

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA AMENDING THE HISTORIC SITES TREE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA DOES RESOLVE AS
FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the City Council believes that mature trees represent a resource in our community and on historic sites that is worth preserving;

WHEREAS, City Council Resolution 73-68 protects specimen, or heritage, trees by prohibiting removal of specimen trees, unless the tree becomes infected or infested beyond control, detrimental or hazardous to the public health, safety or welfare;

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2000, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2000-72 adopting the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program, thereby providing a mechanism for preserving mature trees within the City's Historic Districts;

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission raised several concerns with the loss of mature trees within the City's Historic Districts;

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission recommended the formation of the Tree Ad Hoc Committee comprised of Historic Preservation Commissioners Debra Martin, James Gallivan, and Ann Tomkins to review the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program and make recommendations to improve the program to further protect and preserve the City's urban forestry within Historic Districts;

WHEREAS, staff worked with the Tree Ad Hoc Committee over the course of a year to review the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program, and formulate and refine a set of recommended amendments to the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program;

WHEREAS, on January 15, 2020, staff presented the Historic Preservation Commission a set of amendments to the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program based on the recommendations of the Tree Ad Hoc Committee;

WHEREAS, the goal is to improve the Historic Sites Tree Protection and Preservation Program to further protect and preserve the City's urban forestry within Historic Districts in a manner that disincentivizes the removal of mature trees and does not endanger lives, or create hazards that could threaten critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, on February 5, 2020, the Historic Preservation Commission adopted Resolution No. 2020-XX recommending that the City Council amend the Tree Protection and Preservation Program for historic sites.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

SECTION 1: The City Council hereby amend the Tree Protection and Preservation Program outlined below.

1) Definitions.

- a) "ANSI A300 Pruning Standards." Industry-developed, national consensus standards for the practice of tree care such as reasons to prune a tree may include, but are not limited to, reducing risk, managing tree health and structure, improve aesthetics, or achieving other specific objectives. Intended for use by federal, state, municipal, private entities including arborists, property owners, property managers, and utilities.
- b) "Character-Defining Landscaping." Character-defining landscaping shall include all the trees currently designated on the City's "Protected Species List" and located in the historic districts and historic sites throughout the City.
- c) "Circumference measured at breast height." The measurement around the tree trunk that is measured at four and one-half (4½) feet above ground level. Trees that split into multi-trunks below four and one-half (4½) feet shall use the sum of each individual trunk measured at four and one-half (4½) feet above ground level to determine the circumferences.
- d) "Diameter at breast height (dbh)." A form of measurement of an existing tree trunk. Diameter is measured at four and one-half (4½) feet above ground level. Trees that split into multi trunks below four and one-half (4½) feet shall use the sum of each individual trunk measured four and one-half (4½) feet above the natural grade to determine the diameter.
- e) "Drip line." A line which may be drawn on the ground around a tree directly under its outermost branch tips and which identifies that location where rainwater tends to drip from the tree.
- f) "Hazard or hazardous condition." Any condition in a tree that poses a significant and imminent threat of serious injury or harm to the public or catastrophic damage to real property.
- g) "Historic Sites." Historic sites shall include historic landmarks and contributing and non-contributing structures within historic districts and historic sites outside historic districts throughout the City. Structures legally exempted from the historic district shall not be subject to the private property restrictions of this program. Landscaping within the public right-of-way adjacent to an exempted structure shall be subject to this program.
- h) "ISA." The International Society of Arboriculture ("ISA") which is a professional association of arborists and tree workers that is recognized internally as one of the

leading agencies in the research and establishment of high standards for all aspects of tree care.

- i) "Landmark tree." A tree designated as a landmark of historic or cultural significance and of importance to the community due to any of the following factors: It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the city; it has historical significance due to an association with a historic building, site, street, person or event; or it is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.
- j) "Landmark-eligible tree." A tree which meets the criteria for designation as a landmark tree, as determined by the review authority.
- k) "Maintain or maintenance." The act of routinely pruning, trimming, spraying, fertilizing, watering, treating for disease or injury or any other similar act which promotes growth, health, beauty, and life of trees.
- l) "Multi-trunk." Any tree with multiple trunks attributed to a single tree. Each trunk shall be measured at a height of four and one-half (4½) feet above ground level, and the combined circumference of the trunks shall be used to determine the tree's size for purposes of this chapter.
- m) "Protected Species List." The City's comprehensive list of all protected trees, including specimen (heritage) trees as defined by City Council Resolutions No. 62-65 and No. 73-68, and trees located on public and private property within historic districts and historic sites throughout the City. The list includes Pomona-area native species and other species based on the diameter at breast height (dbh) and overall height.
- n) "Pruning." Pruning, trimming, or thinning means to reduce the size of a tree using industry accepted standards, as established by the International Society of Arboriculture and/or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 Standards-Pruning, to control the height and spread of the tree, preserve its health and natural appearance, produce fuller branching and shaping, or make adjustments which will increase its longevity in an urban environment.
- o) "Removal/remove." Removal or remove means the uprooting, cutting or severing of the main trunk, or major branches of a tree or any act which causes, or maybe reasonably expected to cause a tree to die, including but not limited to the following; inflicting damage upon the root system of a tree by machinery, storage of materials, or soil compaction; substantially changing the grade above the root system or trunk of the tree and excessively or severely pruning or root pruning.
- p) "Serious harm." With regard to any tree, any act or activity that causes damage to a tree thereby leaving the tree in a physical state that, in the judgment of the City Arborist or any other Certified Arborist retained by the city, (i) makes the death of the tree reasonably eminent; (ii) significantly shortens the normal life expectancy of the tree; or

(iii) makes it impossible or reasonably unlikely that the tree can be fully restored to a condition of good health and/or normal appearance within thirty (30) calendar days of such harm having been inflicted.

- q) "Severely prune" means pruning the tree that deviates from industry standards by "topping," "lion's tailing," removal of more than twenty-five (25) percent of the foliage or leaving stubs.
- r) "Street Trees." Any tree planted by the city on a city easement, parkway and or dedicated land. Trees or landscaping planted in the public right-of-way by adjacent property owners are not considered street trees, unless such tree is required as a condition of approval from the Historic Preservation Commission, Planning Commission or City Council.
- s) "Topping," also known as "heading back," "stubbing," and or "pollarding" means a severe type of trimming which results in the indiscriminate cutting back of large diameter branches to stubs. Such severe practices disfigures the tree and is generally hazardous to the overall health and stability of a tree.

1)2) Coordination with Southern California Edison on Line Clearing Activities.

- a) *Annual Line Clearing Schedule Notification.* Annually, Southern California Edison shall submit to the ~~City Parks, Recreation and Community Services~~ Public Works Department a schedule of anticipated tree trimming in all City ~~H~~historic ~~D~~districts and historic sites. The schedule shall identify contractors and locations.
- b) *Palm Tree Identification.* Annual notification shall include identification of all palm trees in ~~City H~~historic ~~D~~districts and historic sites that have the potential to encroach on power lines.
- c) *Line Clearing Standards.* All line clearance work on mature significant trees, specimen (heritage) trees, or city street trees shall be in compliance with the utility pruning standards established by the International Society of Arboriculture and the Utility Arborists Association. A summary of the standards is presented in Exhibit A.
- d) *Historic Preservation Commission Notification.* All notifications provided to the Public Works Department shall be sent to the Historic Preservation Commission within ten (10) days of a scheduled tree trimming within all City historic districts and historic sites.

2)3) Removal of Character-Defining LandscapingCertificates of Appropriateness

Required. ~~No character defining landscaping shall be removed or trimmed on any historic site without a certificate of appropriateness, unless an emergency situation exists that could threaten, lives, property or the provision of essential services such as electrical power or communications.~~

- a) Permitted Removals. Removal of Character-Defining Landscaping shall be permitted if one of the following criteria is met, subject to approval of a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness.
 - i. Danger to Public Welfare. A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness shall be obtained prior to removal of any and all character-defining landscaping within historic districts

- and historic sites throughout the City that is clearly a danger to the public welfare, including trees that are in danger of toppling, blocking traffic visibility and cannot be trimmed to allow a clear line of sight, damaging structures that threaten lives, and/or damaging infrastructure that provide essential services such as electrical power or communications that could threaten lives or the provision of essential services such as electrical power or communications. The City Building Official, City Engineer, and/or City Arborist shall assess all potential dangers to the public welfare, determine the severity of the situation and provide a recommendation to the Planning Manager. This does not include damage to sewer and water lines that disrupt service to private property unless a danger to the public welfare is present. A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness may be approved after removal of any character-defining landscaping in situations where there is a verified imminent danger to the public welfare so as not to delay removal of the imminent danger.
- ii. *Dead or Diseased Trees.* A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness shall be obtained prior to removal of any dead or diseased trees within historic districts and historic sites throughout the City that are not likely to recover and/or have the potential to infect other nearby trees. The City Arborist shall assess all dead or diseased trees and provide a recommendation to the Planning Manager.
- b) *Unpermitted Removal.* A retroactive Minor Certificate of Appropriateness shall be obtained for all unpermitted removal of any and all character-defining landscaping within historic districts and historic sites throughout the City.
- ~~3) **Historic Sites.** Historic sites shall include historic landmarks and contributing and noncontributing structures within historic districts. Structures legally exempted from the historic district shall not be subject to the private property restrictions of this ordinance. Landscaping within the public right-of-way adjacent to an exempted structure shall be subject to this ordinance.~~
- ~~4) **Character-Defining Landscaping.** Character-defining landscaping shall include the following: mature significant trees, designated specimen (heritage) trees and street trees. In existing historic districts, Lincoln Park and Wilton Heights, specimen (heritage) trees shall include all the trees currently designated by the City. In proposed historic districts, the applicants will be required to identify mature significant trees and specimen (heritage) trees as part of the application process.~~
- ~~5) **Mature Significant Trees.** Mature significant trees may be located on either public or private property and shall be defined consistent with the City of Pomona Tree Preservation Ordinance and include~~
- ~~a) Oak trees with trunks more than eight inches in diameter, and~~
- ~~b) Other trees with trunks more than ten inches in diameter, or~~
- ~~c) Multi-trunk trees with a total circumference of 38 inches or more.~~
- ~~d) Diameter or circumference of the tree trunk is measured at breast height.~~
- ~~6) **Specimen (Heritage) Trees.** Specimen (heritage) trees shall be defined consistent with City Council Resolution No. 73-68 any rare or endangered species or any tree that is considered~~

~~outstanding because of size, age, appearance, or relationship to historic events. Specimen (heritage) trees may be located on either public or private property.~~

Specimen (Heritage) Trees in the Lincoln Park Historic District

Number	Common Name	Location	Address
1	Pecan	Right of way	160 E. Pasadena
Unknown	Camphor	Right of way	E. Pasadena there are 46 trees between Gibbs and San Antonio
Unknown	California Fan Palm	Right of way	E. San Francisco there are 139 trees between Eleanor and San Antonio
Unknown	London Plane Tree	Right of way	N. Towne there are 49 trees between Lincoln and San Bernardino
1	Crepe Myrtle	Front Yard	588 E. Pasadena
1	Camphor	Front Yard	765 N. Gibbs
1	Ginkgo Bilboa	Front Yard	1180 N. Palomares
1	Cedar of Lebanon	Front Yard	458 E. Jefferson
1	Yew Pine	Front Lawn	502 E. Jefferson

Specimen (Heritage) Trees in the Wilton Heights Historic District

Number	Common Name	Location	Address
1	Walnut	Right of way	Southwest corner of Alvarado and Gordon
24	American Sweet Gum	Right of way	W. Columbia between White and Wisconsin
24	London Plane Tree	Right of way	Chester between White and Wisconsin
25	California Fan Palm	Right of way	N. Park Ave. between Orange Grove and Randolph West Side
8	Mexican Fan Palm	Right of way	N. Park Ave. between Orange Grove and Randolph West Side

~~7) **Street Trees.** Any tree planted by the city on a city easement, parkway and or dedicated land. Trees or landscaping planted in the public right-of-way by adjacent property owners are not considered street trees.~~

~~8)4) **Compliance with City Street Tree Pruning and Trimming Standards.** All city street trees, mature significant trees, and specimen (heritage trees) on historic listed on the City's Protected Species Listsites shall be pruned or trimmed consistent with the adopted trimming policies outlined in the City of Pomona Street Tree Policy Manual and professionally accepted tree trimming standards (Attachment B) in conformance with the most current guidelines of International Society of Arboriculture and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300-Pruning Standards shall not require a permit. Pruning or trimming that deviates from these guidelines shall require a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness.~~

~~9) **Exempt Projects.** The following projects do not require a Certificate of Appropriateness~~

- ~~a) Trimming or removal of trees that could threaten life, property or the provision of essential services such as electrical power or communications.~~
- ~~b) Trimming of trees or landscaping that block visibility.~~
- ~~c) Removal of any dead or dying trees. Identification of dead or dying trees must be determined by an ISA-certified arborist.~~
- ~~d)a) Removal of any tree or landscaping that blocks visibility, and cannot be trimmed to allow clear sight lines.~~

5) Replacement. The removals of any and all character-defining landscaping within historic districts and historic sites throughout the City shall be subject to replacement as defined below.

- a) *Permitted Removals.* Permitted removal of any and all character-defining landscaping subject to a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness shall be replaced based on a ratio that replaces the benefit loss of the removed tree(s) using an objective methodology acceptable to the City Arborist. The replacement trees shall be planted with suitable species selected from the City's recommended tree palette and with the approval from the City Arborist. If any trees cannot be planted on the subject property, or the immediate public right-of-way, an in-lieu fee may be paid into the City's tree mitigation and planting fund, which shall be used to plant trees within the historic district where the tree(s) were removed. The tree replacement requirements must be satisfied within one year of the granting of a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness for tree removals.
- b) *Unpermitted Removals.* Unpermitted removal of any and all character-defining landscaping subject to a retroactive Minor Certificate of Appropriateness shall be replaced based on a ratio that replaces the benefit loss of the removed tree(s) multiplied by two (2) using an objective methodology acceptable to the City Arborist. The replacement trees shall be planted with suitable species selected from the City's recommended tree palette and with the approval from the City Arborist. If any trees cannot be planted on the subject property, or the immediate public right-of-way, an in-lieu fee may be paid into the City's tree mitigation and planting fund, which shall be used to plant trees within the historic district where the tree(s) were removed. The tree replacement requirements must be satisfied within one year of the granting of a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness for tree removals. This section shall not apply to the removal of character-defining landscaping that is an imminent danger to the public welfare.
- c) *Unpermitted removals during Construction Activities.* If a tree removal occurs in the course of any construction activities authorized pursuant to a conditional use permit, variance, design review, tentative map or other discretionary land use approval or any city-issued grading permit, building permit, excavation permit or temporary certificate of occupancy, the City, in addition to all other remedies available to it under this chapter, may issue a stop-work order suspending and prohibiting further activity on the property until a mitigation plan has been filed with and approved by the Planning Manager, agreed to in writing by the property owner(s) and either implemented or guaranteed by the posting of adequate security. The mitigation plan shall include measures for the protection of any remaining Protected Trees.

6) Appeals. In accordance with the following provisions, any applicant or other interested person dissatisfied with any decision on the application for a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness may appeal such decision.

- a) *Decisions of the Planning Manager or designee may be appealed to the Historic Preservation Commission. Decisions of the Historic Preservation Commission may be appealed to the City Council.*

- b) All appeals shall be made in writing stating the reason(s) for appeal. Such appeals shall be filed with the Planning Division within twenty (20) days of the decision on the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The receipt of a written appeal shall stay all actions, or put in abeyance all permits or other discretionary approvals which may have been granted, pending the effective date of the decision on the appeal.
- c) Appeals shall be scheduled for the earliest regular meeting of the hearing body, not less than fifteen (15) days or more than forty-five (45) days after the date of filing an appeal, consistent with the agenda preparation procedures and scheduling of the Historic Preservation Commission and City Council meetings as the case may be.

EXHIBIT A

SUMMARY OF UTILITY CLEARANCE PRUNING GUIDELINES

~~The following guidelines are designed to maintain the required clearance of City trees, mature significant trees, and specimen (heritage) trees from high voltage transmission lines. Based upon known tree responses to various pruning techniques, these guidelines were developed to result in minimal re-sprouting and fewer pruning cycles.~~

- ~~■ A tree's growth under utility lines is most economically managed by lateral or directional pruning (thinning cuts). Directional pruning is the removal of a branch to the trunk or a significant lateral branch growing away from the conductor. Heading cuts (topping), on the other hand, encourages vigorous sprouting and increases the frequency of pruning cycles and the cost of maintenance.~~
- ~~■ All trees should be examined for hazards before commencing with line clearance work. Hangers and dead wood should be removed.~~
- ~~■ Where possible, the tree should be allowed to attain normal height, with crown development maturing away from high voltage conductors.~~
- ~~■ Pruning should be restricted to removal of branches at crotches within the trees' crown.~~
- ~~■ As few cuts as are reasonable should be used to achieve the required clearances.~~
- ~~■ When the pruning of a branch will result in the loss of more than one half (1/2) of the foliage on the branch, it should be removed to the parent stem.~~
- ~~■ Precautions shall be taken to pre-cut large limbs to avoid stripping or tearing the bark, and minimize unnecessary wounding. Heavy limbs should be lowered on ropes to avoid damaging bark on limbs and trunks below.~~
- ~~■ Placement of pruning cuts shall be determined by anatomy, structure and branching habit. Limbs should not be arbitrarily cut off based on a pre-established clearing limit.~~

- ~~Final drop crotch cuts should be made outside the branch bark ridge on the main stem or lateral branch. The remaining branch shall be no smaller than one third (1/3) the diameter of the portion being removed. The removed portion should be pruned out to direct the remaining growth away from the conductors.~~
- ~~The use of multiple, small diameter shaping cuts to create an artificially uniform crown form, commonly known as a "roundover", or a hedged side wall effect, is not cost effective nor consistent with proper pruning practice. Both roundovers and the topping of trees for line clearance shall be prohibited on historic sites in the City of Pomona.~~

~~EXHIBIT B~~

~~SUMMARY OF CITY PRUNING GUIDELINES FOR STREET TREES, MATURE SIGNIFICANT TREES AND SPECIMEN (HERITAGE) TREES~~

~~Excerpts from the City of Pomona Street Tree Policy Manual~~

1. ~~All tree trimming by the City of Pomona Parks Division, private citizens or private contractors shall be performed in a manner to maintain the natural form and balance of the tree. No tree shall be reduced by more than one third of its height and/or crown in anyone trimming.~~
2. ~~Tree trimming shall be done in a manner that maintains the following minimum clearances.~~
 - ~~Clearance over residential streets shall be a minimum of eleven feet (11').~~
 - ~~Clearance over major thoroughfares shall be a minimum height of fourteen feet (14').~~
 - ~~Clearance over sidewalks shall be a minimum of nine feet (9').~~

~~Summary of Professionally Accepted Pruning Techniques~~

- 1) **~~Standard Pruning Techniques.~~** ~~Thinning cuts, sometimes called drop crotching in mature trees, shall be the standard pruning technique for pruning city street trees, mature significant trees, and specimen (heritage) trees on historic sites. A thinning cut is the removal of a branch at its point of origin, or the shortening of a branch to a lateral that is large enough to assume the terminal role.~~
 - a) ~~When removing a dead branch, the final cut should be made just outside the branch bark ridge and collar of live callus or woundwood tissue. If the collar has grown out along the branch stub, only the dead stub should be removed. The live collar should remain intact.~~
 - b) ~~If it is necessary to reduce the length of a branch, the final cut should be made just beyond (without violating) the branch bark ridge of the branch being cut to. The remaining branch should be no less than one third (1/3) the diameter of the branch being removed, and with enough foliage to assume the terminal role.~~
 - c) ~~Pruning cuts should be clean and smooth, leaving the bark at the edge of the cut firmly attached to the wood. A three-cut process, sometimes referred to as "jump-cutting,"~~

~~should be used to remove larger limbs in order to avoid stripping or tearing of the bark, and to minimize unnecessary wounding.~~

- ~~2) **Training Young Trees.** Properly trained trees will develop into structurally strong trees well suited for their surroundings. These trees should require little corrective pruning as they mature. However, they should be trained so that when the young trees a large mature size, they have a sturdy, tapered trunk with well spaced branches that are smaller in diameter than the trunk.~~
- ~~3) **Pruning Mature Trees.** As trees mature, their need for structural pruning should decrease. Pruning should then focus on maintaining tree structure, form, health and appearance. This shall be accomplished through one of the three methods described below.~~
 - ~~a) **Crown cleaning**, or cleaning out, is the removal of dead, dying, broken, diseased, crossing, weakly attached, and low-vigor branches from a tree's crown; as well as the elimination of water sprouts, sucker growth and foreign materials from the entire tree.~~
 - ~~b) **Crown restoration** is intended to improve structure and appearance of trees that have sprouted vigorously after being broken, topped or severely pruned using heading cuts. One to three sprouts, on main branch stubs, should be selected to form a natural appearing crown. The vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned or cut to a lateral to control length growth or ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Crown restoration may require several prunings over a number of years.~~
 - ~~c) **Crown thinning**, is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown.~~
 - ~~▪ When thinning the crown of mature trees, no more than twenty percent (20%) of the tree's live growth should be removed.~~
 - ~~▪ When thinning the crown of slower growing, or particularly sensitive species (such as Native Oaks), no more than ten percent (10%) of the live growth should be removed.~~
 - ~~▪ Trees shall always be thinned to their natural form, and should retain well-spaced inner-lateral branches with foliage.~~

EXHIBIT A

<u>DRAFT PROTECTED SPECIES LIST</u>			
<u>Pomona-area Native Protected</u>			
<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Protection Size (DBH)</u>
<u>Acer</u>	<u>macrophyllum</u>	<u>Bigleaf maple</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Aesculus</u>	<u>californica</u>	<u>California buckeye</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Alnus</u>	<u>rhombifolia</u>	<u>White alder</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Arctostaphylos</u>	<u>glauca</u>	<u>Bigberry manzanita</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Cercocarpus</u>	<u>betuloides</u>	<u>Mountain ironwood</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Franqula</u>	<u>californica</u>	<u>Coffeeberry</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Fraxinus</u>	<u>velutina</u>	<u>Velvet ash</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Heteromeles</u>	<u>arbutifolia</u>	<u>Toyon</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Juglans</u>	<u>californica</u>	<u>Southern California black walnut</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Juglans</u>	<u>hindsii</u>	<u>Northern California black walnut</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Juniperus</u>	<u>californica</u>	<u>California juniper</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Malosma</u>	<u>laurina</u>	<u>Laurel sumac</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Platanus</u>	<u>racemosa</u>	<u>California sycamore</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Populus</u>	<u>fremontii</u>	<u>Fremont cottonwood</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Populus</u>	<u>trichocarpa</u>	<u>Black cottonwood</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Prosopis</u>	<u>glandulosa</u>	<u>Honey mesquite</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Prunus</u>	<u>ilicifolia</u>	<u>Hollyleaf cherry</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Pseudotsuga</u>	<u>macrocarpa</u>	<u>Bigcone Douglas fir</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>agrifolia</u>	<u>Coast live oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>berberidifolia</u>	<u>Scrub oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>chrysolepis</u>	<u>Canyon live oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>durata</u>	<u>Leather oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>engelmannii</u>	<u>Engelmann oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>lobata</u>	<u>Valley oak</u>	<u>8"</u>

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<u>Quercus</u>	<u>wislizeni</u>	<u>Interior live oak</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Rhamnus</u>	<u>ilicifolia</u>	<u>Hollyleaf redberry</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Rhus</u>	<u>integrifolia</u>	<u>Lemonade berry</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Rhus</u>	<u>ovata</u>	<u>Sugar bush</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Salix</u>	<u>exigua</u>	<u>Sandbar willow</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Salix</u>	<u>goodingii</u>	<u>Gooding's willow</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Salix</u>	<u>laevigata</u>	<u>Red willow</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Salix</u>	<u>lasianra</u>	<u>Pacific willow</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Salix</u>	<u>lasiolepis</u>	<u>Arroyo willow</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Sambucus</u>	<u>nigra</u>	<u>Blue elderberry</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Umbellularia</u>	<u>californica</u>	<u>California laurel</u>	<u>8"</u>
<u>Other DBH Protected</u>			
<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Protection Size (DBH)</u>
<u>Acer</u>	<u>buergerianum</u>	<u>Trident maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Acer</u>	<u>palmatum</u>	<u>Japanese maple</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Acer</u>	<u>saccharinum</u>	<u>Silver Maple</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Aesculus</u>	<u>x carnea</u>	<u>Red horsechestnut</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Aesculus</u>	<u>hippocastamum</u>	<u>Common horsechestnut</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Afrocarpus</u>	<u>falcatus</u>	<u>African fern pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Agonis</u>	<u>flexuosa</u>	<u>Peppermint tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ailanthus</u>	<u>altissima</u>	<u>Tree of heaven</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Albizia</u>	<u>julibrissin</u>	<u>Silk tree</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Angophora</u>	<u>costata</u>	<u>Rose gum</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Araucaria</u>	<u>araucana</u>	<u>Monkey puzzle tree</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Araucaria</u>	<u>columnaris</u>	<u>Cook pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Araucaria</u>	<u>heterophylla</u>	<u>Norfolk Island pine</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Arbutus</u>	<u>menziesii</u>	<u>Madrone</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Arbutus</u>	<u>unedo</u>	<u>Strawberry madrone</u>	<u>10"</u>

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<u>Bauhinia</u>	<u>variegata</u>	<u>Purple orchid tree</u>	<u>14"</u>
<u>Bauhinia</u>	<u>x blakeana</u>	<u>Hong Kong orchid tree</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Brachychiton</u>	<u>acerifolius</u>	<u>Flame tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Brachychiton</u>	<u>discolor</u>	<u>Queensland lacebark</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Brachychiton</u>	<u>populneus</u>	<u>Kurrajong</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Callistemon</u>	<u>citrinus</u>	<u>Lemon bottlebrush</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Calocedrus</u>	<u>decurrens</u>	<u>Incense cedar</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Calodendrum</u>	<u>capense</u>	<u>Cape chestnut</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Camellia</u>	<u>sp.</u>	<u>Camellia</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Carya</u>	<u>illinoensis</u>	<u>Pecan</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Casimiroa</u>	<u>edulis</u>	<u>White sapote</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Casuarina</u>	<u>cunninghamiana</u>	<u>River she-oak</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Cassia</u>	<u>fistula</u>	<u>Golden shower</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Castanospermum</u>	<u>australe</u>	<u>Moreton Bay chestnut</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Catalpa</u>	<u>speciosa</u>	<u>Northern catalpa</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Cedrus</u>	<u>atlantica</u>	<u>Atlas cedar</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Cedrus</u>	<u>deodora</u>	<u>Deodar cedar</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Ceiba</u>	<u>insignis</u>	<u>White floss silk tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Ceiba</u>	<u>speciosa</u>	<u>Floss silk tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Ceratonia</u>	<u>siliqua</u>	<u>Carob tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Cercis</u>	<u>canadensis</u>	<u>Eastern redbud</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Cercis</u>	<u>occidentalis</u>	<u>Western redbud</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Chilopsis</u>	<u>linearis</u>	<u>Desert willow</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Chionanthus</u>	<u>retusus</u>	<u>Chinese fringe tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>x Chitalpa</u>	<u>tashkentensis</u>	<u>Chitalpa</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Cinnamomum</u>	<u>camphora</u>	<u>Camphor tree</u>	<u>14"</u>
<u>Citrus</u>	<u>Any</u>	<u>Citrus tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Corymbia</u>	<u>citriodora</u>	<u>Lemon-scented gum</u>	<u>18"</u>

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<u>Corymbia</u>	<u>ficifolia</u>	<u>Red flowering gum</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Cupaniopsis</u>	<u>anacardioides</u>	<u>Carrot Wood</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Cupressus</u>	<u>sempervirens</u>	<u>Italian cypress</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Diospyros</u>	<u>kaki</u>	<u>Japanese persimmon</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Dombeya</u>	<u>wallichii</u>	<u>Pink-ball</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Dracaena</u>	<u>draco</u>	<u>Dragon tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Eriobotrya</u>	<u>deflexa</u>	<u>Bronze loquat</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Eriobotrya</u>	<u>japonica</u>	<u>Japanese loquat</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Erythrina</u>	<u>x bidwillii</u>	<u>Shrub coral tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Erythrina</u>	<u>caffra</u>	<u>South African coral tree</u>	<u>14"</u>
<u>Erythrina</u>	<u>coralloides</u>	<u>Naked coral tree</u>	<u>14"</u>
<u>Erythrina</u>	<u>crista-galli</u>	<u>Cockspur coral tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>cladocalyx</u>	<u>Sugar gum</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>deglupta</u>	<u>Rainbow eucalyptus</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>leucoxylon</u>	<u>White ironbark</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>nicholii</u>	<u>Nichol's willow-leafed peppermint</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>parvula</u>	<u>Small-leaved gum</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>polyanthemos</u>	<u>Silver dollar gum</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Eucalyptus</u>	<u>sideroxylon</u>	<u>Red ironbark</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Ficus</u>	<u>benjamina</u>	<u>Weeping fig</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Ficus</u>	<u>carica</u>	<u>Edible fig</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ficus</u>	<u>macrophylla</u>	<u>Moreton Bay fig</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Ficus</u>	<u>microcarpa 'Nitida'</u>	<u>Indian laurel fig</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Fraxinus</u>	<u>angustifolia 'Raywood'</u>	<u>Raywood ash</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Fraxinus</u>	<u>uhdei</u>	<u>Evergreen ash</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Fremontodendron</u>	<u>californicum</u>	<u>Common flannel bush</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Geijera</u>	<u>parviflora</u>	<u>Australian willow</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ginkgo</u>	<u>biloba</u>	<u>Maidenhair tree</u>	<u>14"</u>

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<u>Grevillea</u>	<u>robusta</u>	<u>Silk oak tree</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Grevillea</u>	<u>striata</u>	<u>Beefwood</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Handroanthus</u>	<u>chrysotrichus</u>	<u>Golden trumpet tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Handroanthus</u>	<u>heptaphyllus</u>	<u>Pink trumpet tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ilex</u>	<u>aquifolium</u>	<u>English holly</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Jacaranda</u>	<u>mimosifolia</u>	<u>Jacaranda</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Juglans</u>	<u>nigra</u>	<u>Black walnut</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Juglans</u>	<u>regia</u>	<u>English walnut</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Koelreuteria</u>	<u>bipinnata</u>	<u>Chinese flame tree</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Lagerstroemia</u>	<u>indica</u>	<u>Crape myrtle</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Laurus</u>	<u>nobilis</u>	<u>Sweet bay</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Leptospermum</u>	<u>laevigatum</u>	<u>Australian tea tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Leucaena</u>	<u>leucocephala</u>	<u>White popinac</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ligustrum</u>	<u>japonica</u>	<u>Japanese privet</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ligustrum</u>	<u>lucidum</u>	<u>Glossy privet</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Liquidambar</u>	<u>styraciflua</u>	<u>American sweet gum</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Liriodendron</u>	<u>tulipifera</u>	<u>Tulip tree</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Lophostemon</u>	<u>confertus</u>	<u>Brisbane box</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Macadamia</u>	<u>integrifolia</u>	<u>Smooth-shell macadamia</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Magnolia</u>	<u>grandiflora</u>	<u>Southern magnolia</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Malus</u>	<u>any</u>	<u>Apple tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Melaleuca</u>	<u>linariifolia</u>	<u>Flaxleaf paperbark</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Melaleuca</u>	<u>quinquenervia</u>	<u>Cajeput tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Melia</u>	<u>azedarach</u>	<u>Chinaberry</u>	<u>14"</u>
<u>Metrosideros</u>	<u>excelsa</u>	<u>New Zealand Christmas tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Michelia</u>	<u>doltsopa</u>	<u>Sweet michelia</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Morus</u>	<u>alba</u>	<u>White mulberry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Olea</u>	<u>europaea</u>	<u>Olive</u>	<u>12"</u>

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<u>Paraserianthes</u>	<u>lopantha</u>	<u>Plume albizia</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Parkinsonia</u>	<u>florida</u>	<u>Blue Palo Verde</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Parkinsonia</u>	<u>microphylla</u>	<u>Little leaf palo verde</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Persea</u>	<u>americana</u>	<u>Mexican avocado</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>canariensis</u>	<u>Canary Island pine</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>coulteri</u>	<u>Coulter pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>eldarica</u>	<u>Mondell Pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>halepensis</u>	<u>Aleppo pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>pinea</u>	<u>Italian stone pine</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>ponderosa</u>	<u>Ponderosa pine</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>radiata</u>	<u>Monterey pine</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Pinus</u>	<u>torreyana</u>	<u>Torrey pine</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Pittosporum</u>	<u>rhombifolium</u>	<u>Queensland pittosporum</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Pittosporum</u>	<u>tobira</u>	<u>Japanese cheesewood</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Pittosporum</u>	<u>undulatum</u>	<u>Victorian box</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Platanus</u>	<u>x hispanica</u>	<u>London plane tree</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Platanus</u>	<u>occidentalis</u>	<u>American sycamore</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Prunus</u>	<u>avium</u>	<u>Sweet cherry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Prunus</u>	<u>cerasifera</u>	<u>Purple-leaf plum</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Prunus</u>	<u>dulcis</u>	<u>Almond</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Prunus</u>	<u>persica</u>	<u>Peach</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Pseudotsuga</u>	<u>menziesii</u>	<u>Douglas fir</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Punica</u>	<u>granatum</u>	<u>Pomegranate</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Pyrus</u>	<u>calleryana</u>	<u>Ornamental pear</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>douglasii</u>	<u>Blue oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>ilex</u>	<u>Holly oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>kelloggii</u>	<u>California black oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>macrocarpa</u>	<u>Bur oak</u>	<u>10"</u>

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<u>Quercus</u>	<u>robur</u>	<u>English oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>rubra</u>	<u>Red oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>suber</u>	<u>Cork oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Quercus</u>	<u>virginiana</u>	<u>Southern live oak</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Robinia</u>	<u>pseudoacacia</u>	<u>Black locust</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Sambucus</u>	<u>canadensis</u>	<u>American elderberry</u>	<u>12"</u>
<u>Schinus</u>	<u>molle</u>	<u>Peruvian pepper tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Schinus</u>	<u>terebinthofolius</u>	<u>Brazilian pepper tree</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Sequoia</u>	<u>sempervirens</u>	<u>Coast redwood</u>	<u>18"</u>
<u>Stenocarpus</u>	<u>sinuatus</u>	<u>Firewheel tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Syzygium</u>	<u>australe</u>	<u>Brush cherry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Syzygium</u>	<u>paniculatum</u>	<u>Australian bush cherry</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Tipuana</u>	<u>tipu</u>	<u>Tipu tree</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Ulmus</u>	<u>americana</u>	<u>American elm</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Ulmus</u>	<u>parvifolia</u>	<u>Chinese elm</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Ulmus</u>	<u>pumila</u>	<u>Siberian elm</u>	<u>16"</u>
<u>Xylosma</u>	<u>congestum</u>	<u>Shiny xylosma</u>	<u>10"</u>
<u>Zelkova</u>	<u>serrata</u>	<u>Sawleaf zelkova</u>	<u>12"</u>
Other Height Protected			
<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Protection Size (Height)</u>
<u>Archontophoenix</u>	<u>cunninghamiana</u>	<u>King palm</u>	<u>12'</u>
<u>Brahea</u>	<u>armata</u>	<u>Mexican blue palm</u>	<u>8'</u>
<u>Brahea</u>	<u>edulis</u>	<u>Guadalupe palm</u>	<u>8'</u>
<u>Butia</u>	<u>capitata</u>	<u>Pindo palm</u>	<u>8'</u>
<u>Chamaerops</u>	<u>humilis</u>	<u>Mediterranean fan palm</u>	<u>8'</u>
<u>Livistona</u>	<u>australis</u>	<u>Australian cabbage palm</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Livistona</u>	<u>chinensis</u>	<u>Chinese fountain palm</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>canariensis</u>	<u>Canary Island date palm</u>	<u>12'</u>

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<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>dactylifera</u>	<u>Date palm</u>	<u>12'</u>
<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>reclinata</u>	<u>Senegal date palm</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>roebelenii</u>	<u>Pygmy date palm</u>	<u>8'</u>
<u>Strelitzia</u>	<u>nicolai</u>	<u>Giant bird of paradise</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Syagrus</u>	<u>romanzoffianum</u>	<u>Queen palm</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Trachycarpus</u>	<u>fortunei</u>	<u>Windmill palm</u>	<u>10'</u>
<u>Washingtonia</u>	<u>filifera</u>	<u>California fan palm</u>	<u>12'</u>
<u>Washingtonia</u>	<u>robusta</u>	<u>Mexican fan palm</u>	<u>15'</u>
<u>Yucca</u>	<u>gloriosa</u>	<u>Spanish dagger yucca</u>	<u>8'</u>

SECTION 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution, and it shall thereupon be in full force and effect.

APPROVED AND PASSED THIS X DAY OF MONTH, 2020.

ATTEST: CITY OF POMONA:

Rosalia A. Butler, MMC, City Clerk

Tim Sandoval, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Sonia Carvalho, City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
CITY OF POMONA)

I, Rosalia A. Butler, MMC, City Clerk of the City of Pomona do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Pomona held on the X day of Month, 2020 by the following vote::

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Rosalia A. Butler, MMC, City Clerk