees or vegetation not generally encouraged for new residential construction within such zones.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.120. - Hierarchy of restoration actions.

View or sunlight restoration actions must be consistent with all other provisions of this chapter. Severe pruning should be avoided due to the damage such practice causes to the tree's form and health. Restoration actions may include, but are not limited to the following, in order of preference:

- A. *Thinning*. Thinning is the most preferable pruning technique that removes excess foliage and can improve the structure of the tree.
- B. *Vista pruning*. Vista pruning of branches may be utilized where possible, if it does not adversely affect the tree's growth pattern or health. Topping should not be done to accomplish vista pruning.
- C. *Crown reduction*. Crown reduction is preferable to topping or tree removal, if it is determined that the impact of crown reduction does not destroy the visual proportions of the tree, adversely affect the tree's growth pattern or health, or otherwise constitute a detriment to the tree(s) in question.
- D. *Stand thinning*. The removal of a portion of the total number of trees from a grove of trees, without any replacement plantings.
- E. *Topping*. Eliminating the upper portion of a tree's trunk or main leader. Topping is only to be permitted for trees specifically planted and maintained as a hedge, espalier, bonsai or in pollard form and if restoration actions (A) through (D) of this section will not accomplish the determined restoration and the subsequent growth characteristics will not create a future obstruction of greater proportions.
- F. *Heading*. Eliminating the outer extent of the major branches throughout the tree. Heading is only to be permitted for trees specifically planted and maintained as a hedge, espalier, bonsai or in pollard form and if restoration actions (A) through (E) of this section will not accomplish the determined restoration and the subsequent growth characteristics will not create a future obstruction of greater proportions.
- G. *Tree/vegetation removal*. Tree or vegetation removal, which may be considered when the above-mentioned restoration actions are judged to be ineffective and may be accompanied by replacement plantings or appropriate plant materials to restore the maximum level of benefits lost due to tree removal.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.130. - Responsibility for restoration action and subsequent maintenance.

The costs of restoration action and subsequent maintenance shall be determined either by agreement between the tree or vegetation owner and the complainant or as required pursuant to any final mediation agreement, arbitration decision or court order.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.140. - Liability.

- A. *Non-liability of city.* The city shall not be liable or responsible for any damages, injury, costs or expenses which are the result of any recommendations or determinations made by city staff or mediator, or decisions made by other persons (e.g., arbitrator or judge) concerning a view or sunlight claim or a complainant's assertions pertaining to views or sunlight access granted or conferred herein.
- B. *City enforcement.* Under no circumstances shall the city have any responsibility or obligation to enforce or seek any legal redress, civil or criminal, for any decision made concerning a view or sunlight claim.
- C. *No criminal responsibility.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code, a failure to comply with the provisions of this chapter is not a criminal offense, and the enforcement of this chapter shall be only by the affected and interested private parties.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Sec. 8.900.150. - Attorney's fees.

- A. The prevailing party in any action brought pursuant to this chapter shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
- B. No attorney's fees may be awarded to any party who has rejected a request or otherwise failed to participate in mediation or arbitration prior to the commencement of the action.

(Ord. No. 2014-002, § 2, 1-27-14)

Appendix G

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

MAINTENANCE OF SIDEWALKS

CHAPTER 22

SECTION 5600-5602

5600. As used in this chapter "sidewalk" includes a park or parking strip maintained in the area between the property line and the street line and also includes curbing, bulkheads, retaining walls or other works for the protection of any sidewalk or of any such park or parking strip.

5601. This chapter shall only apply to maintenance and repair proceedings, whether upon work originally done under this division or otherwise, and shall not be used for the construction of new improvements. The "Special Assessment Investigation, Limitation and Majority Protest Act of 1931" shall not apply to proceedings taken under this chapter.

5602. This chapter constitutes a separate and alternate procedure for performing the work specified herein and, except for the provisions of Part 5 of this division, no other provisions of this division shall apply to proceedings instituted hereunder.

SECTION 5610-5618

5610. The owners of lots or portions of lots fronting on any portion of a public street or place when that street or place is improved or if and when the area between the property line of the adjacent property and the street line is maintained as a park or parking strip, shall maintain any sidewalk in such condition that the sidewalk will not endanger persons or property and maintain it in a condition which will not interfere with the public convenience in the use of those works or areas save and except as to those conditions created or maintained in, upon, along, or in connection with such sidewalk by any person other than the owner, under and by virtue of any permit or right granted to him by law or by the city authorities in charge thereof, and such persons shall be under a like duty in relation thereto.

5611. When any portion of the sidewalk is out of repair or pending reconstruction and in condition to endanger persons or property or in condition to interfere with the public convenience in the use of such sidewalk, the superintendent of streets shall notify the owner or person in possession of the property fronting on that portion of such sidewalk so out of repair, to repair the sidewalk.

5612. Notice to repair may be given by delivering a written notice personally to the owner or to the person in possession of the property facing upon the sidewalk so out of repair, or by mailing a postal card, postage prepaid, to the person in possession of such property, or to the owner thereof at his last known address as the same appears on the last equalized assessment rolls of such city or to the name and address of the person owning such property as shown in the records of the office of the clerk.

5613. The postal card shall contain a notice to repair the sidewalk so out of repair, and the superintendent of streets shall, immediately upon the mailing of the notice, cause a copy thereof printed on a card of not less than 8 inches by 10 inches in size, to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property. In lieu of posting a copy of the mailed notice on the property as provided in this section, the superintendent of streets may, not less than seven days nor more than 10 days after the mailing of the first postal card notice, mail an additional postal card, postage prepaid, marked "Second Notice," to the person to whom the first postal card notice was addressed. The second notice shall otherwise contain the material required by this article, but shall not extend the time for commencing repairs specified in Section 5614.

5614. The notice shall particularly specify what work is required to be done, and how it is to be done, and what materials shall be used in the repair and shall further specify that if the repair is not commenced within two weeks after notice is given and diligently and without interruption prosecuted to completion, the superintendent of streets shall make such repair, and the cost of the same shall be a lien on the property.

5614.1. The legislative body may adopt a resolution determining that bonds shall be issued and assessments collected and enforced pursuant to Part 5 of this division. In such event, the notice to repair shall specify that bonds shall be issued to represent the security of the unpaid assessments, payable over a period of not to exceed six years, and shall further recite a maximum rate of interest to be paid on the indebtedness, which shall not exceed 7 percent a year, payable semiannually.

5615. If the repair is not commenced and prosecuted to completion with due diligence, as required by the notice, the superintendent of streets shall forthwith repair the sidewalk. Upon the written request of the owner of the property facing the sidewalk so out of repair, as ascertained from the last equalized assessment roll of the city, or as shown in the records of the office of the clerk, the superintendent may repair any other portion of the sidewalk fronting on the property that is designated by the owner. The superintendent shall have power to prescribe the form of the written request. The cost of repair work done by request pursuant to this section shall be a part of the cost of repairs for which, pursuant to this chapter, subsequent notices are given, hearings held and assessment and

collection procedures are conducted.

5616. Upon the completion of the repair, the superintendent of streets shall cause notice of the cost of the repair to be given in the manner specified in this article for the giving of notice to repair, which notice shall specify the day, hour and place when the legislative body will hear and pass upon a report by the superintendent of streets of the cost of the repair together with any objections or protests, if any, which may be raised by any property owner liable to be assessed for the cost of such repair and any other interested persons. If bonds are to be issued, the notice shall also contain the information required by Section 5614.1.

5617. Upon the completion of the repair, the superintendent of streets shall prepare and file with the legislative body a report specifying the repairs which have been made, the cost of the repairs, a description of the real property in front of which the repairs have been made and the assessment against each lot or parcel of land proposed to be levied to pay the cost thereof. Any such report may include repairs to any number of parcels of property, whether contiguous to each other or not.

5618. Upon the day and hour fixed for the hearing the legislative body shall hear and pass upon the report of the superintendent of streets, together with any objections or protests which may be raised by any of the property owners liable to be assessed for the work of making such repair and any other interested persons. Thereupon the legislative body may make such revision, correction or modifications in the report as it may deem just, after which, by motion or resolution, the report as submitted, or as revised, corrected or modified, shall be confirmed. The legislative body may adjourn the hearings from time to time. The decisions of the legislative body on all protests and objections which may be made, shall be final and conclusive.

SECTION 5625-5630

5625. The cost of the repair may be assessed by the legislative body against the parcel of property fronting upon the sidewalk upon which such repair was made, and such cost so assessed, if not paid within five days after its confirmation by the legislative body, shall constitute a special assessment against that parcel of property, and shall be a lien on the property for the amount thereof which lien shall continue until the assessment and all interest thereon is paid, or until it is discharged of record.

5626. The superintendent of streets may file in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the parcel of property is located, a certificate substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF LIEN

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Improvement Act of

1911, I did, on the ____ day of ____, 19__, cause the sidewalk, curb, or park or parking strip, bulkheads, retaining walls, or other works (as the case may be) in front of the real property hereinafter described, to be repaired and improved, and the legislative body of said city (county, or city and county) did, on the ____ day of ____, 19__, by Resolution No. ____ assess the cost of such repair upon the real property hereinafter described, and the same has not been paid nor any part thereof, and the said city (county, or city and county), does hereby claim a lien on said real property in the sum of ____ dollars (\$ ____), and the same shall be a lien upon said real property until the said sum, with interest at the rate of ____ percent per annum, from the said ____ day of ____, 19_ (insert date of confirmation of assessment), has been paid in full and discharged of record.

The real property hereinbefore mentioned and upon which a lien is claimed, is that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the (name of city, or city and county) the county of ____, State of ____, and particularly described as follows:

(Description of property)

Dated this ____ day of ____, 19__.

Superintendent of Streets

5627. From and after the date of the recording of the notice of lien, all persons shall be deemed to have had notice of the contents thereof. The notice of lien may include claims against one or more separate parcels of property, whether contiguous or not, together with the amount due, respectively, from each such parcel. The statute of limitation shall not run against the right of the city to enforce the payment of the lien. If any such lien is not paid the city may file and maintain an action to foreclose such lien in the same manner and under the same procedure, so far as applicable, as that under which delinquent bonds are foreclosed under this division.

5628. As an alternative method of collection of the amount of the lien, the legislative body, after confirmation of the report of the superintendent of streets, may order the notice of lien to be turned over to the assessor and the tax collector of the city, whereupon it shall be the duty of those officers to add the amount of the assessment to the next regular bill for taxes levied against the lot or parcel of land. If city taxes are collected by the county officials, the notice of lien shall be delivered to the county auditor, who shall enter the amount thereof on the county assessment book opposite the description of the particular property and the amount shall be collected together with all other taxes thereon against the property. The notice of lien shall be delivered to the county auditor before the date fixed by law for the delivery of the assessment book to the county board of equalization.

5628.1. The legislative body shall have the power, in its discretion, to determine that the payment of assessments of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more may be made in annual installments,

not to exceed five, and that the payment of assessments so deferred shall bear interest on the unpaid balance at a rate to be determined by the legislative body, not to exceed the rate permitted for bonds by Section 53531 of the Government Code. Interest shall begin to run on the 31st day after the confirmation of the assessments by the legislative body. Determinations of the legislative body shall be expressed by resolution at any time prior to the confirmation of the assessments.

5629. Thereafter the amount of the lien shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary city taxes are collected, and shall be subject to the same penalties and interest and to the same procedure under foreclosure and sale in case of delinquency as provided for ordinary city taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of city taxes and county taxes are hereby made applicable to such special assessment taxes.

5629.1. If bonds are to be issued to represent the security of the unpaid assessments, upon confirmation of the report by the legislative body the superintendent of streets shall give notice to pay by mail and by publication substantially in the manner provided by Sections 4320 and 4321 of this code. The period for payment in cash stated therein shall be 30 days following the date of confirmation of the report. Upon completion of the cash payment period, the superintendent of streets shall file with the county recorder a certificate substantially in the form set out in Section 5626, giving notice therein that interest is payable at a rate to be fixed upon the sale of bonds, which rate shall not exceed the rate permitted for bonds by Section 53531 of the Government Code, and shall begin to run on the 31st day after the confirmation of the report. Thereafter the provisions of Part 5 (commencing with Section 6400) shall be applicable and payments on assessments at bond shall be made as therein provided. The bonds may be issued and sold as the legislative body directs and may be dated at any time after the expiration of the cash payment period.

5630. Whenever the property fronting on a sidewalk required to be maintained and repaired pursuant to the provisions of this chapter lies within one city or unincorporated territory of a county, and the sidewalk required to be so maintained and repaired lies within another city or unincorporated territory of a county, the superintendent of streets of the city or county having jurisdiction over the sidewalk shall have full authority to serve notices to repair and do all work contemplated by Articles 2 and 3 of this chapter, notwithstanding the fact that the property fronting on the sidewalk lies within another city or unincorporated territory of a county. The legislative body of the city or county within which the sidewalk has been repaired pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall have jurisdiction to levy an assessment to pay the cost of any such sidewalk repairs against the parcel of property fronting on said sidewalk, notwithstanding the fact that said property lies within another city or unincorporated territory of a county and said assessment shall be a lien on said property for the amount thereof

until the assessment and all interest thereon is paid or until it is discharged of record.

The provisions of Sections 5628 and 5629 of this code shall be applicable to the collection and enforcement of all liens levied pursuant to the provisions of this section and the amount so collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the city or county as the case may be which conducted the proceedings.

Appendix H

CITY OF VENTURA – PARKS DIVISION INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

APRIL 2010

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ATTACHMENT A – EXAMPLE OF MONTHLY PESTICIDE USE REPORT

ATTACHMENT B – EXAMPLE OF A NOTICE OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION

I. MISSION

The mission of the City of Ventura Parks Division is to promote environmentally sensitive pest management practices, while preserving assets and protecting the health and safety of the public and our employees. The City recognizes that pesticide use can be a model of environmental stewardship. This strategy meets the current requirements of the May 7, 2009 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

II. GOAL

The goal of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy is to minimize the use of chemicals. The emphasis of this program is on the control of harmful pests and diseases and not their eradication. Insect, weed, and animal pests will be monitored to determine population size, when they occur and the impact they have on their respective environments. Injury levels and treatment thresholds will be specified in order to know how to react using best management practices. In most cases, this will lead to the implementation of biological and physical controls. When it is determined that pest levels are at or will exceed threshold levels, the least hazardous materials will be implemented first. Conscious efforts shall be implemented to replace chemical applications with beneficial products where feasible in accordance with this policy.

III. PURPOSE

This strategy sets forth the guiding principles for development and implementation of IPM for the Parks Division. This strategy enables the Parks Division to:

- Create awareness among staff and the public on IPM techniques;
- Eliminate adverse impacts of pesticides on water quality in urban streams, groundwater and the ocean;
- Promote the use of non-hazardous alternative pesticides that are protective of human health and the environment;
- Apply pesticides in a manner that protects and enhances our natural resources and public health;
- Practice a consistent standard of integrated pest management; and
- Maintain a leadership role in developing ecologically sensitive and aesthetically pleasing landscapes.

This IPM strategy also provides for periodical re-evaluation of pesticides used by the Parks Division. Employees involved in pesticide use will be able to make conscious decisions about the control mechanism selected and use pesticides wisely. In addition, all landscape contractors applying pesticides on behalf of the Parks Division will be required to comply with the Division's IPM requirements.

IV. PREFERRED PEST CONTROL PROCEDURES

At the action level, a designated staff member who is either certified by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation or is under the direct supervision of a certified pesticide applicator will consider the options or alternatives listed below in the following order:

- Cultural controls (healthy plants, fertilization, competitive plants, etc.).
- No controls (e.g. tolerating the pest infestation, use of resistant plant varieties, or allowing normal life cycle of weeds).
- Physical or mechanical controls (hand labor, mulch, mowing, weed-eaters, Waipuna, traps, etc.).
- Biological controls (natural enemies or predators, pheromone traps, corn gluten, etc.).
- Botanical controls.
- Lowest-risk chemicals.

V. CURRENT PRACTICES

The Parks Division is now and will continue to employ these pest management practices:

- Mulching in planter areas and around trees.
- Hand labor and weed-eaters to suppress weeds.
- Waipuna hot water and foam weed control.
- Corn gluten as an organic preemergent.
- Releases of the Podisus Maculiventris (Spined Soldier Bug) for control of the California Oak Worm.
- Trapping of pocket gophers.
- Use of organic mineral oil for controlling aphids and other piercing-sucking insects.
- Rosemary oil aerosols for the control of flying insects such as hornets and yellow jackets.
- Trapping of yellow jackets around picnic areas.
- Best Management Practices (BMP) for turf grasses such as proper watering, fertilizing and thatching throughout the year.
- Planting of insect- and disease-resistant plant species.
- Soil and plant testing.

VI. MONITORING

Designated Parks staff will be responsible for identifying pest populations while recording the activities, development, and growth rates to determine when the

appropriate control measure will be most effective. Considerations taken will include when the treatments will be least toxic to non-target organisms, most likely to be permanent and prevent recurrence of the problem, most cost effective both in the short and long term and timed to coincide with the susceptible stage of the pest.

VII. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parks Manager shall be responsible for ensuring that departmental procedures, budget and staffing decisions support implementation of the IPM strategy.

A staff member who is either certified by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation or is under the direct supervision of a certified pesticide applicator shall be responsible for managing and implementing all aspects of the IPM strategy. All measures shall be applied after consultation with the responsible manager/supervisor.

VIII. RECORD KEEPING

Detailed records shall be kept of pest management activities. Records shall include the following information:

- The target pest;
- The type and quantity of pesticide used;
- The specific location of the pesticide application;
- The date the pesticide was used;
- The applicator's name;
- The application equipment used;
- Prevention and other non-chemical methods of control used; and
- Experimental efforts.

This information will be used to develop a system to project potential threats and develop appropriate pest thresholds, in addition to being used for the year-end reporting of pesticide quantities used.

IX. PARKS STAFF TRAINING

Increasing knowledge by Parks Division staff who maintain landscapes is critical to the success of the IPM strategy. Ongoing training and educational opportunities for staff regarding IPM concepts, practices and products will be provided. All Staff applying pesticides will be certified in the appropriate category by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation or will be under the supervision of a pesticide applicator certified in the appropriate category.

X. IPM STRATEGY REVIEW

The Parks Division will meet on an annual basis to review the IPM strategy. Designated Staff¹ will prepare and annually update an inventory of pesticides used by all internal departments, divisions and other operation units. If changes are warranted and made, target implementation dates will be identified and the policy language amended if necessary. A demonstration of reduction of pesticide use should be shown based on the yearly quantities reported. Pesticides that are no longer appropriate for applications per Federal State, County or City requirements will be removed from use.

XI. EDUCATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Education of City staff and the public about the Division's IPM practices will include web pages, water bill inserts, press releases, and public access television. The City will also partner with other agencies and organizations to encourage the use of IPM.

XII. CONTRACTORS

When the Department enters into a contract or extends the term of an existing contract, the contractor shall comply with this IPM strategy.

XIII. WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

When evaluating pesticides for use or application, the element of "Environmental Stewardship" must always be considered. Parks Division employees and/or pest control contractors will select and apply IPM methods that will have the least impact on water quality and the environment. Staff employed by the City will always avoid applications of pesticides that directly contact water, unless the pesticide is registered under Federal and California law for aquatic use. Unapproved pesticides will not be applied to areas immediately adjacent to water bodies where through drift, drainage, or erosion, there is a possibility of a pesticide being transported into surface or ground water. The application of aquatic pesticides to surface waters will comply with the provisions and the monitoring requirements of WQ Order No. 2004-0008-DWQ.

XIV. STORAGE AND INSPECTION

Pesticides and fertilizers should be stored indoors or under cover on paved surfaces or using secondary containment. Emphasis should be placed on reducing the use, storage and handling of hazardous materials to reduce the potential for spills. Regularly scheduled inspections of all storage sites shall be performed with inspection records being kept.

¹ "Designated Staff" applies to all internal departments, divisions and other operational units who will be individually responsible for preparing and annually updating an inventory of pesticide usage.

XV. LIMITS ON APPLICATIONS

Applications will be evaluated and shall not occur when there is a potential of contamination:

- To the bodies or clothing of persons not involved in the application process through drift or direct exposure.
- To non-target public or private property.
- Within a half mile of any school that is in session or may be in session within twenty-four hours of the application. Applications may be made when a school is not in session such as a national holiday or during a scheduled break period.
- Ensure no application of pesticides or over application of fertilizers to an area immediately prior to, during, or immediately after a rain event, or when water is flowing off the area.

XVI. DEFINITIONS

Action Level – The level of vegetation or pest population at a specific site at which action must be taken to prevent the population from reaching the threshold level.

Biological Control – The action of parasites, predators or pathogens in maintaining another organism’s population density at a lower average level than would occur in their absence. Biological control may occur naturally in the field or result from manipulation or introduction of biological control agents by humans.

Botanical Control – The use of plant-derived pesticides.

Cultural Control – The use of planting techniques, irrigation, fertilization, pruning and mowing to influence how plants grow. Healthy plants are often likely to have fewer insect, mite and disease problems. This includes choosing the right plant for the right spot and choosing plants that are resistant to, or suffer little damage from, pests.

Environmental Stewardship – The strategic approach to pest management in which IPM practitioners focus on preserving the natural integrity and health of the environment, including public safety, while recommending or applying pest management methods. This philosophy helps to create awareness of the best management practices and their relationship to maintaining a healthy environment while conducting pest management activities.

Exempt Materials – Materials listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute as certified for organic production.

Herbicide – A pesticide used for controlling undesirable plant life.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – A multi-disciplinary, ecological approach to the management of pests based first on prevention and when needed, a control method like cultural, biological, physical or mechanical intervention, using chemical pesticide applications as a last resort.

Landscapes – Grounds that are actively managed such as parks, plantings, turf surrounding public buildings, right-of-ways, watersheds, and open space.

Mechanical Controls – The use of IPM control methods using hand labor or equipment such as mowers, graders, weed-eaters, and the Waipuna Hot Foam Weeder.

Microbial Pesticides – Pesticides that consist of bacteria, fungi, viruses or other microorganisms used for control of weeds, invertebrates, or plant pathogens.

Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) – The Organic Materials Review Institute is a national nonprofit organization that determines which products are allowed for use in organic production and processing.

Pest – A living organism (animal, plant or microorganism) that causes damage or poses a threat to humans, property or the environment.

Pesticide – Any material (natural, organic or synthetic) used to control, prevent, kill, suppress or repel pests. “Pesticide” is a broad term that includes insecticides (insect killers), herbicides (weed or plant killers), fungicides (fungus killers), rodenticides (rodent killers), growth regulators and other materials like miticides (used for mite control) or products that kill snails and slugs (molluscicides).

Physical Controls – The use of mulching, mowing or hand labor.

Signal Word – The assignment of a word to a pesticide product based on acute oral, dermal, or inhalation toxicity, or on the effect to skin or eyes. *Acute Toxicity* is the toxicity of a chemical after a single or limited exposure. *Chronic Toxicity* is the toxicity of a chemical after long-term exposure.

Danger – indicates a highly toxic pesticide product. It is corrosive or causes severe burning to the eyes or skin.

Warning – indicates a pesticide that is moderately toxic if eaten, absorbed through the skin, inhaled, or one that will cause moderate eye or skin irritation.

Caution – indicates that a pesticide is slightly toxic if eaten, absorbed through the skin, inhaled, or if it causes slight eye or skin irritation.

Threshold Level – A level of pest damage that is intolerable or will contribute to an economic loss.

Tiered Materials List –A list of pesticides classified into three tiers on the basis of their hazard potential. Pesticides considered for use by the Parks Division are screened through the hazard criteria and will fall into one of the following tiers as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Tier 1: “Danger” or “Poison” - highest concern

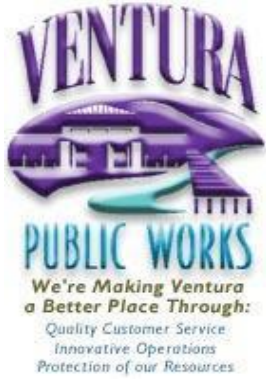
Tier 2: “Warning” - moderate concern

Tier 3: “Caution” - lowest concern

The City will only use products within Tier 3 except where the prescribed products have proven to be ineffective and the level of infestation warrants the use of Tier 1 or Tier 2 products subject to the approval of the Parks Manager.

Attachment A.....Example of a Monthly Pesticide Use Report

Attachment B.....Example of a Notice of Pesticide Application



City of San Buenaventura
Parks Division

PESTICIDE USE REPORT

DATE OF APPLICATION: _____

NAME OF APPLICATOR: _____

SITE DESCRIPTION: _____

CHEMICAL APPLIED: _____

ADDITIVES APPLIED: _____

AMOUNT OF CHEMICAL USED: _____

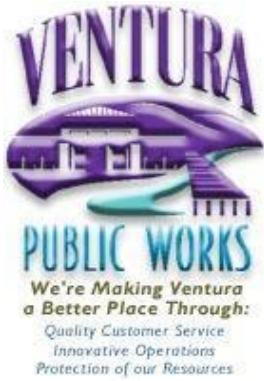
AMOUNT OF ADDITIVES USED: _____

AMOUNT OF SOLUTION
SPRAYED: _____

TYPE OF PEST TREATED:
(Weed, Insect, Fungus, etc.) _____

EQUIPMENT USED: _____

COMMENTS: _____



**NOTICE
OF
PESTICIDE
APPLICATION**

Date _____ Day _____

Target Pest: _____

The material (s) being applied is (are)

Product Toxicity Category: _____

Area Treated: _____

If you have questions, please call us at: (805) 652-4507

City of Ventura
Integrated Pest Management
336 Sanjon Road ~ Ventura, CA. 93002

Appendix I

Ventura is lucky to have a team of friendly and highly-skilled professionals taking care of these trees. When the tree is on private property there are many qualified Arborists and can be found by going to the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) website at www.isa-arbor.co. This website can also be used to verify the credentials of someone found through referral or advertising.

Potential Treatment

There are treatment options. Because of the large size and required equipment, treatment is best left to a professional Arborist. Method of treatment ranges from bacterial options, to systemic injects, and traditional insecticide sprays. Your Arborist can help you determine the best option for you based on the stage of infestation, your threshold for damage, and the local environmental concerns.

The most important things to remember are:

- Infestations are rarely fatal to the tree
- Most trees will not be affected every year
- Diagnosis and treatment should be done by a Certified Arborist

Additional information can be obtained at:

www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7422.html

CITY OF
VENTURA
PARKS, RECREATION &
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS



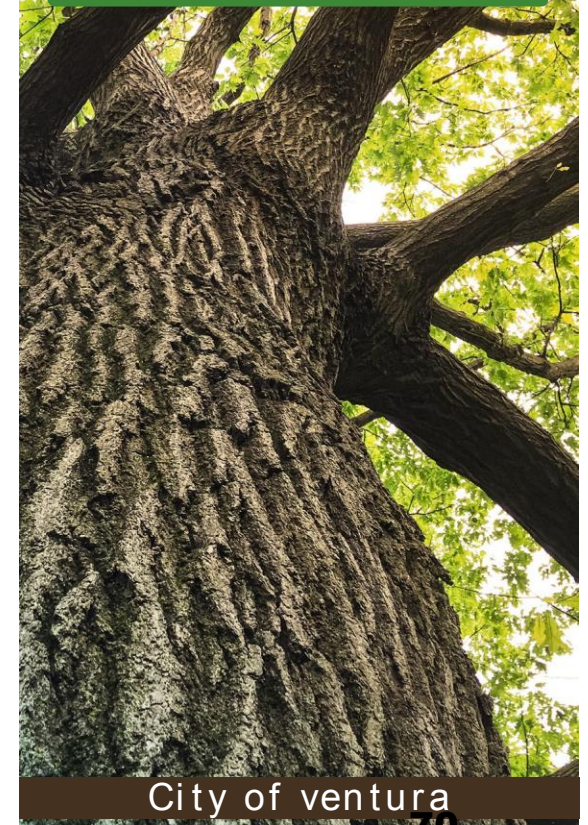
www.cityofventura.ca.gov/parks

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act,

Oakworms and Coast Live Oak Trees

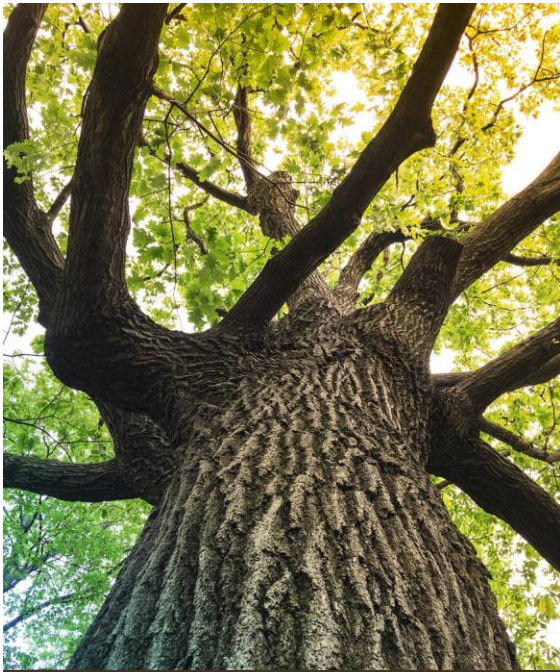


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City of ventura

special needs can be met by calling 805-658-4726
or through the California Relay Service.



Oakworms and Coast Live Oak Trees

The Coast Live Oak of California is a fundamental part of both the wild and urban landscape through much of coastal California. This brochure is intended to educate and reassure residents about the Oakworm Caterpillar (*Phryganidia californica*) that often causes this dramatic change in our beloved trees. There are a few key points to keep in mind when trying to determine if and when action should be taken.

The Oakworm

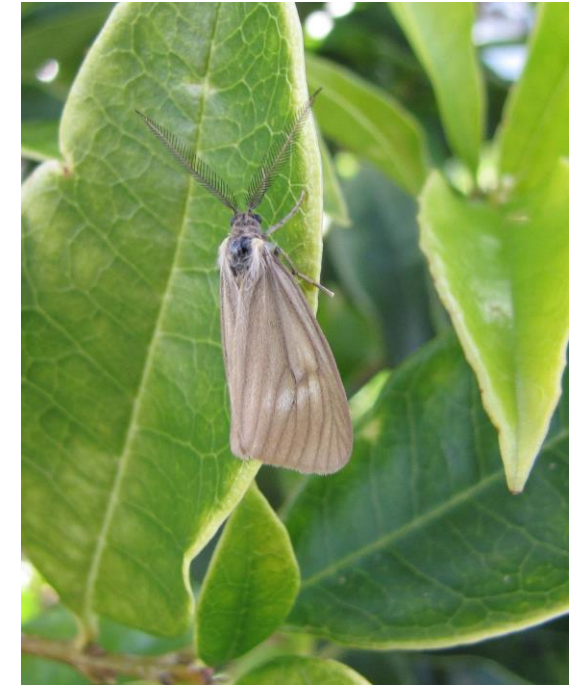
The Oakworm is a native pest to our Coast Live Oak and the damage generally appears far worse than it actually is for the trees. The caterpillars can reach 3cm in length with yellow stripes down their backs. The caterpillars head is dark brown to red in color. The moths are brown to gray and can be found by shaking a low limb while they are active, usually you see them at dusk and dawn fluttering below and within the canopy.



Oakworm

Damage

While young they feed on the soft underside of the leaves near the base and expand to skeletonize the entire leaf as they become able to digest the thicker leaf material. While this pest is rarely fatal, it can become an aesthetic issue when it defoliates specimen trees in the landscape or when the caterpillars congregate on outdoor surfaces like walls and patio furniture. A healthy Oak can withstand defoliation by using locally stored energy to regrow leaves after the attack. Unhealthy trees can lose limbs or become susceptible to other more serious issues. The frequency of infestation is highly irregular, but we often find that after a heavy outbreak the tree will be free of caterpillars for several years. It's important to remember



Adult Moth

that the Oakworm is a native pest and plays a role in the local ecosystem by feeding a host of birds and insects. The role of Oakworm in our environment should be considered before treatment is performed.

Steps to Take

Identifying the problem is the first step in taking action regarding pests in trees or around the house. Keep in mind that these Oaks do have other issues that look similar to the Oakworm. Pumpkin gall and even defoliation from root rot are commonly misdiagnosed by homeowners as an Oakworm attack and the consequences can be dramatically different. If you suspect you have Oakworms in your tree, it's important to speak with an Arborist to determine the health of your trees, especially if they are near structures or commonly used outdoor areas. When the tree is within the City of Ventura's right of way, it's best to call 805-652-4550 to report the potential issue.



Appendix J

VENTURA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

RE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM

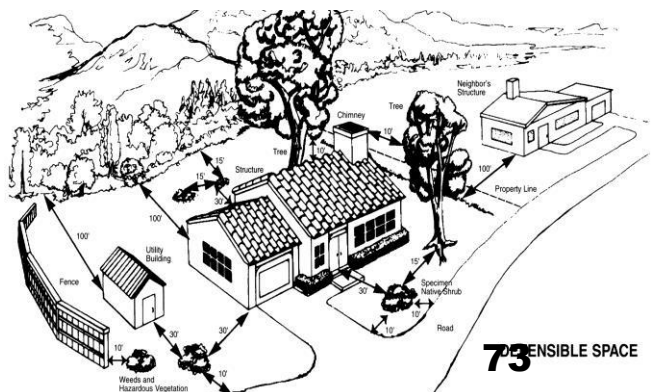


PI ANT REFERENCE GUIDE

Fire Hazard Reduction Unit

Fire Prevention Bureau

Updated April 2019



73 SENSIBLE SPACE

VENTURA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION UNIT

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

165 Durley Ave.

Camarillo, ca 93010

805-389-9759 vcfd.org VCFHRP.org

This Plant Reference Guide is intended as a reference guide for commonly used native and ornamental plants. This is not an approved plant list. This guide will give the user certain characteristics of each plant listed. Plants and trees on the VCFD Prohibited Plant List shall not be installed within any new defensible space or fuel modification zone.

Defensible space and fuel modification zone provisions are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures, fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate fires from spreading to wildland fuels that may threaten to destroy life, overwhelm fire suppression capabilities, or result in large property loss. Proper selection, installation, spacing and maintenance of plants and landscape is one of the key elements in the survivability of a structure during a wildfire.

Please see **VCFD Standard 515 – Defensible Space and Fuel Modification Zones** for Zone designations, plant and tree spacing, and maintenance requirements.


Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof! Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Keep your plants healthy with appropriate water, proper pruning and removal of dead material.

LEGEND

TYPE:	GC – Ground Cover	WATER:	VL – Very Low
	SHRUB		L – Low
	TREE		M – Medium
			H- High

SPACING: See VCFD Standard 515 -Defensible Space and Fuel Modification Zones

N: Native E/D: Evergreen/Deciduous

Ground Cover-  Shrubs-  Trees- 

TARGET (Undesirable Plants) SPECIES ARE DESIGNATED WITH AN *. They are NOT ALLOWED within 30' of structures. Some may not be allowed within 50 -100' of structures - designated with (50 /100) after name. It is highly recommended that these plants be removed from any existing defensible space zone.

Plants highlighted in Green are known to be invasive species and have been known to degrade, change and/or displace native habitats.

Vines and climbing plants are not allowed on combustible structures and are therefore not included in the plant reference guide.



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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	WATER	HEIGHT	SPREAD	N	E/D
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> ‘Prostrata’	Prostrate Glossy Abelia	GC	M	1-2”	3-4”		E
<i>Acacia redolens</i> *	Desert Carpet Acacia*	GC	VL	18’	6’		E
<i>Achillia tomentosa</i>	Woolly Yarrow	GC	L	6-10”	6-12”		E
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Carpet Bugle	GC	H	4-6”	2-4”		E
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red Apple Ice Plant	GC	M, L	-12”	Varies		E
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> ‘Pacific Mist’ *(100)	NCN	GC	L	1-2’	5-6’		E
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> e. ‘Emerald Carpet’ *(100)	Emerald Carpet Manzanita*	GC	L, VL	1’	4-6’		E
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> *(100)	Little Sur Manzanita*	GC	L, VL	1-2’	4-6’		E
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> *(100)	Monterey Manzanita*	GC	L	1-2’	4-6’		E
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> *	Bearberry*	GC	L	6-12”	5-6’		E
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	GC	M, L	-12”	-18”		E
<i>Artemesia caucasica</i> *(100)	Silver Spreader*	GC	L, VL	3-6”	2’		E
<i>Artemesia californica</i> ‘cultivars’ *(100)	Sagebrush – Prostrate forms*	GC	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	GC	M, H	7-10”	2’		D
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *(100)	Creeping Saltbrush*	GC	L, VL	1’	1-5’	X	E
<i>Baccharis</i> p. ‘Pigeon Point’ *(100)	Dwarf Coyote Brush*	GC	L, VL	12-24”	6’		E
<i>Baccharis</i> p ‘Twin Peaks’ *(100)	Dwarf Coyote Brush*	GC	L, VL	12-24”	6’		E
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> *(100)	Coyote Brush*	GC	L, VL			X	
<i>C. s.</i> ‘Repens’ *	Pro. Willowleaf Contoneater*	GC	M, L	-6”	6’		E
<i>C. Salicifolius</i> ‘Emerald Carpet’ *	Pro. Willowleaf Contoneater*	GC	M, L	12-15”	8’		E
<i>Carpobrotus species</i>	Sea Fig	GC	L	6-12”	24-30”		E
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> *	Point Reyes Ceanothus*	GC	L	1-2’	4-5’	X	E
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> varieties *	Prostrate carmel creaper*	GC	L	2-3’	8-10’	X	E
<i>Ceanothus maritimus</i> *	Maritime Ceanothus*	GC	L	1-3’	4-5’	X	E
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer	GC	M, L	6-8”	2-3’		E
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamonile	GC	M	6-8”	-12”		E
<i>Cistus</i> ‘Sunset’	Rockrose	GC	L, VL	1-2’	6-8’		E
<i>Cistus</i> ‘Warley rose’	Rockrose	GC	L, VL	1’	4’		E
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage leaf Rockrose	GC	L, VL	1-2’	6’		E
<i>Coprosma kirkii</i> *	No common name*	GC	M, L	2’	6-8’		E
<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i> ‘Nana’	No common name	GC	L, VL	5-8”	2’	X	E
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus praecox</i> *	Cotoneaster*	GC	M, L	-18”	6’		D
<i>Dalea Greggii</i> *	Trailing Indigo Bush*	GC	L, VL	12-18”	5-10”		E
<i>Delosperma alba</i> * (100)	White Trailing Ice Plant*	GC	L	-12”	2’		E
<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>	Dichondra	GC	H, M	-6”	2’		E
<i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Ice Plant	GC	L	-12	1-2’		E
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Indian Mock Strawberry	GC	L	-8”	4’		E
<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	No common name	GC	M, L	-3”	12-24”		E
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	GC	M, L	10-12”	2’	X	E
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Santa Barbara Daisy	GC	M, L	10-20”	3’		E
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> ‘Colorata’	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper	GC	M	1-2’	6’		E
<i>Festuca cinerea</i> (ovin glauca)	Blue Fescue	GC	M, L	-12”	2’		E
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	GC	M, L	-16”	-30”		E
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Wild Strawberry	GC	L, VL	6-12”	-24”		E
<i>Gazania rigens</i> var <i>Leucolaena</i>	Trailing Gazania	GC	L	6-10”	-24”		E
<i>Geranium incanum</i>	Cranesbill	GC	M, L	-12”	12”		E



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Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy	GC	M	3-6"	-18"		E/D
Hedera helix & varieties *(100)	English Ivy*	GC	M, L	6-18"	4'		E
Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose	GC	L	6-8"	3'		E
Herniaria glabra	Green Carpet	GC	M	2-3"	-16"		E
Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard	GC	M, L	6-12"	3'		E
Hypericum coris	No common name	GC	M, L	6-12"	2'		E
Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen Candytuft	GC	M	6-12"	6-12"		E
Iva hayesiana * (100)	Poverty Weed*	GC	L, VL	2-3'	4-5'	X	E
Juniperus conferta* (100)	Shore Juniper*	GC	L	8-12"	4-5'		E
Lampranthus spectabilis* (100)	Trailing Ice Plant*	GC	L	-12"	12-24"		E
Laurentia fluviatilis	Blue Star Creeper	GC	M	2-4"	6-12"		E
Liriope spicata	Big Blue Lilly Turf	GC	M	18"	12"		E
Lonicera japonica* (100)	Japanese Honeysuckle*	GC	M	1-2'	6-10'		E
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	GC	H, M	2-6"	2'		E
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Oregon Grape	GC	M, L	1-2'	2-3'		E
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	GC	M, L	2-3'	2-3'	X	E
Myoporum 'Pacificum'	Pacific Myoporum	GC	M, L	2-3'	2-3'		E
Myoporum parvifolium	NCN	GC	L	-3"	9'		E
Nandina domestica 'Harbour Dwarf'	Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo	GC	M, L	1.5-2'	2-3'		E
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose	GC	L, VL	10-12"	4'		E
Oenothera stubbei	Baja Evening Primrose	GC	L, VL	-5"	2'		E
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo Grass	GC	M	8-12"	12-24"		E
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy	GC	M	-18"	4'		E
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium	GC	M	2'	4'		E
Pelargonium tomentosum	Geranium	GC	M	-18"	2-4'		E
Phyla nodiflora (Lippia repens)	Lippia	GC	M, L	2-15"	3'		E/D
Polygonum capitatum	Pink Clover	GC	M, L	-18"	2'		E
Potentilla tabernaemontanii	Spring Cinquefoil	GC	M, L	2-6"	-12"		E
Ribes viburnifolium	Catalina Perfume	GC	L, VL	3'	3'	X	E
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Huntington Blue'*	No common name*	GC	L	-18"	4'		E
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus'*	Prostrate Rosemary*	GC	L	-24"	6'		E
Salvia sonomensis * (50)	Creeping Sage*	GC	L	8-12"	3-4'	X	E
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	GC	L	-24"	3'		E
Santolina rosmarinifolius (virens)	Green Lavender Cotton	GC	L	-24"	3'		E
Scaevola 'Mauve Clusters'	No common name	GC	M, L	4-6"	3-4'		E
Sedum species	Stonecrops	GC	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
Senecio mandraliscae	Blue Chalk Sticks	GC	M, L	-18"	5'		E
Senecio serpens	Blue Chalk Sticks	GC	M, L	-12"	3'		E
Soleirolia soleriolii	Baby's Tears	GC	H, M	3-6"	-18"		E
Teucrium T. cossonii	Germander	GC	L	4-6"	2'		E
Teucrium chamaedrys 'Prostratum'	Prostrate Gemander	GC	M, L	4-6"	3'		E
Thymus praecox arcticus	Mother of Thyme	GC	M, L	2-6"	-18"		E
Thymus pseudolanuginosus	Woolly Thyme	GC	M, L	2-3"	-12"		E
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	GC	M, L	2'	4-5'		E
Trifolium fragiferum "o'conner's" *	O'Connor's Leegume*	GC	M, L	6-15"	6'		E
Verbena hybrida	Garden Verbena	GC	L, VL	6-12"	1.5-3'		E



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<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	No common name	GC	L, VL	-8"	2'		E
<i>Verbena pulchella gracilior</i>	Moss Verbena	GC	L, VL	12-15"	2-3'		E
<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Moss Verbena	GC	L, VL	12-15"	2-3'		E
<i>Vinca Major</i> *(100)	Periwinkle	GC	M	12-24"	4-6'		E
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i> *	Wedelia*	GC	M, L	-12"	4-6'		E
<i>Zauschneria californica</i> *	California Fuchsia*	GC	L, VL	1-2'	3-5'	X	E
<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	Korean Grass	GC	M, L	-6"	-18"		E



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<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	Chinese Lantern	Shrub	M	10'	10'		E
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breech	Shrub	H, M	4'	4-6'		E/D
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i> *	Fernleaf Yarrow*	Shrub	L, VL	4-5'	2'		E
<i>Achmea</i> species	Bromeliaceae	Shrub	L	2'	2'		E
<i>Adenostema fasciculatum</i> * (100)	Chamise *	Shrub	L	5-12'	5-8'	X	E
<i>Aeonium</i> species	Crassulaceae	Shrub	M, L	3'	2'		E
<i>Agapanthus</i> species	Lily Of The Nile	Shrub	M	Varies	Varies		E/D
<i>Agave</i> species	Agave	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	Elephant's Ear	Shrub	H	5'	4'		E
<i>Aloe</i> species	Aloe	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i> *	Blue Hibiscus *	Shrub	M, L	5-8'	8'		E
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	Kangaroo Paw	Shrub	M, L	3-5'	3'		E
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	No common name	Shrub	M, L	3'	3'		E
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Compacta' *	Dwarf Strawberry Tree *	Shrub	M, L	6-8'	8'		E
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Elfin King' *	Elfin King *	Shrub	M, L	3-5'	6'		E
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Octoberfest' *	No common name *	Shrub	M, L	6-8'	8'		E
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> species *	Manzanita *	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies	X	E
<i>Artemisia</i> 'Powis Castle' *	Powis Castle *	Shrub	L, VL	3'	6'		E
<i>Artemisia californica</i> * (100)	California Sagebrush *	Shrub	L	3-5'	3-5'	X	E
<i>Artemisia stellerapa</i> * (100)	Beach Worm Wood *	Shrub	L, VL	3'	3'		E
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast Iron Plant	Shrub	M, L	-30"	3'		E
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Mother Fern	Shrub	H, M	4'	4'		E
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	Shrub	M, L	6'	6'		E
<i>Baccharis p.ssp. Consanguinea</i> * (100)	Coyote Brush *	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Begonia</i> species	Begonia	Shrub	H, M	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	Shrub	M, L	4-6'	4-6'		D
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'cultivars'	Barberry	Shrub	M, L	Varies	Varies		D
<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>	Winter Blooming Bergenia	Shrub	M, L	-20"	-20"		E
<i>Bougainvillea</i> species * (100)	Bougainvillea *	Shrub	L	10-25'	10-25'		
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> *	Butterfly Bush *	Shrub	M, L	10'	12'		E/D
<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i> *	Japanese Boxwood *	Shrub	M, L	4-6'	4-6'		E
<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> Korean *	Korean Boxwood *	Shrub	M, L	4-6'	4-6'		E
<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> *	Bird Of Paradise Bush *	Shrub	L, VL	10'	10'		E/D
<i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i> *	Mexican Bird Of Paradise *	Shrub	L, VL	10-12'	15'		E/D
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> *	Red Bird Of Paradise *	Shrub	L, VL	10'	10'		E/D
<i>Calliandra californica</i> *	Baja Fairy Duster *	Shrub	L, VL	3'	4-5'	X	E/D
<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i> *	Fairy Duster *	Shrub	L, VL	3'	4-5'		E/D
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Compacta' *	Bottlebrush *	Shrub	L, VL	5'	5'		E
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> *	Spice Bush *	Shrub	M, L	4-12'	5'		D
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> (grandiflora)	Natal Plum	Shrub	M, L	7'	7'		E
<i>Carpenteria californica</i> *	Bush Anemone *	Shrub	L	6-8'	6-8'	X	E
<i>Cassia artemisiojdes</i> *	Feathery Cassia *	Shrub	L, VL	3-6'	6'		E
<i>Ceanothus</i> species *	Wild Lilac *	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies	X	E/D
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> *	Mountain Mahogany *	Shrub	L, VL	5-12'	10'	X	E
<i>Choisya ternate</i> *	Mexican Orange *	Shrub	M	6-8'	8'		E
<i>Cistus</i> species	Rockrose	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies	X	E



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<i>Cleome spinosa</i> *	Spider Flower *	Shrub	L, VL	4-6'	4-6'		E
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Clivia	Shrub	H, M	2'	2'		E
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Pink Breath of Heaven	Shrub	M, L	5-10'	6'		E
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (caladium)	Elephant's Ear	Shrub	H	6'	6'		E/D
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> *	Summer Holly *	Shrub	L, VL	6-10'+	6-8'+		E
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i> *	Bush Morning Glory *	Shrub	L	2-4'	2-4'		E
<i>Coprosma pumila</i> * (100)	No common name *	Shrub	M	3'	8'		E
<i>Coprosma repens</i> *(100)	Mirror Plant *	Shrub	M	10'	6'		E
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> * (100)	Pampas Grass *	Shrub	L	10-12'	10-12'		E
<i>Cotoneaster species</i> *	Cotoneaster *	Shrub	M, L	2-18'	3-15'		E/D
<i>Cotyledon species</i>	No common name	Shrub	L	1-3'	1-3'		E
<i>Crassula species</i>	Jade Plant	Shrub	L	1-9'	1-9'		E
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	False Heather	Shrub	H, M	1-2'	2'		E
<i>Cycas revolute</i>	Sago Palm	Shrub	M	2-10'	3-6'		E
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Fern	Shrub	H, M	2-3'	3-4'		E
<i>Dasyliirion longissima</i> *	Mexican Grass Tree *	Shrub	L, VL	10'	8'		E
<i>Dasyliirion wheeleri</i> *	Sotol *	Shrub	L, VL	6'	6'		E
<i>Dendromecon harfordii</i> *	Island Bush Poppy *	Shrub	L	20'	20'	X	E
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Fortnight Lily, African Iris	Shrub	M, L	2-3'	2-3'		E
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> * (100)	Hopseed Bush *	Shrub	L	12-18'	10-12'		E
<i>Echium fastuosum</i> *	Pride of Madeira *	Shrub	L, VL	4-6'	4-6'		E
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> & cultivars *	Silverberry *	Shrub	M, L	6-15'	6-15'		E
<i>Encelia californica</i> *	Coast Sunflower *	Shrub	L, VL	3-5'	3-5'	X	E/D
<i>Encelia farinosa</i> *	Brittle Bush *	Shrub	L, VL	3-5'	3-5'	X	E/D
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> *	Common Buckwheat *	Shrub	L	2-3'	2-3'	X	E
<i>Eriogonum giganteum</i> *	St. Catherine's Lace *	Shrub	L, VL	8'	8'	X	E
<i>Escallonia species</i>	Escallonia	Shrub	M, L	2-15'	2-10'		E
<i>Euonymus japonica</i> & cultivars	Evergreen Euonymus	Shrub	M	2-10'	6'		E
<i>Euphorbia species</i>	Euphorbia	Shrub	L	Varies	Varies	X	
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	NCN	Shrub	L	6'	5'		E
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	Shrub	M	5-12'	6-10'		E
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i> *	Ocotillo *	Shrub	VL	8-25'	8-15'	X	E
<i>Fremontodendron species</i> & cultivars *(100)	Flannel Bush *	Shrub	L, VL	5-20'	15'	X	E
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	Shrub	H	3-6'	3-5'		E
<i>Garrya elliptica</i> *	Coastal Silktassel *	Shrub	M, L	4-8'	4-8'	X	E
<i>Grevillea 'Noellii'</i>	NCN	Shrub	M, L	4'	4-5'		E
<i>Grewia caffra</i> *	Lavender Star Flower *	Shrub	H, M	6-10'	6-10'		E
<i>Hakea suaveolens</i> *	Sweet Hakea *	Shrub	L	10-20'	15'		E
<i>Hebe species</i> & cultivars	Hebe	Shrub	M	3-6'	3-6'		E
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> *	Blue Oat Grass *	Shrub	L	2-3'	2-3'		E
<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>	Daylily	Shrub	M, L	1-6'	2-6'		E/D
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	No common name	Shrub	VL	3-4'	4-6'		E
<i>Heuchera</i>	Coral Bella	Shrub	M	1-2'	1-2'	X	P
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> *	Chinese Hibiscus *	Shrub	M	15'	12'		E
<i>Ilex species</i>	Holly	Shrub	M, L	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas Iris	Shrub	M, L	2'	2'		E



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Iris species	Bearded Iris	Shrub	M	-30"	2'		E
Isomeris arborea *	Bladderpod *	Shrub	L	3-10'	3-10'	X	E
Juniperus species *(100)	Juniper *	Shrub	L	Varies	Varies	X	E
Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant	Shrub	M	3'	4'		E
Justicia californica *	Chuparosa *	Shrub	L, VL	2-5'	4'	X	D
Keckiella cordifolia	Heart-Leaved Penstemon	Shrub	L, VL	5-6'	8-10'	X	E/D
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	Shrub	L	2-3'	3-4'		E
Larrea tridentate *(100)	Creosote Bush *	Shrub	VL	4-8'	4-8'	X	E
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	Shrub	L	3-4'	3-4'		E
Lavandula dentate	French Lavender	Shrub	L	3'	3'		E
Lavandula Intermedia	Lavender	Shrub	L	1-2'	2-3'		E
Lavandula stoechas	Spanish Lavender	Shrub	L	2-3'	3'		E
Lavatera assurgentiflora *	California Tree Mallow	Shrub	L	8-12'	8-12'	X	E
Leonotis leonurus *	Lion's Tail *	Shrub	L	3-6'	4-6'		E
Leucophyllum candidum *	Violet Silverleaf *	Shrub	L, VL	4-5'	4-5'		E
Leucophyllum frutescens *	Texas Ranger *	Shrub	L, VL	6-8'	6-8'		E
Leucophyllum laevigatum *(100)	Chihuahuan Sage *	Shrub	L, VL	3-4'	4-5'		E
Ligustrum japonicum	Privet	Shrub	H	10-12'	10-12'		E
Limonium perezii	Sea Lavender	Shrub	L	2'	2'		E
Liriope muscari	Big Blue Lily Turf	Shrub	M	1-2'	1-2'		E
Lobelia lanflora	Mexican Bush Lobelia	Shrub	L	2-3'	4-6'		E
Lupinus species	Lupine	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies	X	E
Mahonia 'Golden Abundance' *(100)	No common name *	Shrub	M, L	5-6'	6'		E
Mahonia aquifolium *(100)	Oregon Grape *	Shrub	M, L	6-8'	6-8'	X	E
Mahonia fremontii *(100)	Desert Mahonia *	Shrub	L	3-12'	4-8'		E
Mahonia Iomarifolia *(100)	Venetian Blind Mahonia *	Shrub	M, L	6-10'	6-10'		E
Mahonia nevinii *(100)	Nevin Mahonia *	Shrub	L	3-10'	6-12'	X	E
Mahonia pinnata *(100)	California Holly Grape *	Shrub	M, L	4-5'	4-6'		E
Malosma laurina *(100)	Laurel Sumac *	Shrub	L	12-20'	12-20'	X	E
Malva species *	Mallow *	Shrub	L	Varies	Varies	X	E
Melaleuca nesophila *(100)	Pink Melaleuca *	Shrub	L	15-20'	15-20'		E
Mimulus species (Diplacus)	Monkey Flower	Shrub	L	1-4'	1-4'		E
Muhlenbergia rigins *	Dear Grass *	Shrub	L	5'	4'	X	
Myrica californica *	Pacific Wax Myrtle *	Shrub	L	10-15'	10-15'	X	E
Myrsine Africana	African Boxwood	Shrub	L	3-8'	3-8'		E
Myrtus communis 'Compacta' *	Dwarf Myrtle *	Shrub	M	5-8'	5-8'		E
Nandina domestica*(100)	Heavenly Bamboo*	Shrub	M	6-8'	4-5'		E
Nandina domestica ;Compacta'*(100)	No Common Name*	Shrub	M	4-5'	3-4'		E
Nephrolepis cordifolia	Southern Sword Fern	Shrub	M, L	2-3'	3-6'		E
Nerium oleander 'Petite Salmon'	Petite Salmon	Shrub	L	3-4'	3-4'		E
Nerium species *(100)	Oleander *	Shrub	M, L	8-20'	10-20'		E
Opuntia species	Prickly Pear, cholla etc.	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies	X	E
Pelargonium species	Geranium	Shrub	M, L	Varies	Varies		E
Pennisetum setaceum *(100)	Fountain Grass *	Shrub	L	-18"	1-2'		
Penstemon species	Beard Tongue	Shrub	L	Varies	Varies		E/D
Phlomis Fruticosa *(100)	Jerusalem Sage *	Shrub	M, L	3-4'	3-4'		E
Phoenix roebelenii	Pigmy Date Palm	Shrub	L	6'	6'		E



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Phormium tenax *	New Zealand Flax *	Shrub	M	5-9'	6'		E
Phormium tenax 'cultivars'	No common name	Shrub	M	Varies	Varies		E
Photinia Fraseri *	Photinia *	Shrub	M, L	10-15'	10-20'		E
Pittosporum tobira	Tobira	Shrub	M, L	6-15'+	8-15'		E
Pittosporum tobira 'Variegata'	No common name	Shrub	M	5-8'	6-8'		E
Pittosporum tobira 'Wheeler's Dwarf'	Dwarf Pittosporum	Shrub	M	1-3'	2-4'		E
Plumbago auriculata *(100)	Cape Plumbago *	Shrub	L	6-8'	8-12'		E
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	Shrub	M	2-4'	2-4'		E
Portulacaria afra	Elephant's Food	Shrub	L	5-12'	6-12'		E
Punica granatum 'Nana'	Dwarf Pomegranate	Shrub	L	3'	4'		D
Pyracantha species *	Firethorn *	Shrub	M	Varies	Varies		E/D
Rhamnus California *	Coffeeberry *	Shrub	M, L	3-15'	4-15'	X	E/D
Rhamnus crocea *	Redberry *	Shrub	M, L	2-3'	3'		E
Rhamnus crocea ilicifolia *	Hollyleaf Redberry *	Shrub	M, L	3-15'	3-15'		E
Rhaphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn	Shrub	M, L	4-8'	4-8'		E
Rhaphiolepis indica 'Cultivars'	No common name	Shrub	M, L	Varies	Varies		E
Rhus integrifolia *(50)	Lemonade Berry *	Shrub	L	3-10'+	6-20'	X	E
Rhus ovata *	Sugar Bush *	Shrub	L	3-15'	6-15'	X	E
Ribes aureum *	Golden Currant *	Shrub	L	3-6'	3-6'		D
Ribes malvaceum *	Chaparral Currant *	Shrub	L	6-8'	5'	X	D
Ribes sanguineum & cultivars *	Red Flowering Currant *	Shrub	M, L	4-12'	4-8'		D
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-Flow.Gooseberry	Shrub	L	3-6'	3-6'	X	D
Ribes viburnifolium	Catalina Perfume	Shrub	L	3'	12'	X	E
Romneya coulteri *	Matilija Poppy *	Shrub	L	8'	4'	X	D
Rosa species	Rose	Shrub	M	Varies	Varies		E/D
Rosmarinus 'Tuscan Blue'*	Tuscan Blue*	Shrub	L	6'	6'		
Salvia greggii *(100)	NCN*	Shrub	L	3-4'	3-4'		E
Salvia leucantha *(100)	Mexican Bush Sage *	Shrub	L	3-4'	3-4'		E
Salvia leucophylla *(100)	Purple Sage *	Shrub	L	2-6'	2-6'	X	E
Salvia species * (100) (White & Black)	Sage *	Shrub	L	Varies	Varies	X	E/D
Simmondsia chinensis *	Jojoba*	Shrub	L, VL	3-8'+	4-8'	X	E
Strelitzia reginae	Bird of Paradise	Shrub	M	5'	4'		E
Tecomaria capensis *(100)	Cape Honeysuckle *	Shrub	L	6-8'	12-15'		E
Tetrapanax papyriferus	Rice Paper Plant	Shrub	M	10-15'	15'		E
Tibouchina urvilleana *	Princess Flower *	Shrub	M	5-18'	5-18'		E
Trichostema lanatum	Wooly Blue Curls	Shrub	L, VL	3-5'	5'	X	E
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	Shrub	M	18'	2'		E/D
Viburnum species	Viburnum	Shrub	M	Varies	Varies		E/D
Westringia fruticosa *	Coast Rosemary *	Shrub	M, L	5-7'	6-12'	X	E
Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant Chain Fern	Shrub	L	9'	5'	X	E
Xylosma congestum *	Shiny Xylosma*	Shrub	M, L	15'+	15'+		E
Xylosma congestum 'Compacta' *	Compact Xylosma*	Shrub	M, L	8-12'	8-12'		E
Yucca species *	Yucca*	Shrub	L, VL	Varies	Varies		E
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Calla Lilly	Shrub	M	1-3'	3'		



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<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> *	Sweet Acacia *	Tree	L	15-20'	15-20'		D
<i>Acacia greggii</i> *	Catclaw Acacia *	Tree	L, VL	15-25'	15-25'		E
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> *	Bigleaf Maple *	Tree	M	30-95'	30-95'	X	D
<i>Acer negundo</i> *	Box Elder *	Tree	M, L	60'	50'		D
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	Tree	M	20'	20'		D
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> *	Silver Maple *	Tree	M	40-100'	40-100'		D
<i>Adenostema sparsifolium</i> *(100)	Red Shanks *	Tree	L	12-15'	12-15'	X	E
<i>Aesculus californica</i> *	California Buckeye *	Tree	M, L	20'+	30'		D
<i>Agathis robusta</i> *	Queensland Kauri *	Tree	H	75'	25'		E
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> *	Peppermint Tree *	Tree	M, L	25-35'	25-35'		E
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	Silk Tree *	Tree	M	40'	40'		D
<i>Alnus cordata</i> *	Italian Alder *	Tree	M	40'	25'		D
<i>Alnus rhombiflora</i>	White Alder	Tree	H, M	50-90'	40'	X	D
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> *	Norfolk Island Pine *	Tree	H, M	100'	25'		E
<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i>	No common name	Tree	M, L	40'	40'		E
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> *	Strawberry Tree *	Tree	M, L	12-35'	20-35'		E
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm	Tree	M	50'	10-15'		E
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> *	Purple Orchid Tree *	Tree	M	20-35'	35'		E/D
<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i> *	Bottle Palm *	Tree	L	25'	15'		E
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	Tree	M	30-40'	30'		D
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> *	Flame Tree *	Tree	L	60'	45-50'		D
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong Bottle Tree	Tree	L	30-50'	30'		E
<i>Brahea armata</i> *	Blue Hesper Palm *	Tree	L, VL	40'	10'		E
<i>Brahea edulis</i> *	Guadalupe Palm *	Tree	L, VL	30'	10'		E
<i>Butia capitata</i> *	Pindo Palm *	Tree	L	10-20'	15-20'		
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> *	Lemon Bottlebrush *	Tree	M, L	25'	15'		E
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> *	Weeping Bottlebrush *	Tree	M, L	20-30'	15'		E
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> *	Incense Cedar	Tree	L	40-80'	10-20'		E
<i>Calodendrum capense</i> *	Cape Chestnut *	Tree	M	30'	25-40'		D
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> *	River She-Oak *	Tree	M, L	70'	70'		D
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> *	River She-Oak *	Tree	L	50-70'	20-30'		E
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> *	Western Catalpa *	Tree	M	40-70'	40-70'		D
<i>Cedrus</i> Species *	Cedar *	Tree	L	Varies	Varies		E
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> *	Carob Tree *	Tree	L	30-40'	30-40'		E
<i>Cercidium floridum</i> *	Blue Palo Verde *	Tree	L, VL	30'	30'	X	D
<i>Cercidium microphyllum</i> *	Littleleaf Palo Verde *	Tree	L, VL	25'	25'	X	D
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	Tree	M, L	20'	20'	X	D
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> *	Mediterranean Fan Palm *	Tree	M	20'	20'		E
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> *	Desert Willow *	Tree	L	35'	35'	X	D
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i> *	Chinese Fringe Tree *	Tree	M	20'	20'	X	D
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i> *	Chitalpa *	Tree	M, L	20-30'	20-30'		D
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Floss Silk Tree	Tree	M	30-60'	30-40'		D
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor Tree *	Tree	M, L	50'+	60'+		E
<i>Citrus</i> species	Citrus Trees	Tree	H, M	Varies	Varies		E



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<i>Cocculus Laurifolius</i> *	Laurel Leaf Snail Seed *	Tree	M	25'	30'+		E
<i>Cordyline australis</i> *	Giant Dracanea *	Tree	M	30'	15'		E
<i>Cornus kousa</i> *	Kousa Dogwood *	Tree	H	20'	15'		D
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrot Wood	Tree	M	40'	40'		E
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> *	Italian Cypress	Tree	L	60'	10'		E
<i>Cupressus species</i> *	Cypress *	Tree	L	30-90'	30-40'		E
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Australian Tree Fern	Tree	M, L	20'	6-12'		E
<i>Discksonia Antarctica</i>	Tasmanian Tree Fern	Tree	L	6-15'	6'		E
<i>Dracaena draco</i> *	Dragon Tree *	Tree	M, L	20'	20'		E
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	Bronze Loquat	Tree	M, L	20'	20'		E
<i>Erythrina species</i>	Coral Tree	Tree	M, L	Varies	Varies		D
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> *	Lemon-Scented Gum *	Tree	M, L	75-100'	40'		E
<i>Eucalyptus maculate</i> *	Spotted Gum *	Tree	M, L	60-80'	40'		E
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> *	Willow Peppermint *	Tree	M, L	40'	50'		E
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> *	Red Ironbark *	Tree	M, L	35-80'	35'		E
<i>Eucalyptus species</i> *	Eucalyptus *	Tree	L	Varies	Varies		E/D
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> *	Coral Gum	Tree	M, L	25'	20'		E
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava	Tree	M, L	18-25'	25'		E
<i>Ficus Species</i>	Fig	Tree	M, L	Varies	Varies		E/D
<i>Fraxinus augustifolia</i> *	Raywood Ash *	Tree	M	25-35'	30'		D
<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	Foothill Ash	Tree	L, VL	18-20'	20-30'		D
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> *	Arizona Ash *	Tree	M, L	20-50'	30-50'		D
<i>Fraxinus velutina coriacea</i> *	Montebello Ash *	Tree	M, L	20-40'	20-40'		D
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow	Tree	M, L	25-30'	20-30'		E
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Tree	M, L	35-80'	30-80'		D
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> *	Honey Locust *	Tree	M, L	35-70'	30'		D
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> *	Silk Oak *	Tree	M	50-60'	30'		E/D
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> *	Toyon *	Tree	L, VL	15-30'	15-30'	X	E
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Sweetshade Tree	Tree	M, L	20-40'	15-20'		E
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Tree	M, L	25-40'	30'		D
<i>Juglans californica</i> *	S, California Black Walnut *	Tree	L	20-35'	30-45'	X	D
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> *	Chinese Flame Tree *	Tree	M	20-40'	45'		D
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> *	Golden Rain Tree *	Tree	M, L	20-35'	40'		D
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	Tree	M, L	30'	20'		D
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> *	Sweet Bay *	Tree	L	12-40'	15'		E
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> *	Australian Tea Tree	Tree	L	15-25'	15-25'		E
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand Tea Tree	Tree	L	10-12'	8-10'		E
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i> *	Chinese Sweet Gum *	Tree	M	40-60'	25'		D
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweet Gum	Tree	M	60'	25'		D
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Tree	M	60-80'	40'		D
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> *	Tanbark Oak *	Tree	L	60'	40'		E
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i> *	Catalina Ironwood *	Tree	L	30-60'	20-40'	X	E
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	Tree	M	25'	25'		D
<i>Magnolia species</i> *	Magnolia *	Tree	M	Varies	Varies		E/D



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Maytenus boaria	Mayten Tree	Tree	M, L	30-50'	30'		E
Melaleuca leucadendra *(100)	Cajeput Tree *	Tree	L	20-40'	25'		E
Melia azedarach *	Chinaberry *	Tree	L	30'	30'		D
Metasequoia glyptostroboides *	Dawn Redwood *	Tree	H, M	80'	40'		D
Metrosideros exelsus *	New Zealand Christams *	Tree	L, VL	30'	30'		E
Morus Alba	White Mulberry	Tree	M, L	20-60'	30-50'		D
Musa species	Banana Palm	Tree	H	Varies	Varies		E
Olea euopea *	Olive	Tree	L, VL	35'	20-30'		E
Parkinsonia aculeate *	Jerusalem Thorn *	Tree	L, VL	15-30'	15-30'		D
Phoenix canariensis *	Canary Island Date Palm *	Tree	L	60'	50'		E
Phoenix dactylifera *	Date Palm	Tree	L	80'	15'		E
Pinus brutia *(100)	Calabrian Pine *	Tree	L	30-60'	30'		E
Pinus canariensis *(100)	Canary Island Pine *	Tree	L	40-100'	30'		E
Pinus coulteri *(100)	Coulter Pine *	Tree	L	30-60'	25-40'		E
Pinus eldarica *(100)	Afghan Pine *	Tree	L	30-60'	25-40'		E
Pinus halepensis *(100)	Aleppo Pine *	Tree	L	30-60'	25-40'		E
Pinus pinea *(100)	Italian Stone Pine *	Tree	L	40-80'	30-50'		E
Pinus radiata *(100)	Monterey Pine *	Tree	L	60-80'	20-35'	X	E
Pinus species *(100)	Pine Tree *	Tree	L	Varies	Varies		E
Pistacia chinensis *	Chinese Pistache	Tree	M, L	60'	50'		D
Pittosporum phillyraeoides *	Willow Pittosporum	Tree	L	15-25'	10-15'		E
Pittosporum rhombifolium *	Queensland Pittosporum	Tree	M	15-35'	25'		E
Pittosporum undulatum *	Victorian Box *	Tree	M	25'	25'		E
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	Tree	L	40-80'	30-40'		D
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	Tree	L	50-100'	50-100'	X	D
Podocarpus gracilior*(100)	Fern Pine*	Tree	M	60'	60'		E
Podocarpus macrophyllus *(100)	Yew Pine*	Tree	M	50'	45'		E
Populus fremontii *	Fremont Cottonwood *	Tree	M	40-60'	40-60'		D
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey Mesquite	Tree	L, VL	25-30'	25-30'		D
Prosopis juliflora	Mesquite	Tree	L, VL	40-50'	40-50'	X	D
Prunus ilicifolia *	Hollyleaf Cherry *	Tree	L, VL	15-30'	15-30'	X	E
Prunus lyonii *	Catalina Cherry *	Tree	L, VL	20-45'	30'+	X	E
Prunus species & cultivars	Cherry	Tree	Varies	Varies	Varies		E/D
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	Tree	L	12-18'	20'		D
Pyrus calleryana *	Callery Pear *	Tree	L	25-50'	25-50'		D
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	Tree	L	20-25'	20-25'		E
Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak*	Tree	L, VL	30-70'	70'+	X	E
Quercus chrysolepis*	Canyon Live Oak*	Tree	M, L	30-60'	20-60'	X	D
Quercus douglasii*	Blue Oak*	Tree	M	50'	50'	X	D
Quercus engelmannii*	Engelmann Oak*	Tree	L	60'	60'	X	E
Quercus ilex*	Holly Oak*	Tree	M	40-70'	40-70'		E
Quercus kelloggii*	California Black Oak*	Tree	M	30-80'	60'	X	D
Quercus lobate*	Valley Oak*	Tree	L, VL	70'+	70'+	X	D
Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak*	Tree	H, M	50-80'	5-70'		D



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<i>Quercus rubra</i> *	Red Oak*	Tree	H, M	90'	90'		D
<i>Quercus suber</i> *	Cork Oak*	Tree	M	70-100'	100'		E
<i>Quercus virginiana</i> *	Southern Live Oak*	Tree	M, H	60'	100'		E/D
<i>Quercus wislizenii</i> *	Interior Live Oak*	Tree	M, L	30-75'	75'+		E
<i>Rhus lancea</i> *	African Sumac*	Tree	L	20-30'	20-30'		E
<i>Robinia ambigua</i> *	Locust*	Tree	M, L	30-50'	30'		D
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	Black Locust*	Tree	L	75'	30-40'		D
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> *	Mexican Elderberry*	Tree	L	10-50'	10-25'	X	D
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	Tree	M	35'	35'		D
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Queensland Umbrella Tree	Tree	H, M	20'+	20'+		E
<i>Schefflera pueckleri</i>	Tupidanthus	Tree	H, M	20'+	20'+		E
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	California Pepper	Tree	L	25-40'	25-40'		E
<i>Schinus terebithifolius</i> *	Brazilian Pepper*	Tree	L	30'	30'		E
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> *	Coast Redwood*	Tree	H, M	70-16'	40'+	X	E
<i>Sophora japonica</i> *	Japanese Pagoda Tree	Tree	M, L	40'	40'		D
<i>Stenocarpus sinatus</i>	Firewheel Tree	Tree	M, L	30'	15'		D
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Tree	L	30'	15'		E
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> *	Queen Palm*	Tree	M	60'	20'		E
<i>Tabebuia chrysotriha</i>	Golden Trumpet Tree	Tree	M	25-30'	30'		E
<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	Pink Trumpet Tree	Tree	M	35'	30'		E
<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> *	Montezuma Cypress*	Tree	H, VL	75'	35'		E/D
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree	Tree	M	50'	50'		D
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> *(100)	Windmill Palm*	Tree	M	30'	6'		E
<i>Tristania conferta</i>	Brisbane Box	Tree	L, VL	30-60'	40'		E
<i>Tupidanthus calyptratus</i>	Tupidanthus	Tree	M	20'	15'		E
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese Elm*	Tree	M, L	40-60'	50-70'		E
<i>Umbellularia californica</i> *	California Bay*	Tree	L, VL	30-75'	30-75'	X	E
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> *(100)	California Fan Palm*	Tree	L	60'	15'	X	E
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *(100)	Mexican Fan Palm*	Tree	L	100'	15'		E
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> *	Sawleaf Zelkova*	Tree	M	60'	60'		D
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> *	Chinese Jujube*	Tree	M, L	20-30'	20-30'		D

Appendix K



City of Ventura
Building & Safety Division

INFORMATION SHEET REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES

The following is a listing of landscape requirements that will be used when planchecking landscape plans submitted to the City of Ventura for review.

A. 2016 California Building Code

1. Chapter 4 Residential Mandatory Measure; Section 4.304 Outdoor Water Use Landscapes of 500 sq. ft. or greater – must comply with the State Model Water Efficient Ordinance (landscape less than 2,500 sq. ft. may use Appendix D). Prescriptive compliance option.
2. Notes – The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance is available at <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterefficiency/landscape-ordinance>

B. 2016 City of Ventura Building and Safety Adoption and Amendments of the California Building Standard Codes

1. Sections 4907.1, 4907.2, and 4907.2.1 California Building Codes.
2. Fire Safe landscape references will be in Appendix A.

C. Chapter 27 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

1. Adopted December 1, 2015 with Executive Order No. B-29-15.
2. Elements of the landscape document package found in Section 492.3.
3. Water Budget Calculations are part of this package
 - a) Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)
 - b) Estimated Total Water Use
4. City of Ventura Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance Worksheet provided in Appendix B

D. Arborist Review (Recommendation Only)

1. If a new or rehabilitated landscape plan includes the saving of any existing trees that show any signs of being damaged by fire, a licensed arborist should be retained to assess the health of the tree and the tree's potential for survival.

APPENDIX A RESOURCES

A. Landscaping Firesafe Restoration Resources

1. Online
 - a) http://firecenter.berkeley.edu/docs/CE_homelandscaping.pdf
 - b) <http://www.readyforwildfire.org/Fire-Safe-Landscaping/>
 - c) <http://www.monrovia.com/design-inspiration/fire-safe-landscaping/>
 - d) www.firesafemarin.org/landscaping

2. Publications / Brochures

- a) Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface
- b) A Compilation of Fire Performance Ratings of Residential Landscape Plants
- c) General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space
- d) City of Ventura; A Landscape Guide for Hillside Residence in the City of Ventura

B. Landscape Planting Resources

1. Publications

- a) Trees and Shrubs for Dry California Landscapes; Bob Perry
- b) California Friendly Guide to Native and Drought Tolerant Gardens; Las Virgenes Water District
- c) Landscaping with Native Plants of Southern California; George Oxford Miller
- d) Taylor’s Guide to Water Saving Gardening; Chanticleer Press
- e) The New Sunset Western Garden Book; Ninth Edition
- f) WUCOLS III Species Evaluation List, Region 3 Ventura; University of California Extension, California Department of Water Resources

HOURS: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday: 7:30 am to 5:00 pm
Thursdays 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Closed Alternate Fridays
Note: No Financial Transactions after 4:30 pm

LOCATION: Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street, Room 117

MAILING ADDRESS: 501 Poli Street, Room 117, Ventura, CA 93001

PHONE: 805-677-3901

Appendix L

Trees Unacceptable for Planting in Ventura

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrotwood
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum Eucalyptus
Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig
Ficus sp.	Fig/Ficus
Fraxinus uhdei	Shamel Ash
Olea europaea	Olive
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine

Appendix M



**VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
165 DURLEY AVENUE
CAMARILLO, CA 93010**

www.vcfd.org

Office: 805-389-9738 Fax: 805-388-4356

410 – PROHIBITED PLANT LIST

This list was first published by the VCFD in 2014. It has been updated as of April 2019. It is intended to provide a list of plants and trees that are not allowed within a new required defensible space (DS) or fuel modification zone (FMZ). It is highly recommended that these plants and trees be thinned and or removed from existing DS and FMZs. In certain instances, the Fire Department may require the thinning and or removal.

This list was prepared by Hunt Research Corporation and Dudek & Associates, and reviewed by Scott Franklin Consulting Co, VCFD has added some plants and has removed plants only listed due to freezing hazard. Please see notes after the list of plants.

For questions regarding this list, please contact the Fire Hazard reduction Program (FHRP) Unit at 085-389-9759 or FHRP@ventura.org

Prohibited plant list: Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment*
Trees		
<i>Abies species</i>	Fir	F
<i>Acacia species (numerous)</i>	Acacia	F, I
<i>Agonis juniperina</i>	Juniper Myrtle	F
<i>Araucaria species (A. heterophylla, A. araucana, A. bidwillii)</i>	Araucaria (Norfolk Island Pine, Monkey Puzzle Tree, Bunya Bunya)	F
<i>Callistemon species (C. citrinus, C. rosea, C. viminalis)</i>	Bottlebrush (Lemon, Rose, Weeping)	F
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	F
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	F
<i>Cedrus species (C. atlantica, C. deodara)</i>	Cedar (Atlas, Deodar)	F
<i>Chamaecyparis species (numerous)</i>	False Cypress	F
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor	F
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cryptomeria	F
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	F
<i>Cupressus species (C. fobesii, C. glabra, C. sempervirens,)</i>	Cypress (Tecate, Arizona, Italian, others)	F
<i>Eucalyptus species (numerous)</i>	Eucalyptus	F, I
<i>Juniperus species (numerous)</i>	Juniper	F
<i>Larix species (L. decidua, L. occidentalis, L. kaempferi)</i>	Larch (European, Japanese, Western)	F
<i>Leptospermum species (L. laevigatum, L. petersonii)</i>	Tea Tree (Australian, Tea)	F
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tan Oak	F

Prohibited plant list: Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment*
<i>Melaleuca</i> species (<i>M. linariifolia</i> , <i>M. nesophila</i> , <i>M. quinquenervia</i>)	Melaleuca (Flaxleaf, Pink, Cajeput Tree)	F, I
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive	I
<i>Picea</i> (numerous)	Spruce	F
<i>Palm</i> species (numerous)	Palm	F, I,
<i>Pinus</i> species (<i>P. brutia</i> , <i>P. canariensis</i> , <i>P. b. eldarica</i> , <i>P. halepensis</i> , <i>P. pinea</i> , <i>P. radiata</i> , numerous others)	Pine (Calabrian, Canary Island, Mondell, Aleppo, Italian Stone, Monterey)	F
<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i>	Oriental arborvitae	F
<i>Podocarpus</i> species (<i>P. gracilior</i> , <i>P. macrophyllus</i> , <i>P. latifolius</i>)	Fern Pine (Fern, Yew, Podocarpus)	F
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	F
<i>Schinus</i> species (<i>S. molle</i> , <i>S. terebenthifolius</i>)	Pepper (California and Brazilian)	F, I
<i>Tamarix</i> species (<i>T. africana</i> , <i>T. aphylla</i> , <i>T. chinensis</i> , <i>T. parviflora</i>)	Tamarix (Tamarisk, Athel Tree, Salt Cedar, Tamarisk)	F, I
<i>Taxodium</i> species (<i>T. ascendens</i> , <i>T. distichum</i> , <i>T. mucronatum</i>)	Cypress (Pond, Bald, Monarch, Montezuma)	F
<i>Taxus</i> species (<i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. brevifolia</i> , <i>T. cuspidata</i>)	Yew (English, Western, Japanese)	F
<i>Thuja</i> species (<i>T. occidentalis</i> , <i>T. plicata</i>)	Arborvitae/Red Cedar	F
<i>Tsuga</i> species (<i>T. heterophylla</i> , <i>T. mertensiana</i>)	Hemlock (Western, Mountain)	F
Groundcovers, Shrubs & Vines		
<i>Acacia</i> species	Acacia (except dwarf/prostrate variety)	F
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	F
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i>	Red Shanks	F
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Quackgrass	F, I
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Mayweed	F, I
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	F
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> species	Manzanita. Also note that Eastwood Manzanita grows to 8'	F
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	F, I
<i>Artemisia</i> species (<i>A. abrotanum</i> , <i>A. absinthium</i> , <i>A. californica</i> , <i>A. caucasica</i> , <i>A. dracunculus</i> , <i>A. tridentata</i> , <i>A. pynoccephala</i>)	Sagebrush (Southernwood, Wormwood, California, Silver, True tarragon, Big, Sandhill)	F
<i>Atriplex</i> species (numerous)**	Saltbush	F, I**
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	F
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Bush	F
<i>Bambusa</i> species	Bamboo	F, I
<i>Bougainvillea</i> species	Bougainvillea	F, I, FR
<i>Brassica</i> species (<i>B. campestris</i> , <i>B. nigra</i> , <i>B. rapa</i>)	Mustard (Field, Black, Yellow) Wild Turnip	F, I

Prohibited plant list: Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment*
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Foxtail, Red brome	F, I
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Grows to 5', Dies if cut
<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	Giant Chinquapin	F
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Hoary Cress	I
<i>Carpobrotus species</i>	Ice Plant, Hottentot Fig	I
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> "Louis Edmunds**"	Louis Edmunds Ceanothus	Grow higher than 18**
<i>Ceanothus griseus var. horizontalis**</i>	Carmel Creeper Ceanothus	Grows higher than 18***
<i>Ceanothus griseus var. horizontalis</i> "yankee point**"	Yankee Point Ceanothus	Grows higher than 18***
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus**</i>	Big pod ceanothus	Grows higher than 18***
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Wild Artichoke	F, I
<i>Codariocalyx motorius</i>	Telegraph Plant	F
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Horseweed	F
<i>Coprosma pumila</i>	Prostrate Coprosma	F
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	F, I
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom	F, I
<i>Delosperma "alba"</i>	White trailing Ice Plant	F
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hopseed Bush	F
<i>Drosanthemum Floribundum</i>	Rosea Ice plant	F
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa	F
<i>Eriogonum species (E. fasciculatum)</i>	Buckwheat (California)	F
<i>Fremontodendron species</i>	Flannel Bush	F
<i>Hedera species (H. canariensis, H. helix)</i>	Ivy (Algerian, English)	I
<i>Helix Canariensis</i>	English Ivy	F
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Plant	F
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Wild barley	F, I
<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Italian Jasmine	F
<i>Juniperus species</i>	Juniper	F
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	I
<i>Lamprathus aurantiacus</i>	Bush Ice Plant	F
<i>Lamprathus spectabilis</i>	Trailing Ice Plant	F
<i>Larix species (numerous)</i>	Larch	F
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote bush	F
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Peppergrass	F
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye	Grows to 9' tall
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Ryegrass	F, I
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	F
<i>Mahonia species</i>	Mahonia	F
<i>Miscanthus species</i>	Eulalie Grass	F
<i>Muhlenbergia species</i>	Deer Grass	F

Prohibited plant list: Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment*
<i>Nassella (stipa) leprida</i>	Foothill needlegrass	Gets to 18" high. Cant cut to 4".
<i>Nassella (stipa) pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass	Same comment as above
<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	Oleander	Toxic
<i>Nicotiana species (N. bigelovii, N. glauca)</i>	Tobacco (Indian, Tree)	F, I
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	F, I
<i>Perovskia atroplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage	F
<i>Phoradendron species</i>	Mistletoe	F
<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Chaparral Pea	F
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Cape Plumbago	F
<i>Rhus (R. diversiloba, R. laurina, R. lentii)**</i>	Sumac (Poison oak, Laurel, Pink Flowering)	F**. Poison oak presents a health hazard
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean	F, I
<i>Rhus Lentii</i>	Pink Flowering Sumac	F
<i>Rosmarinus species</i>	Rosemary (except dwarf/prostrate variety)	F
<i>Salvia species (numerous)</i>	Sage	F, I
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Russian Thistle	F, I
<i>Senecio serpens</i>	No common name	FR
<i>Solanum Xantii</i>	Purple Nightshade (toxic)	I, Toxic
<i>Solanum Douglasii</i>	Douglas Nightshade	Toxic
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	F, I
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	F
<i>Thuja species</i>	Arborvitae	F
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Burning Nettle	F
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle	I

*F = flammable, I = Invasive,

NOTES:

1. Plants on this list that are considered invasive are a partial list of commonly found plants. There are many other plants considered invasive that shall not be planted in a fuel modification zone and they can be found on The California Invasive Plant Council's Website www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/index.php. Other plants not considered invasive at this time may be determined to be invasive after further study.
2. The absence of a particular plant, shrub, groundcover, or tree, from this list does not necessarily mean it is fire resistive.
3. Native, drought tolerant, plants are encouraged unless they are on this Prohibited Plant list or otherwise known as flammable or Invasive.
4. **: certain species of Ceonothus, Saltbush and Sumac need to be maintained free of dead materials, which builds up in the plant. Remove any poison oak (Sumac).

AGENDA ITEM
8E

Date: October 28, 2019

Council Action Date: December 9, 2019

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Alex D. McIntyre, City Manager
Antoinette M. Mann, City Clerk

SUBJECT: Consideration of Ordinance Modifying Tree Advisory Committee to become the Tree Advisory Board (Hearing Body)

SUMMARY

In April 2019, City Council directed staff to make modifications to various City advisory commissions, boards, and committees. For the Tree Advisory Committee, staff was asked to bring back the guidelines that the Tree Advisory Committee follows for hearing and appeals and address modifying the current Tree Advisory Committee hearings and appeals process.

RECOMMENDATION

- a. Introduce and approve the first reading of the Ordinance, title as follows:

"AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 2.450, "TREE ADVISORY COMMITTEE," OF THE SAN BUENAVENTURA MUNICIPAL CODE TO RENAME THE TREE ADVISORY BOARD AND REVISE THE DUTIES OF THE TREE ADVISORY BOARD"
- b. Set the second reading and adoption of the Ordinance at the City Council's meeting of January 13, 2020.
- c. Direct the City Clerk to open recruitment for 3 positions on the Tree Advisory Board, 1 position for 3-year term (ending January 1, 2023) and 2 positions for a 4-year term (January 1, 2024) to prevent a majority of the Board with the same ending dates. For the 3-year term, once completed, it will then be a 4-year term.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

On April 15, 2019, City Council received a presentation on modifications to various City advisory commissions, board and committees. City Council received input that the Tree Advisory Committee (TAC) was currently working on a Street Tree Master Plan and the current members felt they should not be considered as a standing committee for the Parks and Recreation Committee as the members have technical backgrounds in arboriculture, horticulture or a related field. TAC is currently a regular five-member committee, with one member also serving on the Parks and Recreation Committee, with meetings held quarterly. Council directed staff to "bring back to the City Council the guidelines the Tree Advisory Committee (TAC) follows to conduct their hearing and appeals. Address modifying the current Tree Advisory Committee hearings and appeals process."

Parks Recreation and Community Partnerships (PRCP) staff held discussions with TAC about City Council direction to address modifying the current TAC hearings and appeals process. At the October 29, 2019 TAC meeting, a vote was taken to send a recommendation to City Council to convert (TAC) into a five-member hearing board, meeting as needed for tree removal appeals and assigned projects. Member Robert White was absent (Lynn Arneil-Brown, James Forsythe, Lynn C. Johnson, and William McReynolds all voted yes). The TAC will complete their revision to the City's Street Tree Master Plan by the end of December 2019. The new Ordinance will take effect February 13, 2020 to allow for the completion of this revision and to begin recruitment.

The attached ordinance (Attachment A) accomplishes the direction from City Council to revise the Tree Advisory Committee, converting the current Tree Advisory Committee to the Tree Advisory Board, which will be a hearing board with five members (SBMC 2.450). The Tree Advisory Board will meet annually pursuant to Section 2.410.240, normally in January, with additional meetings as needed. Those meetings will be conducted when a hearing is required.

Hearing Process

All requests for tree service must first be referred to PRCP. Routine tree maintenance requests will be handled by Staff as part of normal maintenance and operation. Residents requesting tree maintenance services which are not considered standard or routine practices will be provided the opportunity to fill out and submit a Request for Tree Service form to the Parks Division. Upon receipt of the written request for tree service, the following procedure, as laid out in the Tree Advisory Committee Rules and Procedures (Attachment B), will be followed:

Department staff will investigate the request and forward a written decision to the requester. Decisions to remove trees strictly follow the guidelines laid out by

Condition A or Condition B of the Tree Removal Policy, established in Resolution No. 86-8 (Attachment C).

Applicants will have the right to appeal the denial of a permit to remove a tree. A written request for appeal must be submitted to the Parks Manager who will coordinate a hearing within 60 days. The Tree Advisory Board will be responsible for hearing the appeal.

The Tree Advisory Board will review the Department decision at an open, public meeting and render a decision of its own. The Tree Advisory Board decision will be in writing to the appellant, within 10 working days of the appeal hearing. The Tree Advisory's Board's decision will be final, meaning there are no additional appeal processes for the appellant.

Recruitment

The following table outlines when current members and notes ending terms:

Name	Term Ending	Comments
William McReynolds	N/A - Parks & Recreation Commission Representative	Dual appointments conflict with Chapter 2.410, Section 2.410.210(0). Recruitment to be opened to fill position
Lynn Arneil-Brown	01/04/2020	Term Expires. Recruitment to be opened to fill position
Lynn Johnson	01/04/2020	Term Expires. Recruitment to be opened to fill position
Bob White	01/04/2021	Remain on new Board as term has not expired
James Forsythe	01/04/2021	Remain on new Board as term has not expired

As of January 2020, three positions will be vacant: 1 position must be vacated as it is held by a Parks and Recreation Commissioner making the position a dual appointment. This is in conflict with Chapter 2.410, Section 2.410.210(D); two terms currently expire on January 4, 2020.

Following the first reading of the Tree Advisory Board Ordinance, the City Clerk will open the recruitment for 3 positions. To prevent a majority of the Board with the same ending dates, the recruitment will be: 1 position for 3-year term (ending January 1, 2023) and 2 positions for a 4-year term (January 1, 2024). For the 3-year term, once completed, it will then be a 4-year term for all future recruitments. Recruitment will be conducted for 30 days initially and extended as needed.

Annual Planning Meeting

Starting in 2020, it is recommended that the Annual Planning Meeting for the Tree Advisory Board be held after the three recruitments are completed and individuals are appointed. This will allow the new 5-person board to participate. Thereafter, the meeting will be held in January.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The FY 2019-20 Adopted Budget includes staff time for all Commission, Committee and Boards liaisons duties, which includes attending meetings.

Prepared by: Thomas Martin, Parks Manager, Nancy O'Connor, Parks, Recreation and Community Partnerships Director and Antoinette Mann, City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS

- A Tree Advisory Board Ordinance
- B Tree Advisory Committee Rules and Procedures
- C Resolution 1986-8

Appendix N Attachment A

ORDINANCE NO.-2019- _ _ _

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 2.450, "TREE ADVISORY COMMITTEE," OF THE SAN BUENAVENTURA MUNICIPAL CODE TO RENAME THE TREE ADVISORY BOARD AND REVISE THE DUTIES OF THE TREE ADVISORY BOARD

The Council of the City of San Buenaventura does ordain as follows:

Section 1. AMENDMENT TO CODE. Chapter 2.450 "Tree Advisory Committee," of Division 2, "Administration," of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Chapter 2.450 - Tree Advisory Board

Sec. 2.450.010. -Administration.

The Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Partnerships, or designee, shall serve as the board secretary and custodian of its records, but shall have no vote.

Sec. 2.450.020. - Qualifications for Service.

The Tree Advisory Board shall consist of five members appointed by the City Council with the following qualifications:

1. Members of the Tree Advisory Board will have technical backgrounds in arboriculture, horticulture, or a related field.

Sec. 2.450.030. - Duties.

In addition to an annual meeting required pursuant

-Section 2.410.240, the Tree Advisory Board will meet on an as needed basis to effectuate its powers and duties. The Tree Advisory Board has the power and the duty to:

1. Act as an appellate body regarding administrative decisions as prescribed by Chapter 20.150 or other provisions of this Code.
2. Consider, investigate, report, and recommend on any issue or questions relating to urban forest management as requested by the City Council, City Manager, or designee."

Section 2. ADDITION TO CODE. Chapter 20.150, "Street Trees" of the San Buenaventura Municipal Code is hereby amended by the addition of a new section, Section 20.150.260, "Permit Appeals," to read as follows:

"Sec. 20.150.260 - Permit Appeals.

Any person who does not agree with the denial of his or her request for a permit under Section 20.150.210 shall have the right to appeal as follows:

- A. The appeal must be in writing, legible, and received by the Parks Manager within 15 calendar days of the issuance of the denial of the request for a permit. The written request shall include:
 1. A description of the factual and legal basis for the appeal; and
 2. Evidence supporting the appeal; and
 3. A suggestion for resolution of the dispute, if any.
8. Upon receipt of the written appeal, the matter shall be set for a hearing before the Tree

- Advisory-Board.: The matter shall be heard de novo and the hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures set forth by the City.
- C. The Parks Manager shall set a time and place for the appeal hearing and shall notify the appellant, in writing, of such date and time, not later than ten working days before the date of the scheduled appeal hearing. The appeal hearing shall be conducted within 60 days of the filing of the appeal.
 - D. The formal rules of evidence and procedure applicable in a court of law shall not apply to the hearing. Either party may present witnesses or documents in support *Of* their position.
 - E. The Tree Advisory Board shall notify the appellant of its decision, in writing, within ten working days of the appeal hearing. The Tree Advisory Board's decision shall be final."

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the Ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 4. CEQA Findings. EXEMPTION FROM CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT. The City Council further finds that the enactment of this Ordinance is determined to be exempt under Section 15061(b)(3) of the of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (the "State CEQA Guidelines") in that the adoption of this Ordinance will not foreseeably result in construction activities or other

physical activities; -either directly o indirectly. It can therefore-be foreseen that the enactment of this Ordinance does not have.the potential to result in significant effects on the environment.

SECTION 5: Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect 30 days following its adoption.

PASSED and ADOPTED this __ day of _____ 2019.

MATT LAVERE
Mayor

ATTEST:

ANTOINETTE M. MANN, MMC, CRM
CITY CLERK

APPROVEDASTOFORM
Gregory G. Diaz, City Attorney


Megan K. Lorenzen
Assistant City Attorney

/JfXJJq
Date

Appendix N Attachment B

TREE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RULES AND PROCEDURES

TREE ADVISORY COMMITTEE - The Committee shall consist of seven members who shall serve without pay. Three members shall have a technical background in horticulture, arboriculture or related field, two shall be lay members, and one shall be an Architectural Review Board Member and one shall be a member at large.

APPOINTMENTS AND VACANCIES - Members will be appointed by the Parks and Recreation Commission and confirmed by the City Council. The Architectural Review Board shall recommend its member to the Parks and Recreation Commission. Vacancies shall be appointed by the Parks and Recreation Commission and confirmed by the City Council. Any member of the Committee may be removed by the Council by a majority vote.

TERMS OF OFFICE - Members of the Committee shall hold for two years ending January 1 of the second year or until the successor is appointed and qualified. The first appointees will serve alternating terms to ensure continuity of membership. One member at large and one member of the technical representatives shall serve a term of one year. Members may serve more than one term.

ORGANIZATION - The Committee shall annually, at their January meeting, elect a Chair and Vice Chair from its membership. In addition, there shall also be a Commission liaison member who shall have no vote. Meetings shall be held regularly at least once a month, at a time and place to be fixed by the Committee. The quorum shall be the majority of the number of members currently appointed. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure and the method of calling special meetings. Minutes shall be kept of all meetings by the Director of Parks and Recreation or his designated representative, who shall serve as Secretary of the Committee.

NON-ATTENDANCE - In the event a member of the Committee shall not attend three consecutive meetings, unless excused by the Chairman of the Committee, the office of such member shall be deemed to be vacant and the term of such member terminated, and the Parks and Recreation Commission notified immediately by the Chair of the Committee of such termination.

DUTIES · The Tree Advisory Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Assist in the development and review of a master street tree planting list.
2. Review and recommend to the Parks and Recreation Commission the annual work program for the Committee, Department goals and objectives and budget priorities.
3. Recommend to the Parks and Recreation Commission a policy on tree removal to be reviewed on a yearly basis.
4. Advise on technical problems of trees, including spraying, biological control of insects, plant diseases, and other such related technical problems.
5. Hear appeals from residents on Park Division decisions regarding planting, trimming or removal of trees. All requests for tree service must first be referred to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Routine *tree* maintenance requests will be handled by Staff as part of normal maintenance and operation. Citizens requesting tree maintenance services which are not considered standard *or* routine practices will be provided the opportunity to fill out and submit a Request for Tree Service form to the Parks Division. upon receipt of the written request for tree service, the following procedure will be followed:

- a. Department staff will investigate the request and forward a written decision to the requestor. Decisions to remove trees under Condition A or Condition B of the Tree Removal Policy established by Resolution No. 86.8 will be submitted to the Committee for review prior to removal.
- b. If the citizen is not satisfied with the Department's decision, they shall have the right to submit a written request for appeal to the Committee. Citizens will have the right to appear before the Committee when their appeal is reviewed.

APPEAL PROCESS:

The Tree Committee will review the Department decision at an open public meeting and render a decision of its own. Staff will abide by the decision of the Committee except as outlined in the Director of Parks and Recreation's policy memorandum to the Commission which, reads in part:

... Staff will concur with the Tree Committee's ruling except in the most extreme circumstances... Extreme cases shall be those situations where the Committee's ruling will have a major fiscal impact on the City's operating budgets or where the Committee's decision causes a major precedent to be set. In those cases it is the finding of the Department that a higher decision-making body should be consulted prior to the ruling being finalized.

REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. The Tree Advisory Committee shall normally make its reports and recommendation to the Parks and Recreation.

JR/lm/PARKS

Revised 12/8/86

Appendix N Attachment C

RESOLUTION NO. 86-8

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA REGARDING REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF TREES FROM PUBLIC PARKWAYS

WHEREAS, it is the Council's intent that the City of San Buenaventura shall have a street tree program designed to guarantee an extensive urban forest for the enhancement of the City environment now and in the future, and

WHEREAS, policy guidelines are needed to govern when trees from public parkways may be removed and replaced.

A. NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura that trees may be removed from public parkways if the Superintendent of Parks determines that one or more of the following health, safety and/or property damage conditions exist:

1. If a tree is dead, appears liable to fall; or if there is splitting or cracking of major limbs or the tree trunk; or if the tree appears dangerous or obstructive to public safety or travel.

2. If the tree is incurably infected by disease which will permanently injure, disfigure or kill said tree.

3. If invasive roots are causing frequent clogging of sewer lines as evidenced by two paid plumbing bills for root removal of sewer lines within a one year period.

4. If excessive damage to sidewalks has occurred or is likely to occur unless the tree is removed.

B. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT other special circumstances not related to health, safety or property damage may require and justify removal and replacement of street trees. These conditions shall be:

1. If the specific tree is deemed to be an inappropriate planting or is in conflict with the City Tree Master Plan.

2. If, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Parks, special circumstances exist which justify tree removal.

C. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if trees are removed under Condition A 1, or A 2, the removal will be at City expense. Trees removed under Condition A 3, A 4 or Condition B may be done at City expense or by permit at the requestee's expense. In accordance with the City Ordinance Code, no person may remove or plant any tree on any City Street without first obtaining a permit from the Superintendent of Parks to do so. As a condition to any permit to remove or destroy any tree, the Superintendent of Parks may require that the permittee plant another tree in the place of the one removed or destroyed. All replace-

ment trees shall be selected and approved by the Superintendent of Parks. Decisions on removals may be based, in part, on whether or not the tree is on the City's Approved Street Tree List. There may be a permit fee charged to cover costs of investigation, supervision or inspection.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 13th day of January, 1986.

Barbara J. Kam

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) SS
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, BARBARA J. KAM, City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was duly passed and adopted by the City Council of said City at a regular meeting held on the 13th day of January, 1986, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Drake, Crew, Orrock, Burns, McWherter, Monahan, and Sullard.

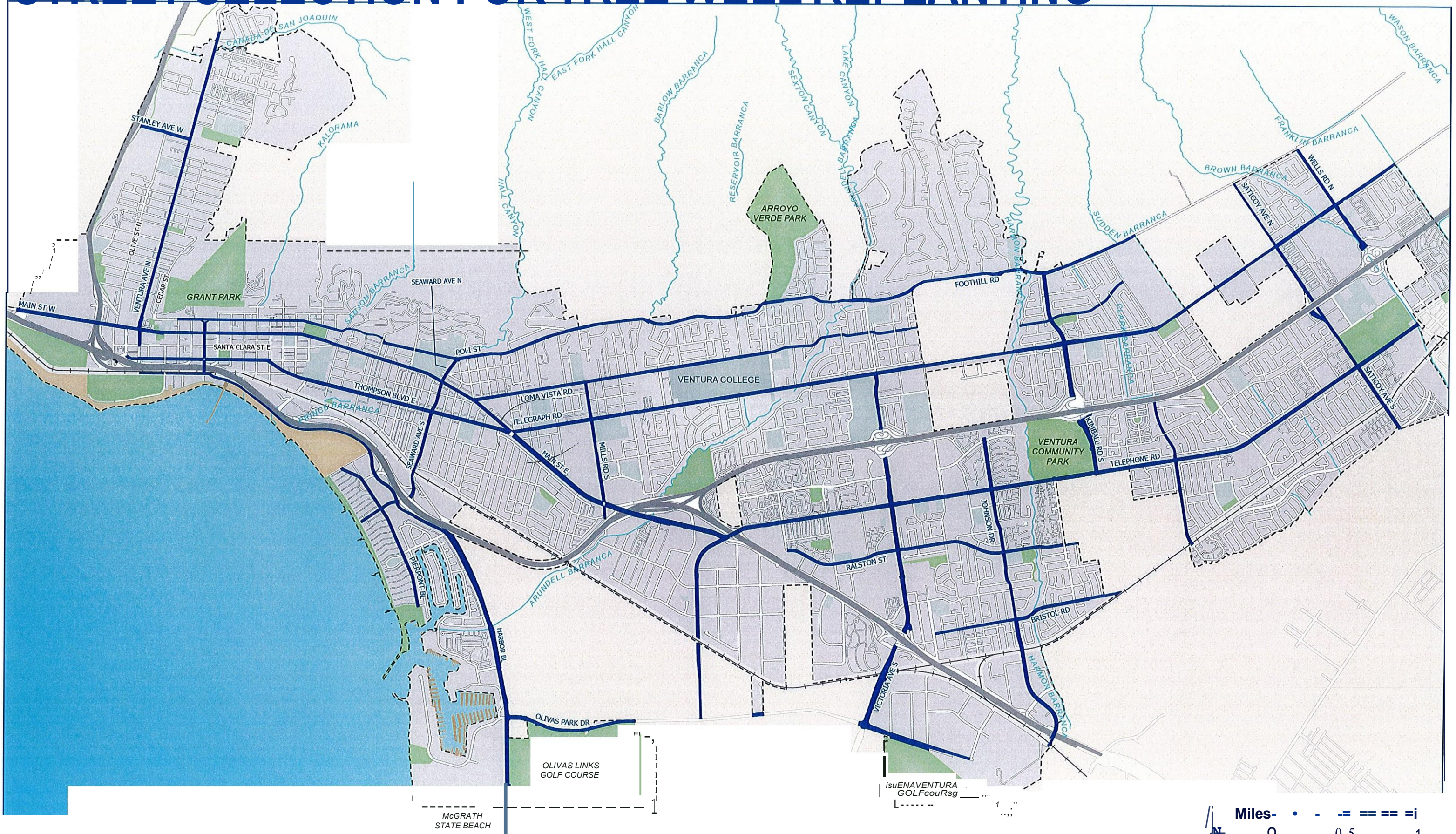
NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of said City this 14th day of January, 1986.

Barbara J. Kam

STREET SELECTION FOR TREE WELL REPLANTING



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