

**Central Point  
City Hall  
541-664-3321**

**City Council**

**Mayor**  
Hank Williams

**Ward I**  
Bruce Dingler

**Ward II**  
Kelly Geiger

**Ward III**  
Ellie George

**Ward IV**  
Allen Broderick

**At Large**  
David Douglas  
Rick Samuelson

**Administration**  
Chris Clayton, City  
Manager  
Deanna Casey, City  
Recorder

**Community  
Development**  
Tom Humphrey,  
Director

**Finance**  
Bev Adams, Director

**Human Resources**  
Barb Robson, Director

**Parks and Public  
Works**  
Matt Samitore,  
Director  
Jennifer Boardman,  
Manager

**Police**  
Kris Allison Chief

**CITY OF CENTRAL POINT  
City Council Meeting Agenda  
October 10, 2013**

Next Res. 1381  
Next Ord. 1979

- I. **REGULAR MEETING CALLED TO ORDER – 7:00 P.M.**
- II. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- III. **ROLL CALL**
- IV. **PUBLIC APPEARANCES** - *This time is reserved for citizens to comment on items that are not on the agenda.*
- V. **SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**
  - A. League of Oregon Cities Award to Volunteers in Police Service program
  - B. Oregon Association of Municipal Recorders Award for City Recorder of the Year
- VI. **CONSENT AGENDA**

Page	A. Approval of September 12, 2013 Council Minutes
	B. Park Commission Report
	C. Approval of Street Closure on December 7, 2013 for Community Christmas
- VII. **ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA**
- VIII. **PUBLIC HEARING, ORDINANCES, AND RESOLUTIONS**
  - A. Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_, Ordinance Amending the Central Point Municipal Code to Revise 9.92.010 Regarding Discharge of Weapons and Delete Sections 9.68.040 and 9.90.010 as Necessary for Consistency with State Law and for Internal Consistency (Day)
  - B. First Reading – An Ordinance Amending Sections of 12.36 Trees of the Central Point Municipal Code (Samitore)

- C. Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_, Adopting a Revised City Street Tree Guide (Samitore)

**IX. BUSINESS**

- A. Preliminary 2013 YE Financial Statement (Adams)
- B. Planning Commission Report (Humphrey)
- C. Approval for Donation of UTV to School District No. 6 (Samitore)

**X. MAYOR'S REPORT**

**XI. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**

**XII. COUNCIL REPORTS**

**XIII. DEPARTMENT REPORTS**

**XIV. EXECUTIVE SESSION ORS 192.660(2)(h) Legal Counsel**

The City Council will adjourn to executive session under the provisions of ORS 192.660(2)(h) Legal Counsel. Under the provisions of the Oregon Public Meetings Law, the proceedings of an executive session are not for publication or broadcast.

**XV. ADJOURNMENT**

# **Consent Agenda**

**CITY OF CENTRAL POINT  
City Council Meeting Minutes  
September 12, 2013**

**I. REGULAR MEETING CALLED TO ORDER**

Mayor Williams called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

**II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**III. ROLL CALL:** Mayor: Hank Williams  
Council Members: Allen Broderick, Bruce Dingler, Kelly Geiger, and Rick Samuelson were present. David Douglas and Ellie George were absent.

City Manager Chris Clayton; City Attorney Sydnee Dreyer; Police Chief Kris Allison; Parks and Public Works Director Matt Samitore; and City Recorder Deanna Casey were also present.

**IV. PUBLIC APPEARANCES**

**V. CONSENT AGENDA**

- A. Approval of August 22, 2013 City Council Minutes
- B. Approval of OLCC Application for the Point Pub and Grill

**Allen Broderick made a motion to approve the Consent Agenda as presented.** Kelly Geiger seconded. Roll call: Mayor Williams, yes; Allen Broderick, yes; Bruce Dingler, yes; Kelly Geiger, yes; and Rick Samuelson, yes. Motion approved.

**VI. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA - None**

**VII. PUBLIC HEARINGS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**

- A. **Resolution No. 1377, Approving a Jackson County Order to Initiate Formation of a Jackson County Agricultural Extension Service District and Consenting to the Inclusion of the City of Central Point within the Boundaries of the District**

City Manager Chris Clayton explained that this item is being reintroduced around Jackson County because of a proposed board order by the Jackson County Board of Commissioners. A previous resolution approve by City Council authorized the gathering of signatures to put before the registered voters of Central Point a ballot to initiate the formation of the proposed district. The Jackson County Board of Commissioners will wave that requirement. In order for the citizens of Central Point to vote on this issue the Council must pass a resolution consenting to the inclusion of the city boundaries into the district if approved. The proposed resolution does not indicate Council support for or

against the district; it simply allows the citizens of Central Point to vote on the issue.

Larry Martin, Member of Friend of Resource Extension.

Mr. Martin stated that the Jackson County Commissioners have agreed to put the proposal before the citizens of Jackson County forgoing the requirement of gathering signatures in time for the May 2014 Ballot. If the Council does not approve the proposed resolution the citizens of Central Point will not vote or pay into the district. This would also prevent them from using the services of the district.

**Bruce Dingler made a motion to approve Resolution No. 1377, Approving a Jackson County Order to Initiate Formation of a Jackson County Agricultural Extension Service District and Consenting to the Inclusion of the City of Central Point within the Boundaries of the District.** Rick Samuelson seconded. Roll call: Mayor Williams, yes; Allen Broderick, yes; Bruce Dingler, yes; Kelly Geiger, yes; and Rick Samuelson, yes. Motion approved.

**B. Resolution No. 1378, Approving an Offer to Purchase Real Property Located at 48 Third Street, Jackson County Assessor's Map No. 372W10AA Tax Lot 3100 and Recommending Adoption of a Purchase and Sale Agreement for Such Real Property**

Mr. Clayton explained that the City has been interested in purchasing the Sinyard property located at 48 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. We have approached the owner on several occasions to make an offer but he was not ready to sell. City staff has been in contact with Mr. Sinyard recently because of the construction of the new parking lot and learned that he may be willing to accept an offer by the City. Originally the City wanted to expand the parking lot but there are other options now that the parking lot is complete. The City could remove the structure and redevelop at a later date.

Mr. Clayton explained a 2011 appraisal for the property and the recommended Purchase and Sale Agreement terms. He explained several options that could be done with the property including residential; commercial; mixed-use; or additional public parking.

There was discussion regarding soil testing, special inspections that could be required and the cost of demolishing the current structure. It is recommended to get a Phase 1 analysis done prior to setting the closing date because those types of inspections could be time consuming and costly for the city.

**Allen Broderick made a motion to approve Resolution No. 1378, Approving an Offer to Purchase Real Property Located at 48 Third Street, Jackson County Assessor's Map No. 372W10AA Tax Lot 3100 and Recommending Adoption of a Purchase and Sale Agreement for Such Real Property.** Kelly Geiger seconded. Roll call: Mayor Williams, yes; Allen Broderick, yes; Bruce Dingler, yes; Kelly Geiger, yes; and Rick Samuelson, yes. Motion approved.

**C. First Reading, Ordinance Amending the Central Point Municipal Code to Revise 9.92.010 Regarding Discharge of Weapons and Delete Sections 9.68.040 and 9.90.010 as Necessary for Consistency with State Law and for Internal Consistency**

Police Chief Kris Allison presented an Ordinance that would amend the Central Point Municipal Code regarding the discharge of weapons. She explained that the city was contacted by a group who noticed that the current code could be in violation with state and federal laws regarding the Second Amendment.

The proposed ordinance repeals Section 9.68.040 Firearms, and Chapter 9.90 Concealed Weapons. The current language could conflict with State and Federal Laws. The original language was adopted in 1951 and has been outdated for many years. The state currently sets the parameters for carrying weapons.

Chapter 9.92, Discharge of Firearms will be changed to be Discharge of Weapons and will clarify the provisions when it is or is not appropriate to discharge any type of weapon within the city limits. There legal reasons to discharge a weapon and the amendments to this section will make that clear.

**Kelly Geiger made a motion to move to second reading an Ordinance Amending the Central Point Municipal Code to Revise 9.92.010 Regarding Discharge of Weapons and Delete Sections 9.68.040 and 9.90.010 as Necessary for Consistency with State Law and for Internal Consistency.** Rick Samuelson seconded. Roll call: Mayor Williams, yes; Allen Broderick, yes; Bruce Dingler, yes; Kelly Geiger, yes; and Rick Samuelson, yes. Motion approved.

**VIII. BUSINESS**

**A. Street Utility Fees Minimum and Maximum Discussion**

Parks and Public Works Director Matt Samitore explained that the current Street Utility Fee was adopted in 2008. The local businesses convinced the Council that this fee would be detrimental to their bottom line. At that time the Council set a minimum fee of \$10 and a maximum fee of \$100. This past year the city completed a rate comparison with surrounding communities. No other community has minimums or maximums.

The general fund contributions for street lights and the water franchise fee were cut this last year. In the short term the street fund can withstand these cuts, however, long term it will affect the ability to continue with annual maintenance and matching of grants for larger projects.

He presented a list of 59 businesses that would benefit by removing the min/max on the fee. There would be 24 businesses that would see increases. By eliminating the min/max the street fund would see an additional \$21,854 per year to be used for annual street maintenance.

When this fee was originally set there was a sunset clause with the hopes that the state gas tax would go up and help with the street fund. This has not happened and the fund is starting to dwindle.

There was discussion regarding franchise fees, SDC's and different fund balances. This is a discussion that needs to have more time and information than is available at tonight's meeting. Direction was given to bring this item to the Council at the October 21<sup>st</sup>, Study Session.

#### **B. Annual Financial Report**

Mr. Clayton explained that this needs to be postponed until the October 10, 2013 Council meeting.

### **IX. MAYOR'S REPORT**

Mayor Williams reported that he:

- Attended the MWC meeting at the Duff Plant. A conservation study is being done by the Cities group. The study may show a recommendation to postpone building of the Duff 2 Plant.
- The Cities Water Coalition agreement is being signed by the outlying cities and will be presented to the MWC at their next meeting.
- And Mr. Clayton had lunch with School District No. 6 Superintendent Samantha Steal to talk about partnership opportunities between the School District and the City.

### **X. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**

City Manager Chris Clayton reported that he:

- And other staff members have been in conversations with the owners of the trailer park on E. Pine Street. They are open to selling the property to the Creamery who is interested in expanding their cold storage facility.
- Has received a couple of inquiries regarding Medical Marijuana dispensaries in the city limits. Staff is prepared to make a few changes to the Business License code that would make it illegal to conduct any business that would violate state or federal laws. Several cities in the state have adopted similar ordinances.

### **XI. COUNCIL REPORTS**

Council Member Allen Broderick reported that he attended the Multicultural Committee meeting. These are hardworking committee members and like to be involved in events around the valley. They will have a booth for the Central Point Multicultural Committee at the Medford Multicultural Fair at the end of September.

Council Member Kelly Geiger went to the new restaurant called The Point Pub and Grill. They are in the process of remodeling the inside and will have meeting rooms upstairs. He was also impressed by the representative from Walgreens that it was very easy to work with City staff.

Council Member Rick Samuelson reported that he attended the RVCOG meeting where the MWC is pressuring them to not be part of the Cities Group. He also attended the Cities Coalition meeting.

## **XII. DEPARTMENT REPORTS**

Police Chief Allison reported that:

- the DARE Officer Gilman has been busy already at the schools. She explained a few of the challenges this first week of school. He will be floating from school to school making his presence known. He will also be present at sports events.
- They are preparing this weekend for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Police Department Open House. They will be catering to the Children with several activities for them to get to know the officers.
- She has a conditional job offer out to replace a Patrol Officer vacancy.

Parks and Public Works Director Matt Samitore reported on:

- the paving on Hwy 99 and the ordering issue with the pedestrian crossing lights, they should be installed in a few weeks to help the High School students cross Hwy 99 safely.
- The kick off meeting for Freeman Road. There are several environmental issues along the area that will be improved.
- The flooding from last week. The official report considered it a flash flood. The amount of rain that came down in such a short time period just overwhelmed the system. There is no way we can create a system that could handle that type of event. There was concern regarding routing traffic around the Pine/10<sup>th</sup>/Freeman intersection. Several cars could have had problems with the depth of that standing water. Mr. Samitore explained projects that are on the books to help that specific intersection.
- The Light Parade and Tree Lighting Ceremony which is scheduled for December 7<sup>th</sup>.

## **XIII. EXECUTIVE SESSION - None**

## **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

Kelly Geiger moved to adjourn, Bruce Dinger seconded, all said "aye" and the Council Meeting was adjourned at 8:23 p.m.

The foregoing minutes of the September 12, 2013 Council meeting were approved by the City Council at its meeting of October 10, 2013.

Dated:

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Hank Williams

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Recorder



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## STAFF REPORT

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**DATE:** 9/26/13  
**TO:** HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
**FROM:** JENNIFER BOARDMAN, MANAGER

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**SUBJECT:** Parks Commission update.

The Central Point Parks Commission met on September 19, 2013 and discussed the following topics:

1. Changes to the handgun regulations currently in place in the parks ordinance chapter 9.68 and 9.90. The City Attorney, after receiving a complaint, determined that there were issues in relation to our current ordinance and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment. Chief Kris Allison is working on modification of the City Ordinance which would be inclusive of parks and handgun usage. It is the recommendation of Parks Commission that Council approve striking Chapter 9.90 and Chapter 9.68.040 as redundant due to coverage by both the State Ordinances dealing with gun control and the newly revised City Ordinance.

2. The commission had requests from three community members regarding park issues:

A. Joy Reich Cascade Community Pool manager is working on a Parks and Recreation District to cover the unincorporated area of White City. They would like to propose contracting with Central Point Parks and Recreation to maintain their park property as well as coordination of their recreation activities. This is a process that is at least two years down the road, but Parks Commission members were asked to consider a possible contract with Central Point Parks and Recreation for payment from a White City Park District to run activities and park functions.

B. Mr. Timberlake asked to have Park Ordinance 9.68.130 changed to provide vendors access to sell their items in the parks. He is an ice cream vendor and didn't realize that Central Point required a business license and that vendors were not allowed in the parks.

Parks Commission was given several examples of other Cities that allow limited vending by permit in parks. Re-wording of the ordinance was suggested and this will be completed by staff and discussed at

next Parks Commission meeting. A recommendation will be presented to City Council after the November meeting for City Council to rule on a possible ordinance modification.

C. Beckie Frazier a resident wanted to impress upon the Parks Commission the need for a dog park in Central Point. She stated that she would be more than happy to help in any way to help make a dog park a reality in Central Point. The biggest issue is finding land that would support a dog park. This will be a topic at the next Park Commission meeting.

3. Parks Commission members had a request by email to review the ban on model rockets in the parks. Several mentioned that they had seen folks just shoot them off without permission at Twin Creeks Park, which is a violation of ordinance 9.68.050 prohibiting model rockets. Parks Commission would like to modify current ordinance to include specific wording regarding limited use of rockets. This will be modified and returned to City Council after the next Parks Commission meeting.

4. Pfaff Restroom grant update- The renovation of Pfaff restroom has been changed from renovation of the current restroom to replacement, due to the age and condition of the current building. Demolition of the current building and replacement with a pre-fabricated unit will begin in late fall or early spring.

The next meeting is scheduled for November 12, 2013 at 6:30 pm.



**To:** Honorable Mayor and City Council Members  
**From:** Jennifer Boardman, Central Point Parks and Recreation  
**Subject:** Street Closure for Community Christmas  
**Date:** 10/26/13

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**SUBJECT:** Proposed street and lane closure for Community Christmas. Closure times on Pine Street will be from 4:00-7:00 pm on 12/7/13. Street Closure around City Hall and Oak Street (between 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> Streets) will be from 4:00-8:00 pm.

**SUMMARY:** The Central Point Parks and Recreation in conjunction with local business groups will present the Community Christmas Lights Parade event on December 7, 2013. The parade route will be closed from 4:00-7:00 pm but street closure around City Hall will continue to be closed for hay rides and event activities until 8:00 pm. The total time for street/lane closures will be for four hours from 4:00-8:00 pm.

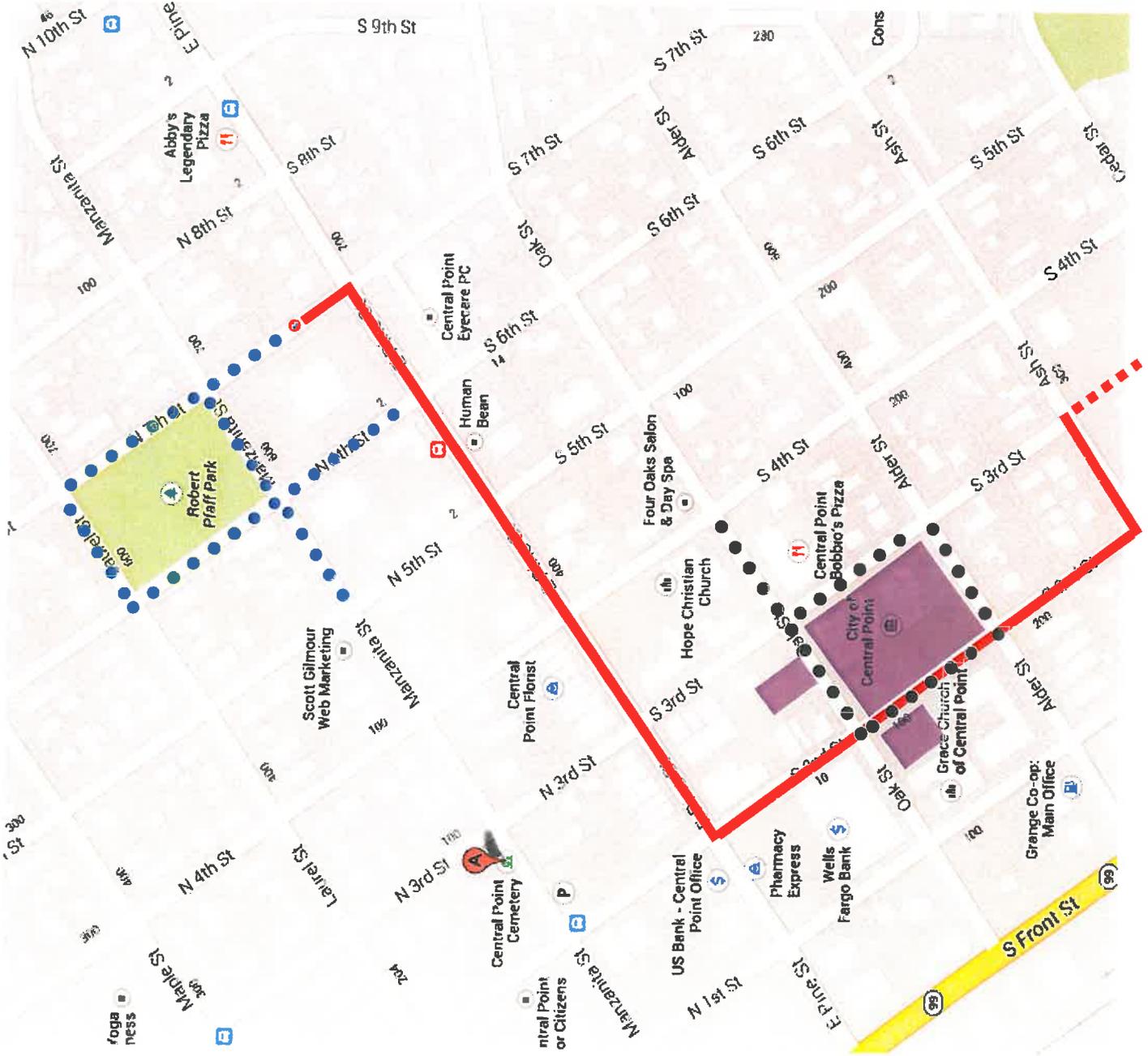
Staging of floats around Pfaff Park will begin at 3:00 pm. Parade entries and floats will travel south on 7th street to Pine. They will travel west on Pine street to 2nd. On 2nd Street the floats will travel south to Alder turning east on Alder, and south on 3rd to finish at CPE parking lot. The Oak Street from 3rd to 4th will also be closed to allow easier access to Bobbios Pizza and additional activities with local business groups on this street as well. The streets around City Hall and Oak Street will remain closed for hay rides and event activities until 8:00 pm.

The lane closures are done in an effort to reduce the possibility of injury to participants and also ensure that local business groups have access and minimize disruption of their services. Please see attached maps to better understand the traffic movement.

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** City Council approve the street closure for the Community Christmas event as described in the attached maps based on the information provided.

# 2013 Community Christmas Lights Parade Map

-  Parade Staging Area
-  Parade Route
-  Closed Streets at City Hall
-  City Hall Activities



# **Ordinance**

## **Amending CPMC regarding Discharge of Weapons**

## STAFF REPORT

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To: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

From: Kris Allison, Chief of Police

**SUBJECT: Ordinance Amending the Central Point Municipal Code to Revise 9.92.010 Regarding the Discharge of Weapons & Delete Sections 9.68.040 and 9.90.010 as Necessary for Consistency with State Law and for Internal Consistency.**

Date: September 12, 2013

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### **Executive Summary:**

Upon review, the staff and city attorney for the City of Central Point determined that amendment 9.92.10, Discharge of Firearms, is advisable for internal consistency and better clarity as to the exceptions thereto. It was determined that deletion and repeal of ordinance 9.68.040, Firearms, is necessary for compliance with state law and consistency within the code.

Staff and the city attorney further determined that 9.90.010, Concealed Weapons, is superfluous as ORS. 166.250 are sufficient for law enforcement purposes and repeal of this provision prevents potential conflicts between state and local laws.

It should be noted that the intent of 9.68.040 is reflected in 9.92.010 and is in compliance with state laws and all of the provisions that shall not be construed to prohibit the firing or discharging of a firearm or weapon.

### **Recommendation:**

Staff recommends an ordinance amending the Central Point Municipal Code to revise 9.92.010 regarding the discharge of weapons and delete sections 9.68.040 and 9.90.010 as necessary for consistency with state law and for internal consistency.

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CENTRAL POINT MUNICIPAL CODE TO REVISE  
9.92.010 REGARDING DISCHARGE OF WEAPONS AND DELETE SECTIONS  
9.68.040 AND 9.90.010 AS NECESSARY FOR CONSISTENCY WITH STATE LAW  
AND FOR INTERNAL CONSISTENCY**

RECITALS:

- A. Words ~~lined through~~ are to be deleted and words in **bold** are to be added.
- B. Pursuant to CPMC, Chapter 1.01.040, the City Council, may from time to time make revisions to its municipal code which shall become part of the overall document and citation.
- C. Upon review, staff and the city attorney further determined that deletion and repeal of Staff 9.68.040, Firearms, is necessary for compliance with state law and consistency within the code.
- D. Staff and the city attorney determined that 9.90.010, Concealed Weapons, is superfluous as ORS 166.250 is sufficient for law enforcement purposes and repeal of this provision prevents potential conflicts between state and local law.
- E. Upon review, the staff and city attorney for the City of Central Point determined that amendment to 9.92.010, Discharge of Firearms, is advisable for internal consistency and better clarity as to exceptions thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF CENTRAL POINT DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 9.68, Rules and Regulations of Public Parks--Defining and Punishing Certain Offenses against the Public General Welfare is modified to delete Section 9.68.040 in its entirety.

Chapter 9.68

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC PARKS--DEFINING AND PUNISHING  
CERTAIN OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC GENERAL WELFARE

Section:

~~9.68.040~~ **Firearms. (Repealed)**

~~9.68.040~~ **Firearms.**

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~~No person shall discharge any firearm, including airguns and archery, within or into any city park, nor bring into any city park any firearm unless said firearm is dismantled or sealed so as to be inoperative. Peace officers (as defined by ORS 161.015), when in the~~

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

~~performance of their duties or as authorized by state law are exempt from this section. Persons exempted from city regulation under ORS 166.173(2) are also exempt from the prohibition of carrying a firearm, but not from the prohibition against discharging firearms, unless such discharge is authorized under state law pertaining to defense of person or property. (Ord. 1899 §1(part), 2007).~~

SECTION 2. Chapter 9.90, Concealed Weapons is deleted in its entirety.

~~Chapter 9.90  
CONCEALED WEAPONS<sup>1</sup>~~

Sections:

~~9.90.010 Unlawful.~~

~~9.90.010 Unlawful.~~

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~~It is unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever a revolver, pistol or other firearm or any knife (other than an ordinary pocketknife), or any dirk or dagger, sling shot or metal knuckles or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of another. (Ord. 306 §5, 1951).~~

SECTION 3. Chapter 9.92, Discharge of Firearms, is modified to Discharge of Weapons generally subject to those exceptions specified in the addition to Chapter 9.92.010.

Chapter 9.92  
DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS WEAPONS

Sections:

9.92.010 Unlawful.

9.92.010 Unlawful.

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~~It is unlawful for any person to discharge any type of firearm, provided however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any peace officer while acting in performance of his duties or to any person lawfully using a firearm in defense of his property or person. (Ord. 306 §6, 1951).~~

**A. Within the City limits of the City of Central Point, no person shall fire or discharge a firearm, crossbow, bow and arrow, blowgun or other gun, including spring or air-actuated pellet guns, air guns, or BB guns, or other weapons which propel a projectile by use of gunpowder or other mechanism, explosive, jet, or rocket propulsion, without the consent of the Chief of Police.**

**B. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the firing or discharging of a firearm or weapon by a:**

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

1. Person in the lawful defense or protection of such person's property, person, or family as permitted under state law;
2. Peace officer or member of the military discharging a firearm or weapon while acting within the scope of his or her official duty;
3. Government employee discharging a firearm or weapon when authorized and required by his or her employment or public office to carry or use firearms or weapons and while acting within the scope of his or her official duty;
4. Person conducting an athletic contest who fires blank ammunition in a plugged firearm toward the sky;
5. Person authorized by permit of the chief of police to discharge blank ammunition or a weapon for a lawful purpose (e.g. ceremony);
6. Person lawfully engaging in hunting in compliance with rules and regulations adopted by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife;
7. Person discharging a firearm or weapon on a licensed public or private shooting range, shooting gallery or other approved area designed or built for the purpose of target shooting, when such person is a member or guest of said range or area;
8. Person discharging a bow and arrow for target shooting (target arrow) on their own property or on another's property with the owner's consent, provided the target is of sufficient size or arrangement to prevent the arrow from leaving the property.

**C. Discharging weapons is a Class A misdemeanor if the weapon discharged constitutes a firearm under Oregon law. Discharging weapons is a Class I violation if the weapon discharged is not a firearm under Oregon law.**

**PASSED** by the Council and signed by me in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

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Mayor Hank Williams

ATTEST:

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City Recorder

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

# **Ordinance**

## **Amending CPMC regarding Trees**



October 2, 2013

**STAFF REPORT**

**AGENDA ITEM:** Proposed Amendments to Chapter 12 of the Central Point Municipal Code

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**Applicant:** City of Central Point

**STAFF SOURCE:**

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Dave Jacob, Recreation Coordinator

**BACKGROUND:**

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Under the tree regulations provided in Chapter 12.36 of the Central Point Municipal Code, the City aims to establish and maintain the maximum amount of tree cover on public and private lands in the city; provide tree-lined streets throughout the city; select, situate and maintain trees appropriately to minimize hazard, nuisance, damage, and maintenance cost; to enhance the appearance of the city; to promote a diverse, healthy, and sustainable community forest; and to educate the public regarding community forest issues.

The tree regulations apply to individual significant or historic trees; all trees planted in or upon any public area or right-of-way; all trees planted in or upon any private property which directly affect public infrastructure including but not limited to sewers, water mains, sidewalks, streets, public property, or clear vision distances at street intersections; and all trees on developable land and subject to or undergoing development review such as site plan review, tentative subdivision review, or partition review.

**ISSUES:**

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The specific amendments to Chapter 12.36 are as follows:

**12.36.040 Tree removal/replacement**

**A. Review Process:** The code revision will provide for a more efficient application process for removal of trees located in the public right of way. Applications for street tree removal would be reviewed and approved by city staff with an appeal process through the planning commission.

**G. Hazard trees:** The existing code does not provide a process for removal of hazard trees located on private properties that pose a threat to individuals as well as public and private infrastructure. The code will provide for a thirty day noticing process and provide the city with authority to remove a tree if not taken care of in a timely manner by a property owner.

***12.36.050 Review Criteria***

**D. Nuisance Trees:** Broaden the criteria for tree removal by providing language that will allow removal of “nuisance trees”.

Additional changes have been made by the city arborist throughout the code section to clarify issues related to tree maintenance and protection.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Amended Central Point Municipal Code Chapter 12.36 Trees

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**ACTION:**

Discussion and review by the City Council.

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**RECOMMENDATION:**

Approve the first reading of the amendments to Chapter 12.

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ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS OF 12.36 TREES  
OF THE CENTRAL POINT MUNICIPAL CODE

Recitals:

- A. The existing code does not have enough information on the street tree guide.
- B. The existing code does not have enough language on removing and replacement of existing street trees.
- C. The existing code does not address trees that are on private property that may be detrimental to public infrastructure or safety of private property.
- D. Words ~~lined through~~ are to be deleted and words in **bold** are added.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF CENTRAL POINT DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 12.36 of the Central Point Municipal Code is amended to read:

**Chapter 5.04**

**Trees**

- 12.36.030 Definitions.**
- 12.36.040 Tree Removal/Replacement.**
- 13.36.080 Protection of trees.**
- 13.36.130 Street tree maintenance.**

**12.36.030 Definitions.**

“Approved tree list” means those trees identified in city of Central Point publication, ~~Tree- Shapes and Sizes to Suit the Site~~ **City of Central Point Recommended Street Tree Guide which will be approved and amended by City Council Resolution.**

“Critical root zone” is generally a circular region measured outward from a tree trunk representing the essential area of roots that must be maintained or protected for the tree’s

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survival. Critical root zone is one foot of radial distance for every inch of tree diameter measured at four and one-half feet above ground level, with a minimum of eight feet. For significant trees, the formula changes to one and one-half feet for every inch of tree diameter at four and one-half feet above ground level, with a minimum of twelve feet.

“Crown” means the leaves and branches of a tree or shrub; the upper portion of the tree from the lowest branches on the trunk to the top. May also be referred to as “canopy”.

“Diameter-at-breast-height (DBH)” is tree trunk diameter measured in inches at a height of four and one-half feet above the ground. If a tree splits into multiple trunks below four and one-half feet, the trunk is measured at its most narrow point beneath the split.

“Drip line” means a vertical line extending from the outermost edge of the tree’s original canopy to the ground.

“Frontage tree” means a living, standing woody plant typically having a single trunk at least one and one-half inches in diameter at a point six inches above mean ground level at the base of the trunk, that is located on private property adjacent to the street right-of-way.

“Hazardous tree or shrub” means a tree or shrub part thereof growing on private or public property which endangers, obstructs or impairs the free and full use of a public area, including utilities within these areas or is afflicted with or weakened by a disease or injury or is considered dead.

“Historic tree” means selected trees placed on a city inventory based on the age, species, location, health and historic significance.

“Major pruning” means removal of over twenty percent of the tree’s canopy, any tree topping, or disturbance of over ten percent of the root system.

**“Nuisance tree” A tree is considered a public nuisance which by reason of its condition interferes with the use of any public area; or which is infected with a plant disease; or which is infested with injurious insects or pests which therein threaten public or private property, or which endangers the public health, safety and welfare.**

“Private tree” means a tree located on private property, other than a frontage tree, hazardous tree, historic tree or significant tree.

“Public tree” means a tree located within a public right-of-way or on public land, such as a city park.

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

“Significant trees” means selected trees placed on a city inventory based on the age, species, health and location.

“Street tree” means a living, standing woody plant typically having a single trunk at least one and one-half inches in diameter at a point six inches above mean ground level at the base of the trunk that is located within the street right-of-way.

“Topping” means the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs three inches in diameter within the tree’s crown to such a degree so as to remove the natural canopy and disfigure the tree.

“Tree” means any woody plant, including shrubs and bushes, having a trunk five inches or more in diameter four and one-half feet above ground level at the base of the trunk. If a tree splits into multiple trunks below four and one-half feet, the trunk is measured at its most narrow point beneath the split.

“Tree board” means an appointed citizen committee formed for the purpose of hearing concerns and making decisions regarding trees. The Central Point planning commission currently serves in this capacity.

“Tree establishment” includes watering, **feeding**, initial pruning, **pesticide or herbicide management**, and replacement of trees, if necessary, for a period of three years from the date of planting. (Ord. 1821 §1(part), 2001).

#### **12.36.040 Tree removal/replacement.**

The provisions of this section shall apply to any historic tree, significant tree, street tree, frontage tree required as a condition of development, public tree or hazardous tree, unless otherwise specified.

A. The removal or major pruning of any tree other than a private tree shall require city approval, unless specifically designated as exempt by this chapter. Persons wishing to remove or prune such trees shall file an application for a permit with the Central Point city manager. The applicant shall include information describing the location, type, and size of the subject tree or trees, and the reasons for the desired action.

**The City shall review the application for the permit within 30 calendar days and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application or request additional information based on the criteria stated in Section 12.36.050. Any decision to**

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and a description of the appeal process.

An applicant may appeal an adverse determination to the Central Point planning commission. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the city manager within 15 calendar days following the date of distribution of a City's decision. The applicant shall have the burden of proving that the City made an incorrect decision. Based on the planning commission's findings and conclusions, the planning commission may affirm, reverse or modify the decision being appealed.

~~The request shall be forwarded to the Central Point planning commission for a decision within thirty days of submittal. The planning commission may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request based on the criteria stated in Section 12.36.050. A decision of the planning commission may be appealed to the city council if notice of intent to appeal is filed with the city administrator within fifteen days of the commission's decision.~~

B. All trees other than private trees shall be removed or pruned following accepted pruning standards adopted by the city.

C. The applicant shall be responsible for all costs associated with the tree removal or pruning and shall ensure that all work is done in a manner which ensures safety to individuals and public and private property.

D. Approval of a request to remove a tree may be conditioned upon replacement of the tree with another tree from the city's approved tree list, or a requirement to pay to the city an amount sufficient to fund the planting and establishment by the city of a tree, or trees, of similar value. The value of the existing tree to be removed shall be calculated using the methods set forth in the edition then in effect of the "Guide for Plan Appraisal" published by the International Society of Arboriculture Council for Tree Landscape Appraisers.

E. The applicant is responsible for grinding stumps and surface roots at least six inches below grade. At least a two-inch-thick layer of topsoil shall be placed over the remaining stump and surface roots. The areas shall be crowned at least two inches above the surrounding grade to allow for settling and shall be graded smooth. The applicant shall restore any damaged turf areas and grades due to vehicular or mechanical operations. The area shall be reseeded.

F. Other conditions may be attached to the permit approval by the Central Point planning commission as deemed necessary. (Ord. 1821 §1(part), 2001).

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

**G. The city shall have the right to cause the pruning or removal of any potentially hazardous or nuisance tree, or parts of a tree or shrub, on private property within the city, when such trees constitute a threat to human life, safety, or property. Except in an emergency when immediate action is necessary for safety, the Central Point city manager or his designee will notify in writing the owners of such trees. Said owners at their own expense shall do pruning or removal within thirty days after the date of notice. In the event of failure of owners to comply with such provisions, or in the above mentioned emergency situation, the city shall have the authority to remove or cause to be removed such trees and assess the cost of removal plus reasonable and actual administrative charges as a lien against the property.**

**H. In the event that it becomes necessary for the Central Point city manager or his designee to undertake the inspection, pruning or removal of a potentially hazardous or nuisance tree from any private property within the city, the city manager or his designee shall have the right at reasonable times to enter into or upon said property to inspect, prune or remove said potentially hazardous or dead tree.**

**12.36.080 Protection of trees.**

A. It is unlawful for any person to remove, destroy, break, or injure any tree **or part of a tree** other than a private tree. Individuals convicted of removing or destroying a tree **or part of a tree** without city approval shall be subject to paying to the city an amount sufficient to fund the planting and establishment of a tree, or trees, of similar value. The value of the removed or destroyed tree shall be calculated using the methods set forth in the edition then in effect of the "Guide for Plant Appraisal" published by the International Society of Arboriculture Council of Tree Landscape Appraisers.

B. It is unlawful for any person to attach or keep attached to any tree other than a private tree, or to the guard or stake intended for the protection of such tree, any rope, wire, chain, sign, or other device, except as a support for such tree.

C. During the construction, repair, alteration or removal of any building or structure it is unlawful for any owner or contractor to leave any tree other than a private tree in the vicinity of such building or structure without a good and sufficient guard or protectors as shall prevent injury to such tree arising out of or by reason of such construction or removal.

D. Excavations shall not occur within **one and one half times** the drip line of any tree other than a private tree without approval of the city, applying criteria developed by the planning commission. Utility pole installations are exempted from these requirements. During such excavation or construction, the excavator or builder shall guard any such tree within **said area around** the drip line, or as may be required by the planning commission.

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

E. All building or other debris shall be kept outside **one and one half times** of the drip line of any tree other than a private tree.

F. Every effort should be made to retain existing trees on public or private property as an integral part of **overall community forest canopy** and the development process. The planning commission shall make every effort to modify setback requirements to include existing trees. (Ord. 1821 §1(part), 2001).

**12.36.130 Street tree maintenance.**

Street trees shall be continually maintained, including necessary watering, **feeding**, weeding, pruning, **pesticide, herbicide application for pest and disease management with removal and replacement of any dead or dying tree** ~~and replacement~~, by the developer or property owner for three full growing seasons following planting, or as may be required by the city. (Ord. 1821 §1(part), 2001).

Passed by the Council and signed by me in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

Mayor Hank Williams

ATTEST:

City Recorder

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ (101013)

# **Resolution**

## **Amending Central Point Tree Guide**



TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council  
FROM: Matt Samitore, Parks & Public Works Director  
SUBJECT: City Street Tree Guide

---

September 26, 2013

**PURPOSE:**

Adoption of a revised City Street Tree Guide.

**SUMMARY:**

City Staff has been working with local residents, arborists and landscapers to amend the City Street Tree Guide. The current guide was adopted in 2002 and has a variety of issues. The main issue is that it lists many trees that have become unwanted by the public and the City including flowering pear and plum trees. Additionally, the guide does not provide enough information on proper planting techniques or enough flexibility in the type of trees the suit particular sites.

The new guide provides for a variety of upgrades, including graphics on planting, definitions of trees that are best suited for our area as well as in-depth information about the trees and how big they will get at full maturity. The guide is easily useable and provides for great functionality for residents and city staff.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Approve the resolution adopting the revised City Street Tree Guide.

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A REVISED CITY STREET TREE GUIDE**

Recitals:

- A. The City of Central Point adopted a street tree guide on recommended trees to be planted in public rights of way in 2002.
- B. Since that time many of the trees originally on the list have provided issues for residents and for protection of public infrastructure. .
- C. The City consulted with residents and local experts to improve the guide.
- D. The procedures and guidelines for street tree planting is here by amended as set forth in Exhibit A.

The City of Central Point resolves as follows:

Section 1. The Central Point Street Tree Guide is approved for the City of Central Point where applicable.

Passed by the Council and signed by me in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Hank Williams

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Recorder

Recommended  
Street Tree

  
guide

CITY OF CENTRAL POINT, OREGON



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Central Point is indebted to Sue Anne Frank, the University of Washington Center for Urban Horticulture, Puget Sound Power and Light Company, and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources for the format of the tree profiles and for some of the information which was derived from their publication, "Urban Forestry Notebook", and adapted to this region. We would also like to acknowledge the work done by January Jennings, Donn Todt, Bryan Nelson, and Robbin Pierce in developing a version of the document which has provided a model for the City of Central Point.

### **City of Central Point Tree Committee Members (Planning Commission)**

Chuck Piland (Chair)  
Thomas Van Voorhees  
Mike Oliver  
Tim Schmeusser  
Kay Harrison  
Susan Szczesniak  
Craig Nelson, Sr.

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Central Point's Urban Forest**

Diversity in an urban forest is an index to its health. Since arboreal diversity is a goal, the City of Central Point has created this guide to the many species and varieties that are best suited for planting along the City's streets or anywhere in the public right-of-way. These trees have been selected because they generally have a conservative, containable root system. In addition, they are less messy with less seed or fruit drop than many species. They also require limited care and pruning and have good resistance to most pests and diseases. Lastly, they provide shade and help create an attractive and healthy neighborhood environment.

The Recommended Street Tree List is not exhaustive. There are many additional trees that have great value as street trees. Many of these are described in the publications listed in the reference section. Trees other than those listed should be chosen to fit local conditions. The use of trees on the prohibited list for street trees is subject to approval by the Planning Commission.

### **Young Trees Need Special Care**

The Recommended Street Tree List should be an aid to tree selection, but a healthy urban forest depends on more than correct selection. City trees depend on consistent care from the time they are planted.

Young trees are especially vulnerable under urban conditions. They are fragile and can be easily damaged. For protection, most newly-planted trees should be staked for only the first year. New trees should be deeply watered once a week for the first two summers and less often over the next two years. This will promote deep rooting as the tree will seek water further down in the soil. Fertilizers, too, should be phased out over a few years. Both over-fertilizing and over-watering lead to shallow-rooted trees which require regular "handouts" in order to survive.

Proper pruning of street trees when they are young is also important. City trees must co-exist with traffic, powerlines, buildings, and pedestrians. City ordinances require branches to be trimmed eight feet above sidewalks, thirteen feet above local streets, fifteen feet above collector streets, and eighteen feet above arterial streets. Correct pruning is the best thing that can be done for a tree. Consult the references listed for more information about proper pruning techniques.

### **Central Point Street Tree Standards**

**APPROVAL STANDARDS:** All development fronting on public or private streets shall be required to plant street trees in accordance with the following standards and chosen from the recommended list of street trees.

- A.** The species of the street trees to be planted shall be chosen from the approved street tree list unless approval of another species is given by the Central Point planning commission.
- B.** Street trees shall be a minimum of one and one-half inches in caliper measured at six inches above ground level. All trees shall be healthy grown nursery stock with a single straight trunk, a well-developed leader with tops and roots characteristic of the species cultivar or variety. All trees must be free of insects, diseases, mechanical injury, and other objectionable features when planted.

**C.** Small or narrow stature trees (under twenty-five feet tall and less than sixteen feet wide branching) should be spaced no greater than twenty feet apart; medium sized trees (twenty-five feet to forty feet tall, sixteen feet to thirty-five feet wide branching) should be spaced no greater than thirty feet apart; and large trees (over forty feet tall and more than thirty-five feet wide branching) should be spaced no greater than forty feet apart. Within residential developments, street trees should be evenly spaced, with variations to the spacing permitted as approved by the city for specific site limitations and safety purposes. Within commercial and industrial development staggered, or irregular spacing is permitted, as may be approved by the Central Point planning commission.

**D.** When located adjacent to a local residential street or minor collector street, street trees shall be planted within a curb-side landscape strip measuring a minimum of three feet in width. Street trees adjacent to major collector streets or arterial streets shall be placed a minimum of four feet from the back edge of the sidewalk. In no case shall a tree be planted closer than two and one-half feet from the face of a curb.

**E.** Street trees shall not be planted within ten feet of fire hydrants, utility poles, sanitary sewer, storm sewer or water lines, or within twenty feet of street light standards or street intersections, or within five feet of an existing street tree. Variations to these distances may be granted by the public works director and as may be required to ensure adequate clear vision.

**F.** Existing street trees shall be retained unless approved by the city manager for removal during site development or in conjunction with a street construction project. Sidewalks of a variable width and elevation may be utilized as approved by the city manager or his designee to save existing street trees. Any street tree removed through demolition or construction within the street right-of-way shall be replaced at a location approved by the city with a tree, or trees, of similar value. As an alternative the property owner may be required to pay to the city an amount sufficient to fund the planting and establishment by the city of a tree of similar value. The value of the removed tree shall be calculated using the methods set forth in the edition then in effect of the "Guide for Plant Appraisal" published by the International Society of Arboriculture Council of Tree Landscape Appraisers. The developer or applicant shall be responsible for the cost of the planting, maintenance and establishment of the replacement tree.

**G.** Sidewalk cuts in concrete for tree planting shall be a minimum of four feet by six feet, with the long dimension parallel to the curb.

**H.** Street trees, as they grow, shall be pruned to provide at least eight feet of clearance above sidewalks and thirteen feet above local streets, fifteen feet above collector streets, and eighteen feet above arterial streets. This provision may be waived in the case of newly planted trees so long as they do not interfere with public travel, sight distances, or endanger public safety as determined by the city.

**I.** Maintenance of street trees, other than those located in the downtown core area (defined as that area bordered by Manzanita, Oak, Front and 6th Streets) shall be the continuing obligation of the abutting property owner.

### Planting Instructions

Proper planting of street trees will help assure their survival and get them off to a good start.

**1. HOLE SIZE:** Each hole should be about twice the diameter of the container or root ball. In soils that have good structure, the planting hole need only be deep enough to hold the root ball. Plant "high" or "proud" in all but sandy soils. The sides and bottom of the hole should be roughened with a shovel to intermingle the backfill and local native soil and to provide easier access for developing roots.

**2. SOIL IMPROVEMENT:** For most street tree planting, a back fill soil mix composed of 25% humus or soil amendment and 75% tree pit soil is recommended. In heavier clay soils, amendments are not recommended.

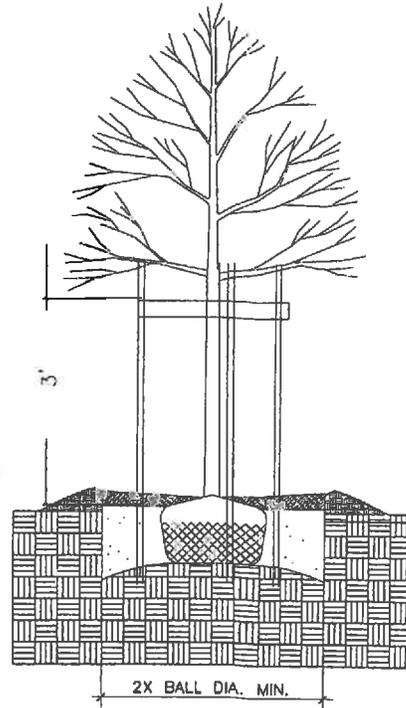
**3. PLANTING:** Place the tree in the hole with the roots spread in a natural position. The tree should stand at about the same depth that it grew in the nursery. Work the backfill soil firmly around the roots, watering it, if necessary, to settle and fill pockets. Fill the hole leaving a saucer-like depression to retain water. Handle balled and burlapped (B&B) plants by the ball only. The burlap should be untied from the tree trunk and tucked well below the soil level, but not completely removed. Remove all strings and tags from the trunk and branches. Wire cages should be flattened or clipped only after tree is in hole.

**4. SELECTED PRUNING:** Pruning may be necessary. B&B trees have often been pre-pruned by the nursery at the time of digging. Prune only to keep the normal shape of the tree. Cut just above a bud or close to a twig, branch, or trunk. Try to form a well developed crown with a strong leader and wide-angled branches.

**5. FERTILIZER (OPTIONAL):** When the hole for the tree is about 2/3 backfilled, slow-release fertilizer tablets may be evenly distributed around the rootball. The tablets should have an analysis of 20-5-10 N-P-K or similar balance.

**6. STAKING:** In many cases staking of new trees is unnecessary. Staking is beneficial in areas of potential vandalism, high winds and/or wet soil. Trees should be double staked with 7' long stakes having a minimum diameter of two inches. The stakes should extend four to five feet above the ground. Ties should be one inch canvas web belting or rubber, looped loosely around the trunk in a figure-eight pattern and nailed to the tree stakes. The tree should remain staked for no more than one year.

**7. WATERING:** Water new trees once a week for the first two summers and less often over the next two years. Deep waterings should be applied slowly within the area under the spread of the trees crown and just beyond. Short frequent waterings wet only the top few inches of soil and encourage roots to grow near the surface. Ask at your local nursery if you have questions about planting, pruning, feeding or watering your new trees.



## RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	17
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	18
<i>Acer freemanii</i>	'Armstrong' Maple	19
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	20
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth Maple	21
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple	22
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	23
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	24
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	25
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Purplebow Maple, Shantung Maple	26
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Hybrid Serviceberry	27
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> var. 'Fastigata'	European Hornbeam var. 'Fastigata'	28
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	29
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	Japanese Hornbeam	30
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	31
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Pink Dawn, White Cloud	32
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood	33
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood	34
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> var. 'Paul's Scarlet'	Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn	35
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Thorn	36
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo/Maidenhair Tree	37
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	38
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	39
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	40
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	41
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	42
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus Magnolia	43

(Continued on page 8)

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Ornamental Crabapples	44
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo/Sourgum	45
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	46
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrotia	47
<i>Pistache chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	48
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> vars.	Flowering Plum	49
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry	50
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> vars.	Japanese Flowering Cherries	51
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> vars.	Callery Pear	52
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon Live Oak	53
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	54
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	55
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	56
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	57
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	58
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell	59
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	60
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	61
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	62
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	63

# TREES FOR VARIOUS SITES

## Tree Shapes and Sizes to Suit the Site

Consider the size and shape of trees for optimal placement in the landscape. The first consideration in selecting a tree is that the size and shape of the tree should suit the specific location in which it is planted. The following lists will help you select an appropriate tree for a particular circumstance.

### PYRAMIDAL

Many trees that appear upright when young become pyramidal with age. As they mature, the lower branches get larger and begin to droop with weight. These lower branches should not interfere with vehicular or pedestrian traffic so pruning is sometimes needed. Although pruning may be required, some pyramidal trees nevertheless make good street trees. Medium to large pyramidal trees should not be planted under power lines.

### EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A PYRAMIDAL SHAPE

#### SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES

- Sourwood
- Kobus Magnolia

#### MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

- Ginkgo
- Evergreen Magnolia
- Tupelo or Sour Gum
- Littleleaf Linden



### ROUNDED TO SPREADING

Small, round trees are preferred for some sites under utility lines while large, round trees are preferred for sites needing a dramatic impact on the streetscape. Many large, round trees have multiple tops which can be pruned to form a "V-shape" around powerlines as the trees mature. Wide-spreading trees require more thought before they are chosen as street trees. They either need to be placed further back from the street or need to be pruned with care to secure clearance over the roadway.

### EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A ROUNDED TO SPREADING SHAPE

#### SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES

- Hedge Maple
- Amur Maple
- Eastern Redbud
- Crapemyrtle
- Ornamental Crabapple
- Goldenrain Tree
- Variegated Box Elder

#### MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

- Norway Maple
- Thornless Honeylocust
- Canyon Live Oak
- Scarlet Oak



**OVAL**

An upright oval shape is a good shape for a street tree, reaching up toward the sky without too much competition with vehicular traffic. Some oval-shaped trees reach to a lofty height with a single center trunk and are therefore unsuitable for planting underneath powerlines. Others having multiple leaders may be pruned to a 'U-shape' around powerlines.

**EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING AN OVAL SHAPE**

**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

- Trident Maple
- Kousa Dogwood
- American Hornbeam
- Washington Thorn
- Paperbark Maple
- Chinese Pistache

**MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES**

- Red Maple
- Sugar Maple
- Red Oak



**COLUMNAR**

Columnar trees are frequently used because there is not room enough for other tree types. Narrow branch angles result from branches that grow up instead of out. Branches of this type are structurally less strong than wider angled branches. Columnar trees should not be planted directly under powerlines.

**EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A COLUMNAR SHAPE**

**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

- Upright Goldenrain
- Flowering Crabapple vars.
- Flowering Cherry vars.
- Flowering Pear vars.

**MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES**

- Upright English Oak
- 'Armstrong' Red Maple
- 'Olmsted' Norway Maple
- 'Columnar' Sugar Maple
- Columnar Norway Maple
- Carpinus betula 'Fastigiata'



**VASE-SHAPED**

A vase-shaped (or V-shaped) tree is a favored form because the branches arch to form a shady canopy over both streets and sidewalks while staying out of the way of traffic and powerlines. Note: Some of the trees listed below naturally develop an upright-oval shape. However, pruning the lower limbs gives a vase shaped form.

**EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A VASE SHAPE**

**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

- European Hornbeam
- 'Kwanzan' Flowering Cherry
- Eastern Redbud

**MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES**

- Sargent Cherry
- Chinese Elm
- Zelkova
- American Yellowwood
- Kentucky Coffee Tree
- Persian Parrotia
- California Black Oak



### **Trees for Urban Conditions**

City trees must contend with tremendous biological, physical, and chemical stresses: too much water or too little; hot summer temperatures; polluted air, water and soil; physical damage from vehicles and vandalism. Listed below are species that the Tree Commission recommends for withstanding the stress of urban conditions in downtown locations.

Red Maple	Hedge Maple
Norway Maple	Amur Maple
Ginkgo	Goldenrain Tree
Thornless Honeylocust	Red Oak
Littleleaf Linden	Flowering Pear
European Hornbeam	Kentucky Coffee Tree

### **Drought Tolerant Trees**

The following is a list of trees on the Recommended Street Tree List that are somewhat drought tolerant **once they are well established in the landscape.**

Trident Maple	Norway Maple
Hedge Maple	'Green Mountain' Sugar Maple
Amur Maple	Chinese Pistache
Washington Thorn	Canyon Live Oak
Goldenrain Tree	Chinese Elm
Crapemyrtle	Zelkova
Flowering Crabapple	
Flowering Pear	
Littleleaf Linden	

### **Solar Friendly Trees**

These trees allow the maximum amount of solar radiation during the late autumn, winter and early spring.

Trident Maple	Amur Maple variety 'Flame'
Paperbark Maple	Crapemyrtle
'Autumn Flame' Red Maple	Zelkova
'Crimson King' Norway Maple	Eastern Redbud
'Schlesinger' Red Maple	American Hornbeam
'Legacy' Sugar Maple	'October Glory' Red Maple
Honeylocust	'Green Mountain' Sugar Maple
Sourgum	Sargent Cherry
Sourwood	Ginkgo

**Trees with Seasonal Interest**

**BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES**

Southern Magnolia Canyon Live Oak

**TREES WITH CONSPICUOUS FLOWERS**

Eastern Redbud	Flowering Pears
Kousa Dogwood	Flowering Plums
	Flowering Cherries
Washington Hawthorne	American Yellowwood
Goldenrain Tree	Southern Magnolia
Crapemyrtle	Chitalpa 'Pink Dawn', 'White Cloud'
Flowering Crabapples	

**TREES THAT USUALLY HAVE GOOD AUTUMN COLOR**

(R - Red, Y - Yellow, O - Orange, P - Purple)

Trident Maple	RYO	'Sunburst' Honeylocust	Y
Washington Hawthorn	Y	Ginkgo	Y
Hedge Maple	Y	Chinese Pistache	RYP
Amur Maple	RO	Sargent Cherry	O
Norway Maple	Y	Scarlet Oak	RP
Eastern Redbud	Y	Red Oak	RY
Kousa Dogwood	YO	Baldcypress	O
Crapemyrtle	RY	Paperbark maple	R
Flowering Pear	RY	Chinese Elm	Y
Red Maple	RY	American Hornbeam	YO
Sugar Maple	RO	Tupelo	YO
Sourwood	OR		

### **Trees And Powerlines**

Many power outages are caused by trees. The City performs line clearance where tree limbs are in close proximity to live wires. You may assist the utility workers and the community by planting trees that cause the least interference with wires. One solution is to plant smaller trees that top out at or below the height of the lowest live electrical wire. These live wires are 18 feet or more above the ground. Another solution is to plant trees that naturally fork into a multi-trunked form. These trees may be easily pruned and shaped away from overhead wires. Avoid planting large, single trunked or pyramidal shaped trees directly under power lines. Select more appropriate trees by using this list.

#### **SMALL STATURE TREES THAT USUALLY REMAIN BELOW POWER LINES:**

Trident Maple  
Kousa Dogwood  
American Hornbeam  
Washington Thorn  
Sourwood  
Hedge Maple  
Amur Maple  
Eastern Redbud  
Goldenrain Tree  
Crapemyrtle  
Flowering Crabapple  
Hybrid Serviceberry  
Flowering Cherry  
Flowering Plum

#### **LARGER STATURE TREES WITH MULTILIMB STRUCTURE:**

Norway Maple  
Red Maple  
Sugar Maple  
European Hornbeam  
Thornless Honeylocust  
Chinese Pistache  
California Black Oak  
Red Oak  
Chinese Elm  
Zelkova  
Persian Parrotia  
Chitalpa 'Pink Dawn', 'White Cloud'

### **Parking Lot Trees**

Parking lots provide some the most challenging locations in which to grow trees. The following species perform better than most in these inhospitable situations. Consult the 'Site Design and Use Standards' for details as to the provision of adequate root room and protection from vehicles.

Red Oak  
Canyon Live Oak  
Amur Maple  
Norway Maple  
Red Maple  
Hedge Maple  
Sargent Cherry  
Ornamental Pear  
Zelkova

Goldenrain Tree  
Chinese Pistache  
European Hornbeam  
Thornless Honeylocust  
'Kwanzan' Flowering Cherry  
Crapemyrtle

## MINIMUM PARKROW TREE REQUIREMENTS

### 4 Foot Parkrow

Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)  
Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)  
Upright European Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* var. 'Fastigata')  
Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)  
Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)  
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)  
Washington Thorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)  
Goldenrain (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)  
Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)  
Kobus Magnolia (*Magnolia kobus*)  
Ornamental Flowering Crabapples (*Malus* spp.)  
Sourwood (*Oxydenrum arboreum*)  
Japanese Snowbell (*Styrax japonicus*)

### 5 Foot Parkrow

Bigtooth Maple (*Acer grandidentatum*)  
Trident Maple (*Acer buergeranum*)  
Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*)  
Hedge Maple (*Acer campestre*)  
American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)  
Persian Parrotia (*Parrotia persica*)  
Chinese Pistache (*Pistache chinensis*)  
Flowering Cherries and Plums (*Prunus* spp.)  
Flowering Pears (*Pyrus calleryana*)

### **6 Foot Parkrow**

'Armstrong' Maple (*Acer freemanii*)  
Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*)  
Summit Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Summit')  
Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)  
Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)  
Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)  
Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)  
Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)  
Canyon Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*)  
English Oak (*Quercus robur*)  
Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)  
Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

### **7 Foot Parkrow and 8 Foot Parkrow**

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)  
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum* vars.)  
Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)  
Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)  
Oaks (*Quercus* spp.)  
Idaho Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia idahoensis*)  
Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)  
Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)  
Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

# SYMBOLS

**TRIDENT MAPLE**  
*Acer buergerianum*

**Size & Rate of Growth**  
25 to 35 feet in height (wide) 20 to 30 feet tall. Moderate growth rate, becoming slightly growing as it ages.

**Ornamental Features**  
An attractive, dense, rounded form. Thick, shiny leaves. Good autumn color.

**Use**  
Suitable for planting under power lines. Has been extensively used as street tree in Japan.

**Culture**  
Full sun. Well-drained soil. Fairly tolerant of urban conditions.

**Drought Tolerance**  
Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

**Pruning**  
Some pruning may be necessary to establish good structure.

**Insects & Diseases**  
None noted.

**Maintenance Issues**  
Poor pruning. Root system has sensitive fibrous roots. Fewer problems with sidewalk strip.

**Native Range**  
China and Japan.

**Varieties & Cultivars**  
Numerous. Many with cultivars that combine size but different coloration.

**Specimen Location**  
Upper Division (University) near street, Little Park.

**Notes**  
None.

10'  
20'  
30'



**RECOMMENDED STREET TREES**  
Property of the University of Toronto

**Leaf Type** – The generalized leaf shape.

**Fruit Type** – The generalized category.

**Drought Tolerance**

**Exposure**

**Height** – Shown in relationship to a telephone pole. Specific heights are listed in the **SIZE AND RATE OF GROWTH** category for each plant. Tree shape is generalized.

## Leaf Type



simple untoothed



simple toothed



simple lobed



compound



needle-like



scale-like

## Fruit Type



balls & capsules



cone



winged



pod



nut



acorn



fleshy



berry

## Drought Tolerance



good/very good



moderate



poor/fair

## Exposure



full sun



partial shade

## TRIDENT MAPLE

*Acer buergerianum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 35 feet in height with a 20 to 30 foot spread. Moderate growth initially, becoming slower growing as it ages.

### Ornamental Features

An attractive, oval, rounded form. Thick, shiny leaves. Good autumn color.

### Use

Suitable for planting under power lines. Has been extensively used as street tree in Japan.

### Culture

Full sun. Well drained soil. Fairly tolerant of urban conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

### Pruning

Some pruning may be necessary to establish good structure.

### Insects & Diseases

None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning. Root system less invasive than larger maples. Fewer problems with sidewalk lifting.

### Native Range

China and Japan.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Numerous varieties and cultivars are in existence but difficult to obtain.

### Notes

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.



80'

50'

30'

17

## HEDGE MAPLE

*Acer campestre*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 40 feet in height with a spread of 30 to 35 feet. Moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Rounded and dense. Leaves appear healthy throughout summer and early fall. Yellow autumn color.

### Use

A good choice for planting under utility wires. One of the most adaptable small trees.

### Culture

Full sun or light shade. Easily transplanted. pH adaptable. Air pollution tolerant.

### Drought Tolerance

Tolerant of dry soils and compaction.

### Pruning

Will tolerate severe pruning. Good compartmentalization of wounds. Pruning in winter or spring results in loss of sap. This should be avoided.

### Insects & Diseases

Less subject to insects than many maple species.

### Maintenance Issues

Pruning required to keep branches well above roadways.

### Native Range

Europe, Near East, North Africa.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Numerous varieties recognized. 'Postelense' is a shrub form with leaves that are golden yellow when young. 'Evelyn' has improved branch angles for street tree planting.



80'

50'

30'

18

## 'ARMSTRONG', 'AUTUMN BLAZE' MAPLE

*Acer x freemanii* vars

### Size & Rate of Growth

35 to 50 feet tall and variable spread. Moderate to rapid growth.

### Ornamental Features

Hybrid between Red and Silver Maple. Combines the drought tolerance of the Silver Maple with the fall color and superior branching habit of the Red Maple.

### Use

Root system is adapted to urban conditions.

### Culture

Prefers full sun but will adapt to partial shade.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate. Requires summer water.

### Pruning

Requires pruning to develop strong structure.

### Insects & Diseases

Cottony scale.

### Maintenance Issues

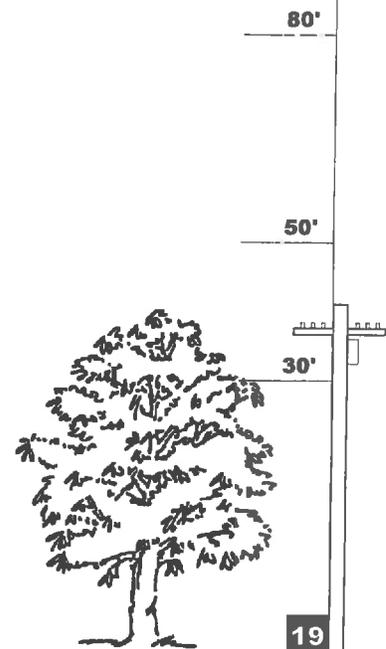
Strong root systems may heave sidewalks.

### Native Range

Hybrid.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Armstrong' has an upright columnar habit. 'Autumn Blaze' is broadly oval. Both have outstanding orange-red fall foliage.



## AMUR MAPLE

*Acer ginnala*

### Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 20 feet tall with an equal spread; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Dense shrub or small multi-stemmed tree with a rounded crown. Glossy green leaves have three small lobes. Fall color will vary depending on plant. Small yellow flowers are fragrant in early spring; followed by red winged seeds.

### Use

Small specimen. Suitable for planting under wires.

### Culture

Needs full sun to exhibit best fall color but will tolerate light shade. Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions. Easily transplanted.

### Drought Tolerance

Very good.

### Pruning

Tolerates heavy pruning. May require pruning to maintain single-stemmed habit. Nurseries are growing single trunk specimens for street tree use.

### Insects & Diseases

None serious.

### Maintenance Issues

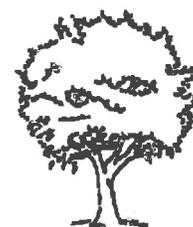
See pruning.

### Native Range

China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan.

### Varieties & Cultivars

*Acer ginnala* var. *semenowii* - a shrubbier type which does well as a screen or barrier. Lustrous, dark green leaves turn red-purple in fall. 'Flame' - consistently good autumn color.



80'

50'

30'

20'

## BIGTOOTH MAPLE

*Acer grandidentatum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet; slow to moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Good autumn color.

### Use

As a small street tree. Good branch structure for arching over sidewalks and roadways.

### Culture

Full sun to part-shade. Needs good drainage. Adaptable to many soil types.

### Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant once established.

### Pruning

Minimal pruning needed.

### Insects & Diseases

Occasional leaf spot. Not seriously damaging. Possible sun scald on South and West sides of young trees if in sufficiently irrigated during establishment.

### Maintenance Issues

None.

### Native Range

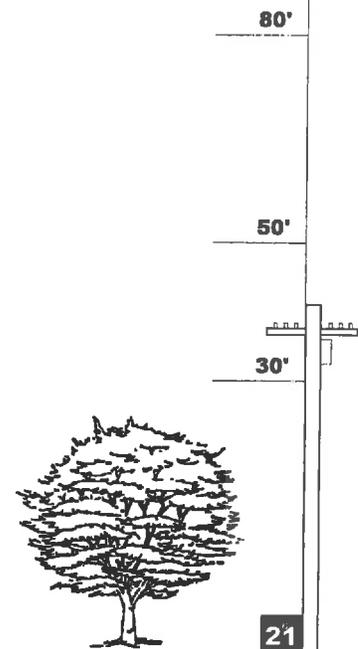
South Idaho to Mexico. Most common is North Utah.

### Varieties and Cultivars

'Rocky Mt. Glow' selected for good orange-red autumn color.

### Note

A smaller, western version of the Eastern Sugar maple.



## PAPERBARK MAPLE

*Acer griseum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height with a 10 to 20 foot spread.

### Ornamental Features

Upright oval or rounded form. Small trifoliate leaves turn red in autumn. Extremely attractive, peeling, reddish-brown bark.

### Use

Small street tree.

### Culture

Full sun. Prefers well drained, moist soil but performs well in clay soils also.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate. Does not tolerate extended drought especially in poor soil.

### Pruning

Often needs pruning to encourage a central leader for street tree use.

### Insects & Diseases

Possible sun scald damage to young trees if not consistently irrigated.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

### Native Range

China.



80'

50'

30'

22

## NORWAY MAPLE

*Acer platanoides*

### Size & Rate of Growth

Normally 40 to 50 feet tall, with a spread 2/3 of, or equal to, its height; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Large tree with dense, rounded crown. Leaves are four to seven inches wide. Individual flowers are small but form showy clusters. Purple foliaged varieties may be used as accents along the streetscape. Should be used cautiously due to aggressive surface root habit and frequent aphid infestations.

### Use

Large street tree.

### Culture

Prefers full sun. Tolerant of wide range of soil types and urban conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

### Pruning

Needs little pruning, except to keep lower branches clear of street right-of-way.

### Insects & Diseases

Aphid infestations, especially in the spring, and verticillium wilt.

### Maintenance Issues

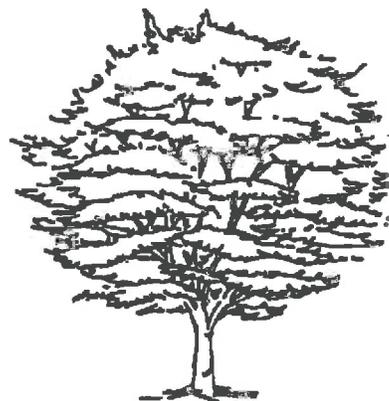
This tree has dense surface rooting. Aphid infestations produce honeydew which can drip onto cars and sidewalks. May be suitable in the proper location. Other trees should be considered. Varieties are better suited than the species. Produces abundant seedlings – nuisance.

### Native Range

Europe, northern Turkey, northern Iran.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnare' - smaller foliage, slower growing with narrow outline. 'Crimson King' - slower growing and maintains purple foliage throughout the growing season. 'Emerald Queen' - glossy dark green foliage, upright-oval outline. 'Schwedleri' - wide spreading with purplish-red spring foliage, turning dark green in summer.



80'

50'

30'

23

## RED MAPLE

*Acer rubrum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall in cultivation with a variable spread; height may reach 120 feet in the wild; moderate to fast growth.

### Ornamental Features

Upright oval habit develops with age. Red dominates the features of this tree. Twigs have a reddish cast. Buds are red, as are the emerging leaves. Fall color is variable from tree to tree, but is generally a rich scarlet color. Flowers on female trees are showy for maples - appearing red in March before the leaves emerge. Winged fruit is often red, maturing to brown.

### Use

Root system is adapted to urban conditions.

### Culture

Prefers full sun but will adapt to partial shade. Tolerates a variety of soil conditions, including wet soils.

### Drought Tolerance

Poor to moderate. Requires summer water.

### Pruning

Corrective pruning needed to remove narrow branch angles.

### Insects & Diseases

Cottony Scale.

### Maintenance Issues

Strong root system may heave sidewalks.

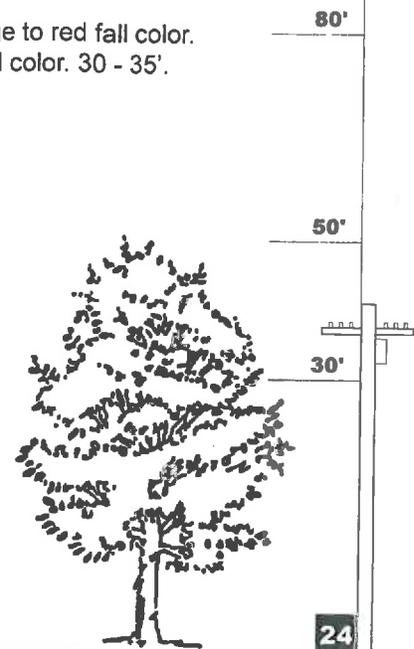
### Native Range

Eastern and central United States.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnare', 'October Glory' - shiny leaves which show intense orange to red fall color.

'Red Sunset' - pyramidal to rounded outline. Brilliant orange to red fall color. 30 - 35'.



## SUGAR MAPLE

*Acer saccharum*

### Size & Rate Of Growth

50 to 80 feet in height with a spread of from 30 to 50 feet. Slow to moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Beautiful irregular oval form and excellent orange autumn color.

### Use

A good street tree if given enough root room and protected from hot exposures.

### Culture

Full sun to light shade. Moist well drained soil is best. Not suitable for highly urban conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Has some drought tolerance once established.

### Pruning

Not usually required.

### Insects & Diseases

Occasional aphid problems.

### Maintenance Issues

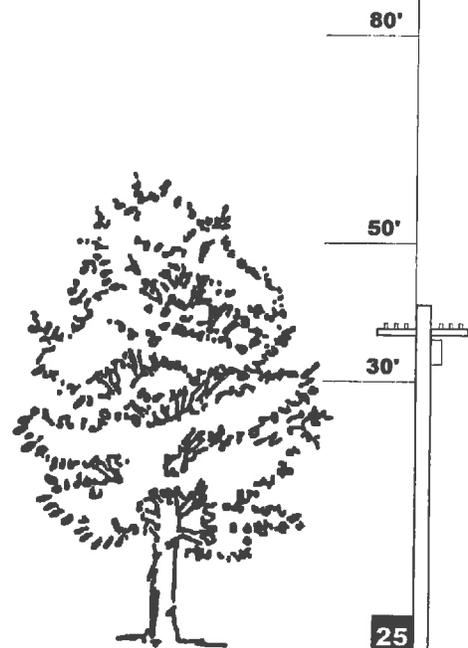
Best if watered during summer. Strong roots may raise sidewalks.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Several varieties have better heat and drought tolerance than the species. 'Green Mountain' is noted for good form, leaf scorch resistance. 'Bonfire' has excellent orange-red autumn color.



## PURPLEBLOW MAPLE, SHANTUNG MAPLE

*Acer truncatum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

Small, rounded, broad crown with regular branching. Slow growth rate, reaching 20' in height and spread.

### Ornamental Features

Upon emerging, leaves are reddish-purple, changing to dark green leaves, glossy green on upper side and paler beneath. Fall color an excellent yellow-orange-red.

### Use

The features of this tough maple make it an ideal candidate for urban settings and residential settings.

### Culture

Adaptable to varied soils: prefers a well-drained site.

### Drought Tolerance

Extremely drought tolerant. Full sun provides for best landscape development.

### Insects & Diseases

None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

Relatively problem free, based on limited data. Heavy fruiting suggests self sowing/volunteers within the landscape.

### Native Range

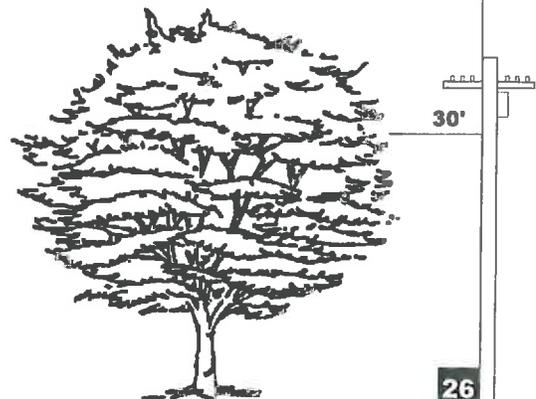
Native to Northern China, Manchuria and Korea.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Akikaze Nishiki'-variegated leaves

'Fire Dragon'-bright fall color

Cultivar 'Keithsform' is a hybrid between *Acer truncatum* and *Acer plantanoides* (Norway Maple) Subsp. Mono-known as the Painted Maple, similar to *Acer truncatum* but more refined foliage, and form is vase-shaped with a dome canopy. Has more ornamental bark.



26

## HYBRID SERVICEBERRY

*Amelanchier x grandiflora*

### Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25' tall with a variable spread. Slow to moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Rounded multi-trunk, upright vase habit. Open to moderate density. White flower clusters in spring.

### Use

A good street tree well adapted to planting beneath power lines.

### Culture

Partial shade to full sun.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate drought tolerance. Good drainage is essential.

### Pruning

Requires little pruning to develop strong structure.

### Insects & Diseases

Susceptible to rust, fire blight and various insects.

### Maintenance Issues

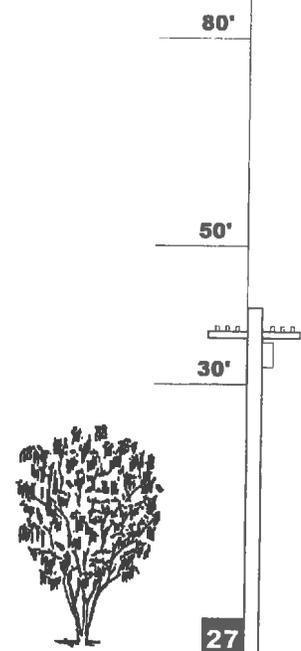
Basal suckers may require annual removal.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.

### Varieties & Cultivars

There are many cultivars which are superior to the original cross.



## EUROPEAN HORNBEAM

*Carpinus betulus*

### Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall with a 30 to 40 foot spread; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Young tree pyramidal, becoming rounded at maturity. Oval leaves dark green in summer, often turning yellow in late fall. Flowers are borne in clusters, each with a conspicuous three-lobed bract. The nut is borne at the base of the flower bract.

### Use

Street tree. Upright form (see *Fastigiata* below) keeps branches away from street and sidewalks.

### Culture

Prefers full sun but can tolerate light shade. Tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions but does best on well-drained sites. Tolerates the urban environment. Best if transplanted when young.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

### Pruning

Withstands heavy pruning. Standard form would require pruning for street tree use.

### Insects & Diseases

None serious.

### Maintenance Issues

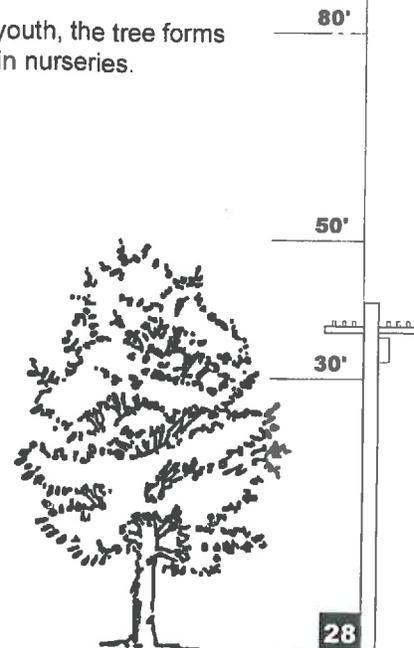
See pruning.

### Native Range

Europe to Iran.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'*Fastigiata*' - multi-stemmed form which is upright in habit. Narrow in youth, the tree forms a dense pyramid as it matures. This is the most common form found in nurseries.



## AMERICAN HORNBEAM

*Carpinus caroliniana*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height with a 20 foot spread. Slow rate of growth.

### Ornamental Features

Rounded to oval upright multi-trunk form. Good, soft yellow to yellow-orange autumn color. Interesting 'muscular' trunk form.

### Use

As a small street tree where shade and/or a high water table are factors.

### Culture

Moist soil. Partial shade.

### Drought Tolerance

Low.

### Pruning

Some pruning necessary for street and sidewalk clearance.

### Insects & Diseases

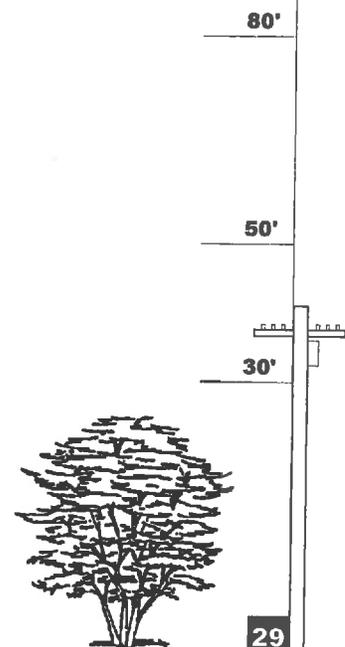
None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.



## JAPANESE HORNBEAM

*Carpinus japonica*

### Size and Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet tall with an equal spread; slow growth rate

### Ornamental Features

It is noted for its graceful form, attractive foliage and ornamental fruiting catkins, lush dark green leaves with prominent veining. Handsome small tree with rounded shape and densely branched; birch-like evergreen leaves; leaf density is moderate, allowing speckles of sunlight through canopies on sometimes cloudy Pacific Northwest days. The fruit are light green then brown-ish, seed-bearing, pendant-like, leafy bracted racemes approximately 2 inches (similar in appearance to hops).

### Use

A small specimen that is suitable for planting under wires. Japanese Hornbeams like to branch low upon early growth, and nurseries must put some effort into developing a crown that begins above the pedestrian flow; therefore, if planting near a walkway or driveway, specify that the nursery choose a specimen with limbs on the trunk that begins no lower than 5' or 6'. An attractively shaped, low-maintenance understory tree for shady sites. May be grown in lawns or naturalized in woodland areas.

### Culture

Japanese Hornbeam prefers partial shade but can tolerate full sun, in order to grow densely. Prefers moist well drained soil but tolerates a range of soil types, prefers organically rich soil. Transplants easily from containers.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderately drought tolerant once established, quite wind tolerant.

### Pruning

Accepts repeated pruning, quickly healing scars. Prune back to the first pair of leaves on new shoots. The best times for minor pruning are early spring and after flowering. Major developmental pruning should be done in late winter, before bud burst.

### Insects and Diseases

Pests: Relatively few insects attack hornbeam. Maple phenacoccus forms white cottony masses on the undersides of the leaves. Diseases: None are normally very serious. Several fungi cause leaf spots on *Carpinus*. Leaf spots are not serious so control measures are usually not needed. Canker, caused by several fungi, causes infected branches to dieback and entire trees die if the trunk is infected and girdled.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

### Native Range

Japan



80'

50'

30'

30'

## EASTERN REDBUD

*Cercis canadensis*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet tall with equal spread: moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Often multi-stemmed but can be trained as a single-stemmed tree. Wide-spreading to rounded crown. Alternately arranged foliage is broad and heart-shaped at the base. Fall foliage color can be bright yellow. Flowers emerge before the foliage as clusters of rose colored blossoms borne directly on stems and the trunk. This tree often begins to flower at four to six years old. Fruits are brown pods two to three inches long.

### Use

Street tree when trained to a single-stemmed habit. Container; parking lot island; buffer strip, small shade tree specimen; street tree.

### Culture

Grows in full sun or light shade. Has the best development on moist, well-drained sites. Adaptable to acidic or alkaline soils. Benefits from some afternoon shade where hot.

### Drought Tolerance

Low. Water in summer dry spells.

### Pruning

May require pruning to establish single-stemmed habit. Regular pruning in the first few years improves form.

### Insects & Diseases

Canker, leaf spot, and verticillium wilt. Usually not significant in this area.

### Maintenance Issues

Trunks need some protection from mechanical damage.

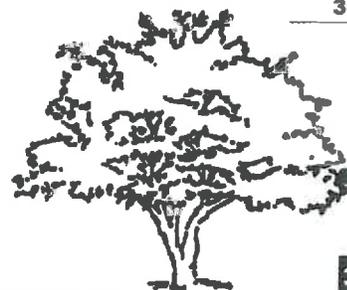
### Native Range

Eastern United States. Missouri to New Jersey south to Mexico and Florida.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Alba' - a slower growing white flowering form. Exquisite in fall bloom. 'Forest Pansy' - attractive purple red leaves in the spring fading to green in the summer. 'Oklahoma' - prolific bloomer and drought tolerant.

Western Redbud *Cercis occidentalis*. Habit is more often a shrub or small tree. Bright purplish-pink flowers in spring for three weeks. Much more drought tolerant than Eastern Redbud. Water well the first and second year to promote establishment; little will be required after that period. Native to California. Difficult to transplant.



31



80'

50'

30'

## 'PINK DAWN' AND 'WHITE CLOUD'

*Chitalpa tashkentensis*

### Size and Rate of Growth

20-30' in height with equal spread. Fast growing, three feet per year in favorable conditions

### Ornamental Features

Flowers late spring until late fall. New blooms everyday in summer. Semi-open breezy structure. Leaves lanceolate, grey/green about 4 – 5" long and 1" wide.

### Use

An attractive street tree, size permits planting under overhead utilities

### Culture

Partial to full sun. Prefers well drained, alkaline soil

### Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established with irrigation in the first few years

### Pruning

May require initial pruning to promote healthy structure

### Insects & Disease

Powdery mildew may occur with warm, wet spring. May be susceptible to anthracnose, aphids, and verticillium.

### Maintenance Issues

None known

### Native Range

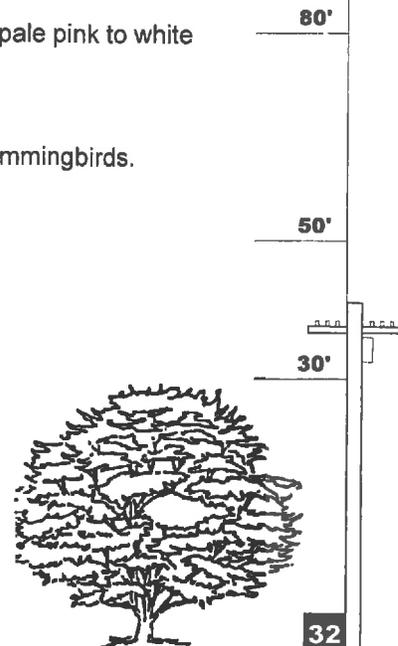
Intergenera cross of southern Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) Originally from USSR, adapted to southwestern US.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Clone #1 "Pink Dawn" most common. Clone #2 "Morning Cloud" more pale pink to white flowers, more fastigate form & slightly larger size

### Notes

Wood strength listed as medium weak. Attractive to honeybees and hummingbirds.



32

## YELLOWWOOD

*Cladrastus lutea*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet in height with a 40 to 50 foot spread. Slow growing when young, becoming moderate.

### Ornamental Features

Broad, rounded crown. Fragrant, white, wisteria-like blossoms in early summer. Yellow autumn color.

### Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Should be set well back from street to accommodate branching pattern and some litter problem.

### Culture

Full sun. Moist, well-drained soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

### Pruning

Prune when young to shorten lateral branches. Prune only in summer and fall. Prune to avoid poor branch unions. Should be pruned up for street tree use.

### Insects & Diseases

None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

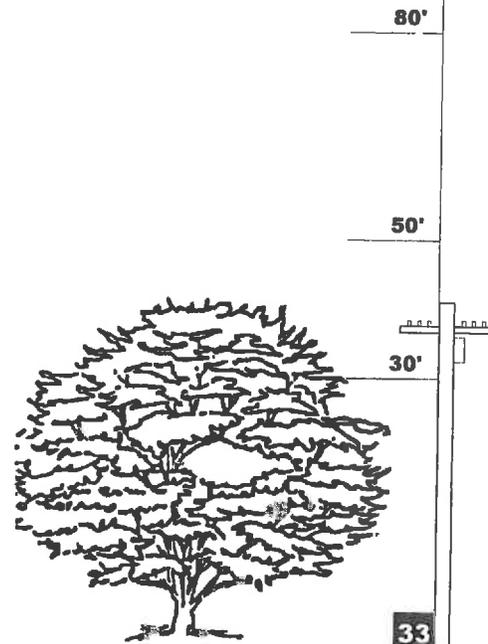
See pruning.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.

### Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.



## KOUSA DOGWOOD

*Cornus kousa*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 25 feet tall with variable spread; slow to moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

A multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, becoming rounded with maturity. Bark exfoliates with age, revealing a mosaic of gray, tan and brown. Leaves are dark green with deep venation. Flowers appear later than other flowering dogwoods. The flower bracts are creamy white, slender and pointed. The blossoms can last three weeks and may turn pinkish before falling. Fruit ripens in September and October and is reddish pink, resembling a raspberry. The fruit is edible, although mealy in texture.

### Use

As a street tree where location isn't too exposed to hot sun. Suitable for planting under power lines.

### Culture

Prefers light shade but will grow in full sun. Does best in acidic, well drained, consistently moist soil. Sometimes difficult to establish.

### Drought Tolerance

Low to moderate. More drought tolerant than the Eastern Flowering Dogwood.

### Pruning

May require pruning to establish single-stemmed habit.

### Insects & Diseases

Less susceptible to Dogwood anthracnose than Pacific Dogwood or Eastern Flowering Dogwood.

### Maintenance Issues

Pruning necessary for street and sidewalk clearance.

### Native Range

Japan, Korea.

### Varieties & Cultivars

*Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis* - slightly larger flower bracts. 'Milky Way' - a broad, bushy form which blooms profusely.



80'

50'

30'



34

## PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN

*Crataegus laevigata* var. *Paul's Scarlet*

### Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25 feet tall with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Moderate to rapid growth.

### Ornamental Features

Oval irregular silhouette with fine texture. Double scarlet flowers. Deep red fruit is generally sparse.

### Use

Good street tree

### Culture

Tolerates most soils but prefers heavy dry loam. Grows best in full sun.

### Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant when established.

### Pruning

Needs pruning to establish uniform habit and a single trunk. Suckers profusely.

### Insects & Diseases

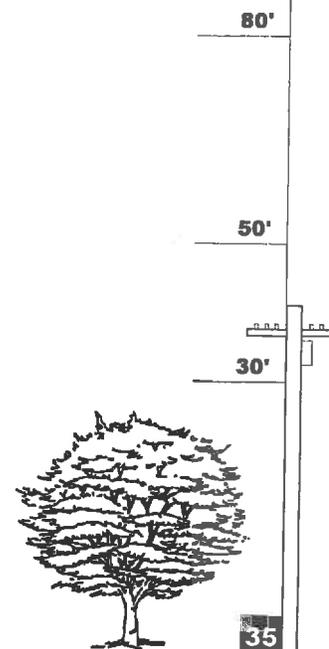
Susceptible to fire blight.

### Maintenance Issues

Presence of thorns makes pruning an unpleasant task.

### Native Range

Parent species is native to Europe and North Africa.



## WASHINGTON THORN

*Crataegus phaenopyrum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 30 feet. broadly oval to rounded habit.

### Ornamental Features

Two-to three-inch leaves with three to five pointed lobes emerge reddish-purple, turning to dark green in the summer. Fall color usually in shades of orange to red. White flower clusters appear in June. Bright red fruits emerge in the fall and persist until mid-March.

### Use

Street tree; suitable for planting under power lines.

### Culture

Prefers full sun in a well-drained soil. Tolerates slightly acidic to alkaline soils. Because it develops a taproot, transplanting is most successful when plant is young.

### Drought Tolerance

Very good.

### Pruning

Some structural pruning may be necessary. Prune when dormant.

### Insects & Diseases

Hawthorns are generally susceptible to many insect and disease problems. This particular species has shown more resistance to fire blight than other hawthorns.

### Maintenance Issues

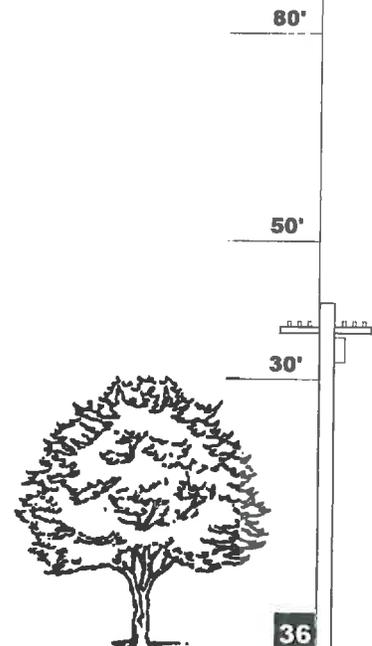
Slim, straight one-to three-inch thorns make this plant difficult to handle and it should not be used in high traffic areas. Thorny branches should be pruned above the height of small children.

### Native Range

Eastern and central United States.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - narrow, columnar form.



## GINKGO, MAIDENHAIR TREE

*Ginkgo biloba*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 60 feet tall in cultivation, with a variable spread; may grow to 90 feet tall in very favorable locations. Moderate growth, but slow initially.

### Ornamental Features

Open and narrowly conical when young but becomes a broad, well-proportioned tree with age. Leaf has a distinctive fan shape. Foliage color is light green in the spring and summer, becoming bright yellow-gold in the fall. Flowers are inconspicuous. The fruit, when produced on female trees, is a seed with a fleshy covering about 1 to 1 1/2 inches long with a disagreeable odor.

### Use

As a street tree where plenty of root room is provided.

### Culture

Adaptable to a wide variety of growing conditions. Prefers full sun and is tolerant of air pollution. Transplants easily.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate once established.

### Pruning

Needs little pruning, except to correct poor branch unions. May be deep crotched when mature.

### Insects & Diseases

None serious.

### Maintenance Issues

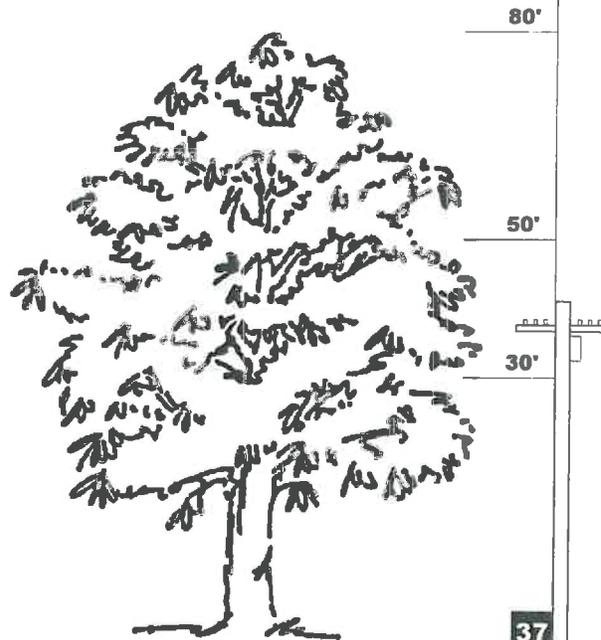
The fleshy covering on the seed of female trees is extremely messy and foul-smelling. Seeds are not produced until the tree is 10 to 15 years old. To avoid the seeds, plant only male trees obtained from reliable sources. Brittle wood.

### Native Range

Southeast China.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - a narrowly columnar type. 'Autumn Gold' - upright in youth, becoming broadly spreading with age. 'Fairmount' - fast growing with a pyramidal form.



## THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST

*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet with comparable width; fast growth when young, slowing with maturity.

### Ornamental Features

Open, spreading habit which casts light shade. Young bark is smooth and flecked with silver; older trunks become brown-black. Pinnately compound leaves are bright green in summer, turning yellow in the fall. Greenish-yellow flowers in May are not showy but are fragrant. Fruit is an eight-inch reddish brown pod. The entire pod is curved. Many varieties are fruitless.

### Use

Street tree where broadly spreading fine textured canopy is desired.

### Culture

Prefers full sun. This tree tolerates high pH, salt, air pollution and other adverse conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Very good.

### Pruning

Remove dead wood.

### Insects & Diseases

Pod gall midge, borers, webworms. Leaves are subject to extreme disfiguration due to pod gall midge.

### Maintenance Issues

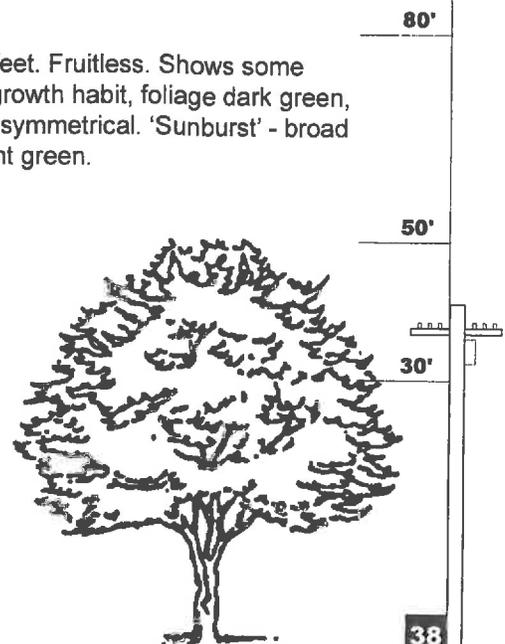
Roots on mature plants may heave pavement if planted near sidewalks. Fruit pods are messy though most varieties are fruitless. Brittle wood. Canopy needs frequent pruning to accomodate road clearance.

### Native Range

Eastern United States.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Many available, including: 'Moraine' - broad outline, 40 to 50 feet. Fruitless. Shows some resistance to webworm infestations. 'Shademaster' - upright growth habit, foliage dark green, fruitless or nearly so. 'Skyline' - pyramidal form, compact and symmetrical. 'Sunburst' - broad rounded head; new growth golden, changing eventually to light green.



## KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

*Gymnocladus dioica*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 60 feet in height with a 15 to 30 foot spread. Slow growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Ascending branches develop a vase-like form with a globose crown. Rugged winter branch pattern. Large compound leaves. Interesting fruit pods remain on tree during winter.

### Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Should be given sufficient root room. Branches arch high over streets. Adaptable to urban conditions.

### Culture

Full sun. Rich moist, well drained soil for best growth.

### Drought Tolerance

Well adapted to drought once established.

### Pruning

No special requirements.

### Insects & Diseases

None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

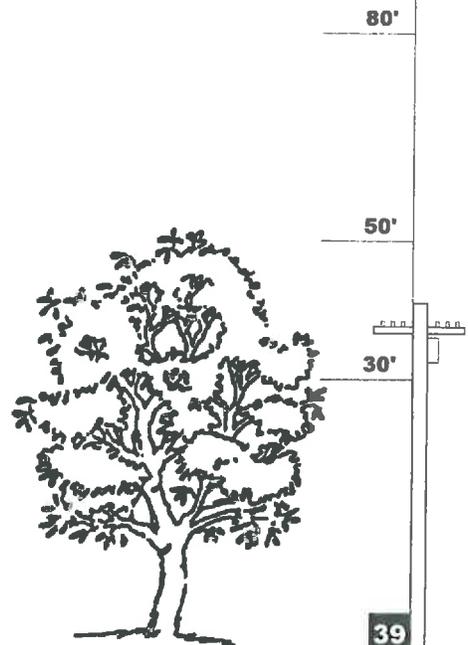
Pods may be messy.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.

### Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.



## GOLDENRAIN TREE

*Koelreuteria paniculata*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 40 feet tall with equal spread; slow to moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Rounded outline with branches spreading and ascending. Compound leaves have seven to fifteen leaflets with rich green summer color and yellow-brown fall color. Yellow flowers, in upright clusters, appear in summer. The fruits are papery, three-sided pods holding small, black seeds. The pods change from green to yellow to brown, often persistent through winter.

### Use

Street tree suitable for planting under power lines.

### Culture

Very adaptable tree. Thrives in full sun and withstands heat, wind and alkaline soils. Tolerates air pollution. Due to a deep root system, transplanting is most successful when plant is young.

### Drought Tolerance

Good when becoming established, becoming very good at maturity.

### Pruning

May require some pruning to establish a strong central leader and to direct low branches away from streets and sidewalks.

### Insects & Diseases

None serious, although the coral spot fungus does appear occasionally.

### Maintenance Issues

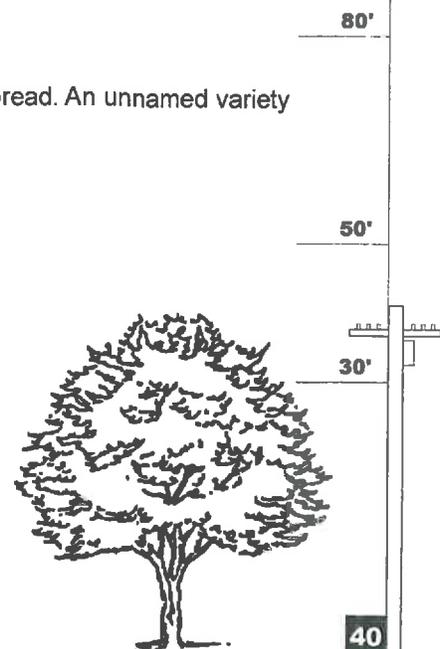
Some authors report weak wood problems. Fruit may also become messy. Sometimes reseeds in vicinity

### Native Range

China, Korea.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - narrowly upright habit, 25 feet tall, with a 4 to 6-foot spread. An unnamed variety with striking orange autumn color is being propagated in Ashland.



## CRAPEMYRTLE

*Lagerstroemia indica*

### Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25 feet in height with a 10 to 15 foot spread. Slow growing.

### Ornamental Features

Multi-trunk form. Colorful flowers in late summer and early fall when very few trees and shrubs are blooming. Good orange to red autumn color. Attractive multi-colored bark.

### Use

Under low power lines or as accents in combination with trees that don't have conspicuous flowers.

### Culture

Full sun. Susceptible to powdery mildew in shaded areas. Well drained soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant once established.

### Pruning

May need pruning to develop a central leader for street tree use.

### Insects & Diseases

Fungus problems that occur in other parts of the country are usually not a problem in this area. May occasionally have aphid problems.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

### Native Range

China and Korea.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Many varieties and cultivars based on growth habit and flower color.



80'

50'

30'



41

## SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA

*Magnolia grandiflora*

### Size & Rate of Growth

60 to 70 feet tall with a spread of 30 to 40 feet; slow to moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Low-branching evergreen tree; dense, upright oval habit when young, spreading with age. Dark green leaves are five to ten inches long and drop at the end of their second year. Large, creamy-white flowers are very fragrant. Fruit is a rusty-brown cucumber-like pod which splits open to reveal red seeds.

### Use

Large evergreen street tree.

### Culture

Full sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained, neutral or slightly acidic soil. Magnolias in general prefer early spring transplanting.

### Drought Tolerance

Low to moderate.

### Pruning

Prune when young to avoid double leaders. Perform any needed pruning soon after flowering.

### Insects & Diseases

None serious.

### Maintenance Issues

A very beautiful but messy tree with leaves (which seem almost like plastic), flower parts, and seedheads littering the ground. The roots may lift nearby sidewalks. Surface rooting and dense year-round shade prevent healthy lawn growth beneath the tree. Should be located carefully.

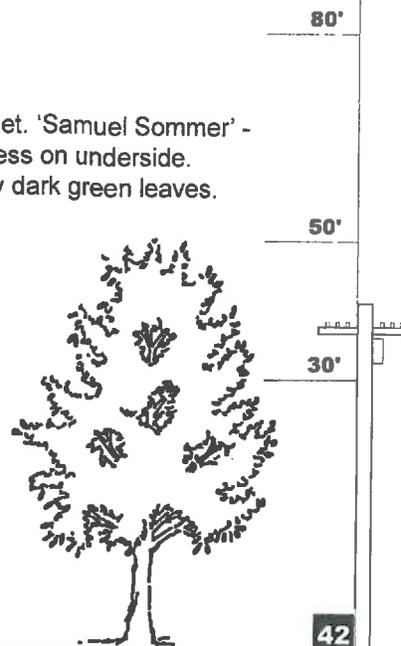
### Native Range

Southeastern United States.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Majestic Beauty' - leaves very long, broad and heavy. Height to 50 feet. 'Samuel Sommer' - strong ascending habit to 40 feet. Leaves with heavy, rusty red fuzziness on underside.

'Victoria' - parent plant grown in Victoria, B.C. Tree to 20 feet with very dark green leaves.



## KOBUS MAGNOLIA

*Magnolia kobus*

### Size & Rate of Growth

Develops a pyramidal head 30-40 feet tall with an equal spread. Moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Slightly fragrant 4" white flowers followed by 2" red fruit. Bright yellow fall foliage.

### Use

Small street tree.

### Culture

Tolerant of all soil types.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

### Pruning

Needs pruning when young to develop a strong central leader and discourage the tendency towards multiple trunks.

### Insects & Diseases

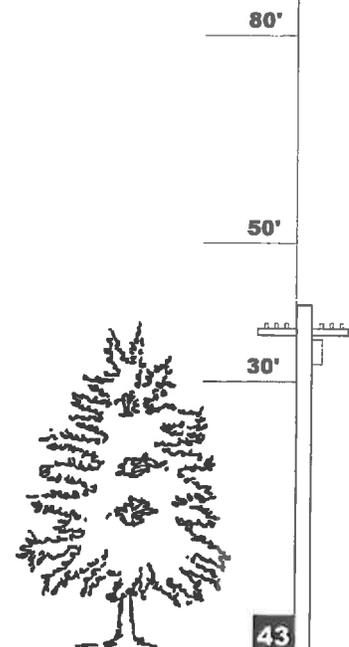
None serious.

### Maintenance Issues

Pruning necessary when young.

### Native Range

Japan



## ORNAMENTAL CRABAPPLES

*Malus spp.*

### Size & Rate of Growth

Generally less than 30 feet tall; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Commonly small trees with a rounded to oval habit though the habit will vary depending on the species, variety, or cultivar. Foliage color is predominantly medium green with some plants having significant fall color. Most have beautiful flowers which bloom in May. Fruit is usually less than two inches, with the color ranging from pure red to pure yellow.

### Use

A good tree for planting under power lines.

### Culture

Full sun best for development of flowers. Generally prefer well-drained, moist, acidic soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Most have moderate drought tolerance.

### Pruning

Pruning may be necessary to keep wide-spreading branches clear of road right-of-way. Best done immediately after flowering since flower buds for the next season are initiated in mid-June to early July.

### Insects & Diseases

Scale infestations or borers are the most serious insect problems. Some species and cultivars are more resistant to certain diseases than others. Consult local nursery professional or literature.

### Maintenance Issues

Pruning must be performed regularly to ensure good structure. Should be located well away from curb. Some fruit may be messy on roads and sidewalks.

### Native Range

Depends on species, variety, or cultivar.

### Varieties & Cultivars

Many available, including: *Malus floribunda* - rounded, dense habit to 25 feet by 20 feet. Foliage dense, fine-textured. Flowers pink in bud, opening white. Fruit small, yellow and red, often not persistent. Good disease resistance. Good for wildlife. *Malus 'Dolgo'* - spreading to 40 feet by 40 feet. Needs pruning for good tree framework. Single white blossoms abundant in early spring. Bright red, oval fruit in August. Good disease resistance. *Malus 'Snowdrift'* - red buds open to white, abundant with long bloom period. Fruit orange-red, persistent. Scab resistant.



80'

50'

30'



44

## TUPELO, SOURGUM

*Nyssa sylvatica*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet in height with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Long lived, slow growing.

### Ornamental Features

A pyramidal form with pendulous lower branches. Clean dark green foliage. Beautiful copper-orange autumn color.

### Use

As a street tree, parking lot island, buffer strip highway shade tree where conditions are appropriate.

### Culture

Full sun to semi-shade. Moist well-drained soil best; will tolerate wet soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Poor to moderate once established. Planted in dry site, needs occasional irrigation during drought.

### Pruning

Lower descending branches should be pruned for street tree use. Needs little or no pruning to develop strong structure. Resistant to limb breakage.

### Inects & Diseases

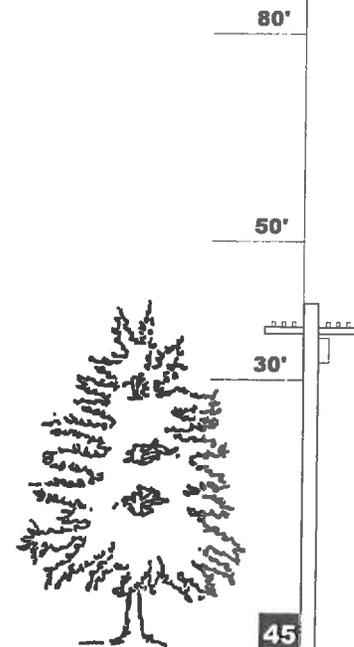
None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

See pruning. Causes some litter.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.



## SOURWOOD

*Oxydendrum arboreum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 30 feet in height with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Possibly taller under ideal conditions. Slow growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Pyramidal form with a rounded top. Glossy green leaves in summer. Flowers in late summer. Beautiful orange autumn color in late October. A row of Sourwood in fall color are memorable.

### Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Suitable for planting under power lines.

### Culture

Light shade to full sun. Should not be planted in especially hot locations. Best with moist, well-drained soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Low initial drought tolerance. Better when well established.

### Pruning

Usually not necessary.

### Insects & Diseases

None noted.

### Maintenance Issues

None.

### Native Range

Eastern U.S.



80'

50'

30'



46

## PERSIAN PARROTIA

*Parrotia persica*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height, possibly higher, with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Slow to medium growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Deep lustrous green summer foliage. Multi-trunk form. Yellow orange, gold to orange to rosy pink, long lasting autumn color. Attractive mottled flaking bark. Flowers appear before leaves as red haze.

### Use

As street tree under appropriate conditions. Upright branching pattern keeps limbs clear of street and sidewalks. Upright ascending vase-shaped form. May be an outstanding specimen tree.

### Culture

Full sun to light shade. Moist sandy loam soil. Not tolerant of wet conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Not drought tolerant.

### Pruning

Not usually necessary.

### Insects & Diseases

None.

### Maintenance Issues

Need protection from sun scald.

### Native Range

Northwestern Iran.



80'

50'

30'

47

## CHINESE PISTACHE

*Pistache chinensis*

### Size & Rate Of Growth

40 to 50 feet in height with a similar spread. Slow to moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Nicely formed oval-shaped tree with compound ash-like foliage. Brilliant yellow, orange, and red coloration in autumn.

### Use

A very suitable street tree.

### Culture

Full sun. Good drainage. Will tolerate less-than-ideal soils.

### Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

### Pruning

Must be pruned to initially develop good tree form.

### Insects & Diseases

None.

### Maintenance Issues

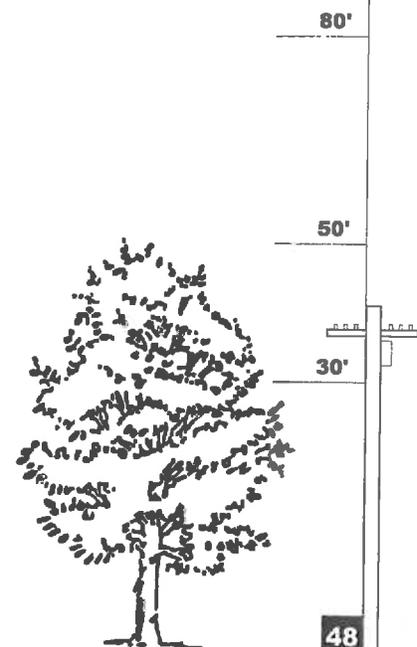
See pruning. Staking often required on smaller trees. Fruit litter may be a problem on female trees.

### Native Range

China.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Keith Davey' - male selection w/no fruit and having excellent autumn color.



## FLOWERING PLUM

*Prunus cerasifera* vars.

### Size & Rate Of Growth

15 to 30 feet tall and 15 to 25 feet wide. Moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Upright, dense rounded form. Very popular due to its purple leaves. Light pink flowers in early spring.

### Use

Good as a street tree.

### Culture

Grows best in full sun to bring out the deep purple color of the leaves.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate drought resistance.

### Pruning

Prune lightly at regular intervals to correct poor branching habits.

### Insects & Diseases

Often succumbs to borers due to compacted soil.

### Maintenance Issues

Fruit litter may be a problem with certain varieties.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Thundercloud' is the most commonly available but has fruit-bearing problems. 'Krauter Vesuvius' has darker purple leaves and bears less fruit. 'Newport' has reddish purple leaves, reddish fall color and no fruiting problems. The hybrid 'x Blireiana' has double flowers and seldom produces fruit.



80'

50'

30'



49

## SARGENT CHERRY

*Prunus sargentii*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 35 feet tall, width slightly less than the height; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Symmetrical, round-topped habit. Attractive reddish-brown bark peels when older in coarse, curly strips. Leaves emerge reddish-bronze, turning dark green during the summer. Fall color is among the best for cherries - vivid red to bronze. Single pink flowers appear in clusters of two to six. Fruit is not very showy, dark purple-black in the summer. Fruit is often eaten by birds.

### Use

Street tree.

### Culture

Prefers sun in a fertile, well-drained soil. Highly intolerant of urban pollution. Readily transplanted.

### Drought Tolerance

Fair when becoming established, moderate when mature.

### Pruning

Slow to respond from pruning wounds. Prune to shape the tree when young, then avoid pruning as the tree matures.

### Insects & Diseases

Brown rot, bacterial canker, scale, caterpillars and leaf rollers all may attack flowering cherries.

### Maintenance Issues

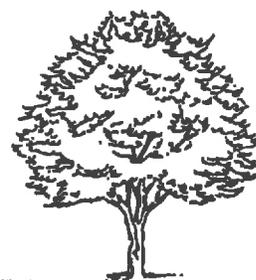
See pruning. May sucker from base at or below graft.

### Native Range

Northern Japan, Korea.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnaris' - a narrow form with potential as a street tree. 'Accolade' has semi-double deep pink flowers.



80'

50'

30'

50

## JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

*Prunus serrulata*

### Size & Rate Of Growth

20-25 feet tall with 20 foot spread. Moderate growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

Symmetrical multi-trunk, upright spreading with a vase or rounded habit. New leaves are bronzy. Spectacular flowers vary from white to deep pink depending upon the variety.

### Use

Excellent street tree when given sufficient soil space. Can tolerate clay soils if they are well drained.

### Culture

Prefers full sun with good drainage and ample moisture.

### Drought Tolerance

Not drought tolerant.

### Pruning

Needs little pruning.

### Insects & Diseases

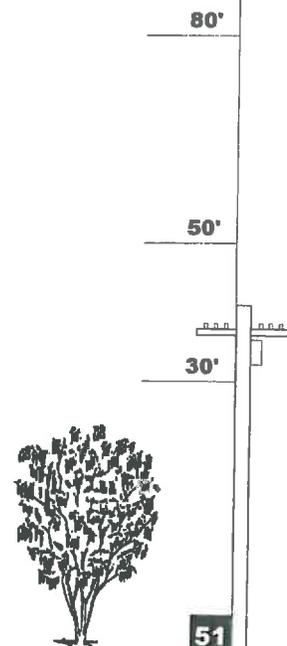
Can suffer from cankers, virus and borers.

### Maintenance Issues

Does not bear fruit but may need watching for borers.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Mt. Fuji' has profuse clusters of flowers which are pink in bud and open white. 'Kwanzan' has double, deep pink blooms. 'Amanogawa' has a columnar habit with deep pink flowers.



## GALLERY PEAR

*Pyrus calleryana*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet tall with 20 to 35 foot spread; moderate to fast growth.

### Ornamental Features

Generally conical, although broadening with age. Leaves are dark, glossy green in summer, turning to shades of scarlet in fall. Flowers appear before the leaves and are clusters of pure white blossoms with black stamens. Fruits are small, round and inconspicuous.

### Use

Street tree tolerant of urban conditions.

### Culture

Full sun exposure gives best growth. Tolerates a variety of soils. Adapts to polluted urban environments. Tolerates limited root room.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

### Pruning

Occasionally a central leader will need to be trained. As the tree ages, prune to keep shape and remove dead wood. Remove narrow branch angles when young. Prune to keep branches clear of street and sidewalks.

### Insects & Diseases

Some varieties susceptible to fire blight and cedar-apple rust.

### Maintenance Issues

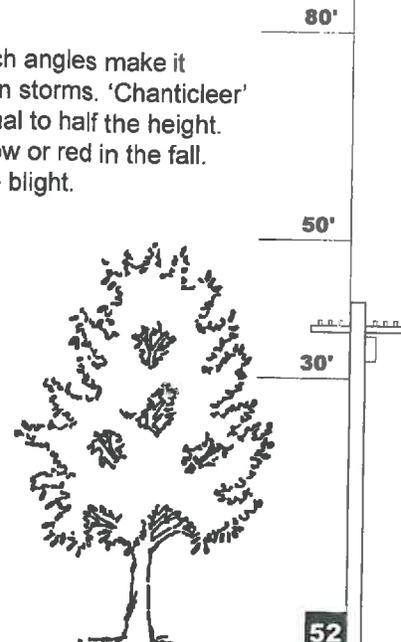
If narrow branch angles are left unchecked, the branches can break and rip the trunk. Fruit litter can be a problem.

### Native Range

China.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Aristocrat' - more open form with darker, narrow foliage. Narrow branch angles make it difficult to prune. These same narrow angles cause branch breakage in storms. 'Chanticleer' - much narrower than Bradford and thinner in texture. The width is equal to half the height. 'Redspire' - a less stiff pyramidal form than Bradford. Leaves turn yellow or red in the fall. 'Autumn Flame' - good branch angles, red fall color. Susceptible to fire blight.



## CANYON LIVE OAK

*Quercus chrysolepis*

### Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 60 feet in height with a spread of from 30 to 40 feet. Slow growth rate.

### Ornamental Features

An evergreen native oak with a round headed or somewhat spreading form.

### Use

As a drought tolerant accent tree where an evergreen is desired.

### Culture

Full sun to considerable shade. Poorer growth habit in shade.

### Drought Tolerance

Very drought tolerant once established.

### Pruning

Some pruning usually necessary to establish a favorable structure.

### Insects & Diseases

Perhaps scale.

### Maintenance Issues

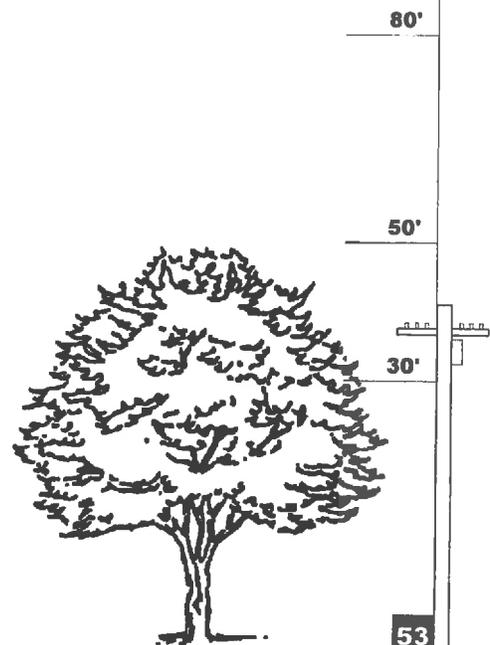
See Pruning.

### Native Range

Southwest Oregon, California.

### Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain, not readily available.



## SCARLET OAK

*Quercus coccinea*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 75 feet in height with a 40 to 50 foot spread. Somewhat slow growing.

### Ornamental Features

Bright green leaves in summer and scarlet red in fall. Younger trees keep leaves in winter. Older trees may lose leaves in fall.

### Use

A good large-canopied street tree where adequate space is provided.

### Culture

Full sun. Deep, moist, well-drained soil. Summer irrigation usually required. Some problems with transplanting.

### Drought Tolerance

Not greatly drought tolerant but deep roots help.

### Pruning

Train and prune to develop good structure.

### Insects & Diseases

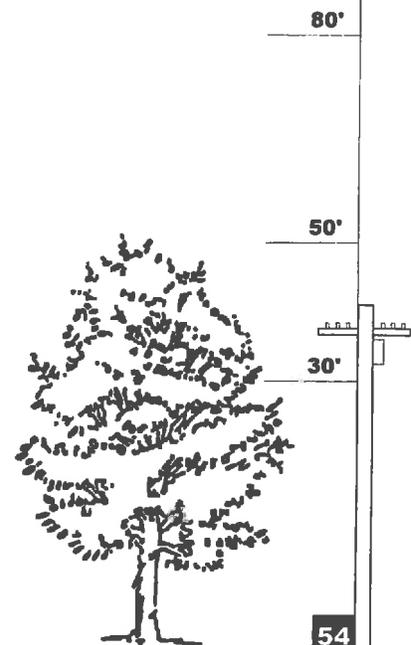
No major problems.

### Maintenance Issues

See Culture and Pruning. A better street tree than Pin Oak which has more lateral and weeping branches.

### Native Range

Eastern United States.



## ENGLISH OAK

*Quercus robur*

### Size & Rate of Growth

60 to 70 feet tall and nearly as wide; moderate to fast growth.

### Ornamental Features

Large, round-headed outline. Leaves dark green with three to seven pairs of rounded lobes. No fall color. Leaves either drop green or turn brown and persist. Acorn one to two inches long with the cup covering 1/3 of the nut.

### Use

Large street tree. Variety 'Fastigiata' good where a large columnar tree is desired.

### Culture

Prefers full sun but can tolerate light shade. Moderately tolerant of the urban environment.

### Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

### Pruning

Low branches may need to be removed to raise the crown.

### Insects & Diseases

Susceptible to mildew.

### Maintenance Issues

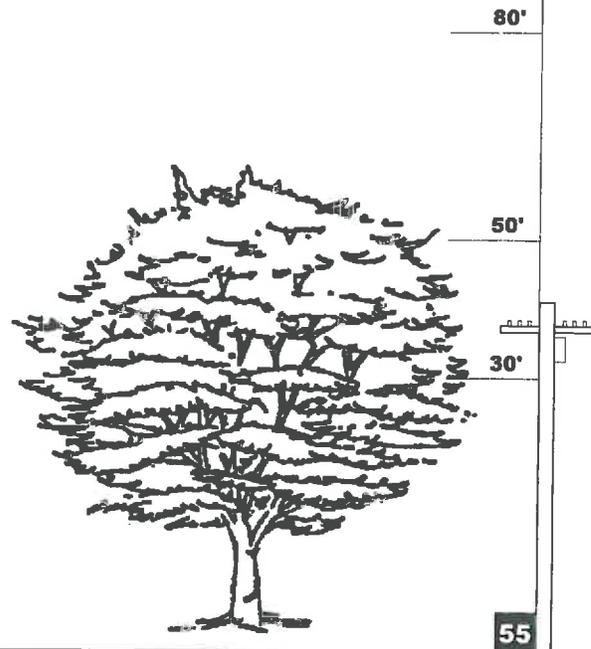
Leaves remain on tree during winter.

### Native Range

Europe, northern Africa, western Asia.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - narrow, upright habit, much like Lombardy poplar. Will grow to 55 feet with a 10 to 15 foot width.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

## RED OAK

*Quercus rubra*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet tall with a spread of 40 to 50 feet; moderate to fast growth.

### Ornamental Features

Matures to a dome-shaped, wide-spreading, dense form with upwardly curving branches. High branching habit. As trees mature, the upper limbs show a dark streaking over the gray, as if paint had been spilled at the branch junction. New leaves and leaf stalks are often red when emerging. Leaves are dark green during summer, turning red to brown in fall. Acorn is small, about 3/4 to 1 inch.

### Use

Large canopied street tree.

### Culture

Grows best in full sun in moist, well-drained, acidic soils but will tolerate other conditions. Performs well in the urban environment. Not tolerant of extremely wet soils.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate once established. Needs summer irrigation in fast draining soils.

### Pruning

Some pruning necessary to develop good street tree form.

### Insects & Diseases

Scale.

### Maintenance Issues

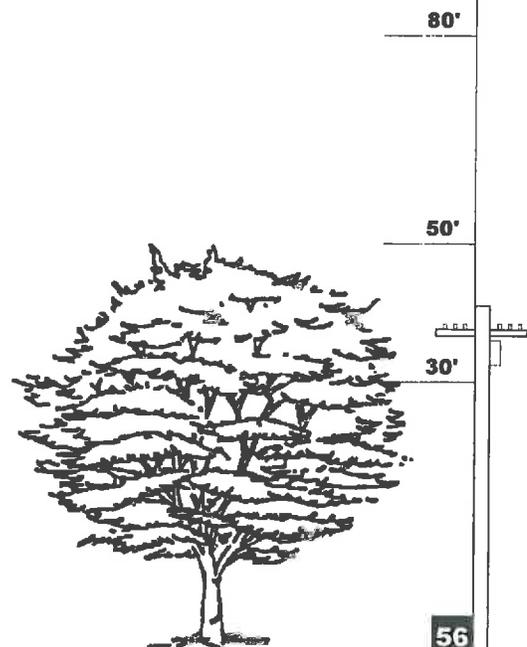
Many develop chlorosis in high pH soils.

### Native Range

Eastern North America.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Aurea' - new foliage emerges bright yellow in the spring.



## CORK OAK

*Quercus suber*

### Size and Rate of Growth

40 – 70' in height with a 40 – 50' spread. Slow growth, long-lived with a trunk as large as 4' in diameter at maturity.

### Ornamental Features

Small evergreen leaves with a dense broad irregularly shape canopy.

### Use

A fine shade tree.

### Culture

Full sun. Tolerates a variety of soils from acid to alkaline.

### Drought Tolerance

Very drought tolerant once established with irrigation in the first few years.

### Pruning

Careful pruning during youth to create form.

### Insects & Disease

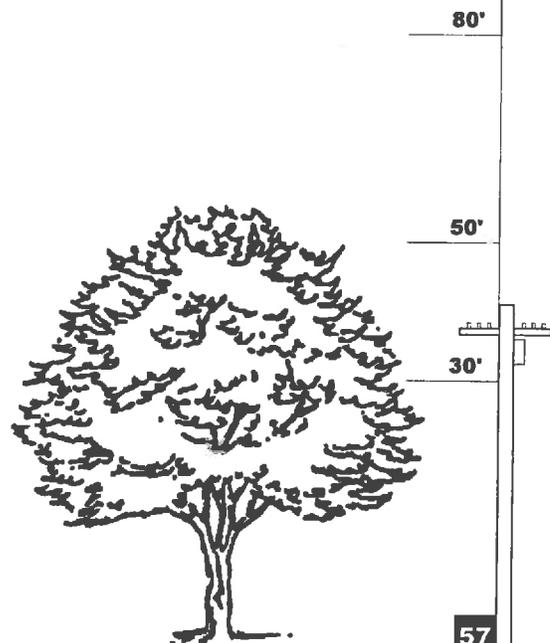
Deer tolerant.

### Maintenance Issues

None known.

### Native Range

Mediterranean Europe and North Africa.



57

## EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

*Sorbus aucuparia*

### Size & Rate of Growth

35 to 45 feet tall, with a width 2/3 to equal the height; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Oval, dense habit. Leaflet color is dull green in summer, turning yellow, orange or red in fall. Individual creamy white flowers are small but are borne in a flat-topped cluster of from three to five inches in diameter in late spring. Fruit is orange-red, berry-like, in clusters; showy in midsummer. The fruit may persist through the winter unless eaten by birds. The weight of the fruit often bends the outer stems of the branches.

### Use

Street tree. Good for wildlife.

### Culture

Best growth occurs in full sun or light shade; average soils. Tolerates wind and heat.

### Drought Tolerance

Poor.

### Pruning

Remove narrow branch angles when young. Does not heal well from major pruning cuts or automobile damage.

### Insects & Diseases

Sun scald may be a problem where trunk is exposed to strong southwestern sunlight. Fire blight can be a serious problem.

### Maintenance Issues

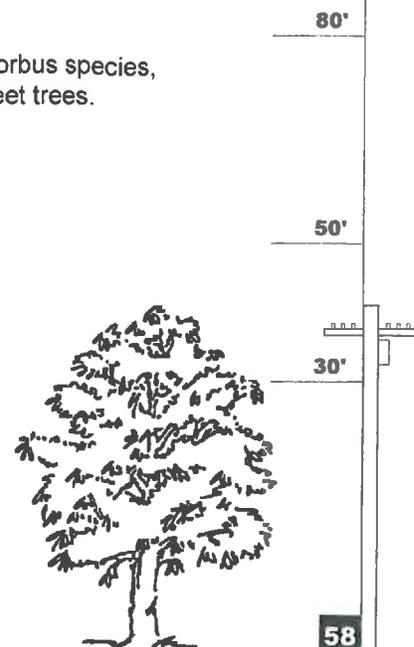
Fruit can be messy, especially over pavement, though birds often remove fruit.

### Native Range

Europe, Asia Minor.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Cardinal Royal' - the large, bright red fruits color early. Many other *Sorbus* species, having less availability than *S. aucuparia*, might be worthwhile as street trees.



## JAPANESE SNOWBELL

*Styrax japonicus*

### Size & Rate of Growth

20-30' tall with equal spread. Slow growing.

### Ornamental Features

Lovely small tree with a broadly rounded head. Pendulous white flowers in spring followed by dry tan colored drupes. Bright yellow fall foliage.

### Use

Small street tree. Could be used under power lines.

### Culture

Full sun or partial shade. Needs ample moisture in summer. Does best in moist, acid, well-drained soil.

### Drought Tolerance

Not drought resistant.

### Pruning

Remove suckers to reveal graceful horizontal habit.

### Insects & Diseases

None.

### Maintenance Issues

Wide-spreading branches may be a hindrance to sidewalks and street traffic. Fruit debris may be a problem.

### Native Range

Japan, China, Korea

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Pink Chimes' has pink blooms on a more upright tree. 'Obassia' fragrant, oval in youth and more rounded at maturity.



80'

50'

30'



59

## BALDCYPRESS

*Taxodium distichum*

### Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 70 feet in height with a 20 to 30 foot spread. Moderate growth rate; long lived.

### Ornamental Features

A fine textured deciduous conifer. Slender, pyramidal habit. Foliage and appearance somewhat similar to that of the Dawn Redwood. The trunk is unusually flared at the base.

### Use

As a street tree, especially where a narrow growing tree is desired. Buffer strip, shade tree specimen, clipped hedge or screen; urban tolerant.

### Culture

Best in full sun with a moist sandy loam. Will tolerate wet or dry sites.

### Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

### Pruning

Usually unnecessary except to prune lower limbs away from sidewalks and street.

### Insects & Diseases

Resistant.

### Maintenance Issues

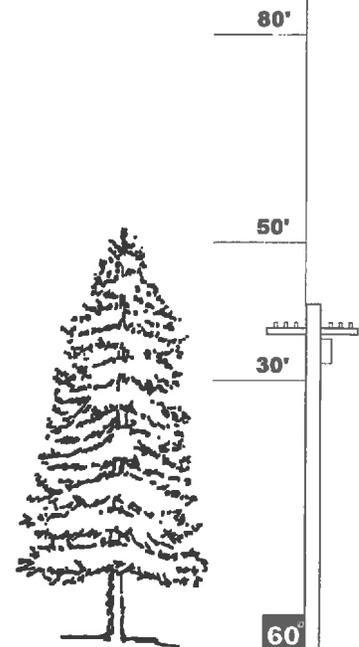
See Pruning. 'Knees' and shallow roots may heave sidewalks and push out curbs.

### Native Range

Southeastern U.S.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Shawnee Brave' - 15 to 20 feet wide has a narrow, pyramidal form.



## LITTLELEAF LINDEN

*Tilia cordata*

### Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 55 feet in height with a width of to 2/3 the height; moderate growth.

### Ornamental Features

Broadly pyramidal to upright oval habit. Leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, equally broad or broader dark green above, silvery below. Fragrant yellow flowers are borne in two to three inch clusters in June or early July. Bees attracted to flowers. Fruits are small nutlets.

### Use

Street tree and lawn specimen.

### Culture

Prefers full sun, well-drained fertile soil. Tolerant of the urban environment.

### Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

### Pruning

Young trees benefit from staking and shaping to establish a strong central leader. Mature trees require infrequent corrective pruning.

### Insects & Diseases

Aphids.

### Maintenance Issues

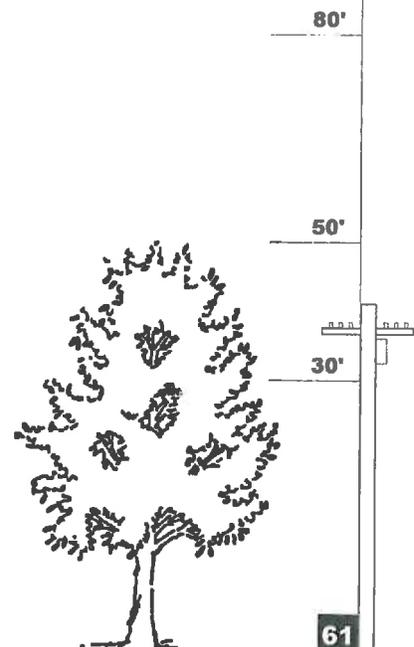
Aphid infestation may cause honeydew. Remove basal suckers.

### Native Range

Europe.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Pyramidalis' - narrow habit.



## CHINESE ELM

*Ulmus parvifolia*

### Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall; moderate to fast growth.

### Ornamental Features

Wide spreading with pendulous twigs and branch ends. Mottled bark combines hues of grays, greens, oranges and browns. Leathery green leaves are one to three inches in length. In milder conditions, the leaves may remain evergreen over the winter. In more northern climates, they may have a fall color in tones of red, yellow, and purple. Small seeds have wings.

### Use

Lawn specimen, street tree, and screen.

### Culture

Full sun, moist, well-drained soils preferred. Will tolerate unfavorable conditions.

### Drought Tolerance

Reasonably good.

### Pruning

Frequent light thinning is preferred - occasional heavy pruning promotes a flush of unattractive growth. Prune in fall or winter.

### Insects & Diseases

Shows resistance to Dutch elm disease, Elm leaf beetle and Japanese beetle.

### Maintenance Issues

Weak wood may result in damage during storms. Avoid injury to surface roots and lower trunk. Potential to lift sidewalks and pavement.

### Native Range

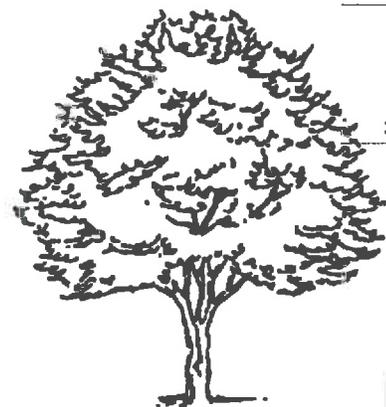
China, Japan.

### Varieties & Cultivars

'Blake' - branches sweep upward.

### Note

This species is often confused with *Ulmus pumila*, the Siberian elm. The Siberian elm is inferior to the Chinese elm because the Siberian elm has weak wood, is a prolific seed producer which causes a litter problem, and is much more susceptible to annual elm leaf beetle damage.



# ZELKOVA

*Zelkova serrata*

## Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet tall; moderate to fast growth.

## Ornamental Features

This elm tree relative is low branched, with a vase-shaped outline and a rounded top. As tree matures, the bark begins to exfoliate. Dark green leaves are oval and slightly rough on top. Fall color varies from red to yellow. Flowers and tiny woody fruits are inconspicuous.

## Use

Street tree where sufficient root room is provided.

## Culture

Full sun. Adaptable to many soil types but exhibits best growth in well-drained soils. Reasonably pollution tolerant. Transplants easily.

## Drought Tolerance

Once the plant is well established, it shows good drought tolerance.

## Pruning

Dense crown may be thinned when young. Since it tends to branch low, care must be taken to keep limbs from obstructing streets.

## Insects & Diseases

Resistant to Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle.

## Maintenance Issues

May be susceptible to damage from late frost when young.

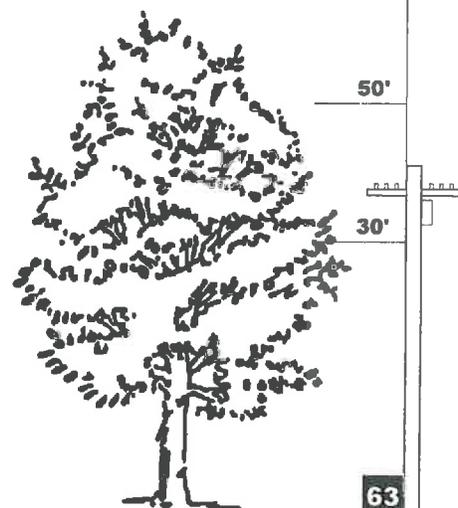
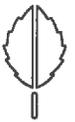
## Native Range

Japan.

## Varieties & Cultivars

'Village Green' - fast growing form with smooth, straight trunk and superior fall color.

'Green Vase' - more upright branching structure.



## NON-RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

The following trees may be of value as street trees when properly located and cared for. However, they may cause or be subject to the indicated problems.

*Acer macrophyllum* (Big Leaf Maple)

Reason: Doesn't react well to confined root space. Leaf scorch in summer.

*Aesculus species* (Horse Chestnuts)

Reason: Messy; roots heave sidewalks.

*Ailanthus altissima* (Tree of Heaven)

Reason: Invasive root system. If used, a male tree should be chosen.

*Alnus species* (Alder)

Reason: Wind damage, shallow invasive roots.

*Catalpa speciosa* (Western Catalpa)

Reason: Bark is thin and easily damaged by mechanical impact; branches drop, pods drop during summer causing a mess and may scorch.

*Cornus mas* (Cornelian cherry)

Reason: Falling fruit is messy and stains sidewalks.

*Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto'* (Modesto Ash)

Reason: Subject to Anthracnose. Often poor branch structure.

*Laburnum x watereri* (Goldenchain)

Reason: Poisonous.

*Morus alba* (Fruitless Mulberry)

Reason: Invasive root system. Strong lateral branching.

*Platanus acerifolia* (Sycamore)

Reason: A tree of great beauty but has strong surface roots, subject to Anthracnose, messy, solar unfriendly.

*Picea, Pseudotsuga, etc.* (Evergreen Conifers)

Reason: Lateral branches tend to interfere with clearance. Mature trees dangerously self-prune lower limbs.

*Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)

Reason: Lower branches tend to weep, obstruct traffic and visibility.

## PROHIBITED STREET TREES

Although the City feels that total exclusion of any tree would be inappropriate, it recognizes that some trees may cause problems when used as street trees. The following species are normally prohibited for one or several of the following reasons: 1) their roots cause injury to sewers or pavements; 2) they are particularly subject to insects or diseases; 3) they cause safety and visibility problems along streets and at intersections; 4) they create messy sidewalks and pavements. These trees are prohibited for use as street trees except under special circumstances. Their use must be approved by the Planning Commission.

### LATIN NAME

*Juglans species*  
*Maclura pomifera*  
*Morus, Prunus, etc.* (weeping)  
*Morus alba*  
*Populus trichocarpa, tremuloides, etc.*  
*Prunus, Pyrus, etc.* (fruiting)  
*Salix babalonica*  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Ulmus pumila*

### COMMON NAME

Walnut  
Osage Orange  
Weeping varieties of various mulberries,  
crabapples, cherries, etc.  
Fruiting Mulberry  
Poplar & related species  
Commercial Fruit Trees  
Weeping Willow  
American Elm  
Siberian Elm

## REFERENCES

TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, Roger Phillips

PLANTS/PEOPLE/AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Gary O. Robinette

TREES FOR AMERICAN GARDENS, Donald Wyman

TREES IN URBAN DESIGN, Henry F. Arnold

TREES FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, Dennis Lueck

GREENSTREETS (THE STREET PLAN FOR OAKLAND), Fern Tiger, (Ed.)

MANUAL OF WOOD LANDSCAPE PLANTS, Michael A. Dirr

PLANTS THAT MERIT ATTENTION VOLUME I TREES, Janet M. Poor, (Ed.)

THE SUNSET WESTERN GARDEN BOOK

SOLAR FRIENDLY TREES REPORT, Mariel J. Ames

THE SEATTLE CITY FOREST (AN OWNERS MANUAL), Marvin Black & Ellen Ziegler

STREET TREES FOR HOME & MUNICIPAL LANDSCAPES, Michael Dirr & Gary Koller

TREES FOR EUGENE, Nancy Robin Morgan

THE SUNSET PRUNING HANDBOOK, Joseph F. Williamson (Ed.)

URBAN FORESTRY NOTEBOOK, Puget Sound Power and Light Co., The Center for Urban Horticulture, University of Washington, Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

HANDBOOK OF LANDSCAPE TREE CULTIVARS, Willet N. Wadell

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST GARDENS, John A. Grant & Carol L. Grant (Revised)

TREES FOR URBAN AND SUBURBAN LANDSCAPES, Edward F. Gillman

NORTH AMERICAN LANDSCAPE TREES, Arthur Lee Jacobson

# **Business**

## **Approval to Donate UTV to School District**



STAFF REPORT

September 26, 2013

AGENDA ITEM:

The City would like to surplus the following vehicle

STAFF SOURCE:

Matt Samitore, Director

SUMMARY:

The City has updated its fleet from the 2013 budget and replaced the Utility Task Vehicle that are used by City's Water Crew for meter reading and for small maintenance jobs. The previous vehicles were purchased in 2003. The City will be keeping one of the older UTV's for patrol by the police on the Greenway as well as small painting jobs by the Street Crew.

The School District has asked for the surplus UTV, Unit 3200, for baseball and softball in-field maintenance as well as other maintenance related items that are currently being done by larger in-efficient vehicles.

Unit #	Year	Make	Model	Plate #	Meter #1	VIN #	Old Number
3200	2004	BOBCAT	2100 UTILITY	E222527	2295	5227-12174	E91

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the surplus property list and donate the surplus UTV vehicle 3200 to the School District No. 6.



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## Staff Report

Finance Department  
Bev Adams, Finance Director

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**To:** Mayor & Council  
**From:** Bev Adams, Finance Director   
**Date:** October 10, 2013  
**Subject:** Preliminary 2013 YE Financial Statements

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### Background:

Attached are the June 30, 2013 unaudited financial statements. Pages 1 thru 5 are Revenue and Expenditure statements which include unaudited fund balances. Page 6 is a Budget Compliance report showing each department's percentage of budget used in comparison to the fiscal year to date. You will also notice a new "Notes" column to the right of the financials. These notations help to identify some of the specific revenues which are grouped together in the various revenue categories. Please also notice the budgeted carryover (highlighted) in the notes section, which compares to the actual carryover (also highlighted) within the financial statement, giving a comparison of what the actual balances are to what it was estimated to be in the 2014 budget.

In addition to the financial statements, I have attached a grant and a debt summary recap. Because of the unusually large amount of grant money we received in the year, I thought you might find this information interesting. The debt summary shows the total principal outstanding at June 30<sup>th</sup> and where the debt is assigned.

We are currently in the middle of the audit process. However, once I am fairly certain that all material adjustments have been made and there will not be major changes to the financials it is a good time to report on the yearend - and I believe we are at that point now. I hope you will take a few moments to review this information prior to the meeting, at which time I will briefly discuss the status of the City's financial position as of June 30, 2013.

Just a few notes on the 2013 fiscal year:

- Departments were all within budgeted authority spending limits.
- All budgeted carryover's were met with the exception of the Building Fund (\$18,977); Reserve Fund (\$4,04); and Internal Service Fund (\$81,484). These three exceptions are insignificant in relation to the total fund and do not adversely affect the health of the fund.
- All funds, without exception, met (or exceeded) the City's carryover financial policy standards.
- Total cash in bank at year end - \$8,035,267.
- Received a total of \$683,625 grant money; of which \$431,761 in new grants directly benefitting the City
- Percentage of property taxes received to budget appropriation - 95.49%.
- Percentage of property taxes received to levy - 92.83%.
- Delinquent taxes received - \$204,000. Outstanding delinquent taxes receivable - \$389,571.
- Reduced debt by \$419,000; added to debt by \$5,507,924. Total debt? \$9,944,965.
- Water Fund carryover is \$67,377 over what we anticipated. Certainly a long way from "saving" the water fund, but going in the right direction. In the month of June we had the highest water sales since June 2006/07 fiscal

year – and this one good month of sales pushed the fund balance from being under our budgeted carryover estimate to slightly over.

If you like, note any specific questions you may have and let me know prior to the meeting so that I may come prepared with all the information you need – or ask at the meeting and I will report back at a later date if I do not have the information immediately available.

Audited financial statements will be formally presented to you at the November 14, 2013 meeting.

**Recommended Action:**

That Mayor & Council review the attached financial statements, hear the year end presentation of the financials, and accept the unaudited financial statement as presented for the year ending June 30, 2013.

**City of Central Point  
Council Financial Statements  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

	2012/13 Budget	Year to Date Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used	Notes:
<b>General Fund - 10</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Taxes	\$5,885,000	\$5,819,200	\$65,800	98.88%	Property, hotel, franchise fees
Licenses & Fees	53,100	51,833	1,268	97.81%	Business licenses
Intergovernmental	628,493	620,157	8,336	98.67%	Grants, state cigarette, liquor, revenue sharing
Charges for Service	756,000	785,598	(29,598)	103.92%	City overhead, park/planning/police/admin fees
Fines and Forfeitures	149,500	181,121	(31,621)	121.15%	Municipal court
Interest Income	20,000	31,442	(11,442)	157.21%	
Miscellaneous	140,000	175,397	(35,397)	125.28%	
Transfers In - Housing Fund	10,000	0	10,000	0.00%	BOB, donations, Dare, etc.
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>7,642,093</b>	<b>7,664,747</b>	<b>(22,654)</b>	<b>100.30%</b>	
<b>Expenditures by Department</b>					
Administration	762,550	738,769	23,781	96.88%	
City Enhancement	310,500	272,244	38,256	87.88%	
Technical Services	621,743	498,432	123,311	80.17%	
Mayor & Council	59,750	48,350	11,400	77.57%	
Finance	832,250	788,898	43,352	94.65%	
Parks & Recreation - Parks	808,750	776,024	32,726	95.95%	
Parks & Recreation - Recreation	484,300	468,698	15,602	96.79%	
Planning	460,200	444,433	15,767	96.57%	
Police	3,650,000	3,600,440	49,560	98.64%	
Interdepartmental	280,000	267,667	12,333	95.60%	
Transfers Out	417,350	417,350	0	100.00%	
Contingency	150,000	0	150,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures by Department</b>	<b>8,837,393</b>	<b>8,316,802</b>	<b>522,091</b>	<b>94.09%</b>	
Net Change In Fund Balance		(650,654)			
Beginning Fund Balance	2,988,602	3,201,231	212,629		
Ending Fund Balance	1,793,302	2,550,577	757,375		

**\$31,907**

	2012/13 Budget	Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used	
<b>High Tech Crime Fund</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$818,000	\$157,044	\$460,956	26.41%	Grants, Federal asset forfeiture
Charges for Services	500	1,227	(727)	245.38%	
Interfund Transfers	237,350	237,350	0	100.00%	General Fund money
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>865,850</b>	<b>395,621</b>	<b>460,229</b>	<b>48.23%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Operations	743,150	387,954	355,196	52.20%	
Capital Outlay	0	31,768	(31,768)	0.00%	
Contingency	0	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>743,150</b>	<b>419,722</b>	<b>323,430</b>	<b>56.48%</b>	
Net Change In Fund Balance		(24,098)			
Beginning Fund Balance	5,000	86,900	81,900		
Ending Fund Balance	117,700	62,802	(54,900)		

**\$27,600**

**City of Central Point  
Council Financial Statements  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

	2012/13 Budget	Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used	
<b>Street Fund - 20</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Franchise Taxes	\$195,000	\$160,568	\$34,432	82.34%	Electric, water
Charges for Services	485,000	598,156	(113,156)	123.33%	Street Utility fee, Public Works fees, SDC fees
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,845,750	1,126,144	719,606	61.01%	State gas taxes, grants
Interest Income	7,000	17,480	(10,480)	249.71%	
Miscellaneous	2,000	16,680	(14,680)	834.01%	
Transfers In	50,000	50,000	0	100.00%	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,584,750</b>	<b>1,969,028</b>	<b>615,722</b>	<b>76.18%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Operations	2,703,816	\$2,036,271	667,544	75.31%	
SDC	297,900	246,734	51,166	82.62%	
Contingency	100,000	0	100,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>3,101,716</b>	<b>2,283,005</b>	<b>818,710</b>	<b>73.60%</b>	
Net Change In Fund Balance		(\$313,877)			
Beginning Fund Balance	2,458,430	2,303,208	(156,224)		
Ending Fund Balance	1,942,466	1,989,331	46,764		\$91,729
<b>Housing Fund - 25</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Interest Income	\$160	\$107	\$43	71.37%	
Loan Principal Payments	10,000	417	9,583	4.17%	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>10,160</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>5.18%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Materials and Services	40,925	40,925	0	100.00%	
Transfers Out	10,000	0	25,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>50,925</b>	<b>40,925</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>80.36%</b>	
Net Change In Fund Balance		(\$40,401)			
Beginning Fund Balance	40,925	40,401	(524)		
Ending Fund Balance	35,445	0	(35,445)		\$0
<b>Capital Improvement Fund - 30</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Intergovernmental	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%	
Charges for Services	25,000	78,343	(53,343)	313.37%	SDC's
Interest Income	250	648	(398)	258.24%	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>25,250</b>	<b>78,991</b>	<b>(53,741)</b>	<b>312.83%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Parks Projects	0	0	0	0.00%	
Parks Projects - SDC	18,000	14,274	3,726	79.30%	
Transfers Out	35,000	25,000	10,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>39,274</b>	<b>13,726</b>	<b>74.10%</b>	
Net Change In Fund Balance		\$39,717			
Beginning Fund Balance	60,907	78,238	17,331		
Ending Fund Balance	36,157	117,955	81,798		\$29,015

**City of Central Point  
Council Financial Statements  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

	2012/13 Budget	Year to Date Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used
<b>Reserve Fund- 35</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Interest	\$1,500	\$3,633	(\$2,133)	242.18%
Transfers In	0	0	0	100.00%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242.18%</b>
<b>Net Change In Fund Balance</b>				
Beginning Fund Balance	482,100	483,483	1,383	
Ending Fund Balance	413,600	487,088	73,488	

2013 Budgeted carry over  
\$487,600  
(\$404)

<b>Debt Service Fund- 40</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Charges for Service	\$344,700	\$198,281	\$146,419	56.94%
Interest Income	250	377	(127)	150.71%
Intergovernmental	162,900	162,864	36	99.98%
Special Assessments	63,000	59,364	3,636	94.23%
Transfers In	210,400	210,400	0	100.00%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>784,250</b>	<b>629,286</b>	<b>154,964</b>	<b>80.55%</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Debt Service	773,800	600,312	173,488	77.58%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>773,800</b>	<b>600,312</b>	<b>173,488</b>	<b>77.58%</b>
<b>Net Change In Fund Balance</b>				
Beginning Fund Balance	26,472	18,042	(8,430)	
Ending Fund Balance	33,922	47,004	13,082	

2013 Budgeted carry over  
\$27,460  
\$25,115

<b>Building Fund- 50</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Charges for Service	\$97,300	\$108,551	(\$11,251)	111.56%
Interest Income	800	1,381	(581)	172.65%
Miscellaneous	0	1,180	(1,180)	0.00%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>98,100</b>	<b>111,112</b>	<b>(13,012)</b>	<b>113.26%</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Personal Services	119,650	106,174	14,476	87.90%
Materials and Services	13,900	13,166	734	94.64%
Contingency	2,000	0	2,000	0.00%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>135,550</b>	<b>119,340</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>87.30%</b>
<b>Net Change In Fund Balance</b>				
Beginning Fund Balance	144,680	145,041	361	
Ending Fund Balance	107,230	127,831	30,593	

Building permits, fees

2013 Budgeted carry over  
\$156,000  
(\$18,977)

**City of Central Point  
Council Financial Statements  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

	2012/13 Budget	Year to Date Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used	
<b>Water Fund - 55</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Charges for Services	\$2,730,500	\$2,728,283	\$1,207	99.96%	Water sales/connect fees, SDC's, System R&R
Interest Income	5,000	7,748	(2,748)	154.91%	
Miscellaneous	1,872,500	1,818,154	53,346	97.15%	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4,608,000</b>	<b>4,558,193</b>	<b>51,807</b>	<b>98.88%</b>	Water reservoir financing proceeds
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Operations	5,161,915	4,904,236	267,679	95.01%	
SDC Improvements	25,000	0	25,000	0.00%	
Contingency	150,000	0	150,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>5,336,915</b>	<b>4,904,236</b>	<b>432,679</b>	<b>91.89%</b>	
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>		<b>(\$348,043)</b>			
Beginning Fund Balance	1,853,366	1,857,820	(195,545)		
Ending Fund Balance	1,124,450	302,777	185,327		\$87,377
<b>Stormwater Fund - 57</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Charges for Services	\$798,500	\$885,834	(\$87,334)	110.94%	Stormwater utility & quality fees, SDC's
Interest Income	1,500	4,402	(2,902)	283.48%	
Miscellaneous	0	711	(711)	0.00%	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>890,946</b>	<b>(90,946)</b>	<b>111.37%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Operations	709,765	705,673	4,092	99.42%	
SDC	21,850	0	21,850	0.00%	
Contingency	40,000	0	40,000	0.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>771,615</b>	<b>705,673</b>	<b>66,942</b>	<b>91.45%</b>	
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>		<b>\$186,273</b>			
Beginning Fund Balance	412,276	476,751	64,475		
Ending Fund Balance	343,681	662,024	318,363		\$55,724

**City of Central Point  
Council Financial Statements  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

**Internal Services Fund - 60**

**Revenues**

	2012/13 Budget	Year to Date Revenues & Expenditures	Difference	Percentage Received/Used
Charges for Services	\$1,205,700	\$1,221,293	(\$15,593)	101.29%
Intergovernmental	105,000	51,000	54,000	48.57%
Interest Income	2,000	2,389	(389)	119.46%
Miscellaneous	15,000	27,918	(12,918)	186.12%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,327,700</b>	<b>1,302,600</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>98.11%</b>

Facility/Equipment rental fees, PW overhead fees  
Hybrid vehicle grant

**Expenditures**

Facilities Maintenance	283,000	281,426	21,574	92.38%
PW Administration	690,015	581,855	108,160	84.32%
PW Fleet Maintenance	400,660	454,813	(53,983)	113.47%
Contingency	0	0	0	0.00%
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,373,685</b>	<b>1,297,894</b>	<b>75,771</b>	<b>94.46%</b>

**Net Change in Fund Balance**

Beginning Fund Balance	170,000	228,610	58,610
Ending Fund Balance	124,035	235,012	109,281

2014 Budgeted carryover  
1,312,000  
(\$81,484)

**City of Central Point  
Budget Compliance Report  
For period ending June 30, 2013**

Fiscal Year to date 100.00%

		2012/13 Budget	Year to Date Expenditures	Percent Used	Difference
<b>General</b>	Administration	\$782,660	\$736,769	96.88%	\$23,781
	City Enhancement	310,600	272,244	87.68%	38,256
	Technical Services	621,743	498,432	80.17%	123,311
	Mayor and Council	59,750	48,350	77.57%	13,400
	Finance	832,260	786,898	94.55%	45,362
	Parks & Recreation - Parks	808,750	776,024	95.95%	32,726
	Parks & Recreation - Recreation	484,300	466,898	96.37%	17,804
	Community Development	480,200	444,433	96.57%	15,767
	Police	3,650,000	3,600,440	98.64%	49,560
	Interdepartmental	280,000	287,887	95.60%	12,333
	Transfers	417,360	417,360	100.00%	0
	Contingency	150,000	0	0.00%	150,000
			<b>8,837,393</b>	<b>8,316,302</b>	<b>94.09%</b>
<b>High Tech Crime</b>	Personnel Services	218,450	164,258	75.89%	52,195
	Materials and Services	526,700	255,465	48.50%	271,235
		<b>743,150</b>	<b>419,720</b>	<b>56.48%</b>	<b>323,430</b>
<b>Street</b>	Operations	2,703,815	2,036,271	75.31%	667,544
	SDC Improvements	287,900	246,734	82.82%	51,166
	Contingency	100,000	0	0.00%	100,000
		<b>3,101,715</b>	<b>2,283,006</b>	<b>73.60%</b>	<b>818,710</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Materials and Services	40,826	40,825	100.00%	0
	Transfers	10,000	0	0.00%	10,000
		<b>50,826</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>80.36%</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Capital Projects</b>	Park Projects	0	0	0.00%	0
	Park Projects - SDC	25,000	14,274	57.10%	10,726
	Transfers	25,000	25,000	0.00%	0
		<b>50,000</b>	<b>39,274</b>	<b>78.55%</b>	<b>10,726</b>
<b>Debt Service</b>	Debt Service	<b>773,800</b>	<b>600,312</b>	<b>77.58%</b>	<b>173,488</b>
<b>Building</b>	Personnel Services	119,650	105,174	87.90%	14,476
	Materials and Services	13,800	13,158	94.64%	745
	Contingency	2,000	0	0.00%	2,000
		<b>135,650</b>	<b>118,330</b>	<b>87.30%</b>	<b>17,220</b>
<b>Water</b>	Operations	5,161,915	4,904,236	95.01%	257,679
	SDC Improvements	25,000	0	0.00%	25,000
	Contingency	150,000	0	0.00%	150,000
		<b>5,336,915</b>	<b>4,904,236</b>	<b>91.89%</b>	<b>432,679</b>
<b>Stormwater</b>	Operations	709,765	705,673	99.42%	4,092
	SDC Improvements	21,850	0	0.00%	21,850
	Contingency	40,000	0	0.00%	40,000
		<b>771,615</b>	<b>705,673</b>	<b>91.46%</b>	<b>65,942</b>
<b>Internal Services</b>	Facilities Maintenance	283,000	281,428	92.38%	21,574
	PW Administration	690,015	581,855	84.32%	108,160
	PW Fleet Maintenance	400,650	454,813	113.47%	(53,963)
		<b>1,373,665</b>	<b>1,297,894</b>	<b>94.48%</b>	<b>75,771</b>
	<b>Total City Operations</b>	<b>\$21,174,728</b>	<b>\$18,724,671</b>	<b>88.43%</b>	<b>\$2,450,057</b>



**Debt Summary Recap  
For Fiscal Year 2013/2014**

Debt Issued for:	Balance at 6/30/2013	- Budgeted -		Balance at 6/30/2014
		Retirements	Additions	
City Hall Credit Obligations	1,872,000	(120,000)	0	1,725,000
Scenic/10th/Upton Loan	902,000	(212,000)	0	692,000
Local Improvement District Bonds	217,490	(50,000)	0	167,490
Don Jones Park Note	770,000	(115,000)	0	655,000
Water Reservoir Loan	5,507,924	0	0	5,507,924
SDC Developer Obligations	709,551 *	(50,000)	0	650,551
	<b>19,944,965</b>	<b>(\$547,000)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,397,965</b>

*\*SDC Developer Obligation retirement amount is an estimate only.*