EXHIBIT A

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

BY LOCATION | COUNTY

Drought Conditions for Ventura County

Go To California State Page

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823,318	100%	1st	4th
people in Ventura County are affected by drought	of people in Ventura County are affected by drought	driest May on record, over the past 128 years	driest year to date over the past 128 years (January-May 2022)
No change since last week No change since last month	No change since last week No change since last month	↓ 0.41 inches from normal	↓ 11.94 inches from normal

Learn more about these stats

Current Conditions for Ventura County

View More National Drought Maps

U.S. Drought Monitor | Temperature (30-Day Departure from Normal) | Precipitation (30-Day % of Normal)

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is updated each Thursday to show the location and intensity of drought across the country using a five-category system, from Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions to Exceptional Drought (D4). The USDM is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, USDA, and NOAA. Learn more.

D0 - Abnormally Dry

- Soil is dry; irrigation delivery begins early
- Dryland crop germination is stunted
- Active fire season begins

100.00% of Ventura County (D0-D4)

D1 - Moderate Drought

- Dryland pasture growth is stunted; producers give supplemental feed to cattle
- Landscaping and gardens need irrigation earlier; wildlife patterns begin to change
- Stock ponds and creeks are lower than usual

100.00% of Ventura County (D1-D4)

D2 - Severe Drought

- Grazing land is inadequate
- Fire season is longer, with high burn intensity, dry fuels, and large fire spatial extent
- Trees are stressed; plants increase reproductive mechanisms; wildlife diseases increase

98.75% of Ventura County (D2-D4)

D3 - Extreme Drought

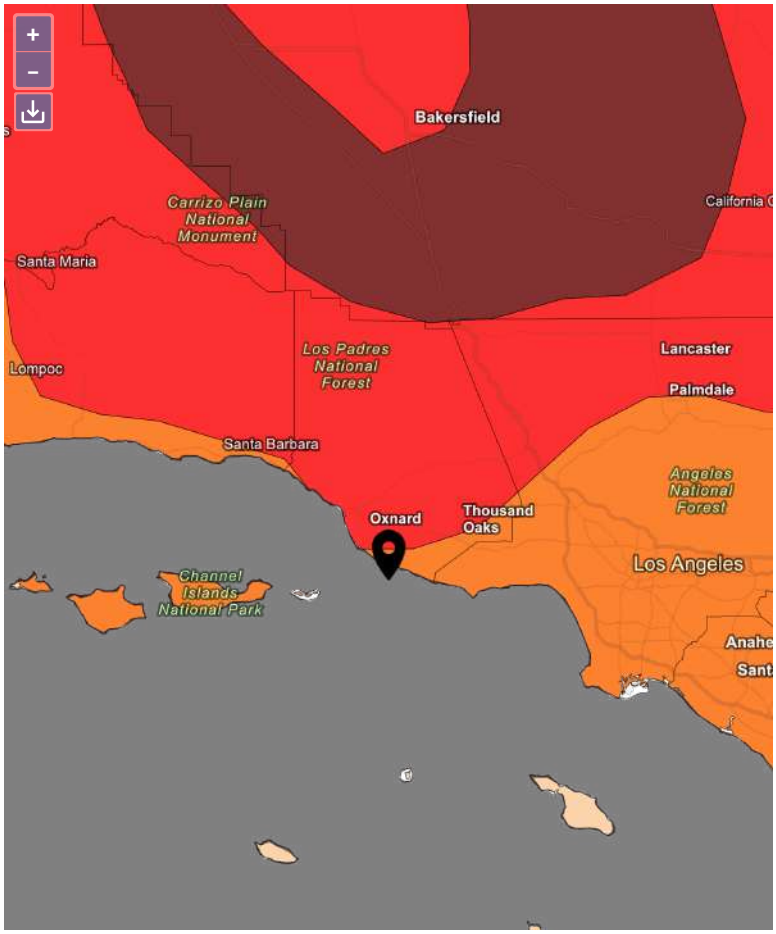
- Livestock need expensive supplemental feed; cattle and horses are sold; little pasture remains; fruit trees bud early; producers begin irrigating in the winter
- Fire season lasts year-round; fires occur in typically wet parts of state; burn bans are implemented
- Water is inadequate for agriculture, wildlife, and urban needs; reservoirs are extremely low; hydropower is restricted

90.52% of Ventura County (D3-D4)

D4 - Exceptional Drought

- Fields are left fallow; orchards are removed; vegetable yields are low; honey harvest is small

0.00%



- Fire season is very costly; number of fires and area burned are extensive
- Fish rescue and relocation begins; pine beetle infestation occurs; forest mortality is high; wetlands dry up; survival of native plants and animals is low; fewer wildflowers bloom; wildlife death is widespread; algae blooms appear

of Ventura County (D4)

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.



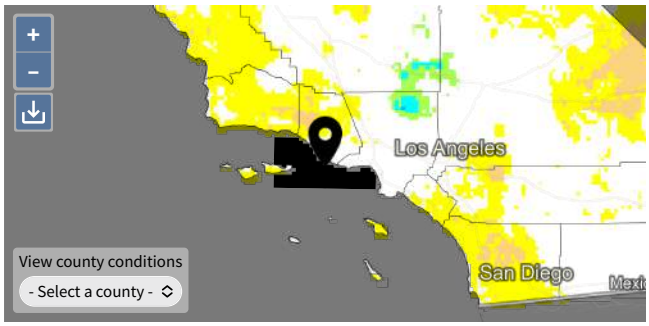
Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA

Updates Weekly - 07/05/22

Learn more about these data

Short-Term Drought Indicator Blend EXPERIMENTAL

Short Term



These experimental drought blends integrate several key drought monitoring products and indices into a single short-term or long-term product, based on the methodology developed at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center. The blends are created using the Climate Engine tool, and apply the CPC weighting ratios to the high-resolution gridMET gridded research dataset.

The short-term blend combines PDSI, Z-Index, 1-month SPI, and 3-month SPI to estimate the overall short-term drought. This product is an example of current NIDIS-funded research.

The data are updated every 5 days, with a delay of 4 to 5 days to allow for data collection and quality control. Learn more.

Click here for more information about this legend

Dry Conditions (Percentile Categories)

D4 (0-2) | D3 (2-5) | D2 (5-10) | D1 (10-20) | D0 (20-30) | (30-70)

Wet Conditions (Percentile Categories)

W0 (70-80) | W1 (80-90) | W2 (90-95) | W3 (95-98) | W4 (98-100)

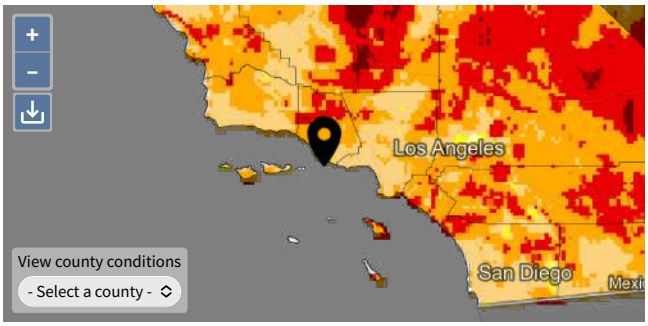
Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): UC Merced, Climate Engine

Last Updated - 07/04/22

Long-Term Drought Indicator Blend EXPERIMENTAL

Long Term



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Dry Conditions (Percentile Categories)

D4 (0-2) | D3 (2-5) | D2 (5-10) | D1 (10-20) | D0 (20-30) | (30-70)

Wet Conditions (Percentile Categories)

W0 (70-80) | W1 (80-90) | W2 (90-95) | W3 (95-98) | W4 (98-100)

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): UC Merced, Climate Engine

Last Updated - 07/04/22

Learn more about these data

Agriculture in Ventura County

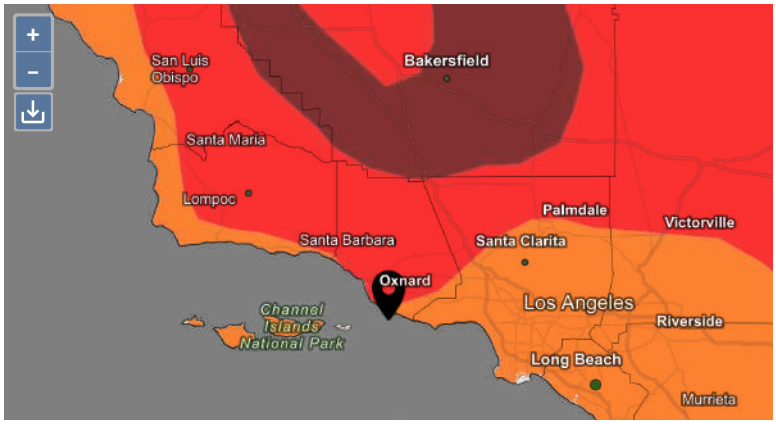
Hay | Haylage | Cattle | Sheep

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering virtually every aspect of U.S. agriculture, including agricultural commodities statistics for crops and livestock. This map displays crops and livestock by county alongside the current U.S. Drought Monitor. The size of each dot represents the total acres (crops) or total inventory (livestock) per county. Learn more.

Crop Production (Acres)

> 500,000 | > 300,000 | > 100,000 | ≤ 100,000

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.



U.S. Drought Monitor

D0 - Abnormally Dry

D1 - Moderate Drought
D2 - Severe Drought
D3 - Extreme Drought
D4 - Exceptional Drought

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): USDA NASS



USDM Updates Weekly - 07/05/22

1,606
acres of hay in drought (D1–D4) in Ventura County (estimated)

37
acres of haylage in drought (D1–D4) in Ventura County (estimated)

3,552
number of cattle in drought (D1–D4) in Ventura County (estimated)

935
number of sheep in drought (D1–D4) in Ventura County (estimated)

This county is designated in drought by the USDA. Learn more ›

Learn more about these data

Water Supply in Ventura County

Streamflow **1-Month Precipitation Outlooks**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) produces maps of real-time streamflow conditions compared to historical conditions. The map depicts streamflow conditions as computed at USGS streamgages. The colors represent real-time streamflow compared to percentiles of historical daily streamflow for the day of the year. Click on a streamgage to view more data for that location. Learn more.

Streamflow Conditions

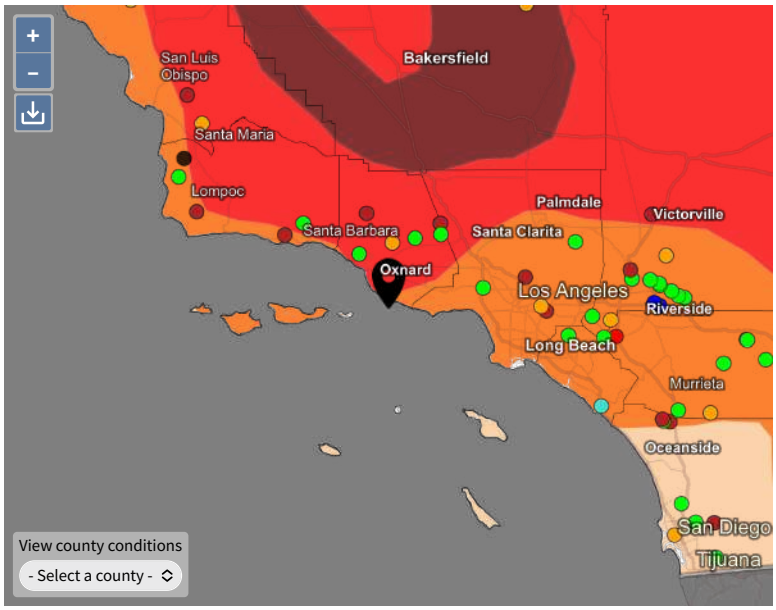
Low
Much Below Normal
Below Normal
Normal
Above Normal
Much Above Normal
High
Not Ranked

U.S. Drought Monitor

D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): USGS



Updates Daily - 07/10/22

45
percent of streamflow sites that are below normal in California

10
percent of streamflow sites that are above normal in California

0
percent area of California with above normal precipitation probability this month

11
percent area of California with below normal precipitation probability this month

Learn more about these data

Public Health in Ventura County

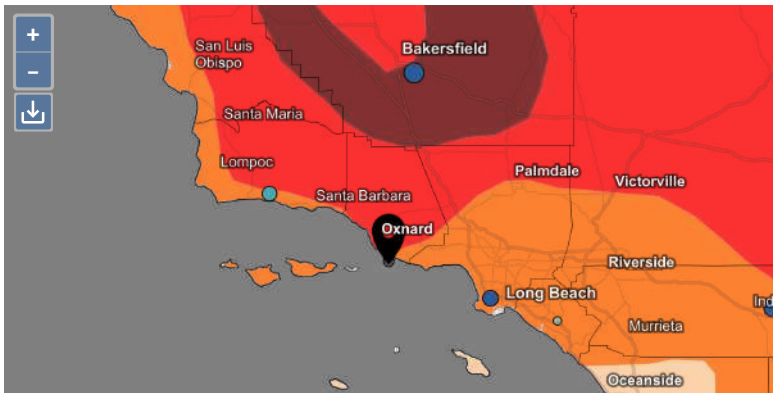
Social Vulnerability Index **Heat Warnings**

This map shows the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Social Vulnerability Index alongside current U.S. Drought Monitor drought designations. CDC's Social Vulnerability Index uses 15 U.S. census variables at tract level (including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing) to help local officials identify communities that may need support in preparing for or recovering from hazards, like drought. Learn more.

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

0.7501 - 1 | Highest Vulnerability
0.5001 - 0.75
0.2501 - 0.5
0 - 0.25 | Lowest Vulnerability
Data Unavailable

U.S. Drought Monitor



D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): CDC



USDM Updates Weekly - 07/05/22

0.48
Social Vulnerability Index Score

No
Heat Warning issued by the National Weather Service

No
Air Quality Warning issued by the National Weather Service

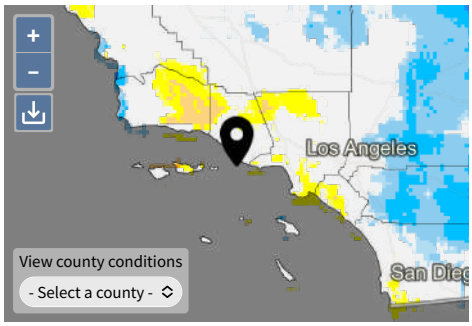
No Wildfire
in Ventura

Learn more about these data

Future Conditions for Ventura County

Evaporative Demand (EDDI) Forecast EXPERIMENTAL

Two Week | Four Week



The Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) is an experimental drought monitoring and early warning guidance tool. It examines how anomalous the atmospheric evaporative demand (E0; also known as "the thirst of the atmosphere") is for a given location and across a time period of interest. This experimental subseasonal EDDI forecast shows projected evaporative demand for the next 2 weeks and 4 weeks from the CFS-gridMET dataset at 4-km gridded resolution. Learn more.

Dry Conditions

D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

Wet Conditions

Near Normal W0 W1 W2 W3 W4

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): UC Merced

Updates Daily - 07/10/22

U.S. Drought Outlooks

Monthly | Seasonal



The National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center's Monthly Drought Outlook is issued at the end of each calendar month and is valid for the upcoming month.

The Outlook predicts whether drought will persist, develop, improve, or be removed over the next month. Learn more.

- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely
- No drought present

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

Source(s): CPC

Updates Monthly - 06/30/22

Learn more about these data

Historical Conditions for Ventura County

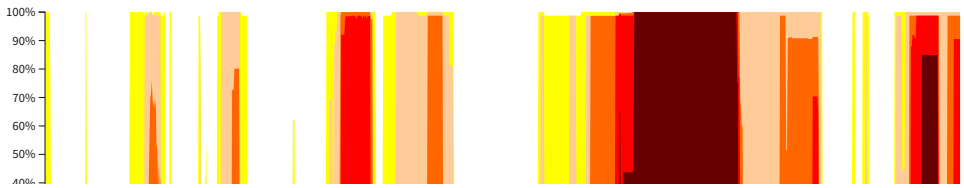
2000 - Present (Weekly) | 1895 - Present (Monthly) | 0 - 2017 (Yearly)

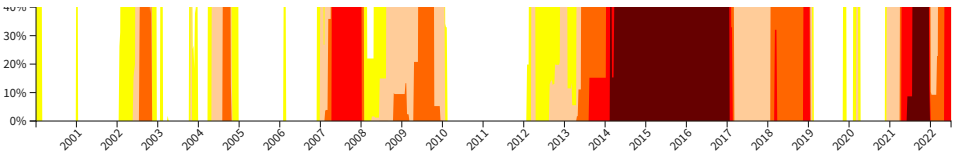
Explore Historical Maps

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Time Period (Years): to Update Graph Reset Graph

Latest Available Data:2022-07-05





D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

Click or hover on legend boxes to interact with the graph.

Image JSON XML CSV

Download screenshot of this panel Learn more about these data

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Drought.gov

National Integrated Drought Information System

A multi-agency partnership that coordinates drought monitoring, forecasting, planning, and information at national, state, and local scales.

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An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

BY LOCATION | LOCAL

Conditions for Ojai, CA (Ventura County)

Get notified when conditions change

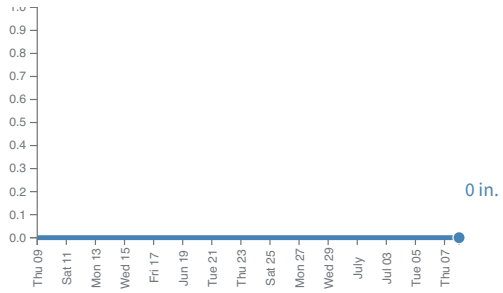
Sign Up for Alerts

Go To California State Page

Go To Ventura County Page

Precipitation (Total)

Data Available
No Data Available

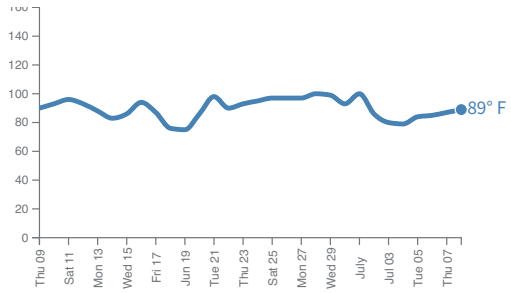


0.00 in. last 7 days 0% since last week ↓ 100% since last month

Learn more about these data

Temperature (Maximum)

Data Available
No Data Available



89° F last 7 days ↑ 10% since last week ↑ 14% since last month

Learn more about these data

Drought Indicators

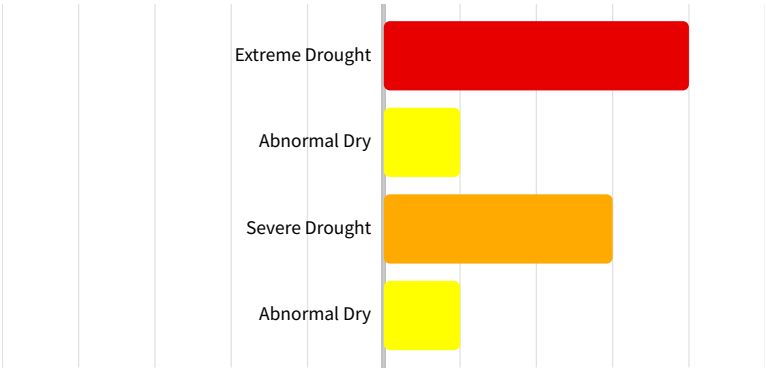
Indicators are variables used to describe drought conditions (e.g., precipitation, temperature, streamflow, groundwater and reservoir levels, soil moisture, and snowpack). In order to get a complete picture of drought conditions, several drought indicators should be examined.

U.S. Drought Monitor
07/05/2022 - Updated Weekly

Precipitation (60 day)
07/08/2022 - Updated Weekly

Palmer Drought Severity Index
07/04/2022 - Updated Weekly

Streamflow (Closest Ranked Gauge)
07/10/2022 - Updated Daily



For maps and detailed analysis, visit the Climate Toolbox Water Watcher

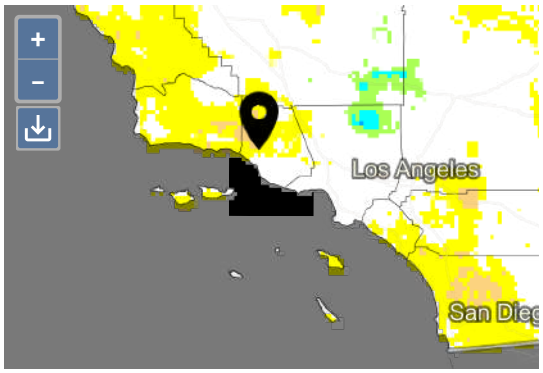
Learn more about these data

Short-Term Drought Indicator Blend EXPERIMENTAL

Short-Term

Long-Term Drought Indicator Blend EXPERIMENTAL

Long-Term



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Click here for more information about this legend

Dry Conditions (Percentile Categories)

D4 (0-2) D3 (2-5) D2 (5-10) D1 (10-20) D0 (20-30) (30-70)

Wet Conditions (Percentile Categories)

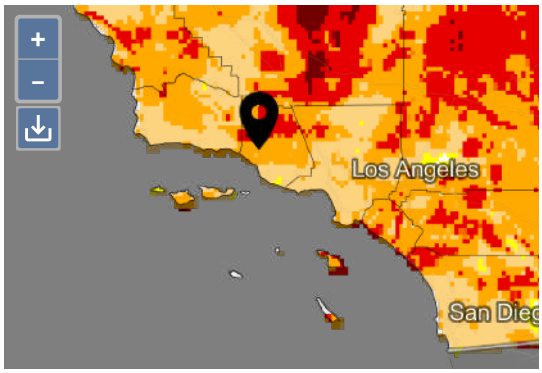
W0 (70-80) W1 (80-90) W2 (90-95) W3 (95-98) W4 (98-100)

Map and legend colors may be altered when using dark or high-contrast mode.

***Currently, data are only available for the contiguous U.S.**

Source(s): UC Merced, Climate Engine

Data Valid - 07/04/22



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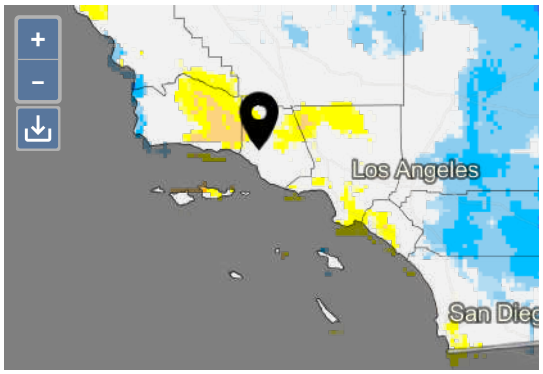
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Future Conditions for Ventura County

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Two Week Four Week



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Climate Prediction Center Drought Outlooks

Monthly Seasonal



NOAA's Climate Prediction Center issues Monthly and Seasonal Drought Outlooks each month

drought monitoring and early warning guidance tool. It examines how anomalous the atmospheric evaporative demand (E0; also known as "the thirst of the atmosphere") is for a given location and across a time period of interest. This experimental subseasonal EDDI forecast shows projected evaporative demand for the next 2 weeks and 4 weeks from the CFS-gridMET dataset at 4-km gridded resolution. Learn more.

Dry Conditions

D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

Wet Conditions

Near Normal W0 W1 W2 W3 W4

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Source(s): UC Merced Updates Daily - 07/10/22

Drought Outlooks each month.

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- No drought present

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Source(s): Climate Prediction Center Updates Monthly - 06/30/22

Learn more about these data

Historical Conditions for Ventura County

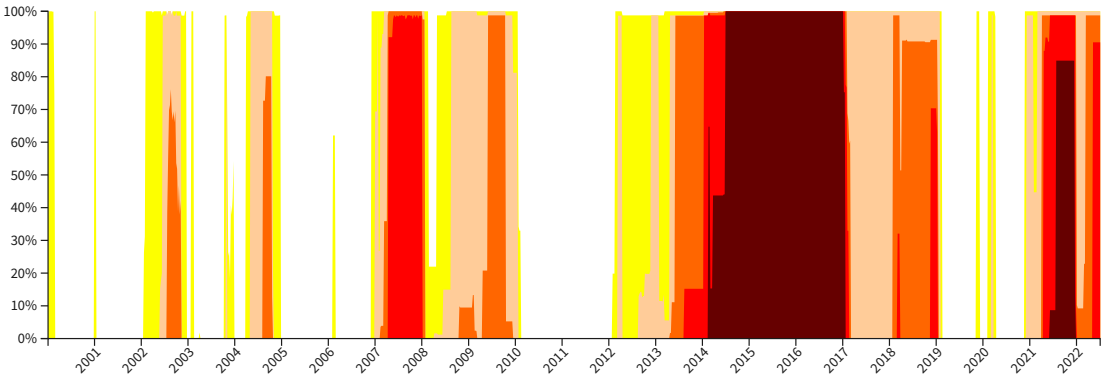
2000 - Present (Weekly) 1895 - Present (Monthly) 0 - 2017 (Yearly)

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Time Period (Years): to Update Graph Reset Graph

Latest Available Data:2022-07-05



D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

Click or hover on legend boxes to interact with the graph.

Image JSON XML CSV

Download screenshot of this panel Learn more about these data

Drought Numbers in Ventura County

823,318

people in Ventura County are affected by drought

No change since last week

No change since last month

100%

of people in Ventura County are affected by drought

No change since last week

No change since last month

1st

driest May on record, over the past 128 years

↓ 0.41

inches from normal

4th

driest year to date over the past 128 years (January-May 2022)

↓ 11.94

inches from normal

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National Integrated Drought Information System

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EXHIBIT B



Basin Maps

San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds Info

California's Groundwater: Bulletin 118

Hydrogeology of the Ojai Groundwater Basin Kear 2005 (10 mb)

More Reports

The Ojai Basin

Location: The Ojai Basin is located in the Ventura River watershed in Ventura County. The basin, shown in rust on the adjacent map, lies under the City of Ojai and the Ojai Valley's East End. Its surface area is 6,471 acres (10.1 sq. mi.).

Uses: The basin serves a large number of people and agricultural acres. Approximately 149 wells in the basin supply water to tree crops (mostly citrus and avocados), residents, and businesses in the City of Ojai and surrounding areas. Some water from the basin is also naturally discharged to San Antonio Creek, supplying native habitats and the animals they support, as well as downstream water users.

Geology/Hydrology: The Ojai Basin a relatively deep, bowl-shaped basin, which is bounded on the west and east by non-water-bearing Tertiary aged rocks, on the south by the Santa Ana Fault and Black Mountain, and on the north by the Topatopa Mountains.

Major surface drainages that contribute influx or recharge to the basin include San Antonio Creek and the various tributary streams that drain the East End of the Ojai Valley and flow into San Antonio Creek. Steep slopes in these creeks—especially those

flowing out of Senior Canyon and Horn Canyon/Thacher Creek—are responsible for forming extensive alluvial fan deposits as the fast-moving, debris-laden water coming out of the mountains slows, spreads out, and deposits suspended sediment. These deposits of sand and gravel, thick¬est closest to the mountains in the northeastern portion of the basin, are largely responsible for filling the Ojai Basin over time and forming the water-bearing aquifers of the basin.

The basin is deepest in the center and southern areas where sediments have built up against the boundary defined by the Santa Ana Fault. The thickness of the water-bearing alluvium is as much as 715 feet.

The Ojai Basin has areas of confined, semi-confined, and unconfined groundwater. Unconfined conditions exist in the northern and eastern portions of the basin, in the areas of the alluvial fan heads. Groundwater in the rest of the aquifer system is, depending on the amount of water in storage and groundwater level position, mostly confined to semi-confined in the central, southern, and western portions of the basin.

Groundwater generally flows in a southwesterly direction; however, it also flows towards the municipal wells in the central portion of the basin. During wet periods, artesian conditions or springs can occur in the southwestern part of Ojai Basin when the elevation to which groundwater will naturally rise exceeds the ground surface elevation.

Capacity: The Ojai Basin has the largest capacity of the Ventura River watershed's four groundwater basins. It has a maximum capacity of approximately 85,000 acre-feet, with a safe annual year of

approximately 5,026 acre-feet. (Note: A groundwater basin's maximum capacity does reflect the amount of available water. Much of that water is not usable or economically recoverable.)

This basin is quickly recharged during wet periods, and can be rapidly depleted during periods of drought.
For example, in just seven months, between March 2012 and October 2012, water levels in the Ojai Basin dropped 84 feet. On the other extreme, in 1952, the heavy winter rainfall was sufficient to return the groundwater in the Ojai Basin to near maximum levels, even though the basin was at historic low levels following five years of deficient rainfall. In terms of the long-term average, however, amount of groundwater in storage has been fairly stable.

Sources:

California Department of Water Resources. 2003. *Bulletin 118: California's Groundwater*

Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc. 2011. *Groundwater Model Development – Ojai Basin, Ventura County, California.*

Kear, J. 2005. *Master's Thesis. Hydrogeology of the Ojai Groundwater Basin: Storativity and Confinement, Ventura County, California.*

Ventura County Flood Control District. 1971. *Ventura County Water Resources Management Study, Geohydrology of the Ventura River System: Ground Water Hydrology.*

Ventura County Watershed Protection District. 2009. *Alluvial Fan Floodplain Mapping: East Ojai FLO-2D Floodplain Study*

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Next Board Meeting

The next OBGMA **Regular Board Meeting** is scheduled for **Thursday, July 28, 2022.** This meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, Ojai City Hall, 401 South Ventura Street, Ojai, CA 93023 and this meeting will also be held as a Zoom Teleconference Meeting at **3:00 pm.**

EXHIBIT C

3.4 Water Supplies and Demands

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Robles Canal
Photo courtesy of Michael McFadden



3.4 Water Supplies and Demands

3.4.1 Water Suppliers and Managers

3.4.1.1 Types of Suppliers

The watershed has several different types of water suppliers; the differences are mostly in the type of ownership, methods of payment or reimbursement for water, and the governing bodies. Different regulations and procedures may apply to different types of water suppliers. The following descriptions are taken from the Ventura County Watershed Protection District's *Inventory of Public & Private Water Purveyors in Ventura County* (VCWPD 2006).

Cities—Any charter or general law city is a public agency that can provide water service as a city function.

Special Districts—Special districts are public agencies formed pursuant to general or special laws, generally for the local performance of government or proprietary functions within limited boundaries.

Public or Special-Use Public Water Suppliers—These are public water suppliers other than cities or special districts. In the Ventura River watershed these are parks, campgrounds, and County facilities.

PUC-Regulated Private Water Companies—In a limited number of cases, the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) licenses and regulates water companies. These private companies have rates and service areas established by the State PUC. They are not owned by any public agencies or by the affected customers, but usually by shareholders who purchase stock or ownership rights via bond issues, etc.

Mutual Water Districts or Companies—Similar to PUC-regulated water companies but with fewer restrictions, mutual water districts or companies are owned in common by the various shareholders or customers served by the company.

Privately Owned Water Companies—A popular and easily established form of water service is the private company. These include limited partnerships, private landowners, mobile home parks, and irrigation-only companies. Customers may or may not own shares in the company, depending on the size of the purveyor.

Private Well Owners—Many individuals and businesses in the watershed, especially farmers, have private wells and therefore serve as their own "supplier."

3.4.1.2 Major Urban Water Suppliers

There are five major urban water suppliers in the Ventura River watershed: Casitas Municipal Water District, Ventura Water, Golden State Water Company, Ventura River Water District, and Meiners Oaks Water District. These major urban water suppliers are described briefly below; more information on the suppliers is provided in "3.4.2 Water Supplies" (including a map of water supply key infrastructure) and "3.4.3 Water Demands."

Casitas Municipal Water District

Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD) is the primary water supplier in the watershed, providing water to both water resale agencies and retail customers. The City of Ventura is Casitas' largest customer, and Lake Casitas water serves as one of the main sources of water for the City of Ventura. One of CMWD's important functions is to serve as the "backup" water supply for a number of their customers, including nine water suppliers, as well as farmers, when groundwater supplies become depleted.

Table 3.4.1.2.1 Major Urban Water Suppliers, Overview

Major Urban Water Supplier	Purveyor Type	Year Formed	Area Served	Est. Pop. Served	# of Connections
Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD)	Special District	1952	Boundary include the City of Ojai, Upper Ojai, Ventura River Valley area, the City of Ventura to Mills Road, and the coastal Rincon area to the Santa Barbara County line. 137 sq. mi.	9,379 R 68,557 R+W	3,200
Ventura Water	City	1923	City of Ventura[1] In watershed: 1,798 acres within City + 944 acres within City's sphere of influence In CMWD service area: 4,112 acres Overall: 22 sq. mi. of City + 944 acres within City's sphere of influence	106,433 (entire city) 31,604[2] (Casitas's service area within city)	About 32,000 service connections; approximately 30% of those accounts (~9,600) are located within the CMWD service area.
Golden State Water Company	Investor-Owned Utility	1928	City of Ojai proper and some fringe County areas outside the City. 3,300 acres.	8,202	2,899
Ventura River Water District	Special District	1957	Part of Casitas Springs, Burnham Road area west of the Ventura River, and north half of Oak View up to Meiners Oaks and to the City of Ojai at the Vons shopping center. 2,220 acres.	5,988	2,150
Meiners Oaks Water District	Special District	1948	Meiners Oaks community on the east side of the Ventura River. 1,300 acres.	4,000	1,260

R = Retail, W=Wholesale. Because they are a wholesale provider, Casitas' service area encompasses that of the other districts; it also extends beyond the watershed's boundaries.

1. Ventura Water may use Casitas water within Casitas's service area, which extends to about Mills Road, but this restriction does not apply to use of Ventura River water from the City's Foster Park facilities.

2. Estimated with a GIS tool using Census Block Groups.

Sources: Kennedy/Jenks 2011, Rapp 2013, Hollebrands 2013, CDWR 2013, RBF 2013, USCB 2014

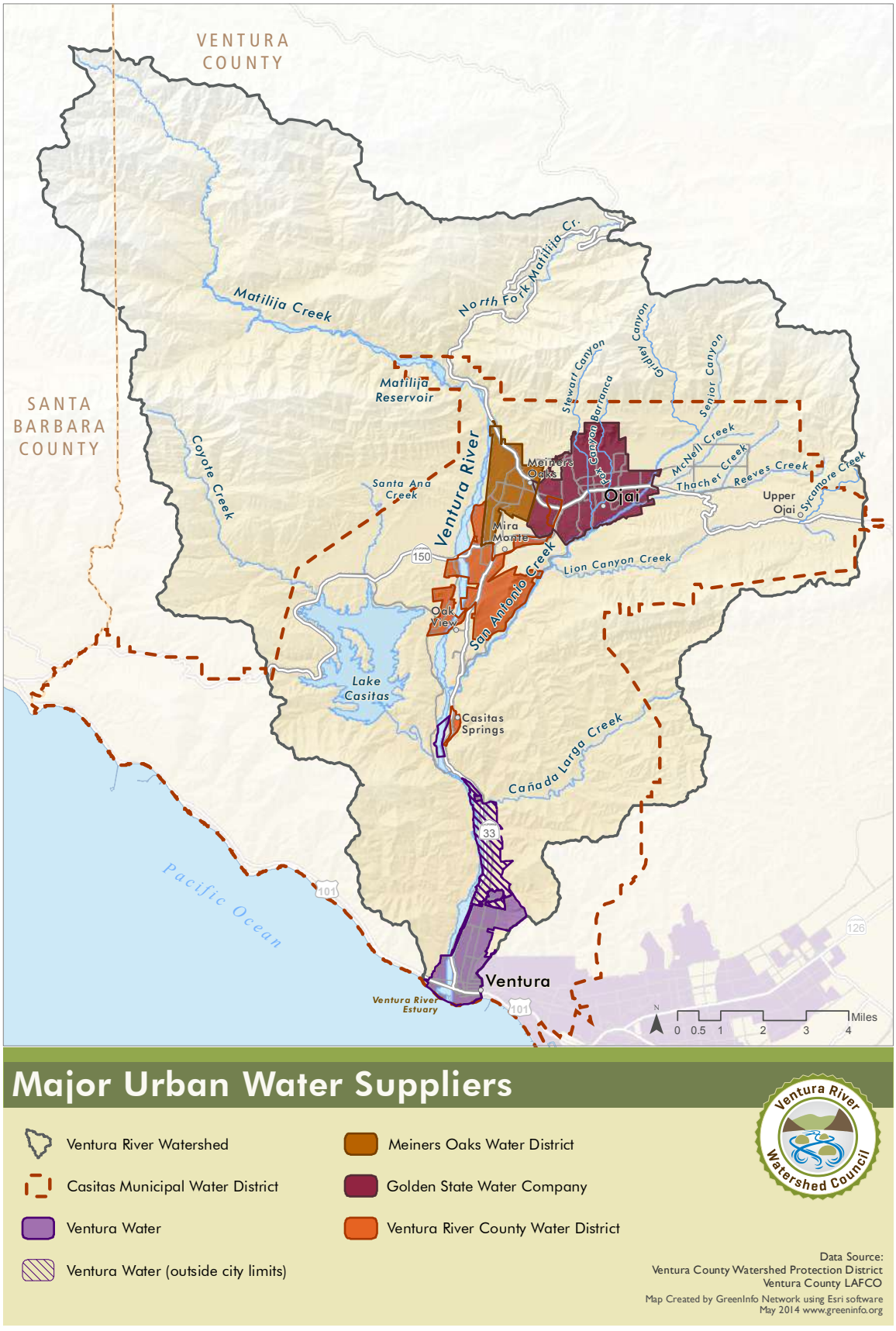


Figure 3.4.1.2.1 Major Urban Water Suppliers Map

CMWD's service area encompasses 137 square miles and includes the City of Ojai, Upper Ojai, the Ventura River Valley area, the City of Ventura south to about Mills Road, and the coastal Rincon area to the Santa Barbara County line.

CMWD gets its water from Lake Casitas, which is fed by both the reservoir's surrounding drainages and water diverted from the Ventura River. The district also operates one well in the Mira Monte area.

CMWD operates and maintains Lake Casitas and Casitas Dam, the Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility on the Ventura River, the Robles Canal, and the Marion Walker Pressure Filtration Plant. CMWD also maintains and operates one well in Mira Monte, which pulls from the Upper Ventura River Basin.

Ventura Water

Ventura Water is the name of the City of Ventura's department that supplies water and treats wastewater. Ventura Water's service area is within their city limits (22 sq. mi.), which comprises several watersheds, including the lower part of the Ventura River watershed east of the Ventura River (primarily the City's Westside). They also supply water to an area in the watershed of about 944 acres that is outside their city limits but within their sphere of influence.

Lake Casitas is one of Ventura Water's primary supply sources. The water received from CMWD may only be used in the part of the City within CMWD's service area (4,112 acres), which extends to about Mills Road. There is an exception to this in Casitas's 1995 contract with the City allowing them to "rent" water from Casitas (and return it later) for use outside of Casitas's service area (CMWD 1995); this contract is being reconsidered for relevance to current water supplies and demands.

Water from wells and diversions in the Foster Park area is another primary water source of Ventura Water. Water from this source may be used anywhere within Ventura Water's service area. Ventura Water also depends upon groundwater from sources in the Santa Clara River watershed.

In the Ventura River watershed, Ventura Water operates four groundwater wells at Foster Park (one of which is not currently operational because of damages sustained in the 2005 flood). These wells pull water from the downstream end of the Upper Ventura River Basin. Ventura Water also has both a surface and subsurface intake on the Ventura River at Foster Park (though the surface diversion has not been operational since 2000).

Ventura Water operates the Avenue Water Treatment Plant, which treats water from the Foster Park wells and diversions.

Golden State Water Company

Of the five major urban water suppliers in the watershed, Golden State Water Company is the only PUC-regulated private water company. Golden State also owns and operates several other water systems in California. In the Ventura River watershed their service area includes the City of Ojai proper, part of the unincorporated County east of the City of Ventura and part of the Meiners Oaks community to the west of Ojai. Golden State's main source of water is groundwater, which they supplement with water from CMWD.

Because of high water cost rates relative to other rates in the area, as well as complaints related to service, customers of Golden State in the City of Ojai initiated an effort in 2010 to have CMWD acquire the Ojai service area of Golden State and become the area's service provider. In 2013, voters approved a bond to fund the cost of acquiring the water system and making needed improvements. As of this writing, this issue is being litigated.

Golden State operates five wells in the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin. They have two connections to CMWD (City of Ojai 2012).

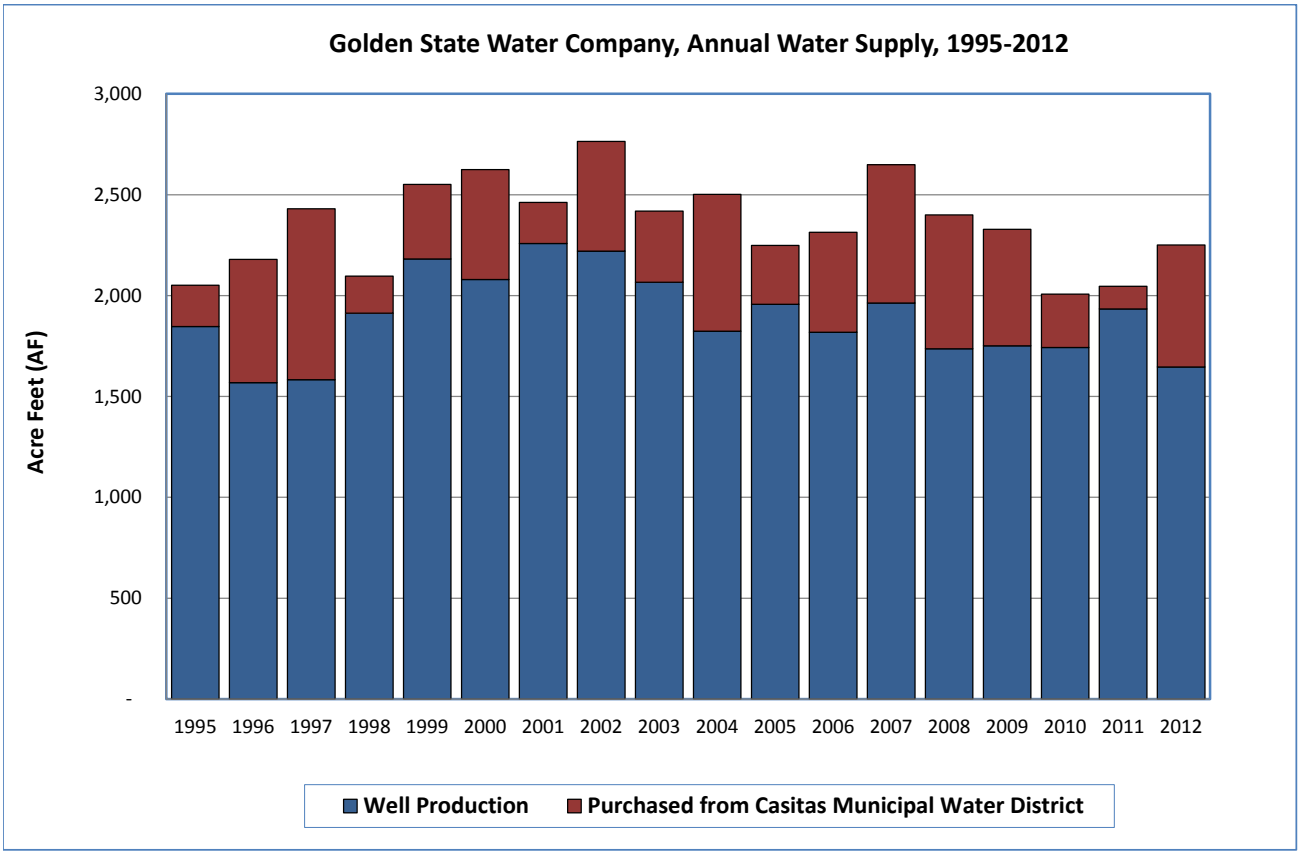


Figure 3.4.1.2.2 Golden State Water Company Annual Water Use by Source

Source: GSWC 2013

Ventura River Water District

Ventura River Water District (VRWD) is a small water district that supplies water to the area stretching from the southwestern edge of the City of Ojai down to the northern half of Oak View, and in the eastern half of Casitas Springs. Groundwater is VRWD's primary water supply source. CMWD water is also used, both as a backup source and as a regular source for customers in some locations.

> When full, our aquifer holds about a two year supply of water. If we do not receive sufficient rain after that we must rely upon water from Lake Casitas.
>
> —*Ventura River Water District website* (VRWD 2014)

VRWD operates four wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin, and has five water system connections to receive water from Lake Casitas.

Meiners Oaks Water District

Meiners Oaks Water District (MOWD) is a small water district that supplies water to the community of Meiners Oaks on the east side of the Ventura River. Groundwater is MOWD's primary water supply source. Water from CMWD is infrequently used as backup, such as during extended drought periods.

MOWD operates five wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin.

Table 3.4.1.2.2 Water Sources of Major Urban Water Suppliers

Major Urban Water Supplier	Water Sources
Casitas Municipal Water District	Lake Casitas, which is fed by both its surrounding drainages and water diverted from the Ventura River. The district also operates 1 well in the Mira Monte area, in the Upper Ventura River Basin.
Ventura Water	Sources from the Ventura River watershed include CMWD and Foster Park wells and diversions. Ventura Water operates 4 groundwater wells at Foster Park (one of which is not currently operational because of damages sustained in the 2005 flood), and both a surface and subsurface intake on the Ventura River at Foster Park (though the surface diversion has not been operational since 2000s). Groundwater is extracted from the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin. Ventura Water also has rights to reclaim water from the Ojai Valley Sanitary District treatment plant. Reclamation of this water source is currently under study.
Golden State Water Company	5 wells in the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin, plus water from CMWD.
Ventura River Water District	4 wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin, plus CMWD water as backup.
Meiners Oaks Water District	5 wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin, plus CMWD water as backup.

3.4.1.3 Mutual Water Companies

There are 11 mutual water companies in the watershed as summarized in Table 3.4.1.3.1. They range from small companies serving 10 to 12 customers, to companies serving hundreds of customers. The majority of these mutual water companies were formed in the 1930s and 40s, before the construction of Lake Casitas. Antiquated infrastructure presents management challenges for some of these older water companies.

There are also eight private water companies that deliver water in the watershed along with three public water suppliers that supply water to locations, such as County parks and facilities.

Table 3.4.1.3.1 Small Water Suppliers, Overview

Water Supplier	Year Formed	Service Area	Est. Pop. Served	# of Connections	Water Sources
Casitas Mutual Water Company	1932	Serves residents in Casitas Springs, west of Highway 33.	250	81	Groundwater (Upper Ventura River Basin)
Gridley Road Water Group	1930	Serves primarily agriculture in the area of the Gridley Road and Grand Avenue intersection in the East End of the Ojai Valley.	44	20	Groundwater (Ojai Valley Basin), Golden State
Hermitage Mutual Water Company	1975	Serves primarily agriculture and several large residential estates located in the foothills between Gridley and Senior canyons north of the Ojai Valley.	35	22	Gridley Canyon Creek, Groundwater (Ojai Valley Basin), CMWD
North Fork Springs Mutual Water Company	1948	Serves residential users located up Highway 33, north of the City of Ojai, E. of the Matilija Reservoir, in the Los Padres National Forest.	10	11	Groundwater (Upper Ventura River Basin)
Old Creek Road Mutual Water Company	1975	Serves residential users along East Old Creek Road	12	5	CMWD
Rancho Matilija Mutual Water Company	Pre-1960	Serves agricultural parcels in the Rancho Matilija subdivision, north of Baldwin Road and west of Meiners Oaks	0	8	Groundwater (Upper Ventura River Basin), Ventura River surface water
Rancho del Cielo Mutual Water Company	1977	Serves residential and agricultural users along Creek Road (along San Antonio Creek)	18	7	CMWD
Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company	1929	Serves the northeast end of the Ojai Valley (north of Reeves Creek, east of Carne Road). Serves a mix of residential, large residential, and agricultural users.	800	247 domestic metered; 48 irrigation	Groundwater (Ojai Valley Basin), 2 spring/creek diversions, CMWD
Siete Robles Mutual Water Company	1940	Serves a housing tract located east of the City of Ojai.	245	98	Groundwater (Ojai Valley Basin), CMWD (minimal)
Sisar Mutual Water Company	1949	Serves the Summit area of the Upper Ojai Valley (partially within CMWD's service area boundary).	325	103	Groundwater (Upper Ojai Basin), CMWD
Tico Mutual Water Company	1949	Serves a small residential area in Mira Monte, west of Highway 33.	77	38	Groundwater (Upper Ventura River Basin), CMWD

Sources: CMWD 2011, VCWPD 2006, WCVC 2006, Thompson 2014

3.4.1.4 Private Wells and Diversions

Water is also supplied to many agricultural and domestic water users in the watershed by way of private wells and surface water diversions.

As of March 2014, 21 different entities were registered in the state's eWRIMS (Electronic Water Rights Information Management System) database as having rights to withdraw surface water or water from subterranean streams in the watershed (SWRCB 2014b).

As of May 2014, there were 442 active wells in the watershed, 203 of which were drilled prior to local permit requirements.

Table 3.4.1.4.1 Active Wells in 2014

Groundwater Basin	Active Wells (approx.)	Drilled Before Permits[1]
Upper Ventura River Basin	149	76
Lower Ventura River Basin	15	3
Ojai Valley Basin	182	98
Upper Ojai Basin	96	26
Total	442	203

Well records are approximate.

1. Drilling permits became required in 1999.

Source: VCWPD 2014a

3.4.1.5 Water Management Organizations

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA) is a special-act district that manages the water of the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin. Formed by state legislation in 1991, OBGMA is one of only 13 such districts with groundwater management authority in the State of California (CDWR 2003). The watershed's other three important water supply groundwater basins do not have similar management oversight. The OBGMA was established in the fifth year of a drought, amidst concerns of local water agencies, water users, and well owners about potential groundwater basin overdraft (OBGMA 2010).

The OBGMA was established in the fifth year of a drought, amidst concerns of local water agencies, water users, and well owners about potential groundwater basin overdraft.

OBGMA's mission is "To preserve the quantity and quality of groundwater in the Ojai Basin in order to protect and maintain the long-term water supply for the common benefit of the water users in the Basin."

There are five seats on the OBGMA board, which are filled by representatives from the City of Ojai, Casitas Municipal Water District, Golden State Water Company, Ojai Water Conservation District, and mutual water companies (one director is elected to represent three mutual water companies).

The OBGMA oversees the management of the Ojai Basin, and is required by law to have a groundwater management plan to guide its operations. Elements of OBGMA's Groundwater Management Plan are implemented in the form of policies, rules, regulations, and ordinances. Water drawn from the basin is used roughly equally between urban and agricultural users.

Ventura County Watershed Protection District

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD), originally named the Ventura County Flood Control District, was formed by state approval of the Ventura County Flood Control Act of 1944. This Act (as amended) includes five primary purposes of the VCWPD, including several related to water supplies:

- Provide for the control and conservation of flood and stormwaters
- Prevent waste or loss of water supply
- Import water into the district, retain and recycle storm and flood flows, and conserve all such water for beneficial uses.

Key programs and services that the district administers that support water supply management include:

- Lead role in monitoring and collection of precipitation, weather, and streamflows data
- Hydrologic modeling and forecasting
- Lead grant applicant/administrator in support of watershed partner projects, such as the San Antonio Creek Spreadings Grounds project
- Groundwater well permitting, groundwater data, and basin condition assessments
- Stormwater management programs that advance stormwater capture and infiltration.
- VCWPD implements Ventura County Well Ordinance No. 4184, which includes issuing permits for modification, construction, and destruction of all types of wells; inspecting well sealing and perforation work; and conducting an annual well usage survey. VCWPD hydrographers regularly perform water level measurements and water quality sampling of approximately 200 wells located throughout Ventura County and produce an annual report summarizing those findings. VCWPD maintains records on all known wells within the County, including a database of wells that helps track well status (active/inactive/destroyed).

Ojai Water Conservation District

The Ojai Water Conservation District (OWCD) is a special district formed in 1949. The district's focus is on reclaiming water in the San Antonio Creek area of the East End of the Ojai Valley for agricultural purposes. The district was formerly called the San Antonio Water Conservation District (VCWPD 2006). OWCD is authorized to monitor the use of groundwater, acquire water rights, store and spread water, and construct dams or other water facilities (VLAFCO 2004). The OWCD is within OBGMA's service area, and is represented on OBGMA's board.

3.4.1.6 Key Data and Information Sources/ Further Reading

Below are some of key documents that address water suppliers in the watershed. See "4.3 References" for complete reference citations.

2010 Urban Water Management Plan (CMWD 2011)

2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2013)

2014 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2014)

Inventory of Public & Private Water Purveyors in Ventura County (VCWPD 2006)

Public Water System Statistics (CDWR 2013)

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency, Annual Report (OBGMA 2010)

Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review Report (VLAFCO 2004)

3.4.2 Water Supplies

This section discusses the watershed's water supply sources. Other aspects of these water sources are discussed elsewhere in this document, including "3.3 Hydrology" and "3.5 Water Quality."

3.4.2.1 Current Supply Sources

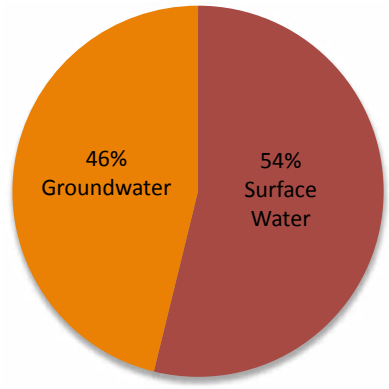


Figure 3.4.2.1.1 Average Annual Water Production by Source

Data source: See footnotes for Table 3.4.2.1.1.

The Ventura River watershed relies entirely on local water. No imported water is used in the watershed—truly remarkable given its location in coastal southern California. Local surface water and groundwater sources supply water demands within the watershed, and help meet demand in adjacent coastal watersheds. Reclaimed water, i.e., treated wastewater, is not currently used directly as a water supply source. Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and the City of Ventura both hold entitlements to State Water Project water, however no pipeline, tunnel, or conveyance of any kind exists to deliver that water to the watershed.

Surface water is extracted for use directly from the Ventura River and some of the tributaries, but the primary source of surface water comes from Lake Casitas. Groundwater is extracted from the watershed's four groundwater basins by urban water suppliers, growers, and other private businesses and landowners.

Table 3.4.2.1.1 Average Annual Water Production, by Major Supply Source

Water Supply Source	Approx. Annual Average Use (acre-feet)	Total by Category	% by Category
Lake Casitas	17,493[1]		
Foster Park surface diversion	0[2]		
Surface Water Total:		17,493	54%
Ojai Valley Basin	5,113[3]		
Upper Ventura River Basin	9,300[4, 5]		
Lower Ventura River Basin	523		
Upper Ojai Basin	68.2[6]		
Groundwater Basins Total:		15,004	46%
Total:	**32,497**		

1. Average deliveries to the main conveyance system between 1975 and 2013 water years (CMWD 2009a).

2. City of Ventura's surface water diversion at Foster Park has been inactive since 2000 due to the natural channeling of the active river channel bypassing the structure. The City's subsurface diversion totals are included with groundwater.

3. Average groundwater production rate between 1985 and 2012 (OBGMA 2014).

4. Average municipal groundwater production rate between 2000 and 2007, plus estimated average annual domestic and agricultural extraction. These numbers are rough estimates due to data limitations and because extractions have changed over time (DBS&A 2010, Table 13). For example, the City of Ventura's 50-year average extraction rate between 1960 and 2009 was 6,000 AF (RBF 2013), whereas the 7-year average used in the report cited in the table above was 4,603 AF.

5. The City of Ventura's subsurface diversions are included in the groundwater category.

6. 10-year average provided by Sisar Mutual Water Co. Roughly half of Sisar's water is used in the Santa Clara River watershed. No other groundwater pumping data are available.

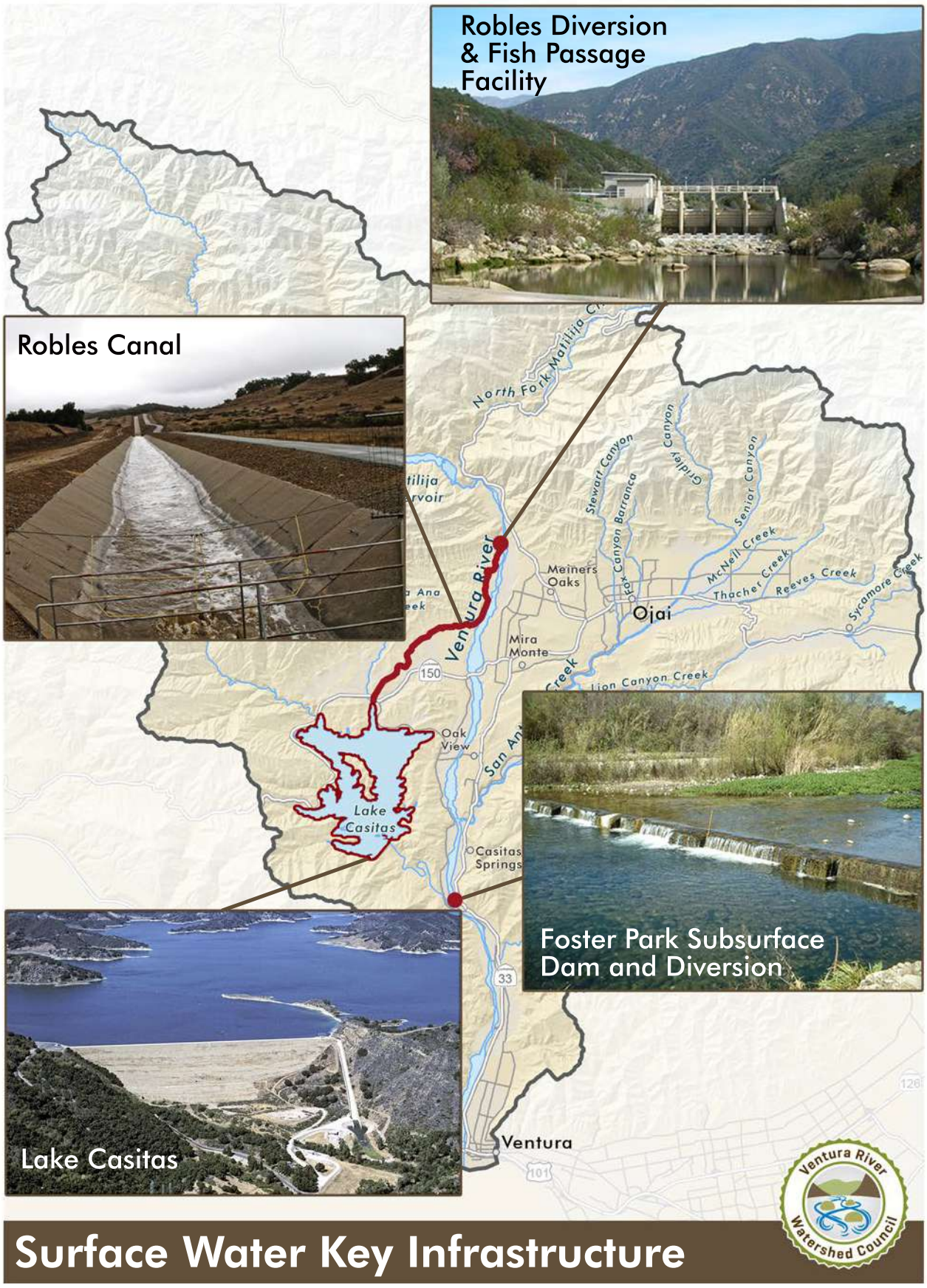


Figure 3.4.2.1.2 Surface Water Key Infrastructure Map

Lake Casitas

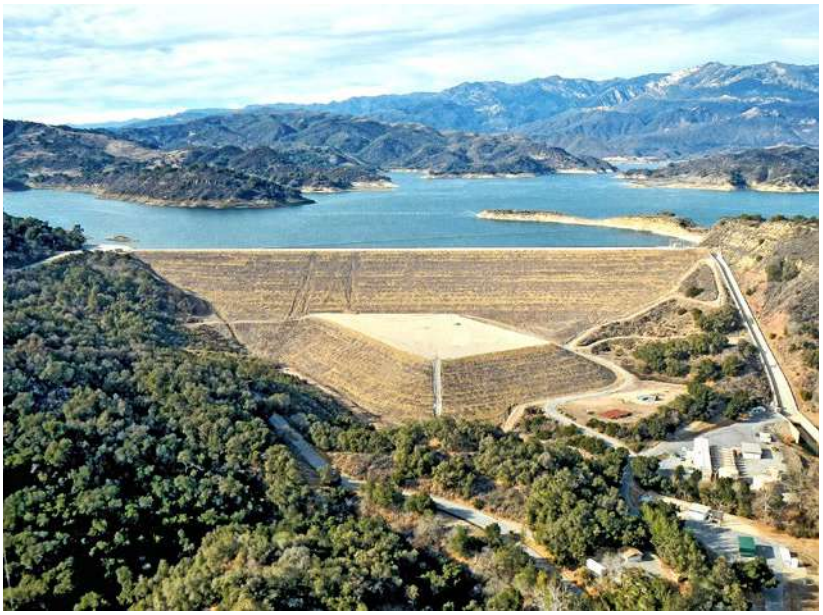
Lake Casitas is the cornerstone of the water supply infrastructure in the watershed, and its value cannot be overstated.

Lake Casitas is the cornerstone of the water supply infrastructure in the watershed, and its value cannot be overstated. This man-made lake was designed to hold 254,000 acre-feet (AF) of water, and it is carefully managed to maintain supplies during a repeat of the 21-year dry period from 1945 to 1965, the longest dry period on record. (See the "Safe Yield" section later in this section for more information on this concept.)

Although the lake has not yet been put to a 21-year dry period test, it has been a reliable source of water in many multi-year dry periods when numerous wells were dry and the river barely flowed.

Between 1975 and 2013, total annual deliveries from the reservoir averaged 17,493 AF. During this period, the highest annual delivery was 24,416 AF (1989) and the lowest was 11,694 AF (1993) (CMWD 2014).

Lake Casitas Dam and Reservoir
Photo courtesy of Rick Wilborn



CMWD's License for Diversion and Use of Water

Use of water from Lake Casitas is limited by CMWD's *License for Diversion and Use of Water* from the State of California, which authorizes Casitas to put to beneficial use up to 28,500 AF of water a year (SWRCB 1982).

Table 3.4.2.1.2 Lake Casitas Quick Facts

Maximum Storage Capacity	254,000 acre-feet
Safe Annual Yield	20,840 acre-feet per year (includes a small amount of water from one well)
Water Course Built On	Coyote Creek
Original Construction	1956 to 1959
Water Sources	Coyote Creek, Santa Ana Creek, Ventura River via Robles Diversion Canal
Surface Area (when full)	2,760 acres
Miles of Shoreline	32
Deepest Depth	200 feet
Maximum Diversion Rate at Robles Diversion	500 cubic feet per second

Source: Ventura River Project website (USBR 2014; Merckling 2014)

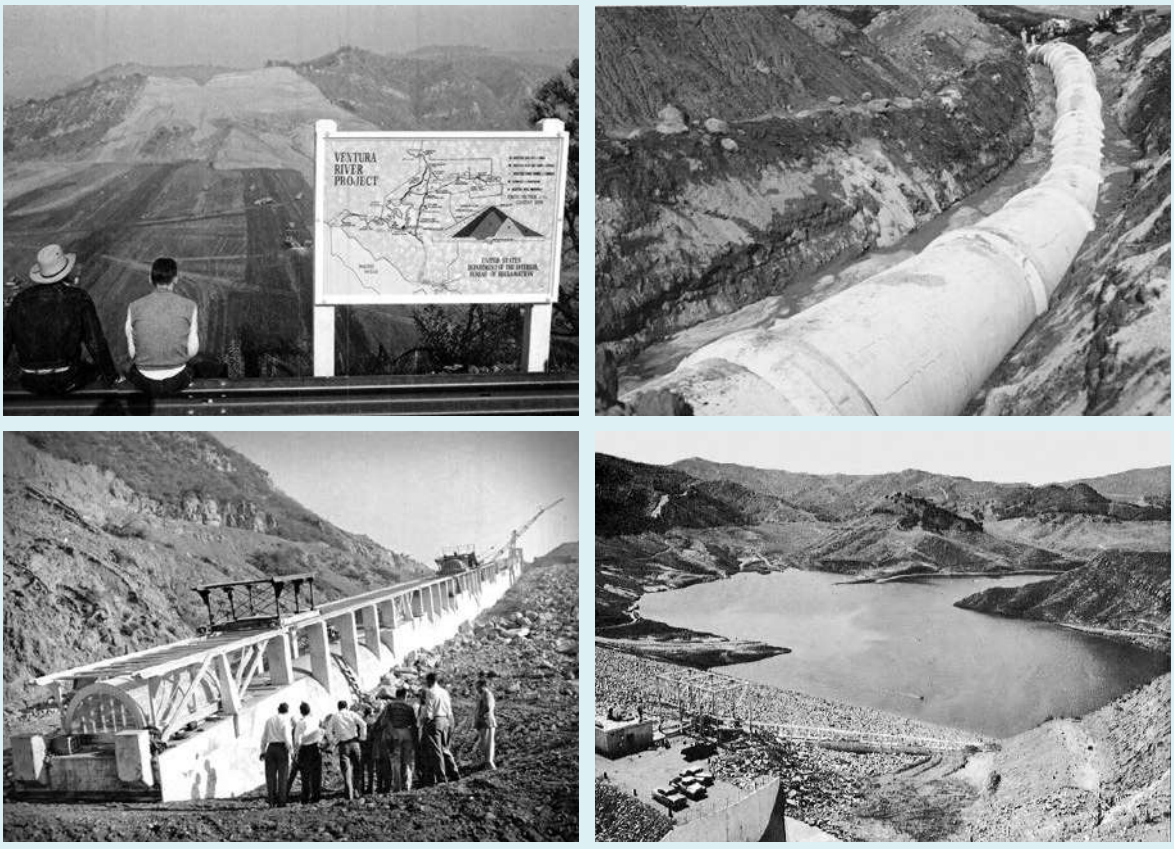
Water from the Lake Casitas reservoir is the primary water source for many users, and it is also a critical "backup" source for most groundwater users. Casitas's high-quality water is also blended with poorer quality groundwater by some water purveyors to improve water quality and extend supplies. The Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD), originally called the Ventura River Municipal Water District, manages

The Ventura River Project

The Ventura River Project is the name given to the effort to build Lake Casitas and its associated infrastructure by its builder, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The project included Casitas Dam, Robles Diversion, Robles Canal, and the main conveyance system, which includes 34 miles of pipeline, five pumping stations, and six balancing reservoirs located throughout the project area. A fish passage facility was added to the Robles Diversion in 2006 for the endangered southern California steelhead.

Construction of the Ventura River Project was notably fast—three years of construction, six years including planning:

> When the planned $27.5 million Ventura River project was officially authorized on March 1, 1956, construction began immediately. The entire process, from the formation of the VRMWD [Ventura River Municipal Water District] to initial water deliveries to project beneficiaries in 1959, took six years, causing The Reclamation Era to report, "It is believed that this is a record with respect to elapsed time for conception, design, and construction of a Federal reclamation project.
>
> —*The Ventura River Project* (USBR 1995)



The Ventura River Project Under Construction

Photos courtesy of United States Bureau of Reclamation





Robles Diversion in 2011 (wet year, above) vs. 2013 (dry year, below)

Photos courtesy of Casitas Municipal Water District





the lake and is a wholesale and retail water supplier (see "3.4.1 Water Suppliers and Managers" for more information on CMWD).

Lake Casitas was built in 1959 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) under the title "The Ventura Project." The project was the last of three "seacoast" projects built by the USBR in southern California to capture floodwaters that would otherwise "waste to the sea" (USBR 1995). The USBR's other two seacoast projects were the Cachuma (Cachuma Lake) and Santa Maria (Twitchell Reservoir) projects.

The reservoir is filled by runoff from Coyote Creek and Santa Ana Creek, which drain directly into the lake, and by water diverted from the Ventura River by way of the 5.4-mile Robles Canal. The relative contributions from these sources vary depending on runoff conditions, but about 55% of inflow now comes from the surrounding drainages and 45% comes from the Ventura River.

Lake Casitas was built "offstream," meaning it is not built across the main river that supplies its water, as most water storage projects in the west were designed. One of the fortunate results of this design is that it minimizes the rate at which sediment enters the lake from the Ventura River.

> Sedimentation and seismicity have not caused the headaches for district officials at Ventura that they have caused other water project managers in Southern California. Sedimentation, an infamous villain at most regional reclamation developments, has robbed some reservoirs of over ten percent of their capacity (as is the case at Cachuma and Twitchell), but has not been particularly problematic at Casitas because of the project's make-up. Matilija Reservoir and Robles Diversion Dam, both upstream of Casitas, perennially hold most of the dropped silt in the river basin, leaving little to settle in and present problems at Casitas.
>
> —*The Ventura River Project* (USBR 1995)

Foster Park Surface/Subsurface Diversions

The Foster Park/Casitas Springs area is critical for both surface water and groundwater production in the Ventura River watershed. Figure 3.4.2.1.3 (Groundwater Basins Map) shows that a constriction of landforms in this area narrows both the riverbed and underlying groundwater basin. The basin alluvium is shallow here and groundwater upwells via in-river springs. In this part of the river, groundwater is near the surface, and rising groundwater contributes to surface flows. San Antonio Creek, which joins the Ventura River from the east just above Foster Park, contributes significant surface flow and groundwater recharge in this area (DBS&A 2010). These various factors cause the river environs just above and below Foster Park to be one of the most consistently wet parts of the river, which has earned it the name "live reach."

Residents of the City of Ventura have relied upon Foster Park area water since the late 1700s:

> When the City was founded in 1782, it used the Ventura River as its primary source of water. Streamflow was diverted near the present-day Foster Park and conveyed in an aqueduct built by the Chumash Indians, under the supervision of the Mission fathers, to a reservoir near the Mission. From 1869 to 1923, water facilities were developed and operated for the City by several companies. In 1923, the City acquired the water system from Southern California Edison and assumed responsibility for providing water to the City's residents.
>
> —*Draft Ventura River Habitat Conservation Plan* (Entrix & URS 2004)

Residents of the City of Ventura have relied upon Foster Park area water since the late 1700s.

In 1906, a subsurface diversion structure was constructed across the river to increase water retention for extraction purposes (CDWR 2003). The dam is 975 feet long and crosses the Ventura River, as well as the mouth of Coyote Creek (Entrix & Woodward Clyde 1997), and works in combination with subsurface collector pipes.

The City of Ventura also has a surface diversion in the Ventura River in the Foster Park area; however, because the river course tends to meander within the riverbed, the diversion intake is now located in a part of the river that has been dry since the year 2000, so no direct surface water diversions have occurred since then. In addition, the City has four wells located upstream of the subsurface dam. Water drawn from the City's diversions and wells is conducted downstream to the City's water treatment plant for processing prior to delivery to end-users.



City of Ventura's Subsurface Dam and Diversion at Foster Park. Originally built in 1906 as a subsurface diversion dam, the top of the diversion is now exposed in places due to scour, instream erosion, and the trapping of sediment behind Matilija Dam. An intake pipe runs along the back side of the dam, only partially buried by sediment when this photo was taken on June 17, 2014. This dam blocks migration of shallow subsurface underflow and thus raises groundwater levels in the area to produce enhanced surface flows (Entrix & URS 2004). The City of Ventura extracts water at the structure and also has a number of wells just upstream.

Between 2000 and 2012, the City produced an average of 1,556 AF a year from its subsurface diversion. The highest annual production was 2,025 AF (2006) and the lowest was 1,144 AF (2005). Diversions are generally lower in the winter when flows in the river are high, more turbid, and full of debris (Entrix & URS 2004). The last time the City's surface diversion produced water was in 2000, after which the active river channel migrated and bypassed the diversion structure (City of Ventura 2014). According to the City's *2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report,* the City's current reliable water supply from the Ventura River at Foster Park is 4,200 AF a year, but the report states: "This number may further be drastically reduced by proposed regulatory and environmental constraints" (RBF 2013).

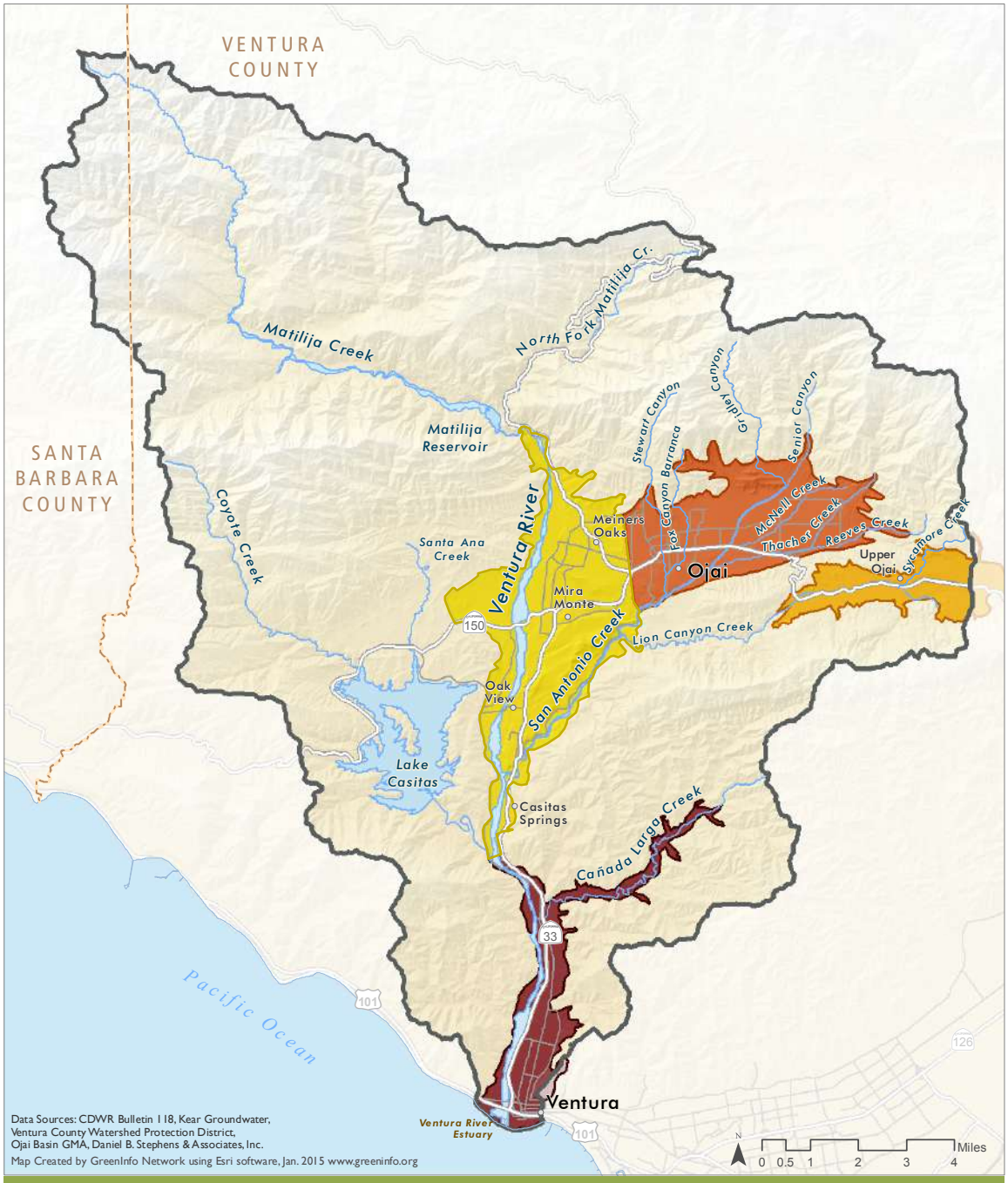
In 1981, the City submitted a pre-1914 water right claim (Statement of Diversion and Use) with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Rights for 7,245 AF per year of surface water from the Ventura River in the Foster Park area; in 2011, the City submitted a water right claim for 72,397 AF per year of surface water from the river (SWRCB 2011).

Groundwater

The Ventura River watershed has four groundwater basins that are used as water supply sources: Ojai Valley Basin, Upper Ventura River Basin, Lower Ventura River Basin, and Upper Ojai Basin. The nature and hydrology of these basins are described in more detail in "3.3.3 Groundwater Hydrology."



Well Adjacent to Ventura River, Meiners Oaks
Photo courtesy of Smitty West



Groundwater Basins

Ventura River Watershed

Groundwater Basin	Acres	Sq. Mi.	Shallow Depth to Water (ft.)	Max. Capacity	Avg. Well Yield	Active Wells	Approx. Safe Yield
Upper Ojai	2,840	4.4	0-40	5,681 AF	50 gpm	95	Unavail.
Ojai Valley	6,471	10.1	0-80	85,000 AF	383 gpm	149	5,026 AF
Upper Ventura River	9,360	14.6	0-5	35,118 AF	600 gpm	160	9,482 AF
Lower Ventura River	6,090	9.5	3-13	8,743 AF [a]	20 gpm	16	2,130 AF [b]

a - Represents unconsolidated alluvium
b - Preliminary estimate, based on groundwater balance for water years 1997-2007

Source: Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc. 2010 & 2013

Figure 3.4.2.1.3 Groundwater Basins Map

Data source: See Table 3.4.2.1.3 (Groundwater Basins Map Data Sources) on the next page.

Precise data on the quantity of groundwater produced in the watershed are not available because private well withdrawals are generally not reported. Production data are the most detailed in the Ojai Valley Basin, because the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency collects data as part of its mandate to manage that basin. Preliminary estimates of pumping have been developed for the Upper and Lower Ventura River Basins in the report *Groundwater Budget and Approach to a Groundwater Management Plan, Upper and Lower Ventura River Basin* (DBS&A 2010). Least is known about extractions from the Upper Ojai Basin.

Table 3.4.2.1.3 Groundwater Basins Map Data Sources

Map Table Column	Data Source
Acres & Sq. Mi.	Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) map (GIS shapefiles).
Shallow Depth to Water	Lower Ventura River Basin—*2012 Groundwater Section Annual Report* (VCWPD 2012). Other basins—Estimates provided by local groundwater consultants Jordan Kear (Kear Groundwater) & Greg Schnaar (DBS&A).
Max. Capacity	All basins except Lower Ventura River—*Bulletin 118: California's Groundwater* (CDWR 2003). Lower Ventura River Basin—The capacity provided in Bulletin 118 is exceedingly high, possibly because the number accounts for very deep aquifer layers, or parts of aquifers that historically extended offshore (SWRCB 1956). Greg Schnaar (DBS&A) prepared a calculation that estimated the capacity for only the unconsolidated, onshore alluvium basin.
Avg. Well Yield	*Bulletin 118: California's Groundwater* (CDWR 2003).
Active Wells	Watershed Protection District well database
Approx. Safe Yield	Upper & Lower Ventura River Basin—Estimate by Greg Schnaar (DBS&A) based on the report *Groundwater Budget and Approach to a Groundwater Management Plan Upper and Lower Ventura River Basin* (DBS&A 2010). Note: this report estimated the safe yield of the Upper Ventura River Basin as 12,732 AF, however this included the Coyote Creek drainage/Lake Casitas area as part of the basin. These areas are no longer considered by VCWPD to be part of the Upper Ventura River Basin, so Schnaar provided a revised estimate of 9,482 AF. Ojai Valley Basin—*Groundwater Model Development,* Ojai Basin (DBS&A 2011), median well yield.

Table 3.4.2.1.4 Water Suppliers by Groundwater Basin Use

Public or Mutual Water Company[1]		
Upper Ventura River Basin:	**Ojai Valley Basin:**	**Upper Ojai Basin:**
Casitas Municipal Water District	Gridley Road Water Group	Sisar Mutual Water Company[2]
Casitas Mutual Water Company	Golden State Water Company	
Meiners Oaks Water District	Hermitage Mutual Water Company	
North Fork Springs Mutual Water Company	Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company	
Rancho Matilija Mutual Water Company	Siete Robles Mutual Water Company	
Tico Mutual Water Company		
Ventura River Water District		
Ventura Water (City of Ventura)		

1 - Excluded from this table are private water pumpers.

2 – Sisar Mutual Water Company's wells pump from the Upper Ojai Basin, although they are located just over the border between the Ventura River and Santa Clara River watersheds, on the Santa Clara River watershed side.

Data Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District Inventory of Public & Private Water Purveyors in Ventura County (VCWPD 2006)

Groundwater Basin Capacity

A groundwater basin reported to have a "maximum capacity" of 85,000 acre-feet (AF) in no way indicates that there is 85,000 AF of usable or recoverable fresh water, only that the basin has the capacity to hold a gross volume of 85,000 AF. Not all of the storage capacity contains economically recoverable water or water that is of acceptable quality for use.

Upper Ventura River Basin

The Upper Ventura River Basin supplies the greatest quantity of groundwater in the watershed. The most significant withdrawals occur in the Foster Park area (at the basin's downstream border) by the City of Ventura. Here, the City has the ability to withdraw both groundwater and subsurface water (discussed earlier in this section).

The Upper Ventura River Basin supplies the greatest quantity of groundwater in the watershed.

Because the City of Ventura's wells are in the river bottom, they have been subject to damage over the years:

> The Foster Park facilities produce groundwater throughout the year. However, due to storm flows, the wells are subject to inundation and erosion. The early 2005 winter storms destroyed Nye Well 1A and damaged Nye Wells 2, 7 and 8. The pipeline between Nye Wells 7 and 8 along the west bank of the river and the pipeline that crosses the river from Nye Well 8 to the intake pipeline for the Avenue Treatment Plant were also damaged during the storms. Nye Wells 7 and 8 were repaired in late 2006, the pipeline across the river was repaired in late 2007 and the pipeline repair between Nye Wells 7 & 8 was completed in early 2009. To date, Nye Well 2 has not been repaired.
>
> —*2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water* (RBF 2013)

Between 2000 and 2012, groundwater production (excluding subsurface production) from the City's Nye well field in Foster Park averaged 2,481 AF a year. This average reflects disruptions in production from flood-related well damage: very little groundwater was produced between 2005 and 2007. The City's highest annual groundwater production during this period was 5,080 AF (2000) and the lowest was 149 AF (2005). Since 2009, the City's groundwater production has been from two of their Nye wells.

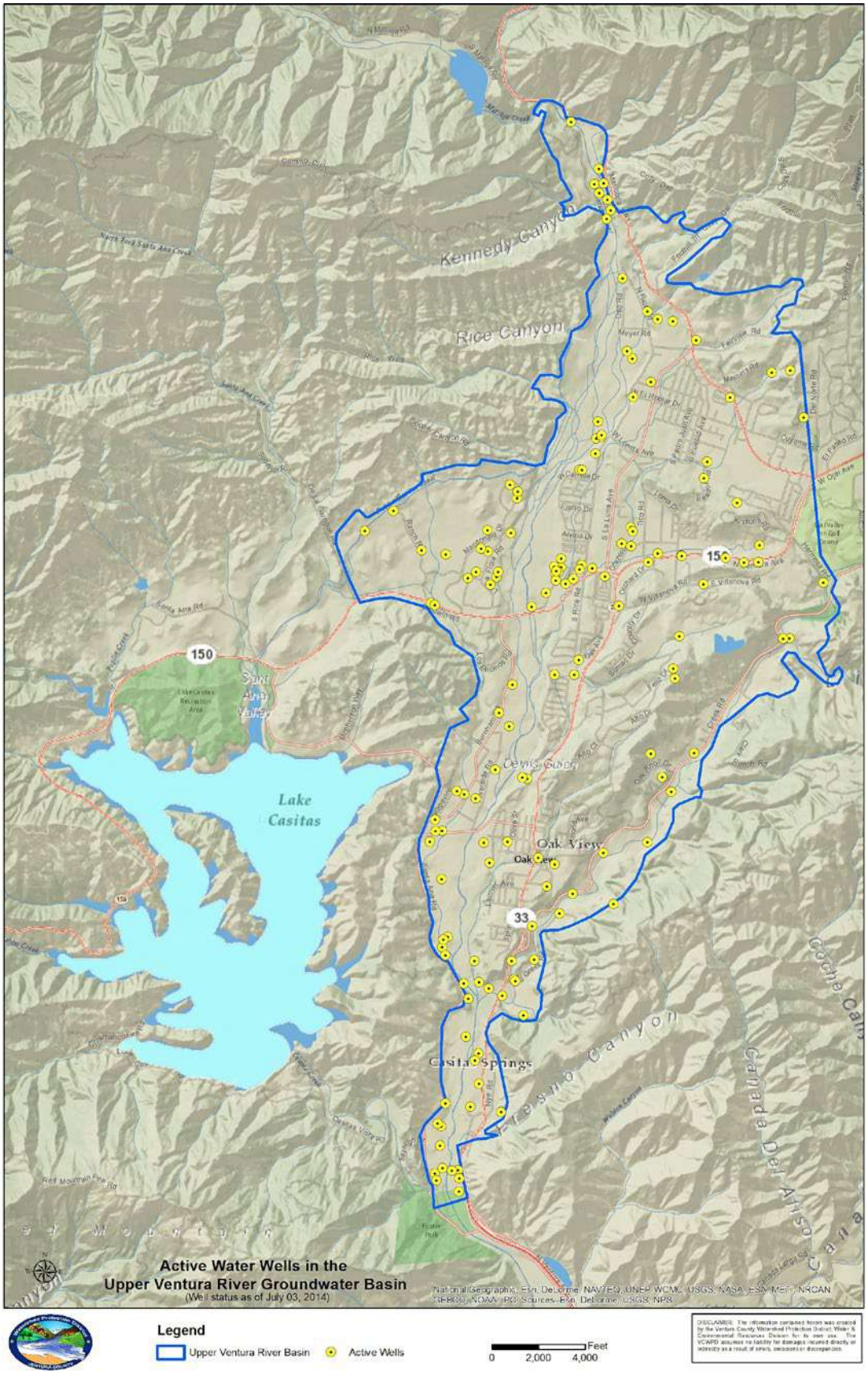


Figure 3.4.2.1.4 Wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin Map

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Ventura River Water District (VRWD) and Meiners Oaks Water District (MOWD) are the next most significant (known) pumpers of groundwater in the Upper Ventura River Basin, with wells in the upper part of the basin between the Highway 150 Bridge and the Robles Diversion. This stretch of river is known as the "dry reach" because water percolates rapidly into the highly permeable riverbed and commonly disappears soon after storms. Both water districts have wells in the floodplain of the Ventura River; MOWD operates five wells and VRWD operates four wells. These water districts serve the communities of Meiners Oaks, Mira Monte, Oak View, and Casitas Springs.

Between 2005 and 2013, groundwater production from the MOWD's wells averaged 1,016 AF a year. During this period the highest annual production was 1,166 AF (2006) and the lowest was 821 AF (2011) (Hollebrands 2014).

The Ojai Valley Basin supplies the second largest quantity of groundwater in the watershed. Golden State Water Company depends upon wells in this basin, as do many of the agricultural growers in Ojai's East End.

Between 1995 and 2013, groundwater production from the VRWD's wells averaged 1,324 AF a year. During this period the highest annual production was 1,565 AF (2000) and the lowest was 1,068 AF (2013) (Rapp 2014).

Mutual water companies producing groundwater from the Upper Ventura River Basin include Casitas Mutual Water Company, North Fork Springs Mutual Water Company, Rancho Matilija Mutual Water Company, and Tico Mutual Water Company. Casitas Municipal Water District also operates one well in this basin.

As of 2014, there are 149 active wells in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin, 44 of which have been drilled since 2000 (VCWPD 2014a).

Ojai Valley Basin

The Ojai Valley Basin supplies the second largest quantity of groundwater in the watershed. Golden State Water Company (GSWC) depends upon wells in this basin, as do many of the agricultural growers in Ojai's East End.

Between 1985 and 2012, annual groundwater production from the Ojai Valley Basin averaged 5,113 AF a year (approximately equal to its estimated safe yield of 5,026 AF), with an average of 1,858 AF produced by GSWC and 3,255 AF produced from private wells. During this period the highest production was 7,697 AF (1992: GSWC – 1,645 AF; private wells – 6,052 AF) and the lowest was 3,690 AF (1989: GSWC – 1,766 AF; private wells – 1,924 AF) (OBGMA 2014).

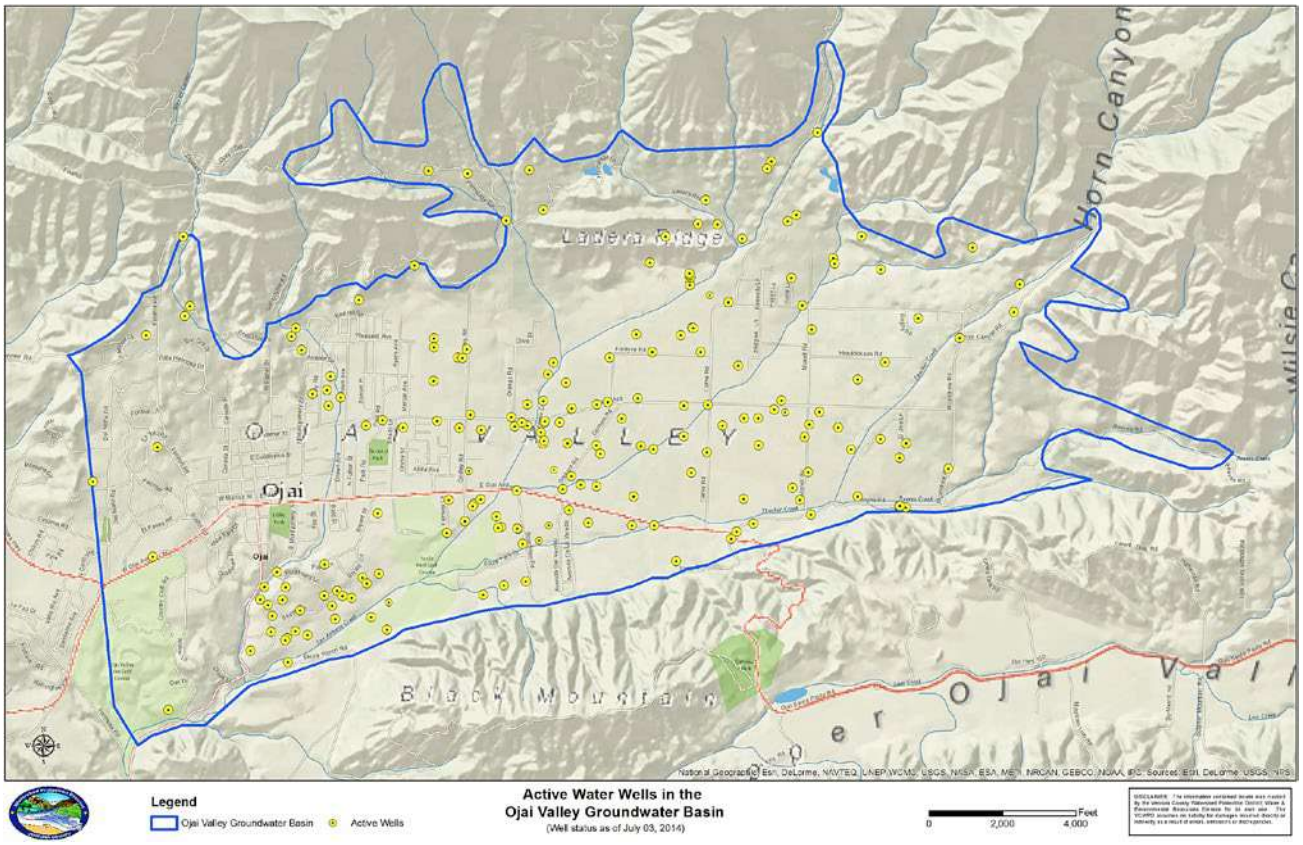


Figure 3.4.2.1.5 Wells in the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin Map

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Mutual water companies that produce groundwater from the Ojai Valley Basin include Gridley Road Water Group, Hermitage Mutual Water Company, Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company, and Siete Robles Mutual Water Company.

As of 2014, there are 182 active wells in the Ojai Valley Groundwater basin, 64 of which have been drilled since 2000 (VCWPD 2014a).

Upper Ojai Basin

The divide between the Ventura River watershed and the Santa Clara River watershed runs through the Upper Ojai Basin near Sisar Road. Underground strata in this location separate groundwater flow either westward toward Lion Canyon Creek or eastward toward Santa Paula Creek and into the Santa Clara River watershed (CDWR 2003).

Residents and farmers in Upper Ojai rely upon the Upper Ojai Basin. There are limited data on the amount of withdrawals from that basin. The Sisar Mutual Water Company (SMWC) produces groundwater from the Upper Ojai Basin, although their wells sit just over the Ventura River watershed border, in the Santa Clara River watershed. Produced water is distributed to customers in both watersheds, in roughly equal amounts.

Between 2004 and 2013, SMWC's annual groundwater production from the Upper Ojai Basin averaged 67 AF a year. During this period the highest annual production was 74 AF (2013) and the lowest was 63 AF (2011) (Thompson 2014).

As of 2014, there are 96 active wells in the Upper Ojai Basin, 25 of which have been drilled since 2000 (VCWPD 2014a).

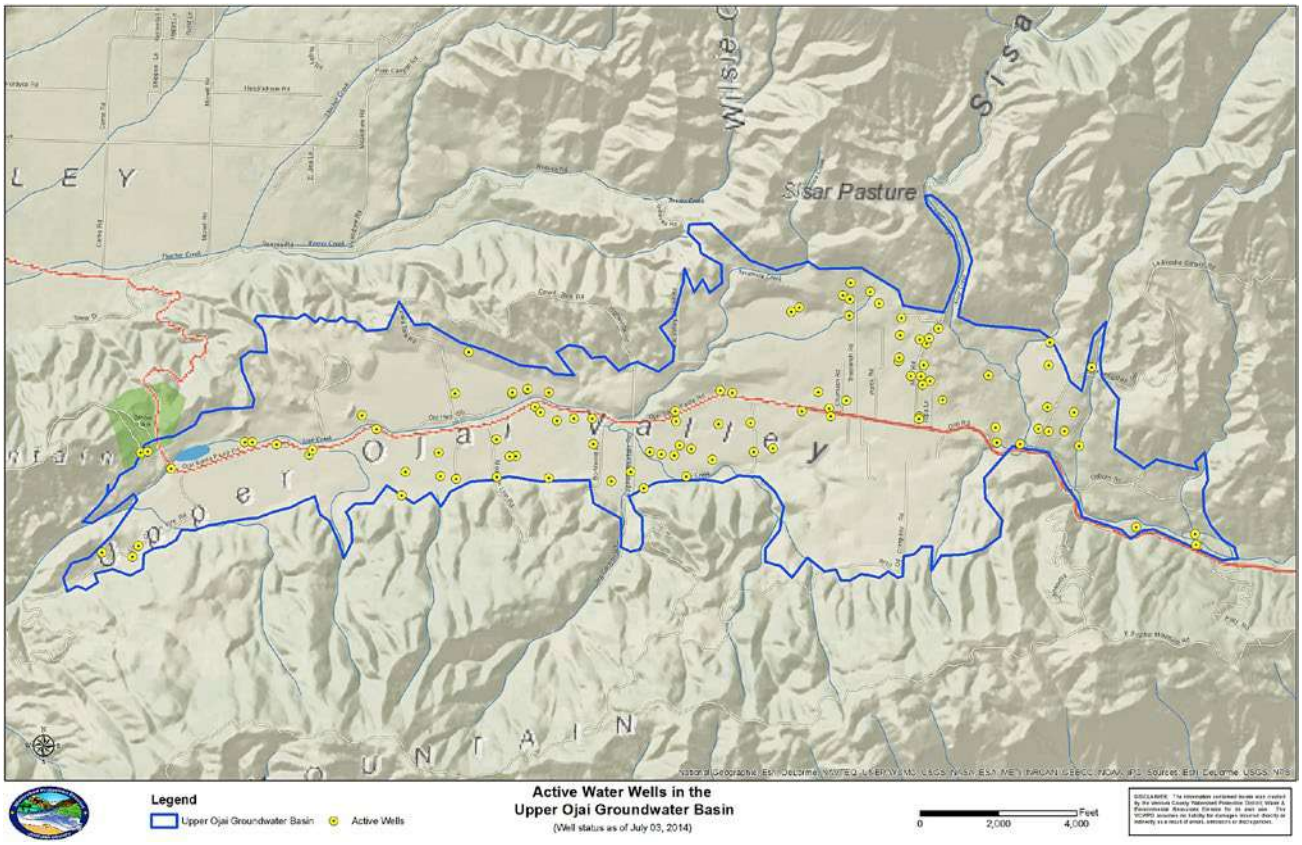


Figure 3.4.2.1.6 Wells in the Upper Ojai Groundwater Basin Map

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Lower Ventura River Basin

The Lower Ventura River Basin is minimally used and data are limited on the amount of water produced from the basin. Most of the wells are agricultural; no public water suppliers use the basin.

As of 2014, there are 18 active wells in the Lower Ventura River Groundwater Basin, 11 of which have been drilled since 2000 (VCWPD 2014a).

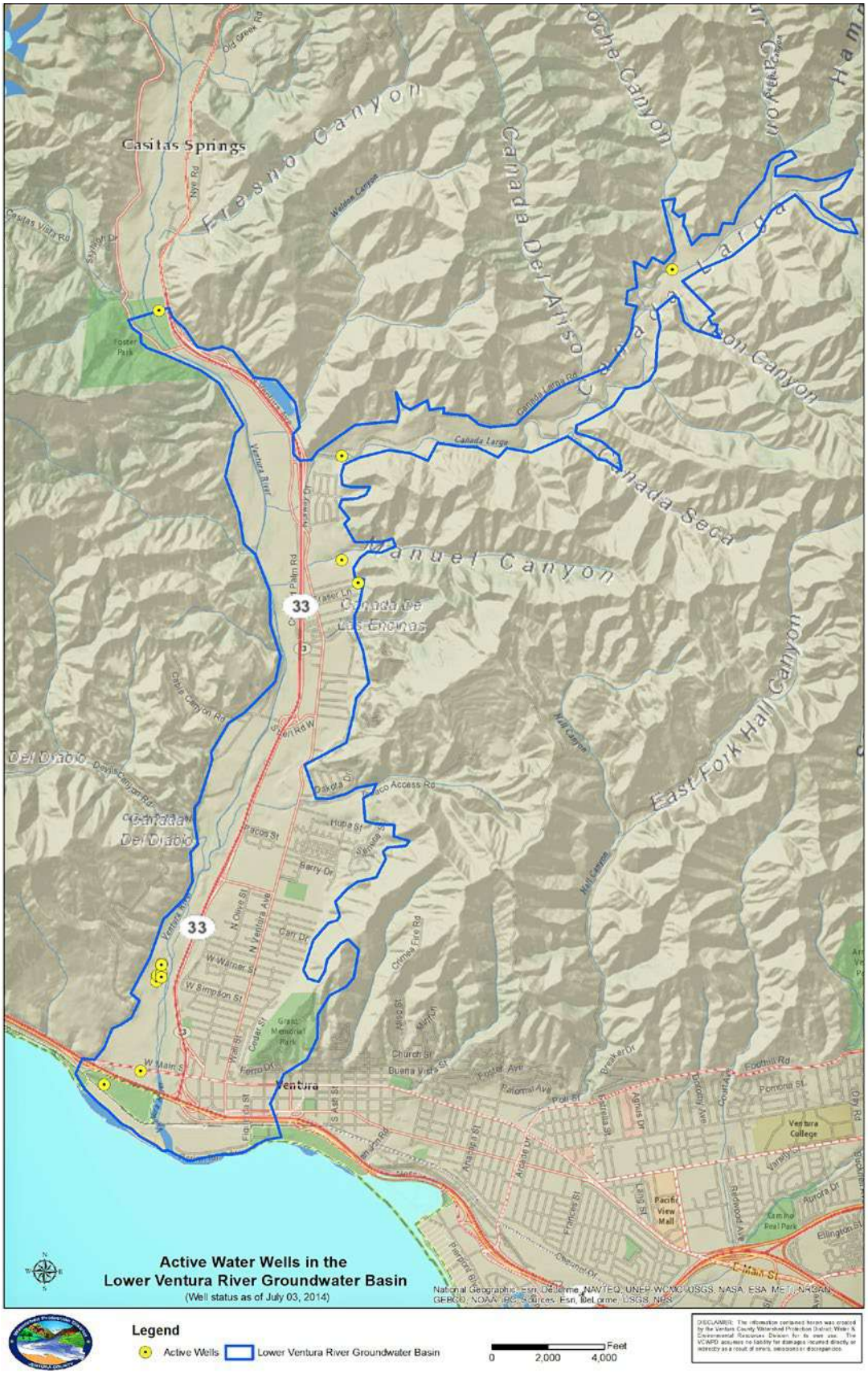


Figure 3.4.2.1.7 Wells in the Lower Ventura River Groundwater Basin Map

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Safe Yield

In the context of water reservoirs, safe yield, or "firm yield" is defined as "...a quantity of water from a project or program that is projected to be available on a reliable basis, given a specified level of risk, during a critically dry period." (Public Law 108-361)

In the context of groundwater basins, safe yield has commonly been defined as "the maximum quantity of water that can be continuously withdrawn from a groundwater basin without adverse effect" (CDWR 2003).

Some definitions of groundwater safe yield explicitly acknowledge the potential streamflow or environmental impacts of groundwater extraction:

> Safe yield is the amount of naturally occurring groundwater that can be withdrawn from an aquifer on a sustained basis, economically and legally, without impairing the native groundwater quality or creating an undesirable effect such as environmental damage.
>
> —*Applied Hydrogeology* (Fetter 2001)

Understanding water budgets and how they change in response to human activities is an important aspect of groundwater hydrology... a predevelopment water budget by itself is of limited value in determining the amount of ground water that can be withdrawn on a sustained basis.

> As human activities change the system, the components of the water budget (inflows, outflows, and changes in storage) also will change and must be accounted for in any management decision. Understanding water budgets and how they change in response to human activities is an important aspect of ground-water hydrology... a predevelopment water budget by itself is of limited value in determining the amount of ground water that can be withdrawn on a sustained basis.
>
> —*USGS Website: Ground-Water Development, Sustainability, and Water Budgets* (USGS 2014c)

In all cases, the concept of safe yield is complicated, and the factors that determine a water supply's safe yield are often changing, so the safe yield of a particular water supply often changes over time.

Safe Yield: Lake Casitas

> The calculation of safe yield for Casitas is based on the storage volume of Lake Casitas, the surface water and groundwater supply managed by Casitas, and the length of time that water supply needs to last (i.e., longest drought on record). The safe yield value is an interpolated value that is held constant over the period of the critical drought, bringing the level of storage to the desired minimum volume.
>
> —*Water Supply and Use Status Report, Casitas Municipal Water District* (CMWD 2004)

In 1954, the United States Bureau of Reclamation established 27,800 AF as the safe annual yield of Lake Casitas. This was based on the most critical dry period on record at that time (1918 to 1936), the ability to integrate operation of the Matilija Reservoir to maximize diversions through the Robles Canal, and other factors.

Safe Yield vs. As Available Supply Management

Lake Casitas reservoir has the capacity to hold almost 12 times its annual yield in storage, and operates on a "safe yield" basis. In contrast, many other water supply facilities are operated on an "as available" or "rule curve" basis. During wet years, customers can draw more water than would be allowed under a safe yield scenario. During dry spells however, deliveries to these customers are reduced, and they are left to seek other supplies. Delivering water on an "as available" basis allows greater deliveries on the average, but reduces reliability during droughts.

California's State Water Project (SWP) is an example of a water system operated beyond its safe yield. The SWP has 1.4 times its annual yield in storage (CDWR 2014). During very dry years, such as 2014, water deliveries were reduced to less than 5% of normal. If this system were operated within safe yield, annual deliveries would have to be substantially reduced to hold back water for dry spells. In August of 2014, when many state reservoirs were between 30 to 40% of capacity, Lake Casitas remained above 50%. The last time the lake was nearly full was in 2006, so it took nine years for the lake to drop to its August 2014 level.

See "3.4.3 Water Demands" for a discussion of the policies and management practices that have helped CMWD operate within the reservoir's safe yield.

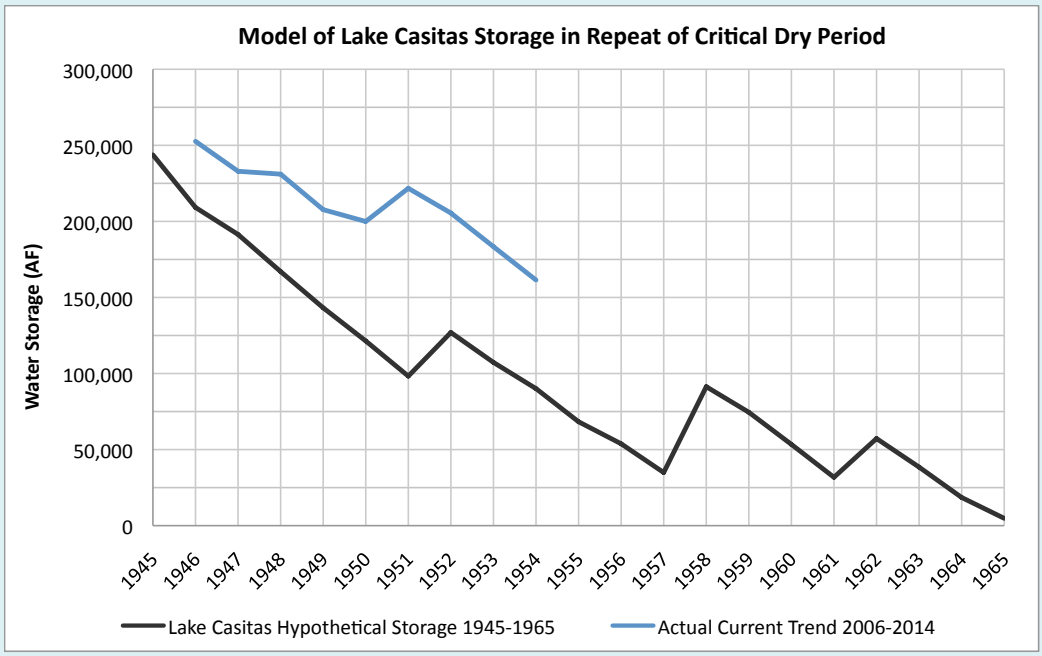


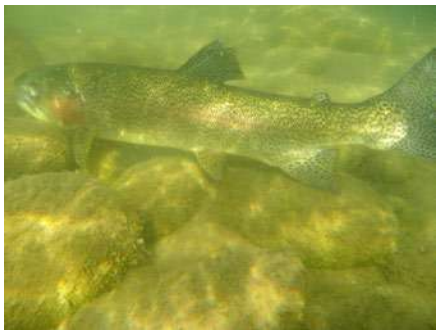
Figure 3.4.2.1.8 Model of Lake Casitas During Repeat of Critical Dry Period. The period of 1945 through 1965 is the longest dry period on record in the area. This dry period is used by CMWD to estimate how long supplies could last if a similar drought should occur in the future; this then is used to determine safe annual yield. Note that if the lake had existed in this long-term dry period (Lake Casitas was completed in 1959 and did not fill until 1978), there would have been some years when stored supplies increased.

Sources: CMWD 2010; CMWD 2004; Wickstrum 2014

As conditions changed and available data have become more refined, the operating annual safe yield has seen several adjustments. The current safe yield estimate for Lake Casitas is 20,840 AF. The current estimate factors in a new and longer critical drought period (1945 to 1965), greater levels of evaporation from the lake, the application of the Biological Opinion related to mandated flow requirements through the Robles Diversion to support fish passage, the discontinuation of releases of water from Matilija Reservoir, the use of water from a well in Mira Monte, and other factors (CMWD 1989; CMWD 2004; Merckling 2014).

Safe Yield: Foster Park Surface/Subsurface Diversions

A primary concern with regard to the amount of surface water or subsurface diversions that can be safely extracted in the Foster Park area is the effect this has on the endangered steelhead. Changes in the timing and magnitude of Ventura River flows and associated downstream hydrologic processes could negatively impact the spawning and migration of the steelhead, as well as the summer rearing of juveniles (NMFS 2007).



Adult Steelhead, Casitas Springs
Photo courtesy of Mark Allen/Normandeau

A draft Biological Opinion (BO) prepared in 2007 in response to the City of Ventura's request to repair its wells in Foster Park provided a comprehensive analysis of the correlation between the Foster Park facilities and the effect on streamflow. Because the City withdrew its application, this BO never became effective.

Since 2009, the City has been monitoring the effect of their Foster Park extractions on downstream flow and habitat suitability for steelhead. Their studies indicate that a flow threshold exists below which the steelhead habitat suitability declines significantly.

A 2013 report on the City's monitoring program concluded the following:

> Water balance calculations using upstream surface water flow rates, City groundwater diversions, and downstream flow rates indicate that groundwater production at Foster Park during the low-flow season is substantially supported by underflow through the alluvial sediments. Approximately 3 to 4 cubic feet per second can be produced by the City at Foster Park while the flow rate downstream at the Casitas Vista Road Bridge (flowing out of Foster Park) is virtually the same as the upstream flow rate at Casitas Springs where surface water enters the Foster Park reach of the River.
>
> The findings of this study indicate a flow threshold exists whereby when flows decrease below the threshold, the steelhead habitat

suitability declines significantly. During the 2012 low flow conditions when the City diversion was approximately 6.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) and there was 4 cfs or greater upstream (at Casitas Springs) and 2 cfs or greater downstream (at Casitas Vista Road Bridge), the HSI scores for adult steelhead remained fairly constant and the River pools maintained substantial depths. Study data indicate the upstream flow threshold was approximately 4 cfs (at the Casitas Springs live reach), while the downstream flow threshold was approximately 2 cfs (at the USGS gage *[at Casitas Vista Road Bridge – ed.]*). After surface flows declined below these rates, the HSI scores for steelhead and the habitat volume estimates declined rapidly.

—*Preliminary Hydrogeological Study, Surface Water/ Groundwater Interaction Study, Foster Park* (Hopkins 2013)

Safe Yield: Groundwater

There are no existing legal constraints that limit groundwater pumping and none of the watershed's groundwater basins are adjudicated (where the courts determine water rights). The only basin where legal authority exists to enforce safe yield extractions is the Ojai Valley Basin, through the Ojai Valley Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA). (See "3.4.1 Water Suppliers and Managers" for information on OBGMA.)

A groundwater model developed for the Ojai Basin in 2011 determined that the safe yield of that basin is 5,026 AF per year, which is the median rate of natural basin recharge over the model calibration period (1970 to 2009). This is very close to average rate of groundwater production from the basin, which is 5,113 AF per year (between 1985 and 2012).

Estimated groundwater inputs and outputs for the Upper and Lower Ventura River Basins were analyzed in the 2010 report *Groundwater Budget and Approach to a Groundwater Management Plan Upper and Lower Ventura River Basin* (DBS&A 2010). Using the inputs from this analysis, the safe yield in the Upper Ventura River Basin is estimated at 9,482 AF per year. This is very close to the estimated average groundwater production from the basin, which is 9,300 AF per year (see Table 3.4.2.1.1). The safe yield in the Lower Ventura River Basin is estimated at 2,130 AF per year.[1]

Not enough information is available to estimate the safe yield of the Upper Ojai Valley Basin.

New Groundwater Regulations

In September of 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed three groundwater bills that will create a groundwater management framework for the first time in California. These bills include a requirement that "groundwater sustainability plans" be developed for all high and medium priority basins. In the Ventura River watershed, the Upper Ventura River and Ojai Valley Groundwater Basins are considered medium priority basins, and so will be subject to the new requirements.

1 Note: the DBS&A report estimated inputs to the Upper Ventura River Basin as 12,732 AF per year; however this included the Coyote Creek drainage/ Lake Casitas area as part of the basin. These areas are no longer considered to be part of the Upper Ventura River Basin, so the report's author provided the revised estimate of 9,482 AF. The estimate for the Lower Ventura River Basin is preliminary, and based on groundwater balance for water years 1997 to 2007.

Conjunctive Water Management

Conjunctive water use, or conjunctive water management, generally involves the coordinated use of ground and surface water supplies to use the overall water supply more efficiently. Conjunctive water management is a common recommendation for improved water use and protection.

> The purposes of conjunctive management are to coordinate water resource use in ways that reduce exposure to drought, to maximize water availability, to protect water quality, and to sustain ecological needs and aesthetic and recreational values. Other potential benefits are improved security of water supplies, reduced reliance on costly and environmentally disruptive surface water impoundment and distribution systems, and enhanced protection of aquatic life and habitat.
>
> Conjunctive management achieves these purposes by capturing surplus precipitation and streamflow, controlling releases from surface water storage facilities, and storing surface supplies underground in aquifers. The stored groundwater serves as a non-evaporating "bank" that can be tapped during subsequent dry periods to sustain consumptive uses or supplement stream flows. The aquifer thus provides a regulatory storage medium that helps to smooth out the greater variability of water demands and surface water supplies. Overall, surface water and aboveground storage facilities are operated together with groundwater supplies and underground storage as components of a single system (i.e., operated "conjunctively"). Multiple water needs are met by shifting mixes of surface and groundwater supplies determined by their relative availability.
>
> —*Institutions and Conjunctive Water Management among Three Western States* (Blomquist et al. 2001)

Conjunctive water management employs the coordinated use of ground and surface water supplies to use the overall water supply more efficiently.

In a recent example of conjunctive water management, Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company's water supply and distribution system was upgraded using grant funds secured by Casitas Municipal Water District to help Senior Canyon make better use of their groundwater supplies and reduce their demands on Lake Casitas. Another example, the San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds refurbishing project, is described below.

The City of Ventura also practices conjunctive water management of its supplies from the Ventura River and Santa Clara watersheds. A portion of the City's allocation in the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin is not used during normal wet years when supply from the Ventura River is plentiful. During these years, the unused groundwater allocation is banked for future use. The City reserves the right to extract the banked water during droughts or emergencies (Entrix & URS 2004).

The Ventura River Conjunctive Use Agreement of 1983

The City of Ventura also practices conjunctive water management of its supplies from the Ventura River and Santa Clara watersheds. A portion of the City's allocation in the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin is not used during normal wet years when supply from the Ventura River is plentiful. During these years, the unused groundwater allocation is banked for future use. The City reserves the right to extract the banked water during droughts or emergencies (Entrix & URS 2004).

In 1978, Casitas Municipal Water District and the City of Ventura proposed a large-scale conjunctive water management project for the Ventura River watershed that would change how each agency diverted water from the Ventura River. The following description is from the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed conjunctive use agreement. Note that the southern California steelhead was not listed as an endangered species until 1997.

> The downstream bypass of the first 20 cfs of flow at Robles Diversion Dam would be discontinued, and all flows up to the 500-cfs capacity of the diversion canal would be diverted. The loss of water available to users downstream from the Robles dam (including the City, irrigators, and other public water purveyors) would be made up by CMWD with water from Casitas Reservoir.
>
> The conjunctive use operation would increase the average yield to the City and to the system as a whole and would significantly increase the reliability of the City's supply. In addition, the consummation of the agreement would settle the dispute between the City and CMWD over water rights in the river. The proposed project will make better use of the storage capacity of the Reservoir and will make more water available for use during periods of below normal rainfall. Casitas Reservoir will receive increased inflow but will have to meet increased demands, with little net effect on reservoir levels. The City and other water diverters will benefit from increased water supply reliability, as dry-year deficiencies will be made up by deliveries from Casitas Reservoir.
>
> —*Ventura River Conjunctive Use Agreement, Draft Environmental Impact Report* (EDAW 1978)

The draft proposal was strongly opposed by Friends of Ventura River and other stakeholders. The Final EIR, approved by Casitas and the City of Ventura in 1983, included an EIR Addendum requiring a five-year trial period to assess potential significant environment impacts. For various reasons, this conjunctive use effort did not progress. However, the initial implementation efforts of the project, beginning in 1983, marked the beginning of intense monitoring and reporting of well and river system hydrology on the river—a positive result of the effort.

San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds

In 1949, growers in the east end of Ojai formed a water reclamation district called the San Antonio Water Conservation District, which has since been renamed the Ojai Water Conservation District. The district was formed primarily to divert water into settling ponds along San Antonio Creek for groundwater recharge of the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin, although the district is also authorized to monitor the use of groundwater, acquire water rights, and construct dams or other water facilities. The district established a series of stair-stepped settling basins on private property adjacent to upper San Antonio Creek, designed so that one would overspill into the next. It is estimated that there were dozens of these basins, each 20 to 30 feet long, 50 to 60 feet wide, and 6 to 10 feet deep (Hawks & Associates 2005).

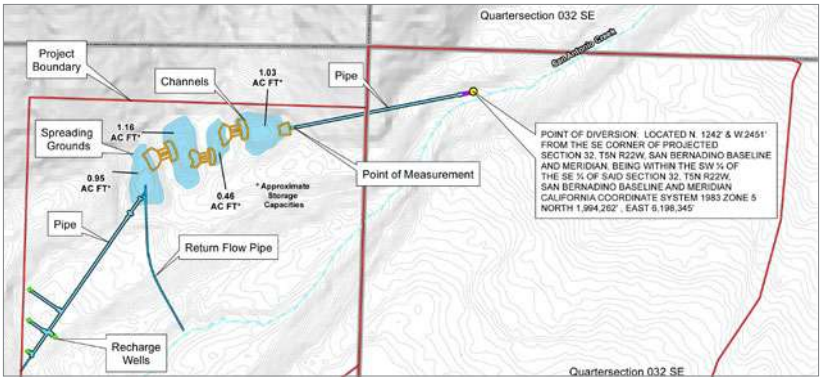
> Between 1951 and 1963, groundwater recharge was conducted using an estimated 10,000 acre-feet of surface water imported from Matilija Lake via pipeline. The pipeline was eventually abandoned and groundwater recharge was conducted by diverting surface water from San Antonio Creek from 1963 to 1985. Surface flow was diverted through a 24-inch-diameter pipe equipped with an iron gate to control flow rates, and was reportedly available on a seasonal basis.
>
> —*San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds Rehabilitation Project: Project Description* (VCWPD 2010b)

Following the major "Wheeler Fire" of 1985, the Ventura County Flood Control District, now the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD), was concerned that heavy rains could trigger a debris flow downstream and damage properties adjacent to San Antonio Creek. The VCWPD procured the 11.4-acre spreading grounds property and constructed a debris basin in the channel adjacent to the recharge basins. During basin construction, excavated material filled most of the spreading basins. In the early 1990's, VCWPD and the Ojai Water Conservation District collaborated in an effort to reconstruct the basins, but the reconstruction was only partially successful, and the project was eventually abandoned.



Rehabilitated San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds, 2014

Photo courtesy of Ventura County Watershed Protection District



Engineer's drawing of the Rehabilitated San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds.
Source: VCWPD

In 2006, VCWPD secured funding to rehabilitate the San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds, and construction was completed in the summer of 2014. The new facility is designed to divert surface water from upper San Antonio Creek into holding basins where the water then recharges groundwater through passive injection wells. Annual groundwater recharge is projected to average 126 AF per year with a maximum of 914 AF per year. The project was a collaboration between the OBGMA and the VCWPD. Casitas Municipal Water District is also a project partner that will help with facility maintenance. (VCWPD 2010b; VCWPD 2014c)

3.4.2.2 Potential Future Supply Sources

Reclaimed Water

Ojai Valley Sanitary District's treatment plant discharges an average of 2.1 million gallons per day, or 3.3 cubic feet per second, of treated wastewater to the Ventura River.

The watershed's sewer system wastewater is treated at one of two wastewater treatment facilities. Most of the wastewater is treated at the Ojai Valley Sanitary District's (OVSD) treatment plant located below Foster Park next to the Ventura River. Treated effluent from this facility is not reclaimed for reuse. The effluent is discharged into the Ventura River where it supports valuable habitat for the endangered southern California steelhead, and also recharges the shallow Lower Ventura River Groundwater Basin. The plant discharges an average of 2.1 million gallons per day (mgd), or 3.3 cubic feet per second, to the river. A discharge of 2.1 mgd is equivalent to approximately 2,354 AF per year.

Exploring the feasibility of reusing treated wastewater for irrigation or groundwater recharge within the watershed is of interest to some stakeholders. Locating decentralized "scalping plants" in the upper watershed, such as near the City of Ojai, has been considered in this regard (Entrix & URS 2004). These facilities, sometimes called satellite plants, are small plants that withdraw wastewater from a sewer mainline to produce reclaimed water and return biosolids and non-reclaimable wastewater, such as brine, to the sewer mainline for treatment at the central treatment facility downstream (Byrne). Keeping treated wastewater higher in the watershed for reuse could be especially helpful during extended dry periods.

A number of studies have been conducted to investigate the potential to reclaim OVSD wastewater. ("Key Data and Information Sources/ Further Reading" at the end of this section lists these reports.) Over the years, water quality regulations have mandated the treatment plant to produce water of increasingly higher quality, requiring very expensive plant upgrades in some cases. In the past, these high costs have motivated OVSD to reassess effluent discharge options that could come at a lower cost.

Any efforts to reclaim wastewater for reuse in the watershed must address the environmental drawbacks of removing this flow from the river and estuary.

Any efforts to reclaim wastewater for reuse in the watershed must address the environmental drawbacks of removing this flow from the river and estuary. Since 1963, OVSD's effluent has been discharged to the Ventura River. The health of the lower river and the estuary, a very important ecosystem for many species, could be significantly impacted by the reduction in water from the treatment plant. The release of the effluent into the river is now integrated into the water quality permits that govern OVSD's operation.

The City of Ventura owns the land where OVSD's treatment plant is located, and holds first rights to any reclaimed water from that facility.

In 2007, the City of Ventura conducted an engineering and market analysis of using OVSD recycled water, which found:

> The engineering and market analysis identified a cost-effective combination of localized users that minimized the additional infrastructure necessary to supply the recycled water. The primary users identified were Aera Energy, and local growers, with Aera accounting for the bulk of the demand. These users, which are currently supplied with a combination of raw and potable water, could utilize approximately half of the current effluent discharge.
>
> —*Feasibility Study on the Reuse of Ojai Valley Sanitary District Effluent – Final Facilities Planning Report* (Nautilus 2007)

Much of the sewer system wastewater generated below OVSD's facility is treated by the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility located within Ventura city limits adjacent to the Santa Clara River estuary in the Santa Clara River watershed. Of the wastewater that enters the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility, 700 AF a year is reused for landscape irrigation within the City and the rest is discharged to the Santa Clara River estuary (RBF 2013).

Imported Water

The City of Ventura and CMWD both pay for an entitlement to water imported from the California State Water Project (SWP), but there are no pipelines or facilities in place to deliver SWP water into local distribution systems.

> In 1963, the Ventura County Flood Control District contracted with the State of California (State) for 20,000 acre-feet per year of water from the State Water Project (SWP). The SWP conveys water from Northern California to Southern California through a system of reservoirs, canals, pump stations and power generation facilities. In 1971, the administration of the State Water Contract with the State was assigned to the District. Of the 20,000 acre-feet per year contracted, the District [CMWD] is assigned 5,000 acre-feet per year, United Water Conservation District is assigned 5,000 acre-feet per year, and the City of Ventura is assigned 10,000 acre-feet per year. Currently, only United Water Conservation District is receiving water from the SWP.
>
> —*Casitas Municipal Water District, Comprehensive Financial Annual Report* (CMWD 2012)

> CMWD's service area, while holding 5,000 acre-feet of annual State Water entitlement, is not able to receive those annual entitlements due to the lack of any physical connection (pipeline or canal) to the State Water Project to bring State Water into the service area. Due to the cost of the physical connection, estimated in 1990 at over $100 million, and cost of State Water, the service area has not proceeded with the physical connection to the State Water system.
>
> —*Casitas Municipal Water District, Urban Water Management Plan, 2010* (CMWD 2011)

The City of Ventura and CMWD both pay for an entitlement to water imported from the California State Water Project (SWP), but there are no pipelines or facilities in place to deliver SWP water into local distribution systems.

In the drought of 1990, water agencies in the watershed participated in plans for an emergency transfer of SWP water to the City of Carpinteria in Santa Barbara County via "water wheeling"—the practice of using facilities owned by others to deliver transferred water. The plan involved transferring SWP to the City of Ventura from the City of Oxnard by way of a temporary, on-the-ground pipeline adjacent to various highways and lesser roads, then the City of Ventura would reduce its use of water from Lake Casitas by an equal amount, and that Casitas water would then be transferred to the City of Carpinteria via an emergency pipeline. Although the Oxnard-to-Ventura temporary pipeline connection was completed, and some water was conveyed, the big rains of 1991 came before the entire plan could be fully carried out.

Such wheeling arrangements are very expensive.

> Recent information provided to the City estimates the wheeling costs that would be required to pay Metropolitan Water District in order for the City to wheel water through their facilities would be over $1,300/AF, not including the wheeling charges assessed by local agencies.
>
> —*2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water* (RBF 2013)

Desalinated Water

In 1992, voters in the City of Ventura approved "Measure 0," an advisory ballot measure seeking direction on whether the City should pursue seawater desalination or the State Water Project for additional water supply.

> VENTURA — City Council members decided Monday to abide by the voters' wishes and move forward with building a seawater desalination plant. Residents voted last week 55% to 45% in favor of constructing a plant to desalt 7,000 acre-feet of water a year. An acre-foot is enough water to serve two families of four for a year.
>
> A city-ordered engineering study has estimated that it would cost $30.4 million a year for 30 years to build and maintain the facility.
>
> There are only five desalination plants in California, and two are temporarily shut down, said Shelley Jones, the city's director of public works. The active plants are at Gaviota, Diablo Canyon and Santa Catalina Island. The others are in Santa Barbara and Morro Bay.
>
> *—LA Times, November 11, 1992*

The per acre-foot cost of desalting ocean water is significantly higher than traditional local sources.

Constructing the desalination facilities did not go forward at the time, but remains an option. The per acre-foot cost of desalting ocean water is significantly higher than traditional local sources.

> …the citizens of Ventura voted November 3, 1993 [*correction: 1992 - ed*] in favor of desalinating seawater over importing water through the SWP, as the preferred supplemental water supply option. Current information on desalination of seawater presented by The Pacific Institute recently completed a report entitled, "Desalination, With a Grain of Salt – A California Perspective". The report indicates that the potential benefits of ocean desalination are great, but the economic, cultural and environmental costs of wide commercialization remain high. Alternatives such as treating low-quality local water sources, regional water transfers, improving conservation and efficiency and accelerating wastewater recycling and reuse can provide the same freshwater benefits of ocean desalination at far lower economic and environmental costs. The Pacific Institute analysis found that the cost to produce water from a desalination plant is high but subject to significant variability with recent estimates for plants proposed in the state ranging from $1,900 to more than $3,000 an acre-foot. City staff has been engaged in discussions with other local water agencies in regard to potential regional desalination projects and will continue to do so.
>
> *—2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water* (RBF 2013)

3.4.2.3 Supply Variability

Seasonal Variability

Seasonal Variability = Big Storage Needs

Some water enhancement strategies, such as the use of cisterns and rain barrels, are made less cost-effective because seasonal rainfall variability creates such large storage needs. In climates where it rains throughout the year, cisterns can be filled and emptied many times, necessitating less overall storage. However, when most of the rainfall comes in only a few major storms each year, storage capacity needs to be quite substantial in order to hold a meaningful amount of water.

The majority of the watershed's rainfall occurs during a few winter months. Rainfall typically occurs in just a few significant storms each year, which can come any time between October 15 and April 1, with 90% of the rainfall occurring between November and April (VCWPD 2010). Figure 3.4.2.3.1 shows the fluctuation in rainfall over a typical year in downtown Ojai.

Although most of the rainfall occurs in winter and early spring, most water is used in the summer and fall. This highlights the need for significant water storage.

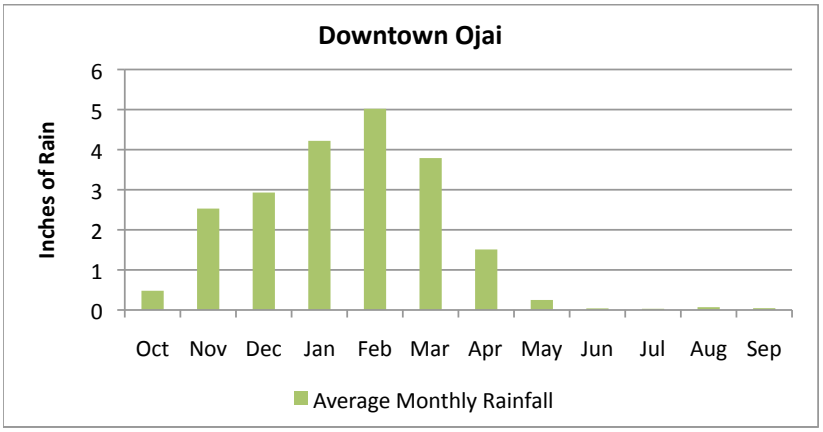


Figure 3.4.2.3.1 Average Monthly Rainfall, Ojai
Data source: VCWPD Hydrologic Data Server (VCWPD 2013)

Annual Variability

Rainfall and runoff in the Ventura River watershed vary greatly from year to year, and this variability affects annual water supplies. Typically, conditions in the watershed cycle between very wet years that bring more water than drainage networks can hold, and multi-year dry periods that strain available water supplies. This variability in supply poses significant challenges to long-term water supply management.

Since 1930, total annual runoff in the watershed (as measured at Foster Park) has ranged from a low of 0.18 AF in water year (WY) 1951 to a high of 277,096 AF in WY 1995. The median annual total runoff during this period, 12,867 AF, is much lower than the average, 47,329 AF, because of a small number of extremely large runoff years. In the year of greatest runoff (1995), rainfall in Ojai was over 220% of the median (1995: 42.36 inches/median: 19.17 inches).

Figure 3.4.2.3.2 illustrates average annual runoff by water year types since 1930. As the chart shows, runoff conditions can range from very dry to very wet over just a few years. See "4.4 Appendices" for the "Table of Water Year Types Based on Annual Average Runoff," which lists runoff totals by water year and water year types.

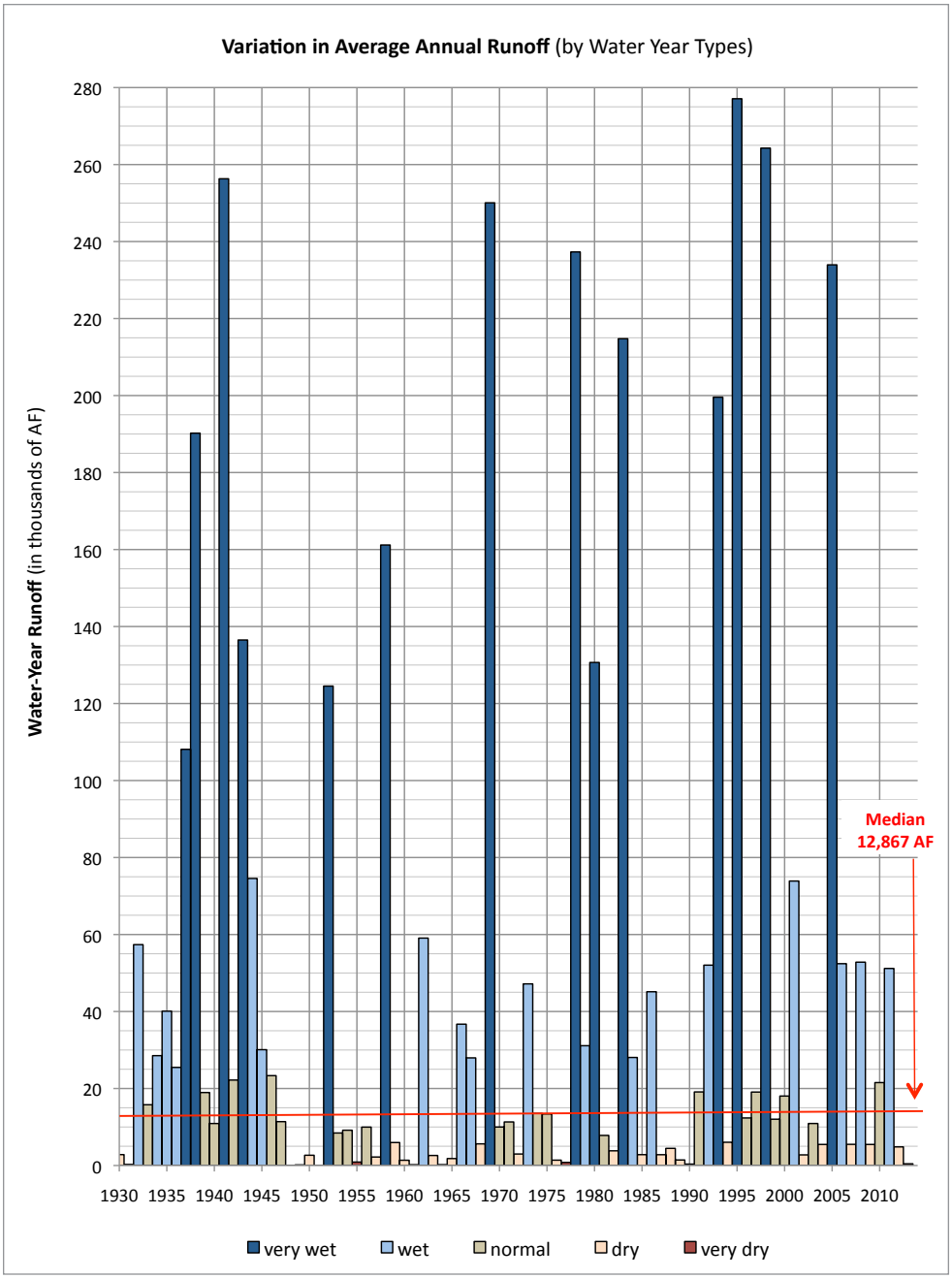


Figure 3.4.2.3.2 Variation in Average Annual Runoff (by Water Year Types). Average annual runoff from each water year between 1930–2013 (as measured at Foster Park) was used to assign one of five water year categories—very wet, wet, normal, dry, and very dry—to each year. Half of the years are above the median and half below. See "4.4 Appendices" for the "Table of Water Year Types Based on Annual Average Runoff," for the list of years by water year type, and an explanation of the category divisions.

Data Source: USGS National Water Information System Website (USGS 2014b)

Rainfall and runoff variability affect not only the water supply in the year it occurs, but also in subsequent years. For example, consecutive dry years reduce the amount of "backup" water in storage in Lake Casitas and groundwater basins. Water managers depend upon the cumulative "carryover storage" from wet and especially very wet years to meet demands during the multi-year dry cycles in the watershed.

Figure 3.4.2.3.3 illustrates the annual volume of water diverted from the Ventura River for storage since Lake Casitas was constructed in 1959. Water from Ventura River comprises about 45% of inflow into the reservoir; drainage from the reservoir's surrounding watersheds comprises the rest. The chart makes clear how important wet and very wet runoff years are in terms of their contribution of water to storage.

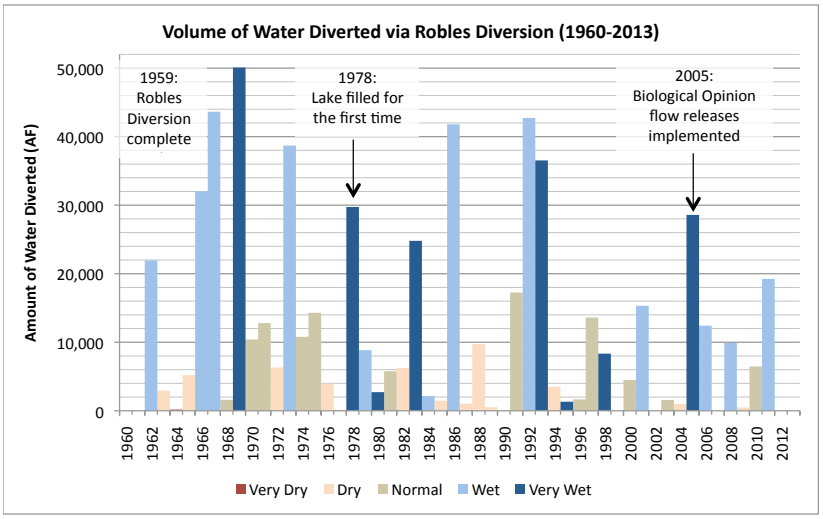


Figure 3.4.2.3.3 Volume of Water Diverted via Robles Diversion, Water Years 1960–2013. Bar chart colors indicate water year runoff types. Water from Ventura River comprises about 45% of inflow into Lake Casitas. Average annual water use from Lake Casitas is 17,500 AF.

Source: Casitas Municipal Water District, 2014

Figure 3.4.2.3.4 illustrates each year's minimum and maximum storage volumes in Lake Casitas since the reservoir's construction in 1959.

Figures 3.4.2.3.5 to 3.4.2.3.7 illustrate annual groundwater levels in three of watershed's four groundwater basins. (No graph of the Lower Ventura River Basin is available because of limited data availability.)

Figure 3.4.2.3.9 shows the findings of an update to the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model developed in 2014, three years into a drought. The model was used to project groundwater levels to the end of 2015 under three scenarios: 1) continued drought, assuming that precipitation in 2014 and 2015 is similar to that in 2012 and 2013, which is approximately 50% of median precipitation; 2) precipitation similar to the median conditions; and 3) precipitation 150% of median conditions.

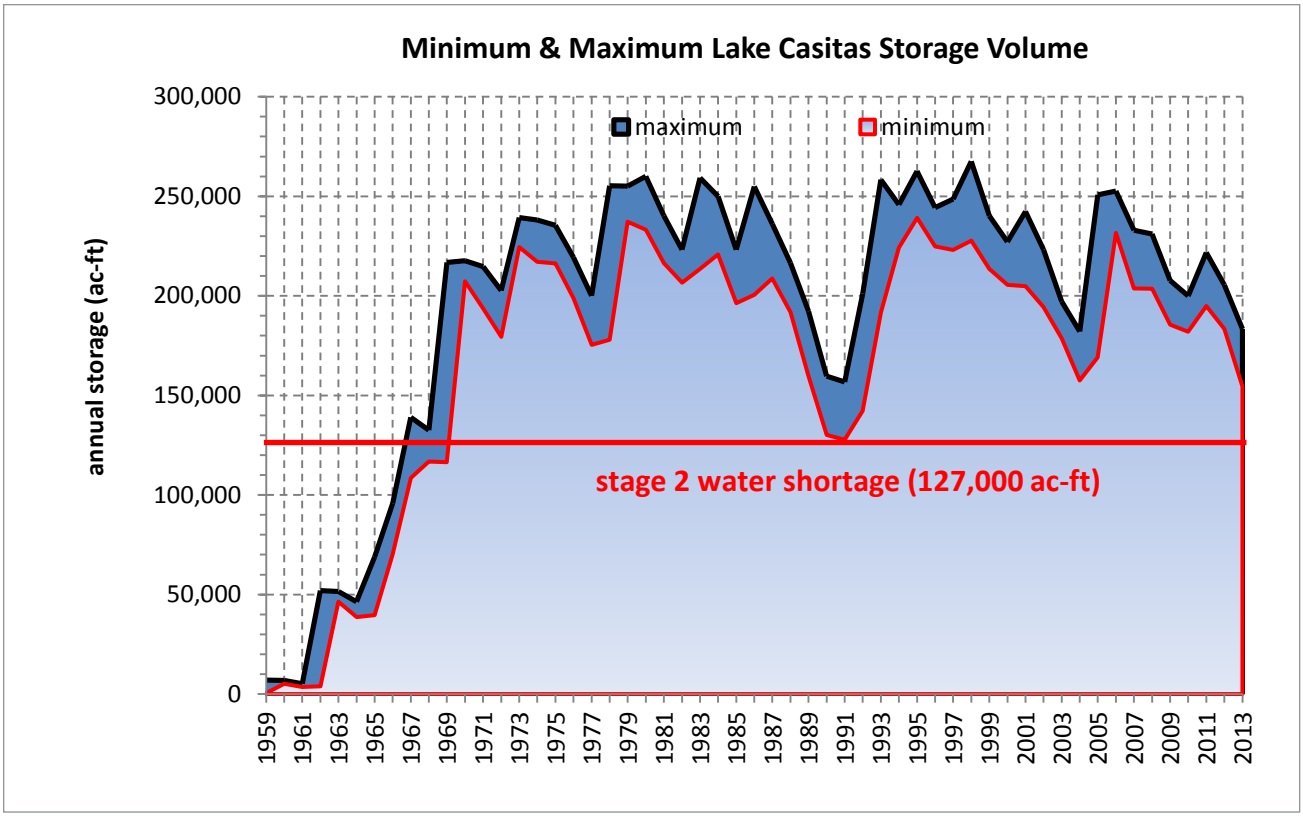


Figure 3.4.2.3.4 Minimum and Maximum Lake Casitas Storage Volume. When the reservoir reaches 50% capacity, a "Stage 2 Water Shortage" per CMWD's Water Efficiency and Allocation Program is indicated, which can be the trigger for stricter water conservation requirements.

Data source: Casitas Municipal Water District

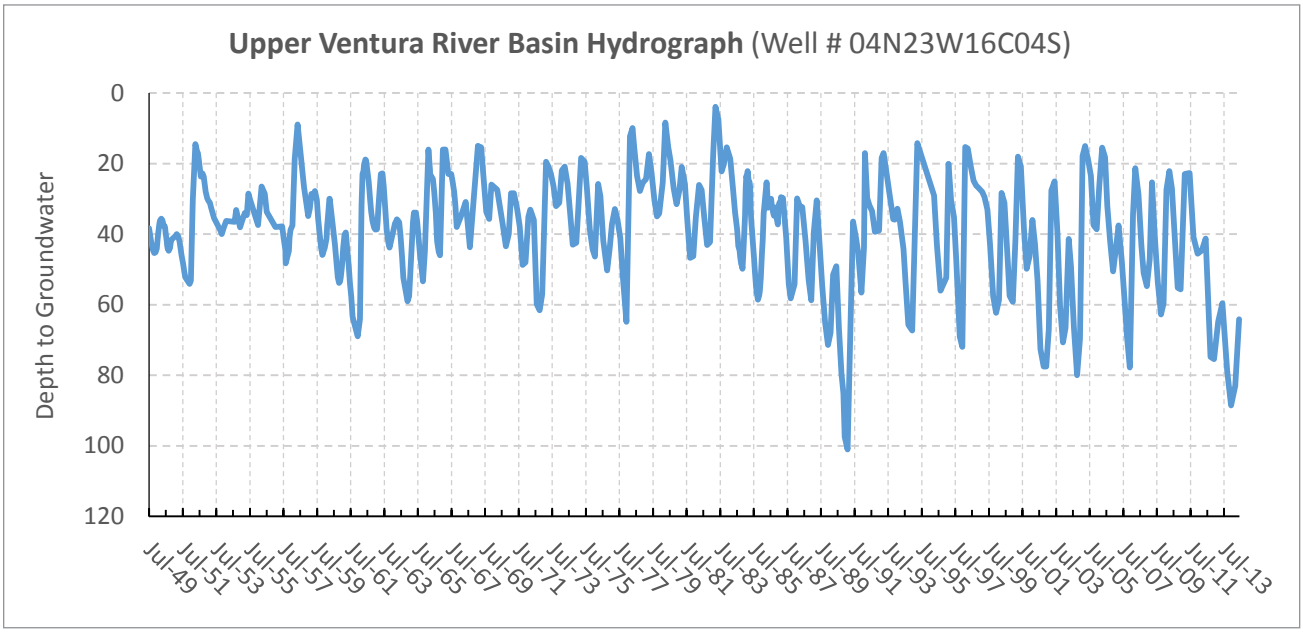


Figure 3.4.2.3.5 Upper Ventura River Basin Monitoring Well Hydrograph, 1949–2013. See Figure 3.4.2.3.8 (Monitoring Well Locations Map) below for location.

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD 2014b)

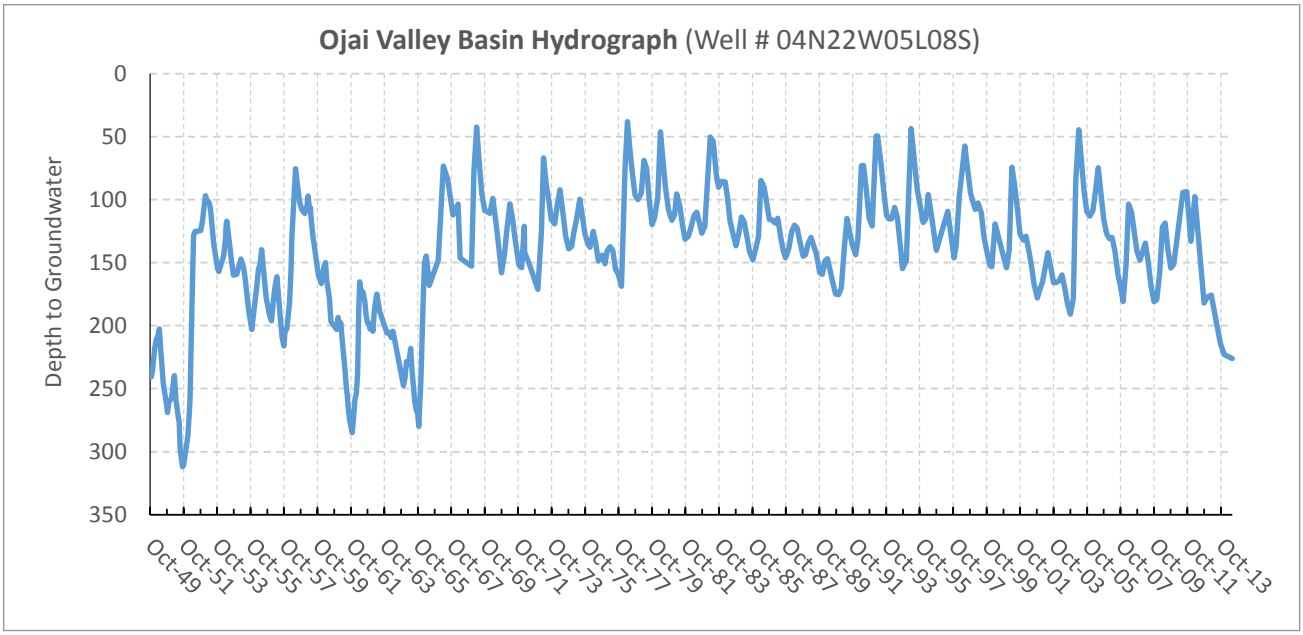


Figure 3.4.2.3.6 Ojai Valley Basin Monitoring Well Hydrograph, 1949–2013. See Figure 3.4.2.3.8 (Monitoring Well Locations Map) below for location.

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD 2014b)

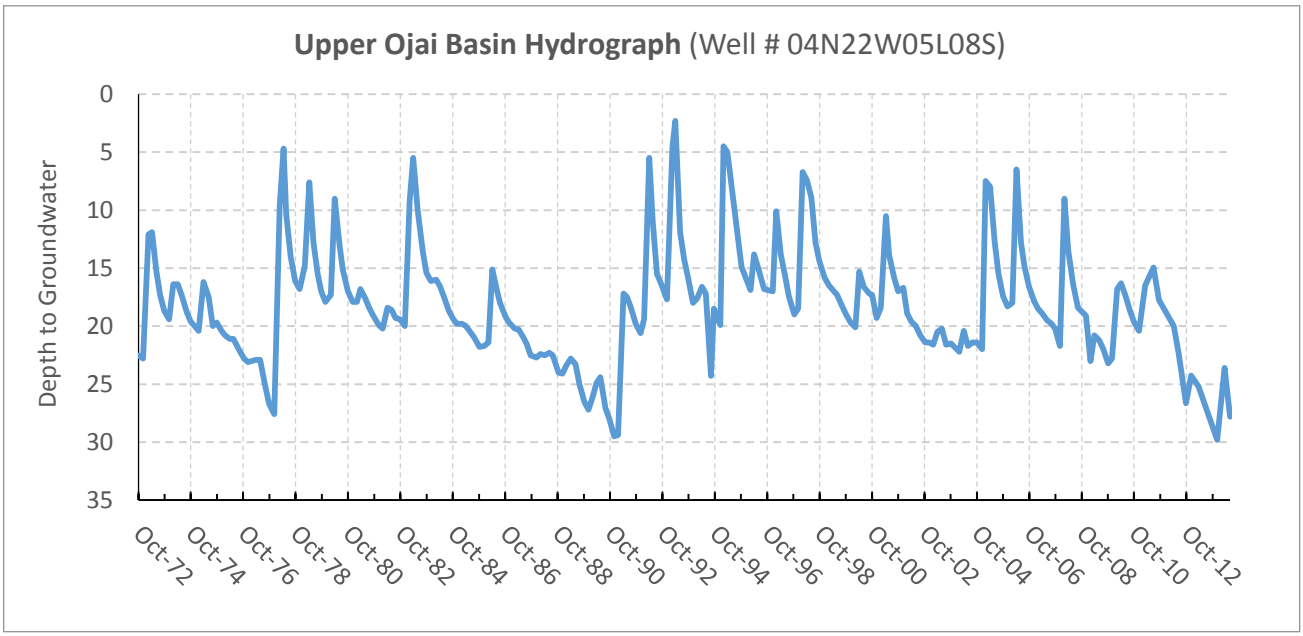
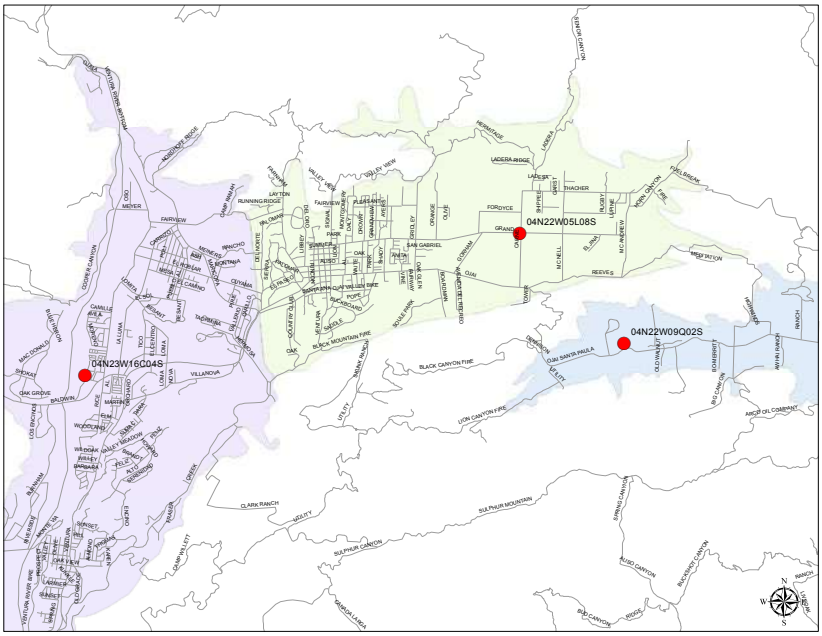


Figure 3.4.2.3.7 Upper Ojai Basin Monitoring Well Hydrograph, 1972–2013. See Figure 3.4.2.3.8 (Monitoring Well Locations Map) below for location.

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD 2014b)

Figure 3.4.2.3.8 Monitoring Well Locations Map

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District



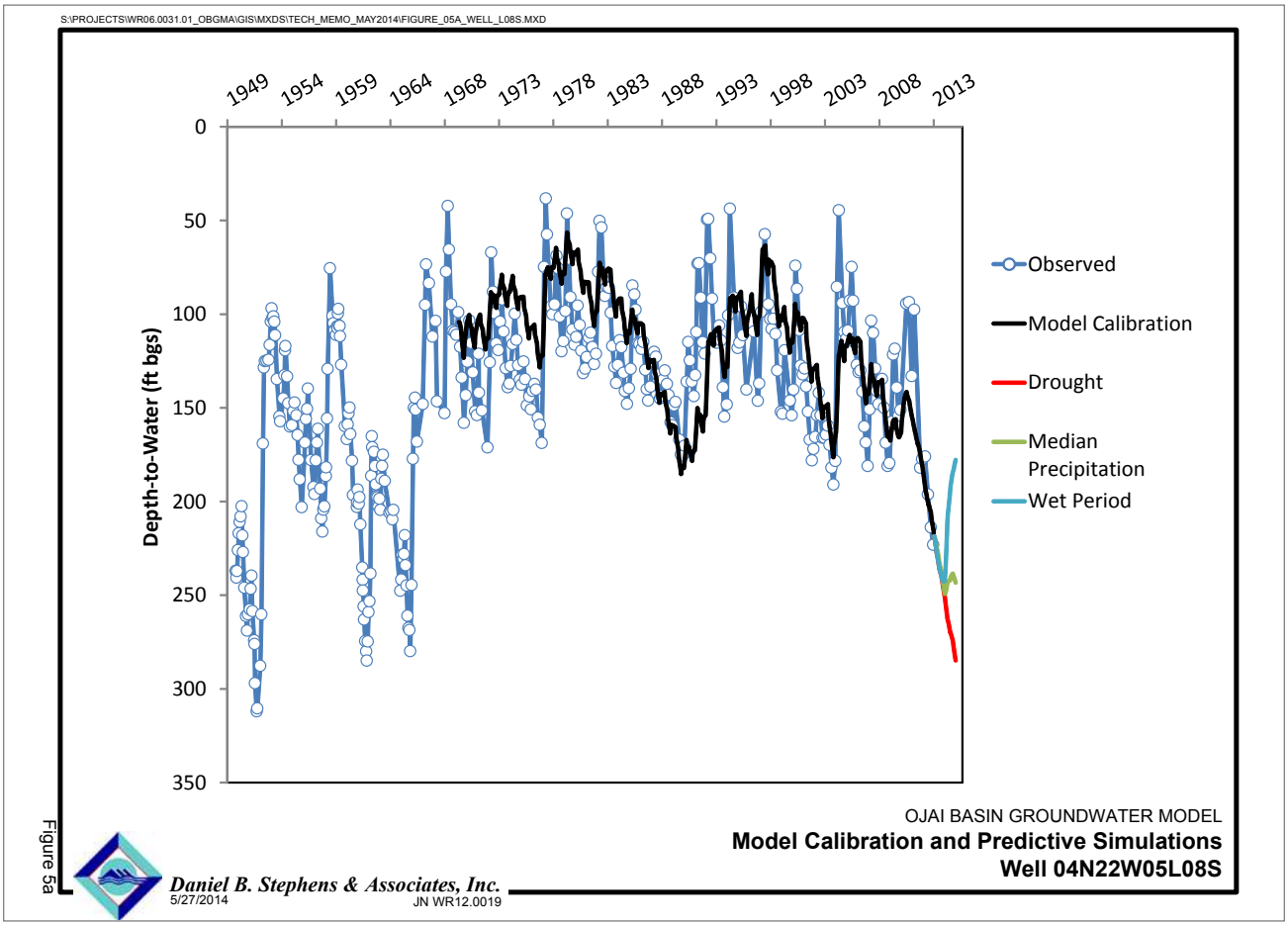


Figure 3.4.2.3.9 Ojai Basin Groundwater Model, 2014 Predictive Simulations. An update to the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model in 2014 found: "groundwater levels are projected to continue to decline significantly under ongoing drought, remain at current-day levels given median precipitation conditions, and increase, albeit to still relatively low levels, assuming a relatively wet upcoming water year." Shown are data from well # 04N22W05L08S.

Source: Update to Ojai Basin Groundwater Model Memo (DBS&A 2014)

3.4.2.4 Key Data and Information Sources/ Further Reading

Below is a summary of some of key documents that address the watershed's water supplies. See "4.3 References" for complete reference citations. Water suppliers and managers also maintain databases of water supplies, use, levels, etc.

2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2013)

2014 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2014)

Biological Opinion for US Army Corps of Engineers Permitting of the City of Ventura's Foster Park Well Facility Repairs on the Ventura River, Draft (NMFS 2007)

Bulletin 118: California's Groundwater (CDWR 2003)

Feasibility Study on the Reuse of Ojai Valley Sanitary District Effluent – Final Facilities Planning Report (Nautilus 2007)

Groundwater Budget and Approach to a Groundwater Management Plan Upper and Lower Ventura River Basin (DBS&A 2010)

Groundwater Model Development – Ojai Basin, Ventura County, California (DBS&A 2011)

Inventory of Public & Private Water Purveyors in Ventura County (VCWPD 2006)

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency, 2010 Annual Report (OBGMA 2010)

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency, Annual Report, 2011 & 2012 (OBGMA 2014)

Reclaimed Water Feasibility/Marketing Study (Boyle 1992)

Report on the Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Agreement Between Casitas Municipal Water District and the City of San Buenaventura for Conjunctive Use of the Ventura River – Casitas Reservoir System (EDAW 1978).

The Ventura River Project History (USBR 1995)

Update to Ojai Basin Groundwater Model Memo (DBS&A 2014)

Urban Water Management Plan, Casitas Municipal Water District, 2010 (CMWD 2011)

Urban Water Management Plan, City of Ventura, 2010 (Kennedy/ Jenks 2011b)

Acronyms

AF—acre-feet

BO—Biological Opinion

cfs—cubic feet per second

CMWD—Casitas Municipal Water District

EIR—Environmental Impact Report

GSWC—Golden State Water Company

mgd—million gallons per day

MOWD—Meiners Oaks Water District

OBGMA—Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency

OVSD—Ojai Valley Sanitary District

SMWC—Sisar Mutual Water Company

SWP—California State Water Project

VCWPD—Ventura County Watershed Protection District

VRWD—Ventura River Watershed District

VRMWD—Ventura River Municipal Waters District

USBR—U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

WY—water year

Urban Water Management Plan, Golden State Water Company, 2010 (Kennedy/Jenks 2011a)

Ventura River Habitat Conservation Plan, Draft (Entrix & URS 2004)

Water Supply and Demand Status Report (CMWD 1989)

Water Supply and Use Status Report (CMWD 2004)

Gaps in Data/Information

Lack of data on groundwater pumping is considered a significant data gap in the watershed. Data on how much water is pumped by private well owners and the smaller water companies will help with understanding the hydrological connections between groundwater and surface water, and will provide water managers and others dependent upon groundwater as a supply source with important information for planning purposes.

Additional data and information that could help with water supply management include:

- A review of current practices and the potential for water savings through conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater supplies.
- An assessment of the potential for enhanced recharge projects.
- A comprehensive groundwater-surface water interaction analysis (described in "3.3.3 Groundwater Hydrology"), including gathering more data on surface flows, such as on San Antonio Creek, and groundwater levels.
- A comprehensive water supply and demand budget, including current uses and future demands.
- An estimate of the potential impacts of climate change on water supply safe yields.
- An assessment of the potential to use local farmland for on-farm stormwater detention and storage.
- An analysis of water rate models and options to better incentivize conservation while covering fixed costs.
- An analysis of the opportunities to use reclaimed water from the Ojai Valley Sanitary District, such as during winter flows when the water is not as critical to the river.

In addition, a groundwater management plan is needed for the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin.

3.4.3 Water Demands

3.4.3.1 Current Water Demands

The total average annual water demand for the watershed is estimated at 32,500 acre-feet (AF), with 54% (17,500 AF) from surface water sources and 46% (15,000 AF) from groundwater sources (See "3.4.2 Water Supplies" for details).

Water Demand as Defined Here

In this section, *water demand* is defined as all demands on this watershed's water supplies from the areas it serves, including some areas outside the watershed's boundaries. Water demands in the adjacent coastal watersheds—in the Rincon area and the City of Ventura—are included if the source of the water is the Ventura River watershed.

Annual and Seasonal Demand Variability

Definiton: Acre-foot

An acre-foot is 325,851 gallons of water.

The annual variability of rainfall in the watershed affects both the total amount of water used each year as well as the relative amounts of surface water versus groundwater used. In very wet years, groundwater use goes up and demand on Lake Casitas goes down; in very dry years the reverse happens. The long-term average demand on Lake Casitas is 17,530 AF, but demand was 24,420 AF, or 139% of average, in water year 1989—a major drought year; and 11,690 AF, or 67% of average, in water year 1993—a very wet year

Table 3.4.3.1.1 CMWD Water Deliveries in Wet and Dry Years

Total Deliveries (AF)		
Average (1976–2013)	1989 (Very Dry Year)	1993 (Very Wet Year)
17,530	24,420	11,690

In very dry years, demand on Lake Casitas goes up; in very wet years the reverse happens.
Data Sources: CWMD Use Patterns Database and Casitas Consumption Reports.

Water demand in the watershed also varies seasonally. Demand is greater in the drier months of summer and fall, and lesser in the wetter months of winter and spring. A greater seasonal variability is seen in the inland areas, where it is hotter and irrigation needs are greater, than on the coast. Figure 3.4.3.1.1 shows the fluctuation in Lake Casitas water deliveries in 2010, a normal year in terms of rainfall and runoff.

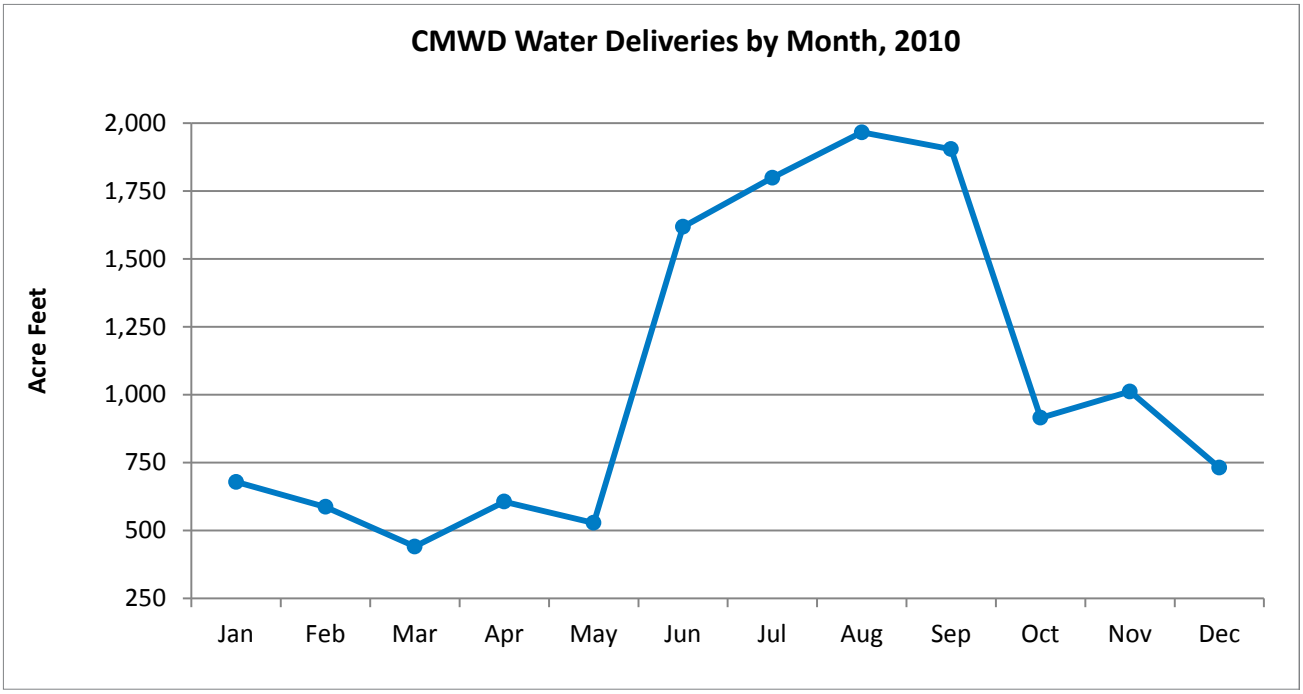


Figure 3.4.3.1.1 CMWD Water Deliveries by Month, 2010

Data Source: CMWD Public Water System Statistics Report

Evaporation

A significant amount of water is lost to evaporation from the 2,760-acre (when full) surface area of Lake Casitas. CMWD takes daily evaporation pan measurements at Casitas Dam and at the Recreation Area. Between 1959 and 2010, an average of 7,986 AF per year evaporated from the lake (Wickstrum 2011).

Urban Water Use

Urban (non-agricultural) water use comprises about 55% of total water demand, with residential use making up the majority of urban water demand. (As stated above, water demand is defined here to include all demands on the watershed's water supplies from the areas it serves—which include some areas outside the watershed's boundaries.) (See "Water Use By Sector" later in this section.)

Urban water demands have not increased significantly in recent decades. The greatest growth in demand for urban water has been in the City of Ventura outside of the watershed. Since 2005, 271 single-family units, 1,369 multi-family units, and 1,398,798 square feet of non-residential development have been constructed in the City of Ventura (RBF 2014). Although this growth has not necessarily been within the watershed boundaries, water from the Ventura River watershed currently supplies almost half of the City of Ventura's water needs (RBF 2013).



Water Fountain in Downtown Ojai
Photo courtesy of Michael McFadden

Per Capita Water Use

Per capita water use is calculated by dividing the total volume of public water produced daily by the number of people being served. The per capita use figure represents an individual's share of a community's average daily water needs and includes not only water used at home, but also water used at businesses such as restaurants, hotels, and offices; at community facilities like schools, parks, and hospitals; and for other uses like fighting fires (CDWR 2013a). CMWD's agricultural water use is excluded from their per capita calculation; the City of Ventura included their small amount of agricultural water use in their calculation.

Per capita water use varies from place to place, depending on each community's unique mix of land uses, weather, and other variables.

Per capita water use varies from place to place, depending on each community's unique mix of land uses, weather, and other variables. Regions near the coast typically have smaller irrigated landscapes and cooler climates compared with the warmer climates and larger irrigated landscapes of inland regions. The statewide average per capita water use is 198 gallons per day (CDWR 2013a).

Table 3.4.3.1.2 provides the average annual per capita water use of the watershed's three largest water suppliers, and Figure 3.4.3.1.3 charts

their historical annual per capita water use. As these data show, inland per capita water use (Casitas, Golden State) is significantly higher than coastal (Ventura Water). Warmer weather and many large landscapes (i.e., golf courses, schools, parks and private estates) contribute to these higher numbers. Per capita water use is further discussed in "Urban Water Management Plan Projections" later in this section.

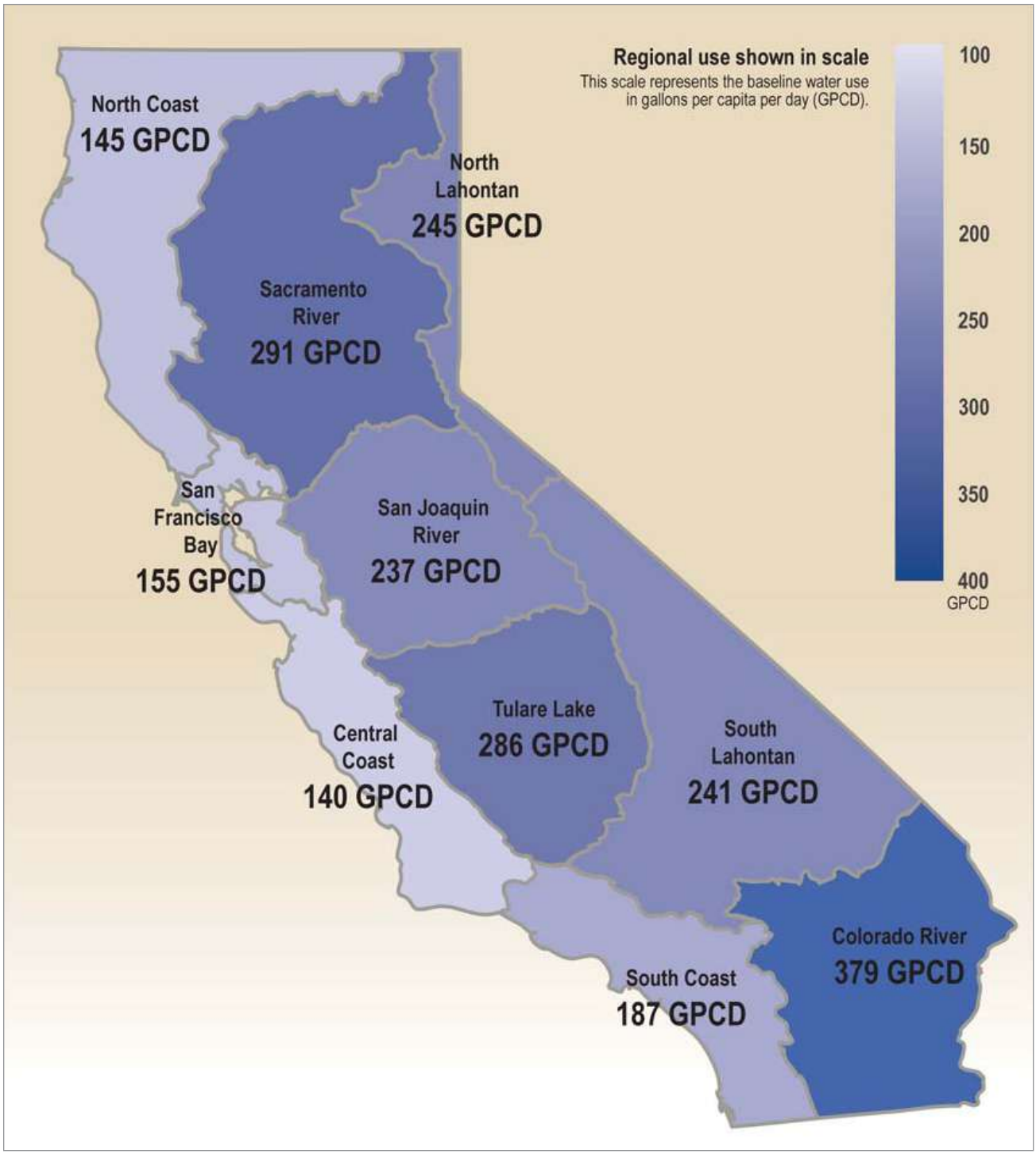


Figure 3.4.3.1.2 Statewide Per Capita Water Demand

Source: California Water Plan (CDWR 2013a)

Table 3.4.3.1.2 Average Annual Per Capita Water Use, 1999 to 2008

Casitas Municipal Water District	Ventura Water	Golden State Water Co.
Gallons/Capita/Day		
319.2	165.1	298.5

Data Source: Data Sources: 2010 Urban Water Management Plans (CMWD 2011, Kennedy/Jenks 2011a, Kennedy/Jenks 2011b)

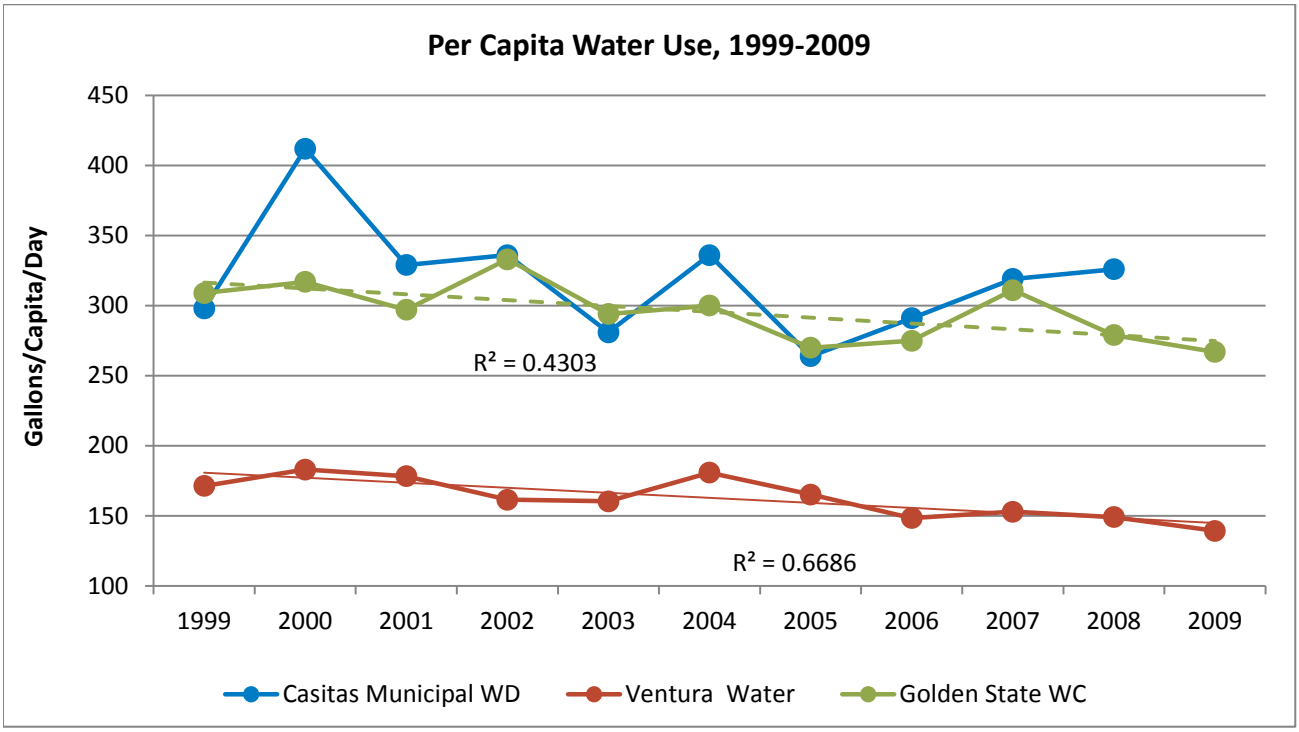


Figure 3.4.3.1.3 Per Capita Water Use, 1999–2009. The data show inland per capita water use (Casitas Municipal Water District, Golden State Water Company) as significantly higher than coastal (Ventura Water). Warmer weather and many large landscapes (i.e., golf courses, schools, parks and private estates) contribute to these higher numbers. Because so much water is used for irrigation in the non-coastal watershed, per capita water use can change considerably depending upon the type of rain year. (Agricultural water use is excluded from Casitas's per capita calculation.)
Per capita use for Ventura Water and Golden State show a statistically meaningful decreasing trendline. (Note: Casitas calculated their per capita use based on water year, Ventura Water and Golden State used a calendar year.)
Data Sources: 2010 Urban Water Management Plans (CMWD 2011, Kennedy/Jenks 2011a, Kennedy/Jenks 2011b); Ventura River Water District

Oil Industry Water Use

Oil recovery is a major industry in the watershed. The amount of groundwater used by the industry in the watershed is not known; their use of potable water supplies is relatively minor and has been decreasing in recent years.

All of the water used by Aera Energy for their waterflood injection in the Ventura Field in the lower watershed is brackish groundwater that comes up with the produced oil. This groundwater is filtered, cleaned, and reinjected into the same aquifer from which it was removed (Lampara

2014). (Note: water suppliers do not use aquifers in this area of the lower watershed).

CMWD serves water to oil and gas production facilities in the Rincon area for high-pressure water injection oil recovery. The district reported in their 2010 Urban Water Management Plan that one of their oil customers recently switched to an alternative groundwater source, reducing demand on CMWD. The average demand from all of CMWD's industrial customers between 2008 and 2012 was only 38 AF per year.

The City of Ventura reported in their 2010 UWMP that water usage for oil recovery between 1995 and 2000 averaged 1,500 AF per year. Between 2001 and 2005 it was approximately 900 AF per year, and between 2006 and 2010 it was approximately 500 AF per year. Purchased potable water is used primarily in offices, and purchased raw water is used for dust control and equipment cooling (Lampara 2014).

Agricultural Water Use

Agricultural water use comprises about 45% of water demand in the Ventura River watershed, which provides irrigation for over 6,000 acres of agricultural land, including some land outside and adjacent to the watershed (in the Rincon area).

Supplying water to agriculture was a primary impetus for the development of the watershed's reservoirs:

> Many agricultural wells in the productive Ojai Valley began going dry in the 1930's and '40's, forcing Ventura County to build 7,000 ac-ft Matilija Dam in 1949. The purpose of the dam was to replenish groundwater basins used for farming in Ojai and by the City of Ventura for its municipal supply.
>
> —*Ventura River Project* (USBR 1995)

> Upon conception of the Ventura River Project in 1953–54, it was hoped that a total of 13,200 acres of agricultural lands could ultimately be irrigated within project boundaries. Due to urban expansion, much of the potential farm lands were developed for other uses. As a result, the project has never supplied water to more than 7,000 acres of agricultural lands, with even that number being frozen as of 1995 by CMWD for conservation purposes. The Rincon area of the project, located near the coast to Ventura's west, has increased its agricultural acreage over the years, growing mostly avocados.
>
> —*Ventura River Project* (USBR 1995)



Young Avocados Adjacent to Robles Diversion Facility

Citrus and avocado are the primary crops grown within the watershed; citrus comprises about 44% of the acreage, and avocados 25%. Other crops include grains, row crops, berries, flowers, and other tree crops.

Groundwater is less expensive than Casitas water, so if growers have access to it, via their own wells or those of small water companies, most will depend first on groundwater and use Casitas water for supplemental or backup water. Some growers using groundwater have no Casitas connection for backup; some growers use Casitas (or other small water companies) as their only water source.

Even with the recent addition of a couple of large groundwater-dependent agricultural operations, the acreage of irrigated agriculture in the watershed appears to be decreasing. CMWD requires that all growers using their water, including supplemental/backup users, report annually on crop type and irrigated acres. CMWD's 2013 crop data indicates that Casitas provides agricultural water—either as a primary source or as supplemental/backup—to a total of 5,264 acres. This is down from 6,276 acres in 2000; a decrease of 1,012 acres or 16%.

Because so many growers use groundwater directly, and reporting on this water use is not required, data on water demand by agricultural users are incomplete. The exception to this is in the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin, where the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency requires irrigators to report their extractions.

Many factors affect agricultural water demand. Demand is greater inland than on the coast. In dry years, when growers receive less water from rainfall, agricultural demand increases. Late rains or excessively heavy rains are less beneficial than moderate rains spaced evenly over the rainy season. Mature tree crops require more water than young trees, but young trees need to be watered more frequently. If frosts threaten orchards in the winter, a grower's first line of defense is often to turn the water on, as wet ground holds heat from the day better. Wind has a drying effect on vegetation, so water demand will increase in winters and falls with more wind—this is especially true for avocados, which dry easily in wind events. Some Ojai soils, especially on the East End, are very rocky and don't hold water well; this necessitates more water than crops grown in soils with more clay and organic matter (Ayala 2012).

The cost of water also affects agricultural water demand, and the source of water that growers choose. Over the years, increases in potable water rates have caused some growers to switch to groundwater sources.

The cost of water also affects agricultural water demand, and the source of water that growers choose. Over the years, increases in potable water rates have caused some growers to switch to groundwater sources. In the early 1990s, a number of growers shifted to using groundwater instead of Casitas water as their primary source of water (Entrix & URS 2004); this occurred again in the late 2000s when CMWD raised agricultural rates 53%.

CMWD has found that tree crops in the watershed use an average 2.5 AF per acre per year inland, and 2.0 AF near the coast, but crop demand can vary significantly year to year (see Table 3.4.3.1.3). This irrigation demand variability has a significant effect on total water demand—something that is not seen in more urban areas where a smaller percentage of water is used for irrigation.

Table 3.4.3.1.3 Agricultural Water Demand from CMWD

Average AF (1976–2012)	High AF 1989 (Dry Water Yr.)	Low AF 1983 (Very Wet Water Yr.)
7,172	10,449	4,094

Between 1976 and 2012, CMWD's total agricultural demand averaged 7,172 AF per year; however annual demand ranged from 1989's high of 10,449 AF—50% more than the average, to 1983's low annual demand of 4,094 AF— 43% of the average.

Data Source: CWMD Use Patterns Database and Casitas Consumption Reports

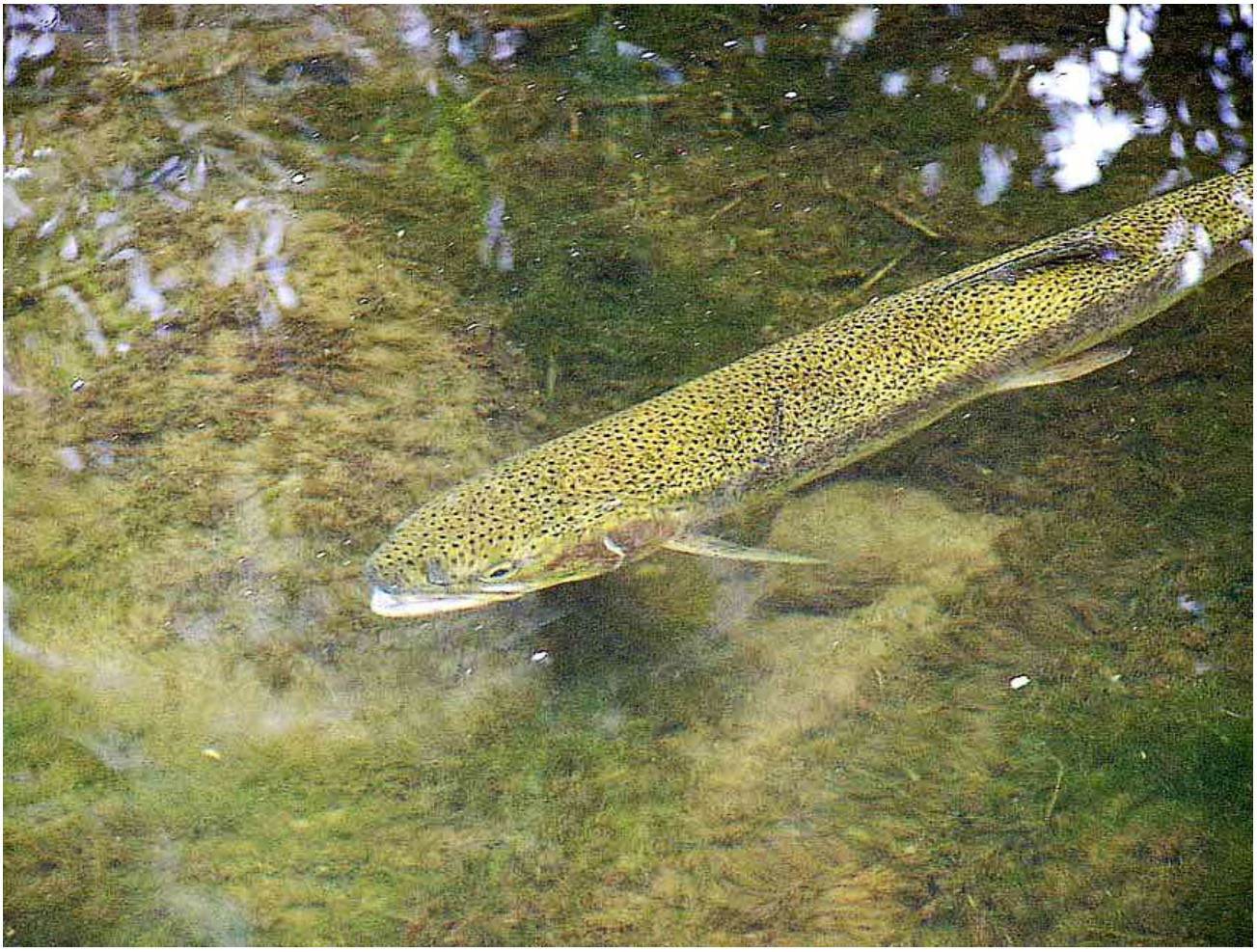
Environmental Water Use

Definition: Environmental Water

Environmental water is defined by the state of California as "water serving environmental purposes, including instream fishery flow needs, wild and scenic river flows, water needs of fresh-water wetlands, and Bay-Delta requirements" (CDWR 2003).

The Ventura River watershed has more natural habitat than it does developed land. Over half of the watershed's acreage is in protected status. Over 2,300 acres of land is now protected in perpetuity by two local land conservancies, with much of this land centered around riverine and stream habitats. The river and stream network is largely unchannelized and provides a considerable amount of natural riparian habitat. These existing natural habitats are also important users of local water, and requirements to provide this water are increasingly integrated into the permits of water supply projects.

The Ventura River and key tributaries have been designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as critical habitat for endangered southern California steelhead. The overall environmental water needs of steelhead have not been quantified for these critical habitat drainages. On a case-by-case basis however, water projects in the watershed have been required to reduce the amount of water withdrawn in order to provide for steelhead.



22–24" Steelhead in Ventura River Above Shell Road Bridge, 2007

Photo courtesy of Mark Capelli

The Robles Diversion is the facility that diverts Ventura River water via a canal to Lake Casitas. A "Biological Opinion," (BO) written by the National Marine Fisheries Service, outlines operational rules for the Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility on the Ventura River. The BO includes complex operational and flow guidelines to provide for the migration and passage of the steelhead up and down the main stem of the river and through the diversion during the steelhead migration season (January 1 to June 30). Outside of migration season, if there is any flow, a minimum flow of 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) must be allowed to flow downstream to protect rights of downstream groundwater users. Implementation of the flow release requirements of the BO started in 2005.

The BO also includes a number of drought protection measures. These include: 1) tying the operation of the fishway to naturally occurring river flows, rather than stored water; 2) providing a mechanism for further limiting operation of the fishway when Casitas Reservoir reaches 100,000 acre-feet of storage (approximately half of the reservoir's maximum storage); and 3) temporarily suspending operation of the fishway when the Casitas Reservoir reaches 17,000 acre-feet, and not resuming fishway operations until the level of Casitas Reservoir reaches 65,000 acre-feet (NMFS 2003a).

The Ojai Valley wastewater treatment plant below Foster Park has released its treated effluent into the Ventura River for decades. This water has long been responsible for helping maintain aquatic habitats and supporting the fragile and highly biodiverse Ventura River estuary.

The rehabilitated San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds, a project completed in 2014 to enhance groundwater recharge, was required to provide a minimum of one foot of bypass water, water allowed to flow past the intake structure, (as measured at the Grand Avenue gauge) before diversion can begin. This translates into approximately 21 cfs left in the creek for the needs of steelhead.

The City of Ventura has adopted a policy to maintain steelhead habitat by voluntarily reducing groundwater extraction and subsurface collections at their Foster Park facilities when flows decline below 15 cfs at the Casitas Vista Road stream gauge (VCWPD 2014c).

The Ojai Valley wastewater treatment plant below Foster Park has released its treated effluent into the Ventura River for decades. The average discharge is 2.1 million gallons per day, or an average of 3.3 cfs. In dry and very dry water years, this water can make up most if not all of the flow in the lower river. This water has long been responsible for helping maintain aquatic habitats and supporting the fragile and highly biodiverse Ventura River estuary. Although discharging effluent to the river did not begin because of a mandate to provide environmental water, the water has essentially become environmental, and discontinuing the discharge could be considered a significant environmental impact by regulators. In addition, the practice is now integrated into the water quality and land use permits under which the district operates (Palmer 2014).

Voluntary Water Transactions

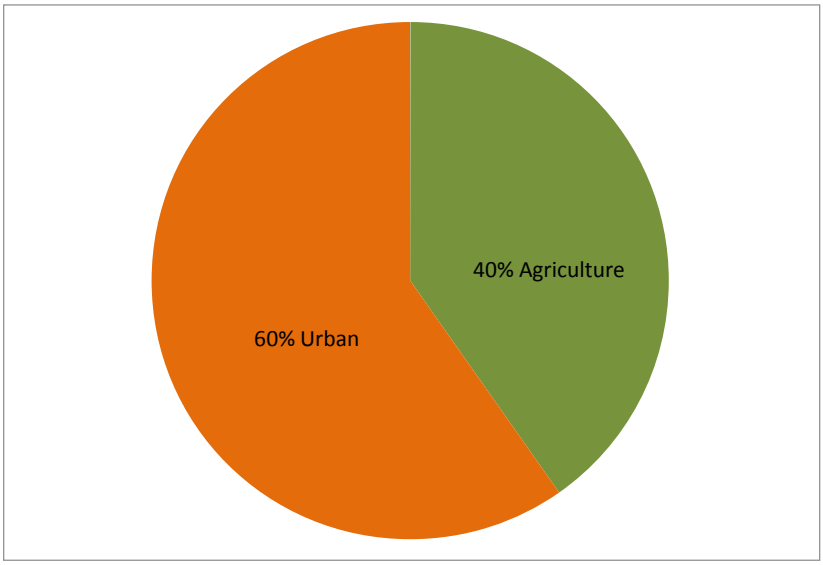
One mechanism to increase water in streams is voluntary water transactions. These are real property transactions where surface water rights from willing sellers are acquired, donated, or leased for instream fish and wildlife beneficial uses. "Increasingly, California land trusts and specialized nonprofits such as the Scott River Water Trust are directly compensating landowners at fair market values—through acquisition, lease, or tax deductible donations—to reduce all or a portion of their surface water diversions to increase instream flows in rivers with salmon and steelhead." (Hicks 2014)

Water Use by Sector

Water originating in the Ventura River watershed is used both within and outside the watershed, and use is divided roughly equally between the agricultural and urban sectors. Urban water use is estimated at 55%, and agricultural water use at 45%.

Figure 3.4.3.1.4 Water Demand by Sector

See "4.4 Appendices" for water demand by sector data calculations and sources.



Water Sector Data Challenges

A number of factors make precise estimates of water use by sector difficult. There are 21 small water companies that do not report their water use by sector. There are hundreds of private wells. Requirements to report groundwater withdrawals are only enforced in the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin, and no one is collecting groundwater use by sector data. The watershed's largest water supplier, Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD), acts as a wholesale distributor for 40% of its water sales, and does not track the use by sector of that water. The majority of CMWD's wholesale water is purchased by the City of Ventura. While the City of Ventura does report its use by sector, their data apply to the entire city and their combined water supply sources, not only to the Ventura River watershed or those areas where the watershed's water is used. The estimates of water use by sector in this section must be understood in the context of these data challenges

3.4.3.2 Future Water Demands

Trends

Future water demand can be gauged by analyzing historical trends. Within the watershed, there has been very little growth in recent decades. Local policies, described below in "Water Demand Management" have played a big role in this regard.

Based on trends over the last several decades, overall water use is not expected to change significantly, with the greatest potential for increasing demands likely related to growth in the City of Ventura. Tables 3.4.3.2.1 and 3.4.3.2.2 show that the number of customers served by the watershed's largest water suppliers has not increased significantly over the last decade, and, in fact, has decreased in some cases. The greatest increase in the number of customers is in the City of Ventura's service area. See also "City of Ventura Growth" later in this section.

Table 3.4.3.2.1 Change in Number of Urban Water Customers

	Number of Residential Customers				Number of Commercial/Institutional/ Industrial Customers			
Water Supplier	**2003**	**2012**	**Change**	**%**	**2003**	**2012**	**Change**	**%**
Casitas Municipal Water District Retail	2,675	2,698	+23	+0.86%	140	116	–24	–17.1%
Ventura Water[1]	24,899	25,533	+634	+2.55%	2,686	3,433	+751	+27.81%
Golden State Water Company	2,542	2,541	–1	–0.04%	262	277	15	+5.7%
Ventura River Water District	2,498	2,516	+18	+0.72%	50	50	0	0
Meiners Oaks Water District	1191	1192	+1	+.08%	60	62	+2	+3.3%

1. City data is for the entire city, not just the part in the Ventura River watershed.

Data Source: Public Water System Statistics Reports

Table 3.4.3.2.2 Change in Number of Agricultural Water Customers

	Number of Customers			
Water Supplier	**2003**	**2012**	**Change**	**%**
Casitas Municipal Water District Retail	258	252	–6	–2.3%
Ventura Water[1]	10	0	0	0
Meiners Oaks Water District	32	33	+1	+3.1%

1. City data is for the entire city, not just the part in the Ventura River watershed.

Data Source: Public Water System Statistics Reports

Water demand fluctuates from year to year in response to rainfall and runoff conditions. Figure 3.4.3.2.1 shows that CMWD's total annual water deliveries have been quite variable for the record available, and Figure 3.4.3.2.2 shows that there is a strong statistical correlation between these water deliveries and local rainfall. Water deliveries are generally lower in wet and very wet runoff water years, and higher in dry and very dry years. Extractions from the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin over time, illustrated in Figure 3.4.3.2.3, have been similarly variable.

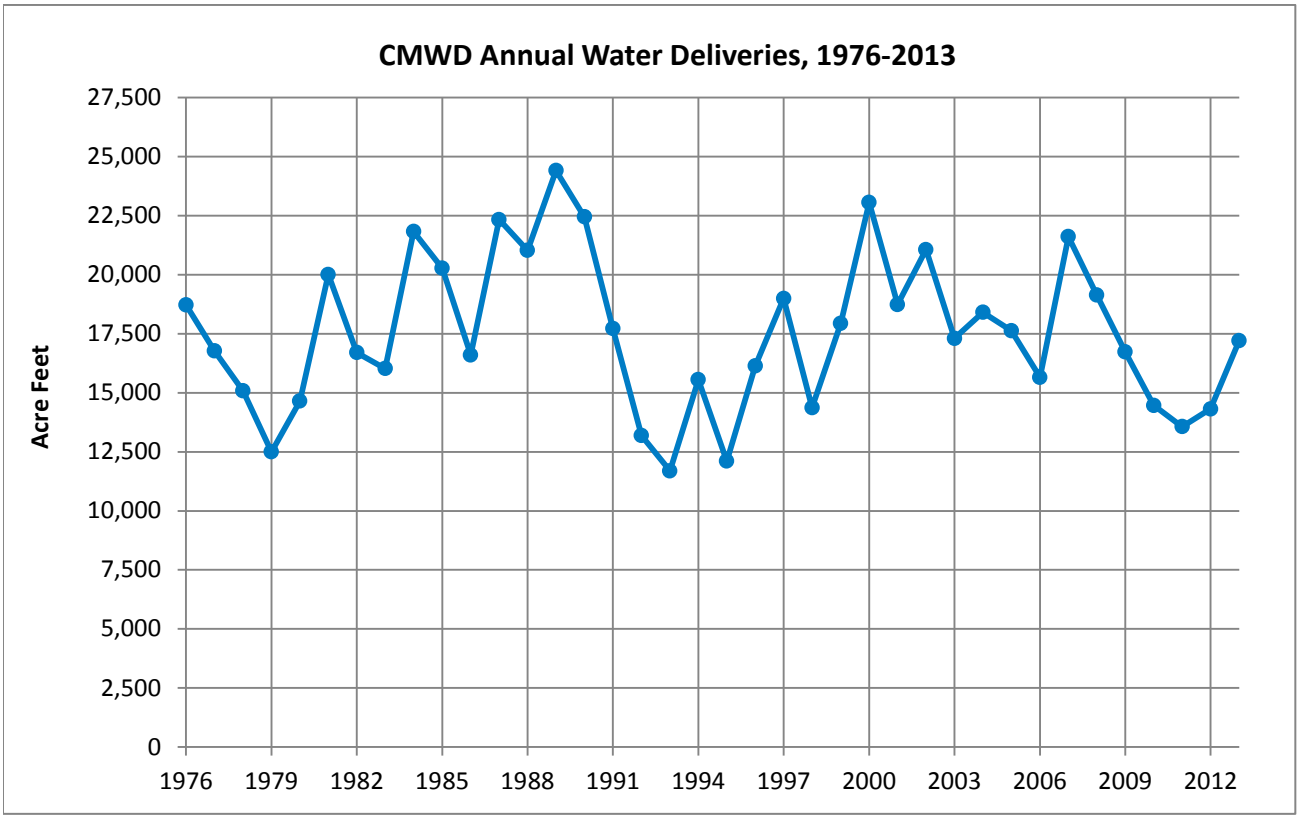


Figure 3.4.3.2.1 CMWD Annual Water Deliveries, Water Years 1976–2013

Data Source: CWMD Use Patterns Database and Casitas Consumption Reports

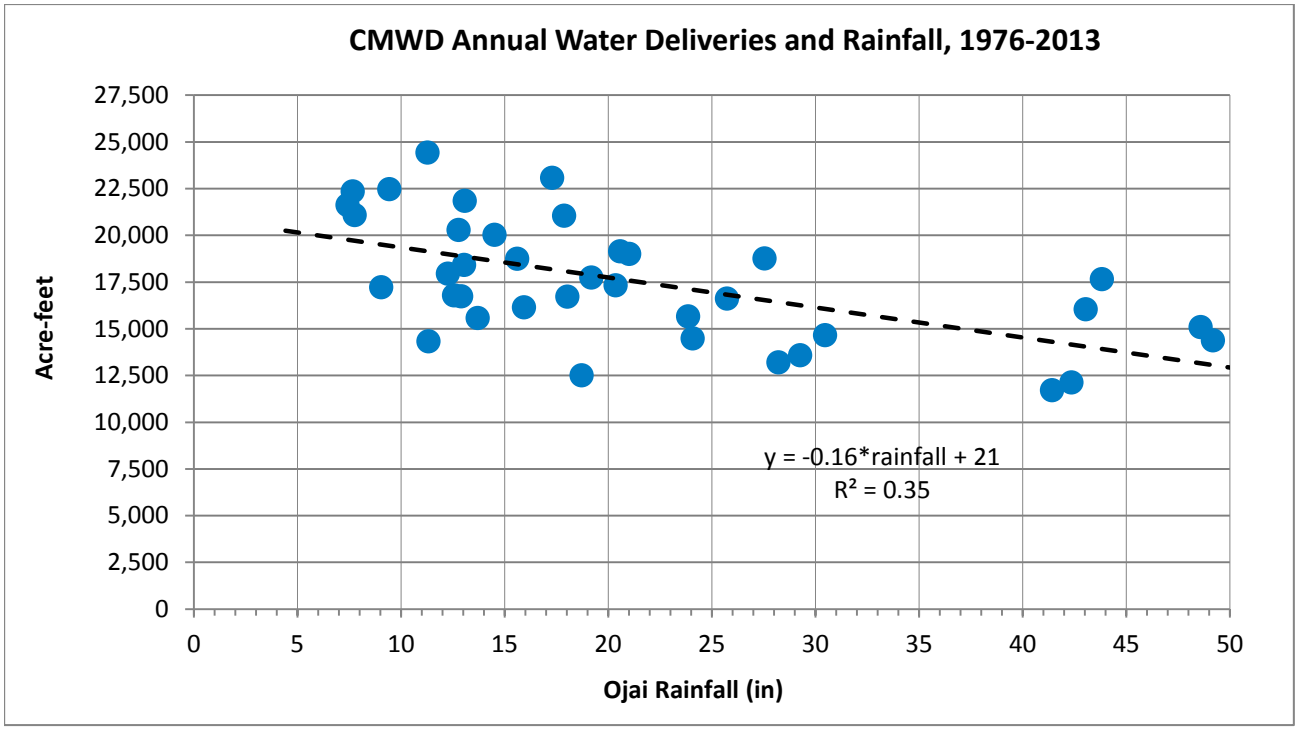


Figure 3.4.3.2.2 CMWD Annual Water Deliveries and Rainfall, Water Years 1976–2013

Data Source: CWMD Use Patterns Database and Casitas Consumption Reports

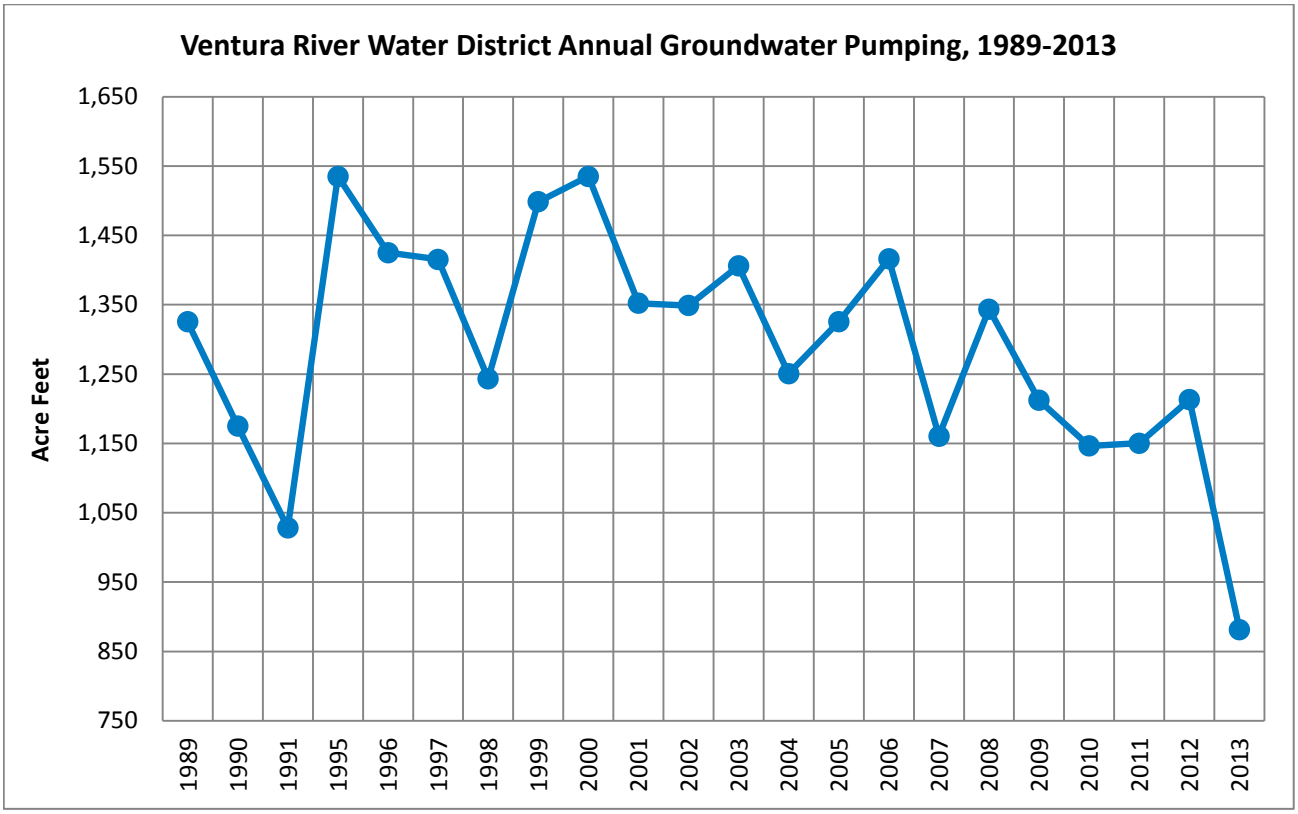


Figure 3.4.3.2.3 VRWD Annual Groundwater Pumping, Fiscal Years 1989–2013. VRWD pumps from the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin.

Data Source: VRWD

City of Ventura Growth

As stated previously, the greatest growth in demand for urban water has been in the City of Ventura. In recent years, the City has increased efforts to ensure that projected increases in water demands can be met by available supplies. In 2013, the City produced a *Comprehensive Water Resources Report* to address discrepancies between water supply and demand estimates in various City reports to better refine estimates of supply and demand. An update of this report was prepared in 2014.

The report tallied the estimated water demands of all development projects that were either under construction or that had received all planning approvals as of December 31, 2013. (Projects still pending approvals from the City were not considered in the projections.) The estimated water demands that the City is committed to supply as of 2013 total 18,428 AF per year, and these projects will likely be completed by the year 2020. The City's total demand for 2013 was 17, 723 AF per year. The City's average annual demand over the last 5 years was 17,343 AF per year, and the average annual demand over the last 10 years (2004 to 2013) was 18,373 AF (RBF 2014).

The greatest growth in demand for urban water has been in the City of Ventura. In recent years, the City has increased efforts to ensure that projected increases in water demands can be met by available supplies.

The report stated that the City's current reliable water supply is 19,600 AF per year (citywide), although this could drop to an estimated 16,246 AF per year in 2015 due to drought conditions (RBF 2014). The report characterized the City's current reliable water supply from the Ventura River watershed as 4,200 AF per year from the City's Foster Park facilities and 5,000 AF per year from Lake Casitas (RBF 2013).

The report emphasized how close the City's supplies are to its demands:

> The results of this Report indicate that the spread between the current water demand and the current water supply is very tight, and if the drought continues the supply could be less than the demand. This presents significant challenges for the City moving forward in the ability to allocate water supply to development projects that will generate additional water demands.
>
> —*2014 Comprehensive Water Resources Report* (RBF 2014)

The report provided a series of recommendations, including more rigorous accounting of supplies, demands and projections, as well as developing new water supply sources.

The City of Ventura is currently constrained by their 1995 contract with CMWD for a maximum of 8,000 AF per year from the reservoir for use within CMWD's service area ("in-district"), with that amount decreasing if lake levels drop below 90,000 AF. The City's in-district use in recent years has averaged about 5,000 AF (RBF 2013). The 1995 contract does allow the City to "rent" water, and later return it, for use outside of

CMWD's service area (CMWD 1995). This contract is being reconsidered for relevance to today's water supplies and demands (Wickstrum 2014). The City is further constrained by the vagaries of yield from their Foster Park groundwater wells and surface/subsurface diversions. The City estimates that with restoration of their Foster Park wellfield and expansion of their Avenue Treatment Plant to its maximum capacity, the City could restore its historical production capabilities from Foster Park to 6,700 AF per year (RBF 2013).

Population Projections

Population forecasts are generally developed by city or county—not by watershed, which makes deriving watershed estimates challenging. The only population forecast entirely applicable to the watershed is for the City of Ojai; forecasts for the City of Ventura or unincorporated Ventura County may or may not reflect the portion of the watershed within those jurisdictions.

In addition, the forecasts of different sources can vary considerably. Table 3.4.3.2.4 shows the population forecasts of three sources: Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (VLAFCO), city or county general plans, and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). It should be noted that SCAG projections in recent years have significantly overestimated actual population.

Table 3.4.3.2.3 Population – Past

Area	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2000–2014 % Change
Ojai	7,862	7,461	7,511	7,500	7,581	7,594	–3.41%
Ventura[1]	100,916	106,433	107,124	106,667	108,387	108,961	7.97%
Unincorporated Ventura County[1]	93,127	94,937	94,775	96,147	96,635	97,313	4.49%

1. These population data represent the entirety of the City of Ventura and the Unincorporated County, not just the part within the Ventura River watershed.

Data Sources: Numbers for 2000 and 2010 reflect US Census counts. Numbers for 2011–2014 reflect January 1st, Department of Finance Population Estimates (E-4)

Table 3.4.3.2.4 Population Projections

Area	Data Source	2020	2025	2030	2035
Ojai	VLAFCO	7,315	7,181	7,049	—
	City General Plan	7,751	7,886	8,021	8,156
	SCAG	8,400	—	—	9,400
Ventura	VLAFCO	111,706	114,641	117,653	—
	City General Plan - 0.88% growth rate	—	126,153	—	—
	City General Plan - 1.14% growth rate	—	133,160	—	—
	SCAG	116,900	—	—	128,800
Unincorporated Ventura County	County General Plan	100,500	—	107,200	—
	SCAG	100,500	—	107,200	—

These data indicate that population projections are quite varied, depending on source.

Data Sources: Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (VLAFCO 2012), city or county general plans: (City of Ventura 2005a), (City of Ojai 1991), (VCPD 2013), and 2012–2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Growth Forecast Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG 2012)

Urban Water Management Plan Projections

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 requires all publicly or privately owned entities that serve water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 service connections or serve more than 3,000 acre-feet of water per year to prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP). These plans must be updated once every five years, at the beginning or mid-point of each decade, to support long-term resource planning.

The primary goals of the UWMP are to: 1) plan the water supply over a 20-year period; 2) identify and quantify water supply for future demands in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions; and 3) implement conservation and efficient water use practices in urban settings. The submission of an UWMP also qualifies the water supplier for state funding opportunities.

Three water supplier UWMPs are applicable to the Ventura River watershed: CMWD, Ventura Water, and Golden State Water Company (GSWC). GSWC prepared an UWMP even though they are not required to do so given their small size. UWMPs address urban water uses, which include residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses. Agricultural water use is not addressed by UWMPs. Only about 30% of CMWD's water deliveries are for (non-resale) urban uses.

Per capita water use is reported in these UWMPs; projected water demands are based on this per capita rate plus projections of population growth.

Table 3.4.3.2.5 provides a summary of past and projected urban water demands for CMWD, Ventura Water, and GSWC. Table 3.4.3.2.6 provides the baseline per capita water use for these suppliers, which is calculated per state guidelines, along with their 20 x 2020 targets.

Table 3.4.3.2.5 UWMP Water Demand Projections

Year (calendar)	CMWD[1]	City of Ventura[2]	Golden State WC
Actual Demand[3] (AF/yr)			
2005	23,060	20,808	1,955
2010	16,398	17,351	1,780
Projected Deliveries[4] (AF/yr)			
2015	19,347	22,286	2,248
2020	20,102	23,256	2,384
2025	20,855	24,270	2,483
2030	21,809	25,330	2,569
2035	21,247	26,436	2,625
Projected Demand w/ Conservation[5] (AF/yr)			
2015	17,354	20,163	2,494
2020	17,354	19,657	2,331
2025	17,354	20,514	2,428
2030	17,354	21,410	2,513
2035	17,354	22,345	2,567
% Change from 2010 Demand			
2015	5.8%	16.2%	40.1%
2020	5.8%	13.3%	31.0%
2025	5.8%	18.2%	36.4%
2030	5.8%	23.4%	41.2%
2035	5.8%	28.8%	44.2%

1. 45% of CMWD's demand is agricultural, and another 45% is resale. Only 10% of their total demand is subject to the state's 20% by 2020 requirement.

2. Includes the entire city, not just the portion in the Ventura River watershed.

3. Actual demand includes water sold/delivered, water lost during conveyance, and any recycled water.

4. The projected deliveries category does not include water lost during conveyance. Note: each water supplier used different sources for projecting population growth.

5. Projected demand includes water sold/delivered plus water lost during conveyance, minus anticipated conservation and recycled water use.

Data Sources: 2010 Urban Water Management Plans (CMWD 2011; Kennedy/Jenks 2011b; Kennedy/Jenks 2011a)

Table 3.4.3.2.6 20 x 2020 Per Capita Water Use

	Gallons/Capita/Day		
Water Supplier	**Baseline**	**2015 Target**	**2020 Target**
Casitas Municipal Water District	319	287	255
Ventura Water	162	152	142
Golden State Water Company	299	269	239
Ventura River Water District[1]	196	NA	NA

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 required water suppliers to establish a baseline daily per capita water use in order to derive their 20% reduction target for the year 2020, as well as a 2015 interim target.

The water demand projections are based on estimates of per capita water demand multiplied by projected population growth.

1. Ventura River Water District is not subject to the Act, but their per capita use was included for comparison purposes.

Data Sources: 2010 Urban Water Management Plans (CMWD 2011, Kennedy/Jenks 2011a, Kennedy/Jenks 2011b); Ventura River Water District

California Water Conservation Act of 2009: 20% by 2020

In 2008, amid a statewide drought, California's governor directed state agencies to develop a plan to reduce statewide per capita potable water use by 20% by the year 2020. This "20x2020" goal was ultimately enacted into state law, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7). The legislation is applicable to urban water retail agencies that deliver more than 3,000 AF of water annually or have more than 3,000 customer connections—the same category of water retailers that must produce and update an urban water management plan (UWMP) every five years.

The legislation does not require a reduction in the *total volume* of water used in the urban sector, because factors such as changes in economics or population will affect water use. Rather, the legislation requires a reduction in *per-capita* water consumption. Water consumption is calculated in gallons per capita per day.

The Water Conservation Act required water suppliers to report, in their 2010 UWMPs, a 2020 daily per capita water use target that is 20% less than the supplier's baseline daily per capita water use, which could be derived using a few different methods per the legislation. Establishing an interim 2015 daily per capita water use target was also required.

The consequence for non-compliance with the Water Conservation Act is that the urban water supplier is not eligible for water grants or loans administered by the state.

Future Agricultural Water Use

An important consideration is the potential for orchard land conversions. If existing orchards are destroyed because of ACP infestations or because extended drought makes water too expensive, converting to other income-making land uses will likely be considered by landowners.

CMWD reported in their 2010 UWMP that they had not had any additional agricultural accounts in the last five years, and did not anticipate any additional agricultural accounts over the next 25 years (CMWD 2011).

> Agricultural is not expected to increase over the next twenty years. Agricultural expansion requires approval and purchase of additional allocation, which is cost prohibitive for most agricultural interests. CMWD has not had any new agricultural allocations purchased in the last several years.
>
> —*2010 Urban Water Management Plan, Casitas Municipal Water District* (CMWD 2011)

Groundwater supplies approximately half of agricultural water demand. The extent to which agricultural water demands may increase or decrease is unknown. Factors that could cause a significant change in agricultural water demand include extended drought, tree deaths from the lethal Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), changes to higher- or lower-water-using crop types, and changes to groundwater regulations.

An important consideration is the potential for orchard land conversions. If existing orchards are destroyed because of ACP infestations or because extended drought makes water too expensive, converting to other income-making land uses will likely be considered by landowners. Potential alternative land uses, such as different crop types, livestock operations, horse boarding, and housing, could significantly affect water demand in the watershed.

Future Environmental Water Use Projections

The extent to which environmental water demands may increase is unknown. Factors that could cause an increase in environmental water demands include new information becoming available that causes regulators to increase existing bypass flow requirements, future laws and regulations, and new water supply or infrastructure projects with a "federal nexus." Any project that requires a federal permit or involves federal funding has a federal nexus, and because water supply projects in the watershed could affect steelhead, this nexus triggers the requirement under Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act to consult the NMFS. NMFS would then outline the conditions under which the project could move forward, including operational measures such as bypass flows that must be implemented.

Factors that could cause an increase in environmental water demands include new information becoming available that causes regulators to increase existing bypass flow requirements, future laws and regulations, and new water supply or infrastructure projects with a "federal nexus."

Water quality regulations also have the potential to require the provision of environmental water. The Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) water quality control plan, called the Basin Plan, is geared towards protecting the "beneficial uses" of waterbodies. Beneficial uses include not only the use of a water supply for people, but also the use of water for aquatic organisms and recreation. Reaches 3 and 4 of the Ventura River are on the Section 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies for pumping and water diversion because the lack of water in these reaches interferes with the migration of the endangered southern California steelhead. In other words, the lack of water in the river has been identified as a water quality impairment for steelhead. However, the RWQCB does not have the authority to regulate surface flow volumes (water diversions). Authority lies with the State Water Resources Control Board, where the issue may be addressed at some point in the future. Pumping of the Upper and Lower Ventura River Basins, which underlie Reaches 3 and 4, has not historically been regulated at either the state or local level. (However, in September of 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed three groundwater bills that will create a groundwater management framework for the first time in California.) Still, the pumping and diversion impairments remain on the 303(d) list.

Water rights regulations in California include a requirement to protect certain resources—such as fisheries and wildlife—that are held in trust for the public.

In addition, water rights regulators have the authority to require the provision of environmental water. Water rights regulations in California include a requirement to protect certain resources—such as fisheries and wildlife—that are held in trust for the public. The State Water Resources Control Board is charged with protecting these resources as part of their regulation of water rights.

> One of the State Water Board's charges is to ensure that the State's waters are put to the best possible use, and that the public interest is served. In making decisions, the State Water Board must keep three major goals in mind, to: develop water resources in an orderly manner; prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water; and protect the environment. This is consistent with the California Constitution Article X Section 2.
>
> —*Water Rights: Public Trust Resources website* (SWRCB 2014c)

Climate Change

Climate change adds uncertainty to future water demand estimates. Climate change could influence where rain falls, produce altered runoff patterns, bring more extreme or extended floods and droughts, change water supply reliability, cause more fires, and result in increased water demands. Water supply and delivery infrastructure may have to be updated to address these issues.

3.4.3.3 Water Demand Management

A combination of policies, water rates, and conservation education and incentives are used to manage water demand in the watershed.

Policy

Local land use and air quality policies and the policies of CMWD have served to ensure that the rate of growth and associated new water demands are kept within resource constraints.

The allocation program prohibits new connections unless a new supply can be demonstrated or supply/demand trends indicate that the new connections do not compromise safe yield management.

Land Use and Air Quality Policies that Limit Growth

The most significant local land use and air quality policies that have served to limit water demand are listed below, and are described in more detail in "3.7.3 Land Use and Demographics."

- Ventura County Guidelines for Orderly Development (1969)
- Ventura County General Plan, Ojai Valley Area Plan (1979)
- Ventura County large-lot zoning
- Ventura County SOAR ordinance (1998)
- Ventura County's Ojai Valley Clean Air Ordinance (1982)
- City of Ventura SOAR ordinance (1995)
- City of Ojai's residential and commercial growth control policies (1979, 1991)

Casitas Municipal Water District Policies

CMWD is committed to limiting water deliveries to maintain the safe annual yield of Lake Casitas. ("3.4.2 Water Supplies" discusses the safe yield of the reservoir in more detail.) Described below are district policies that serve to implement the commitment to safe yield management.

Water Efficiency and Allocation Program

In 1989, in the middle of a drought, with lake levels at nearly 50%, and following years of development in the watershed, CMWD analyzed the reservoir's water reserves relative to demand and acknowledged that demand was approaching the safe annual yield of the lake. In response, the CMWD board instituted a temporary moratorium on providing new water service connections while staff worked to develop an equitable plan for distribution and management of supplies under the new conditions (CMWD 2004).

The board ultimately adopted a "Water Efficiency and Allocation Program" in 1992. Since then, this powerful policy, along with the pricing mechanisms described in the following section, have played an important role in limiting growth in the watershed, and have been the tools



Lake Casitas Water Level Webpage

Source: www.casitaswater.org/lower.php?url=lake-level

used by Casitas to manage the reservoir—unlike most other reservoirs in California—on a safe yield basis.

The Water Efficiency and Allocation Program (WEAP) is a comprehensive policy, but key features include:

- All service connections were assigned an allocation of water, which was 80% of 1989 usage. The year 1989 was the year of greatest water demand at that time. Together, these allocations are within the annual safe yield of the lake. Residential, business, industrial, resale, and interdepartmental service connections were assigned individual allocations; agricultural service connections were combined into a single allocation for the entire group (CMWD 2004). The number of new customers between 2005 and 2010 averaged five per year, most being residential customers and some agricultural-residential customers (CMWD 2011).
- The allocation program prohibits new connections unless a new supply can be demonstrated or supply/demand trends indicate that the new connections do not compromise safe yield management. For example, CMWD activated a groundwater well in Mira Monte in 1992, with an average annual yield of 300 AF. With this new water source, Casitas was able to issue a limited number of new service connections between 1992 and 2003. Between 2004 and 2013, the number of Casitas customers in all categories dropped by 49 customers (CMWD 2013a).
- The allocation program outlines the district's response, in a five-stage process, to reduced water supplies. The different stages can be triggered by the reservoir's water levels, and each stage employs different pricing mechanisms and/or rationing levels to reduce demand. The first stage calls for a voluntary 20% reduction in water use, and CMWD has remained in this stage since the policy's adoption. The district has not yet needed to enact the rationing stages of the program.

In response to the drought of 2012–2014 (in effect as of this writing), and reservoir levels approaching their lowest levels since 1991, CMWD is considering changes to the WEAP to limit future demand (CMWD 2011).

Fees for New Allocations

New connections to CMWD are very expensive, and this has played a big role in limiting new water demand.

For every 1 AF per year of new water demand or allocation, a one-time fee of $18,644 is charged (plus the cost of the meter). The smallest allocation allowed is 0.32 AF, so the minimum charge for a new allocation is $5,966.08 (0.32 x $18,644). If a grower of citrus wanted a new allocation, the rate would be 2.0 (reflecting the per acre water demand) times $18,644 times the number of acres. So a new connection for a five-acre farm would be charged a one-time allocation fee of $186,440 (2.0 x $18,644 x 5). (This assumes Casitas has the water to allocate to agriculture, which at the time of this writing is limited.)

Water District Water Shortage Contingency Plans

CMWD, Ventura Water, and GSWC all have water shortage contingency plans. These plans establish the steps each supplier will take during the various stages of a water shortage. The action stages begin with education and requests for voluntary conservation, and as water supplies diminish further the successive stages move into mandatory cutbacks and progressively more stringent requirements and penalties. These plans are documented in the UWMPs of these water suppliers.

Water Rates

The watershed's five major water suppliers (CMWD, Ventura Water, Golden State Water Company, Ventura River Water District, Meiners Oaks Water District) use tiered rate structures, at least for their residential customers. Tiered rate structures use price signals to discourage the waste of water and encourage conservation. Customers pay a flat fee for a basic use allocation; rates increase as the customer's water use increases.

Proposition 218, passed by voters in 1996, changed the way public agencies (including special districts such as water districts) can finance operations and collect revenue. Proposition 218 contains "proportionality requirements" that prohibit public agencies from imposing any fee or charge "upon a parcel or upon a person as an incident of property ownership" that is more than "the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel." Proposition 218 requires a "significant nexus" between the cost of service and the price of water. Meanwhile, the California Water Code (Sections 370 to 374) encourage a tiered rate structure "as a means of increasing efficient uses of water, and further discouraging wasteful or unreasonable use of water." In an effort to resolve these conflicting stipulations, water districts subject to these requirements have become more deliberate with their water rate-setting process. Using rates to encourage behavior or support certain water users can only be taken so far; higher rates for one class of user cannot be used to subsidize other users. Proposition 218 has called into question water districts' ability to provide "lifeline" discounts to low-income households, or to provide lower rates for agricultural water users.

Proposition 218 also requires that any changes to property-related fees (such as water rates) go through a notification procedure that allows customers to submit protests. Proposed water rate changes can be rejected if a majority of affected customers submit formal protests (Donnelly & Christian-Smith 2013).

In the Ventura River watershed, agricultural customers buy considerably more water than urban customers; however, the residential sector has considerably more customers who are thus in the majority. In the late 2000s when water districts adjusted rates in an effort to comply with

Proposition 218, agricultural customers were at a disadvantage to protest water rate changes that affected them.

Conservation and Efficiency Programs

One of the most cost-effective options water suppliers have to improve water supply reliability is increasing water use efficiency. Every AF reduction in water demand has the same benefit as increasing supply by an AF, and efficiency measures are usually less costly to implement (CDWR 2013a).

Water District Programs

The watershed's three largest water suppliers, CMWD, Ventura Water, and GSWC, are all members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) and signatory to a CUWCC Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The CUWCC is a consensus-based partnership of agencies and organizations concerned with water supply and conservation of natural resources in California, which oversees standards for urban water efficiency. These standards, known as "Best Management Practices" (BMPs), have been developed to provide proven, reliable, and often quantifiable water savings when rigorously implemented.

By becoming a signatory to CUWCC's MOU, water districts commit to implement a specific set of locally cost-effective conservation practices in their service areas. Assembly Bill 1420, which became effective in January of 2009, requires that issuance of state loans or grant funding be conditioned on implementation of the Demand Management Measures (DMMs) described in Water Code Section 10631. The California Department of Water Resources equates the DMMs with the CUWCC BMPs.

The UWMPs of CMWD, Ventura Water, and GSWC describe their current BMPs/DMMs.



Ventura River Watershed Council's SAVE MORE WATER website. The Watershed Council's SAVE MORE WATER website serves as a clearinghouse of information on saving water throughout the watershed. The site features many videos, lists of upcoming classes and events, and links to water-saving resources provided by local water suppliers and organizations—free equipment, rebates, free on-site irrigation surveys, and more. SAVE MORE WATER is aimed at motivating and informing residential, commercial, and agricultural water users to conserve.



CMWD Landscape Survey

Described below are some of the BMPs of these agencies that may be more visible to the public. These conservation programs are further described and illustrated in "2.3.4 Extreme Efficiency Campaign" and in "2.2 Existing Projects, Programs, and Recent Accomplishments."

The conservation and efficiency programs offered by CMWD are available to all water users within the Casitas wholesale service area (whether a direct customer of Casitas's or not). CMWD's current programs include:

- Distribution of free water saving devices, including showerheads, toilet flappers, kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators, and dye tables for testing toilets for leaks.
- Free, on-site, residential and commercial, indoor and outdoor water use surveys and leak detection.
- Hobby farm (1 to 2 acres) irrigation evaluations and equipment rebates, in partnership with the Resource Conservation District of Ventura County. As part of the program, a 50% cost share for water use efficiency equipment is offered.



Ventura Water Provides Water Education to Students
Photo courtesy of Ventura Water

- Rebates on residential and commercial high-efficiency toilets, washing machines, and weather-based irrigation controllers.
- Free educational classes on various ways to save water, such as landscaping with native plants or installing a graywater system.
- Classroom and field trip water education.
- Customer education through newsletters.
- Participation in local community events and speaks to local community groups.

Ventura Water's current programs include:

- Rebates on rain barrels.
- Promotion of Ocean-Friendly Gardens.
- School water education.
- Free educational classes and events.
- Educational videos on a variety of water saving topics, such as how to use rain barrels or how to check your water meter for leaks.
- Active use of their website and social media for outreach and education.
- Customer education through newsletters.
- Participation in local community events and speaks to local community groups.

In 2014, in response to the three-year drought, the City of Ventura established a Water Shortage Task Force to evaluate the City's existing Water Shortage Contingency Plan, identify conservation measures and incentives, and investigate drought water rates.

Other Programs

The Ojai Valley Green Coalition (OVGC) is an important voice for water conservation in the watershed. OVGC seeks out many opportunities to educate the public, including classes and member meetings, an annual Green Living Home Tour, displays at public venues, newsletter promotions, and distribution of free water saving equipment on behalf of CMWD. The OVGC has an extensive lending library with books, videos, and literature at its downtown Resource Center. The group is active in advancing policies to protect local resources.

The Ojai Valley Green Coalition Provides Many Public Education Programs

The Ventura County Building and Safety Division actively promotes graywater systems since the state of California eased regulations regarding "laundry to landscape" graywater systems, making this important water reuse option more available to many residents.



Agricultural Irrigation Evaluation, Ventura County Resource Conservation District

Photo courtesy of Ventura County Resource Conservation District

Surfrider Foundation of Ventura County actively promotes Ocean Friendly Gardens through education, hands-on activities, and policy change.

Free agricultural irrigation evaluations are provided by the Ventura County Resource Conservation District's (RCD) Mobile Irrigation Lab. This program provides on-site irrigation system analysis and technical assistance to improve water use efficiency. The RCD Mobile Irrigation Lab also includes a cost share program to help fund BMP implementation for irrigation systems of orchard, row crop, and nursery operations.

3.4.3.4 Key Data and Information Sources/ Further Reading

Below is a summary of some of key documents that address water demand and use in the watershed. See "4.3 References" for complete reference citations. Water suppliers and managers also maintain records of water use.

Biological Opinion for US Army Corps of Engineers Permitting of the City of Ventura's Foster Park Well Facility Repairs on the Ventura River, Draft (NMFS 2007)

2013 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2013)

2014 Comprehensive Water Resources Report, Ventura Water (RBF 2014)

Groundwater Budget and Approach to a Groundwater Management Plan Upper and Lower Ventura River Basin (DBS&A 2010)

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency, Annual Report, 2011 & 2012 (OBGMA 2014)

San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds Rehabilitation Project (Component 10) Component Report (VCWPD 2014c)

The Ventura River Project History (USBR 1995)

Urban Water Management Plan, Casitas Municipal Water District, 2010 (CMWD 2011)

Urban Water Management Plan, City of Ventura, 2010 (Kennedy/ Jenks 2011b)

Urban Water Management Plan, Ojai, 2010 (Kennedy/Jenks 2011a)

Ventura River Habitat Conservation Plan, Draft (Entrix & URS 2004)

Water Supply and Use Status Report (CMWD 2004)

Gaps in Data/Information

As mentioned in "3.4.2 Water Supplies," lack of data on groundwater pumping is considered a significant data gap in the watershed, and a comprehensive water supply and demand budget is needed.

Acronyms

ACP—Asian Citrus Psyllid

AF—acre-feet

AF/yr—acre-feet per year

BMP—Best Management Practice

BO—Biological Opinion

cfs—cubic feet per second

CMWD—Casitas Municipal Water District

DMM—Demand Management Measure

CUWCC—California Urban Water Conservation Council

GPCD—gallons per capita per day

GSWC—Golden State Water Company

MOU—Memorandum of Understanding

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

OVGC—Ojai Valley Green Coalition

UWMP—Urban Water Management Plan

CMWD—Casitas Municipal Water District

GSWC—Golden State Water Company

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

RCD—Resource Conservation District

RWQCB—Regional Water Quality Control Board

SCAG—Southern California Association of Governments

UWMP—Urban Water Management Plan

VLAFCO—Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission

WEAP—Water Efficiency and Allocation Program

EXHIBIT D



CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2021 LAKE CASITAS WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND STUDY

Adopted by the Casitas Board of Directors

March 23, 2022

FINAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

District Introduction

Casitas Municipal Water District provides wholesale and retail water service to western Ventura County and is governed by a five-member elected Board of Directors (Board). Originally named the Ventura River Municipal Water District, Casitas was formed in 1952 to provide supplemental water in its service area. The service area includes agricultural, residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses. Wholesale customers include the City of Ventura, some special districts, and mutual water companies. In June 2017, Casitas acquired the Ojai Water System (OWS) from Golden State Water Company (GSWC) and absorbed those customers as retail customers.

Water Supplies

All water supplies are local, consisting of groundwater wells and surface water in Lake Casitas. Lake Casitas was formed by the construction of Casitas Dam by the US Bureau of Reclamation in 1958. The total lake capacity is 237,761 acre-feet (AF) as of 2017. The Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility is located on the north end of the Ventura River and allows Casitas to divert river flow to the Robles Canal to supply Lake Casitas. Operation of the Robles Facility is under the jurisdiction of the 2003 non-jeopardy Biological Opinion (BO) prepared by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) due to the listing of steelhead trout as an endangered species. As of December 31, 2019, Lake Casitas was at approximately 30 percent of capacity (72,267 AF in storage) due to the ongoing drought.

The District operates two water systems known as the Casitas System and the Ojai System, with the Casitas System being the larger of the two systems. The Casitas System is primarily supplied by Lake Casitas along with one groundwater well, the Mira Monte Well, located in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin. The Ojai System is primarily supplied by groundwater wells in the Ojai Groundwater Basin, with supplemental supply from the Casitas System.

Historical Lake Casitas Water Supply Studies

The water supply availability from Lake Casitas was previously studied by the USBR in the 1954 evaluation of the Ventura River Project, and later by the District in the 1989 and 2004. In the "Water Supply and Use Status Report" (Casitas, 2004), the Safe Yield of Lake Casitas was determined to be 20,480 AFY based on a mass-balance model that tracks Lake Casitas inflows, outflows (including evaporation) and change in storage to simulate operations over a time series of assumed hydrology conditions.

2019-2021 Evaluation of Lake Casitas Supply

During 2019 through April 2021, the Lake Casitas mass-balance yield model was updated to include:

- Extended hydrologic period of record of 1945-2018 (from previous of 1945-1999)
- Incorporated results of recent Lake Casitas bathymetric survey – reduced maximum storage capacity from 254,000 AF to 237,761 AF

- Added function to compute reservoir spills
- Incorporated Robles Diversion operations based on 2003 Biological Opinion requirements and 2018 Critical Drought Protection Measures
- Reduced modeled Robles diversions based on a diversion efficiency of 70 percent, consistent with operational data since the Fish Passage Facility was constructed.
- Improved method of calculating monthly net evaporation loss.

In April 2021, the Board adopted a Lake Casitas safe yield of **18,420 acre-feet per year (AFY)** and a supply safety factor of **-15 percent** and a climate change adjustment of **-4.3 percent** was applied for planning purposes. When these two factors are included, the combined planned operational yield from Lake Casitas and the Mira Monte well is determined to be **15,010 AFY**.

SAFE YIELD MODELING ASSUMPTIONS AND RESULTS
HISTORICAL HYDROLOGY, NO MINIMUM ALLOWABLE STORAGE (DEAD POOL), NO WEAP*

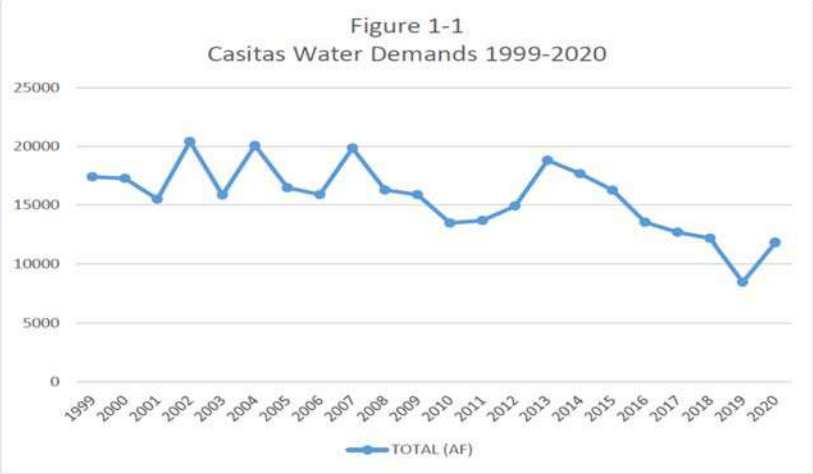
Model Simulation Assumptions	**Modeled Safe Yield based on Various Historical Hydrology Periods**		
Historical Hydrologic Period	1945 - 2006	1956 - 2018	1945 - 2018
Constant Demand (AFY)	Safe Yield	Safe Yield	Safe Yield
Initial Lake Volume (AF)	237,761	237,761	237,761
Minimum Allowable Storage (AF)	950	950	950
Robles Diversion Efficiency (%)	70%	70%	70%
Supplemental Water (AFY)	0	0	0
Climate Change Adjustment (%)	0%	0%	0%
WEAP Demand Adjustment	No	No	No
Model Simulation Results			
Minimum Calculated Storage (AF)	970	950	970
Month/Year of Minimum Calculated Storage	Oct-65	Dec-18	Oct-65
Safe Yield (AFY)	**18,420**	**21,253**	**18,420**

*Assumes modeled demands are not reduced in accordance with the WEAP as lake levels decline.

Water Demands

Demands on the Casitas system over the last several decades have ranged from a high of approximately 24,000 AF in 1989 to a low of approximately 8,545 AF in 2019.

Figure 1-1 shows a snapshot of water demands over the last two decades (1999-2020). In general, agricultural customers make up the majority of demand at 50 percent. Wholesale customers comprise approximately 30 percent and retail customers 20 percent.



Currently, every Casitas customer has an assigned water allocation. Casitas manages customer demands through the Water Efficiency Allocation Program (WEAP), which includes conservation targets based on lake level.

Casitas is currently in Stage 3 of the WEAP with mandated 30 percent conservation. Customers who exceed their allocation pay penalties for overuse.

The average demands on the Casitas System over the last 10 years from 2011- 2020 was approximately **14,525 AFY** (including losses), which includes periods before and after the WEAP was implemented.

Projected Demand

In April 2021, the Board adopted **14,525 AFY** as the projected demand for the Casitas system to be used for planning purposes. The service area is not expected to see significant development which would cause this projected to demand to increase.

Statistical Summary:

- Lake Casitas Capacity: **237,761 Acre-Feet (AF)**
- Lake Casitas Safe Yield: **18,420 AF per Year** (AFY)
- Casitas System Operational Yield: **15,010 AFY** (Lake Casitas plus Mira Monte Well)
- Projected Demand: **14,525 AFY**

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The Board of Directors authorized a consulting services agreement with Stantec in January 2019 to prepare the Comprehensive Water Resources Plan (CWRP). An overview of the draft CWRP was presented at a Board Workshop held on February 8, 2020, and the draft CWRP report was released for public review from June 26, 2020 through August 24, 2020. Several public comments were received on the draft CWRP report, which were provided to the Board of Directors on September 23, 2020 and December 9, 2020.

On December 9, 2020, the Board of Directors discussed the need for additional Board meetings to discuss the goals of the Comprehensive Water Resources Plan. The Board continued to meet and discuss the CWRP at subsequent meetings held on December 16, 2020; December 23, 2020; January 15, 2021, February 17, 2021, and February 26, 2021.

At the January 15, 2021 meeting, the Board directed staff to revise the hydrologic modeling assumptions used to estimate the future Lake Casitas operational yield as follows, and prepare a demand and supply analysis for further discussion.

Revised hydrologic modeling assumptions for future Lake Casitas Yield:

- Safe Yield approach that models the largest yield that can be withdrawn from the lake in every year without dropping below the minimum allowable storage level
- Historical hydrologic period from 1945-2018
- Minimum Allowable Storage of 950 AF, which is the dead pool elevation at which water can no longer flow by gravity to the water treatment plant
- Robles Diversion Efficiency of 70%
- Initial Lake Volume of 237,761 AF (full reservoir)
- Provide safety factors to account for future uncertainty

This report provides a summary the future long-term demand analysis, future long-term supply analysis, and long-term supply and demand scenarios.

FUTURE LONG-TERM DEMAND ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of historical demands, planned future demands, and additional considerations related to uncertainty in future demands.

Historical Demands

A summary of actual water produced from Lake Casitas for customer demands and system losses is presented in Table 1, based on 5-year periods going back to 2006. In addition, historical water demands by customer class are shown in the tables and figures in Attachment 1. Casitas implements managed demand reductions as lake levels decline according with the Water Efficiency Allocation Plan (WEAP), and the effect of this type of demand management during droughts is apparent during the post-1989 and post-2016 periods.

TABLE 1. WATER PRODUCED FROM LAKE CASITAS AT MARION WALKER WATER TREATMENT PLANT[1]

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
5-Year Average	17,760	17,509	11,296
Annual Minimum	14,637	14,841	7,668
Annual Maximum	21,326	20,402	14,151

[1] Data reported by Calendar Year. All units are Acre-Feet per Year.

Demands from Agricultural and Resale customers together make up the majority of Casitas' customer demands, representing 84% of total average demands from 2006-2015 and 73% from 2016-2020. Annual demands from these customers can vary significantly from year to year. Unconstrained demands for water typically increase during dry periods and decrease during wet periods. However, both of these customer classes have demonstrated lower water use from Casitas in response to the recent drought (refer to tables and figures in Attachment 1) and the District's associated demand management measures through the WEAP, including a $5.00/HCF[1] Conservation Penalty in 2016 which currently remains in place.

Draft Comprehensive Water Resources Plan Planned Demands

The Draft CWRP was based on a future average non-drought demand of 16,000 AFY for the Casitas System (which includes approximately 525 AFY added to the Ojai system), and a future average non-drought demand of 2,350 AFY for the Ojai system, for a total combined demand of 17,825 AFY (16,000 – 525 + 2350 = 17,825). These demands represent the amount of water produced to meet both customer uses and losses in the water delivery systems. Additional information can be found in Sections 3 and Appendix C of the Draft CWRP report.

The Draft CWRP planned demands were approximately 10% less than previously planned long-term demands of 17,500 AFY for the Casitas system and 2,570 AFY for the Ojai system to reflect that the recent drought will likely result in some permanent changes in customer water use in the long-term. Water demands typically rebound after drought periods, but do not fully return to pre- drought levels due material changes such as replacement of landscaping, irrigation systems, and appliances with more water-efficient devices. A comparison of Draft CWRP planned demands and previous UWMP planning demands is presented in Attachment 1 (Table 3). For purposes of this analysis, the distribution of demand by customer class is assumed to be consistent with previous planning reports.

[1] HCF = One Hundred Cubic Feet = 1 Unit

Additional Considerations related to Agricultural and Resale Demands

Agricultural and Resale customers rely on groundwater as a primary supply, and use Lake Casitas water as a backup. There are several processes currently underway related to groundwater pumping, including the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, the City of Ventura's groundwater adjudication lawsuit, and the State of California's Ventura River Instream Flow Study. The outcome of these processes is currently unknown, and all have the potential to limit the availability of groundwater during certain periods; which could increase demands on Lake Casitas. Until more information is known regarding future groundwater availability, there is some uncertainty in long-term future demands on Lake Casitas.

Planning for Demand Uncertainty

The Draft CWRP assumed a future planned demand of 16,000 AFY for the Casitas System, and a planned demand of 17,825 AFY for the entire District service area including the Ojai System. The following is a summary of considerations related to future demand uncertainty:

- Planned demand on the Casitas System is less than the historical average demands prior to implementation of the WEAP (2006-2015).
- Planned demand is lower than previous UWMP planning demands, since it assumes demands will rebound but not fully return to pre-drought levels.
- Future groundwater supplies may be less than were available historically, and there is a potential for increased reliance on Casitas (particularly from Resale and Agricultural customers).

However, current water demands on the Casitas System are less than 16,000 AFY and it could take several years before average demands increase to that level. The average demands on the Casitas System over the last 10 years from 2011-2020 was approximately 14,525 AFY[2] (including losses), which includes periods before and after the WEAP was implemented.

Demands will be tracked over time, and once more information is known regarding future groundwater availability, then additional adaptive management measures could be taken (such as increased demand management or alternative supply development).

2020 Urban Water Management Plan Demands

Every five years, the District prepares an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in accordance with California Water Code. The UWMP outlines the reliability of water sources over a 20-year timeframe, demand management measures and water shortage contingency plans, and progress toward meeting State target reduction goals for water consumption.

The Board adopted the 2020 UWMP on June 23, 2021. The long-term planned demands in the 2020 UWMP reflect the average demands over the last 10 years, which are 14,525 AFY on the Casitas System and 1,850 AFY on the Ojai System. The Casitas System has supplied the Ojai System an average of 461 AFY over the last 10 years. Therefore, the combined total planned demand is 15,914 AFY (14,525 + 1850 – 461 = 15,914).

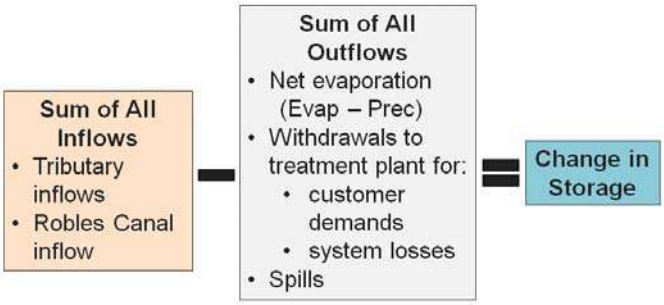
[2] Based on Lake Casitas releases to Marion Walker water treatment plant and one groundwater well in production.

FUTURE LONG-TERM SUPPLY ANALYSIS

The water supply availability from Lake Casitas was previously studied by the United States Bureau of Reclamation in the 1954 evaluation of the Ventura River Project, and later by the District in the 1989 and 2004. In the most recent study (2004), the Lake Casitas safe yield was estimated to be 20,540 AFY (assuming potential impacts of the 2003 Robles Biological Opinion operating criteria and the removal of Matilija Dam).

The Lake Casitas yield model is a mass-balance model that tracks Lake Casitas inflows, outflows (including evaporation) and change in storage to simulate operations over a time series of assumed hydrology conditions (refer to Figure 1 below). The previous Lake Casitas yield analyses used historical hydrology in the simulations. That includes historical data for direct inflows to Lake Casitas from tributaries, flows in the Ventura River on which diversions at the Robles Diversion Structure were based, and net evaporation from the Lake.

FIGURE 1. MASS BALANCE MODEL IN EXCEL FOR ESTIMATING LAKE CASITAS YIELD



Current Yield Model Updates and Improvements

As part of the Draft CWRP, the yield model was updated to include the following improvements:

- Extended hydrologic period of record of 1945-2018 (from previous of 1945-1999)
- Incorporated results of recent Lake Casitas bathymetric survey – reduced maximum storage capacity from 254,000 AF to 237,761 AF
- Added function to compute reservoir spills
- Incorporated Robles Diversion operations based on 2003 Biological Opinion requirements and 2018 Critical Drought Protection Measures
- Reduced modeled Robles diversions based on a diversion efficiency of 70 percent, consistent with operational data since the Fish Passage Facility was constructed
- Improved method of calculating monthly net evaporation loss

The planned Lake Casitas yield is dependent on various policy assumptions and criteria, such as assumed hydrologic assumptions (probabilistic versus historic), minimum allowable storage, and future withdrawals to meet demands, and others. In regard to withdrawals for demands, the model is programmed to evaluate both a “safe yield” approach with constant withdrawals every year, as well as a “safe demand” approach that incorporates demand reductions as lake levels decline according with the District’s Water Efficiency and Allocation Program.

Policy Assumptions and Criteria related to Yield Modeling

On January 15, 2021, the Board directed staff to use the modeling and policy assumptions as follows, which results in a Lake Casitas safe yield of 18,420 AFY. These policies are revised from the Draft CWRP, and resulted in a higher Lake Casitas yield than reported in the Draft CWRP.

- Safe Yield approach that models the largest yield that can be withdrawn from the lake in every year without dropping below the minimum allowable storage level
- Historical hydrologic period from 1945-2018
- Minimum Allowable Storage of 950 AF, which is the dead pool elevation at which water can no longer flow by gravity to the water treatment plant
- Robles Diversion Efficiency of 70%
- Initial Lake Volume of 237,761 AF (full reservoir)

In addition, the Board directed staff to provide considerations for a safety factor for future hydrologic uncertainty.

Supply Safety Factor

The revised modeling and policy assumptions are based on historical hydrology. However, historical hydrology cannot be expected to repeat itself, and hydrologic variability from year to year is significant (refer to Attachment 1, Figure 3). Future droughts could be more severe than the droughts in the 1945-2018 historical record. Because the Casitas System is dependent on surface water for its water supply, its exposure to risk from future changes in regional climate and hydrology is significant. A safety factor is intended to account for uncertainty of future supply availability.

Additionally, on February 26, 2021, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) released Draft Instream Flow Recommendations for the Lower Ventura River and Coyote Creek. The CDFW flow recommendations are expected to be considered in a groundwater-surface water model currently under development by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) which will evaluate groundwater pumping and surface diversions and their impact on instream flows. Based on preliminary analysis of the CDFW Instream Flow Recommendations, the potential supply impacts would exceed the supply safety factors considered herein. Therefore, this analysis will need to be revisited once more information is known regarding the SWRCB modeling study.

Climate Change

A report titled *Projected Changes in Ventura County Climate* was prepared by the Desert Research Institute in 2019. The report was commissioned by Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County, of which Casitas is a member, and can be found on their website www.wcvc.ventura.org under Climate Resilience Resources.

The projected climate change impacts for the Casitas service area include:

- Winters may get wetter with shorter duration/high intensity precipitation due to atmospheric rivers, resulting in increased potential for flash flooding.

- Shoulder seasons may have more dry days.
- Potential increase in wildfire frequency due to spring/fall drying.
- Increased drought susceptibility and increased water demand due to increasing temperatures and evapotranspiration rates.
- Good agreement across models for increase in inland area temperatures between 3 – 5°F and coastal areas between 2 – 3°F.
- More days exceeding extreme/impactful temperature thresholds.

These effects were assumed to generally compensate for each other. Increased evaporation of six inches/year was found to reduce the Lake Casitas safe yield for historical inflow hydrology by 4.3 percent[3]. This factor was applied to results of yield simulations to account for potential future climate change.

As with any climate modelling efforts, there is uncertainty. These potential impacts are the results of the best tools available at this time and are meaningful in their applicability to the service area and can support decision-making.

[3] From 2020 Casitas MWD Draft Comprehensive Water Resources Plan (CWRP) (See Attachment 2)

FUTURE LONG-TERM SUPPLY AND DEMAND SCENARIOS

Table 2 presents a summary of potential future demands and existing supplies. Two demand levels on the Casitas System are presented ranging between 14,525 AFY and 16,000 based on the last 10 years of production data and the Draft CWRP, respectively.

The projected existing supplies reflect the revised Lake Casitas modeling and policy assumptions, with varying levels of supply safety factors (ranging between 0-20 percent). All scenarios assume a 4.3% reduction in supply reflecting a climate change adjustment consistent with the Draft CWRP assumptions. The projected existing supply for the Casitas System ranges between 14,080 AFY and 17,800 AFY depending on the level of safety factor.

A description of the Ojai System demand and supply is provided subsequently.

TABLE 2. FUTURE DEMAND AND SUPPLY COMPARISON, WITH VARIOUS DEMAND AND SAFETY FACTOR SCENARIOS

All units in AFY unless noted otherwise.

Casitas System

FUTURE DEMAND					
Draft CWRP:	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Average Last 10 Years (2011-2020) [1]:	14,525	14,525	14,525	14,525	14,525
PROJECTED EXISTING SUPPLY					
Modeled Lake Casitas Safe Yield:	18,420	18,420	18,420	18,420	18,420
Planned Groundwater Well Yield:	180	180	180	180	180
Supply Safety Factor:	0%	-5%	-10%	-15%	-20%
Climate Change Adjustment:	-4.3%	-4.3%	-4.3%	-4.3%	-4.3%
Projected Supply:	17,800	16,870	15,940	15,010	14,080

Ojai System

FUTURE DEMAND	
Draft CWRP:	2,350
Average Last 10 Years (2011-2020):	1,850
PROJECTED EXISTING SUPPLY	
Planned Casitas System Yield:	461
Ojai Well Yield[2]:	2,300
Projected Supply:	2,761

Notes

[1] Includes 461 Acre-Feet of net demand from the Ojai Water System based on 10 year average (2011-2020).

[2] Includes work underway (and expected to be complete by 2025) to improve condition and production rates of Ojai Wells.

Figure 2 and Table 3 present the modeled Lake Casitas storage levels and yields based on varying levels of supply safety factors.

FIGURE 2. MODELED LAKE CASITAS STORAGE LEVELS WITH VARIOUS SAFETY FACTOR SCENARIOS

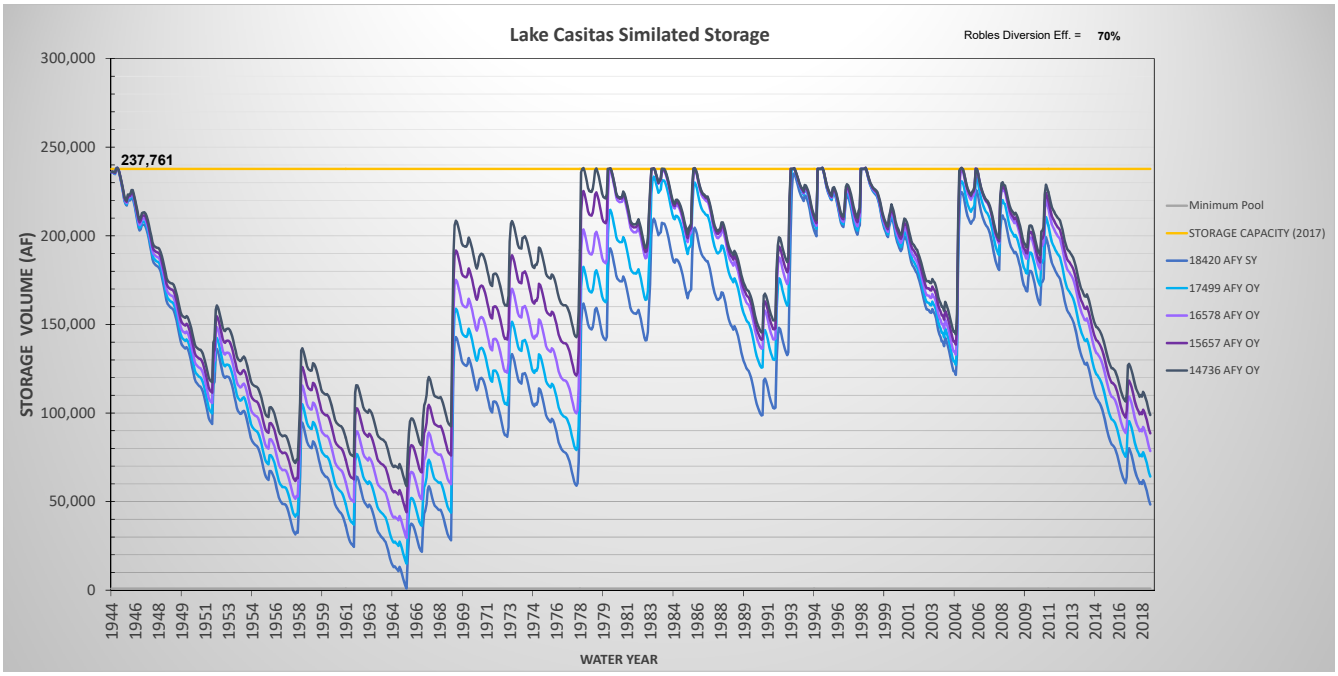


TABLE 3. MODELED LAKE CASITAS MINIMUM STORAGE LEVELS WITH VARIOUS SAFETY FACTOR SCENARIOS

Safety Factor	Lake Casitas Yield, AFY	Minimum Storage Level, AF
---------	18,420	970
-5%	17,499	15,049
-10%	16,578	29,439
-15%	15,657	44,068
-20%	14,736	58,783

Projected Water Use

On April 21, 2021, the Board adopted 14,525 AFY as the projected demand or the Casitas system to be used for planning purposes. The service area is not expected to see significant development which would cause this projected to demand to increase.

For the Ojai System, the Board adopted 1,850 AFY as the projected demand for planning purposes. The Casitas System has supplied the Ojai System an average of 461 AFY over the last 10 years. Therefore, the combined total planned demand is 15,914 AFY (14,525 + 1850 – 461 = 15,914).

Demands for the period 2011-2020 were averaged for each customer type and these percentages were used to develop the projected demands by customer class.

Planned Casitas System Operational Yield

On April 21, 2021, the Board of Directors adopted a planned Casitas System operational yield of 15,010 Acre-Feet pre Year. The planned operational yield is based on the updated modeling results, a -4.3 percent climate change adjustment based on the anticipated changes to precipitation and a -15 percent supply safety factor to account for uncertainty in modeling assumptions.

The operational yield for the Casitas system is sufficient to provide supplies through an extended drought period lasting 10-20 years depending on reservoir levels at the start of the dry period.

Planned Ojai System Supply Yield

Casitas acquired the Ojai System from Golden State Water Company in June 2017. The Ojai System receives water from Ojai Basin groundwater and two interconnects supplying water from the Casitas System. Approximately 461 AFY of the planned demands on the Casitas System are for deliveries to the Ojai System. The 2017 acquisition included several groundwater wells, with some wells over 45 years old and in need of rehabilitation and replacement. The wells acquired by GSWC were unable to produce their original design capacity of 4,404 AFY and average Ojai wellfield production from 1994-2016 was about 1,800 AFY. Casitas has made progress in improving the condition of the wells, although work is still underway and not yet completed. The well improvements are anticipated to provide an average production of 2,300 AFY.

Ongoing Analysis

As has been Casitas MWD's practice in the past, supply and demand conditions will continue to be tracked over time. In the event that more information comes to light regarding possible impacts to these conditions, additional analysis as to these impacts on Casitas' water supplies and demands would be required to account for changed conditions.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1:

- Figure 1. Historic Water Use by Customer Class (Line Chart)
- Figure 2. Historic Water Use by Customer Class (Area Chart)
- Figure 3. Historical Lake Levels, Inflow, and Drought Periods
- Table 1. Summary of Water Use from 2006-2020 (Casitas and Ojai Systems)
- Table 2. Summary of Water Use from 2016-2020 (Casitas System Only)
- Table 3. Comparison of Planning Demands

Attachment 2:

- Excerpt from 2020 Casitas MWD Draft Comprehensive Water Plan

Figure 1. Historic Water Use by Customer Class (Line Chart)
All data is by Fiscal Year.

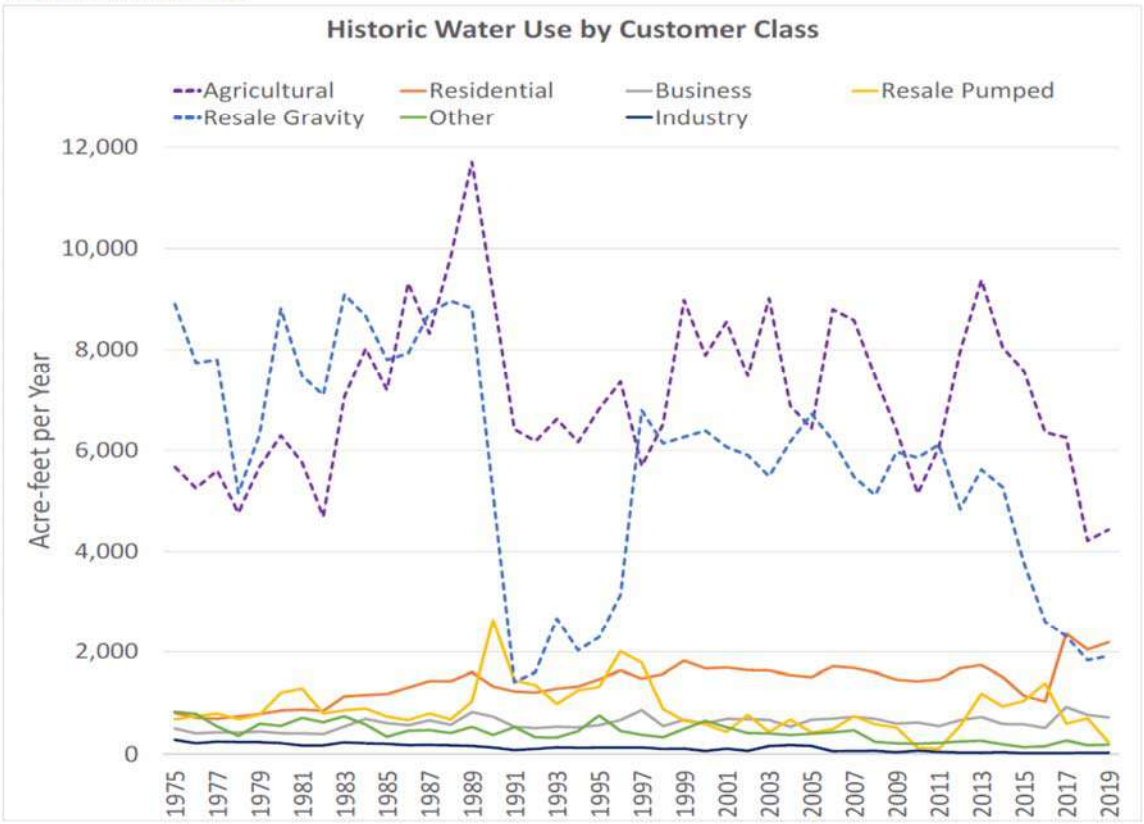


Figure 2. Historic Water Use by Customer Class (Area Chart)
All data is by Fiscal Year.

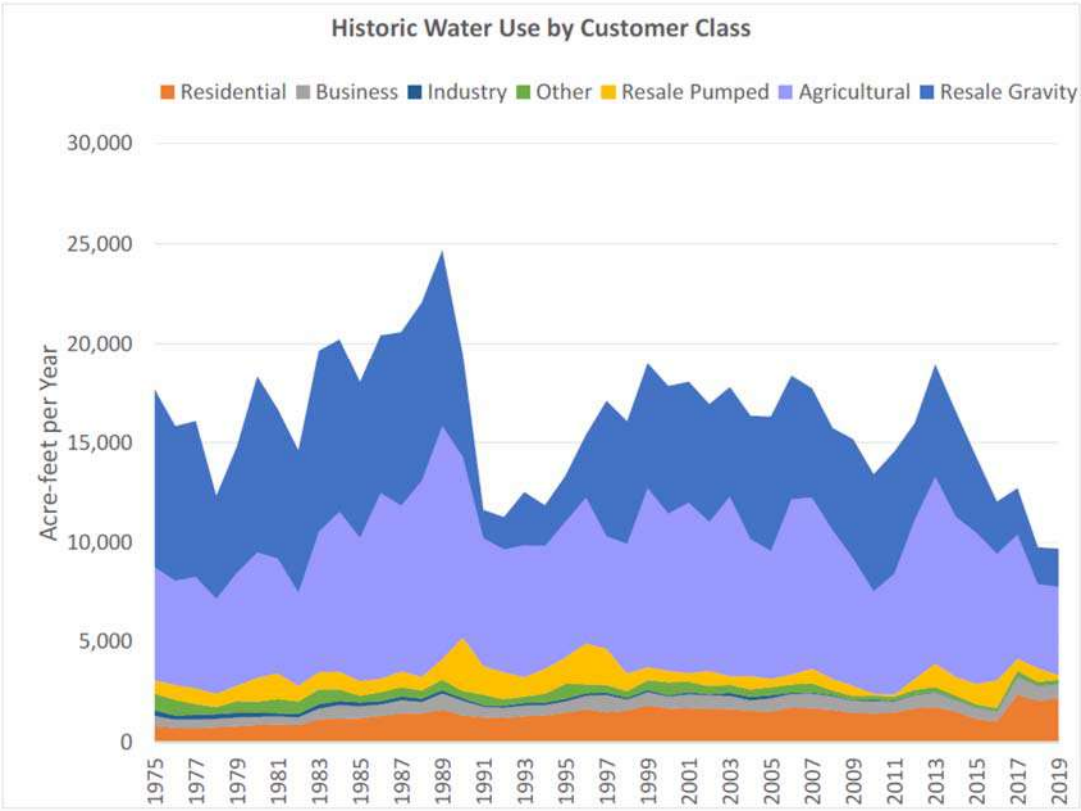


Figure 3. Historical Lake Levels, Inflow, and Drought Periods

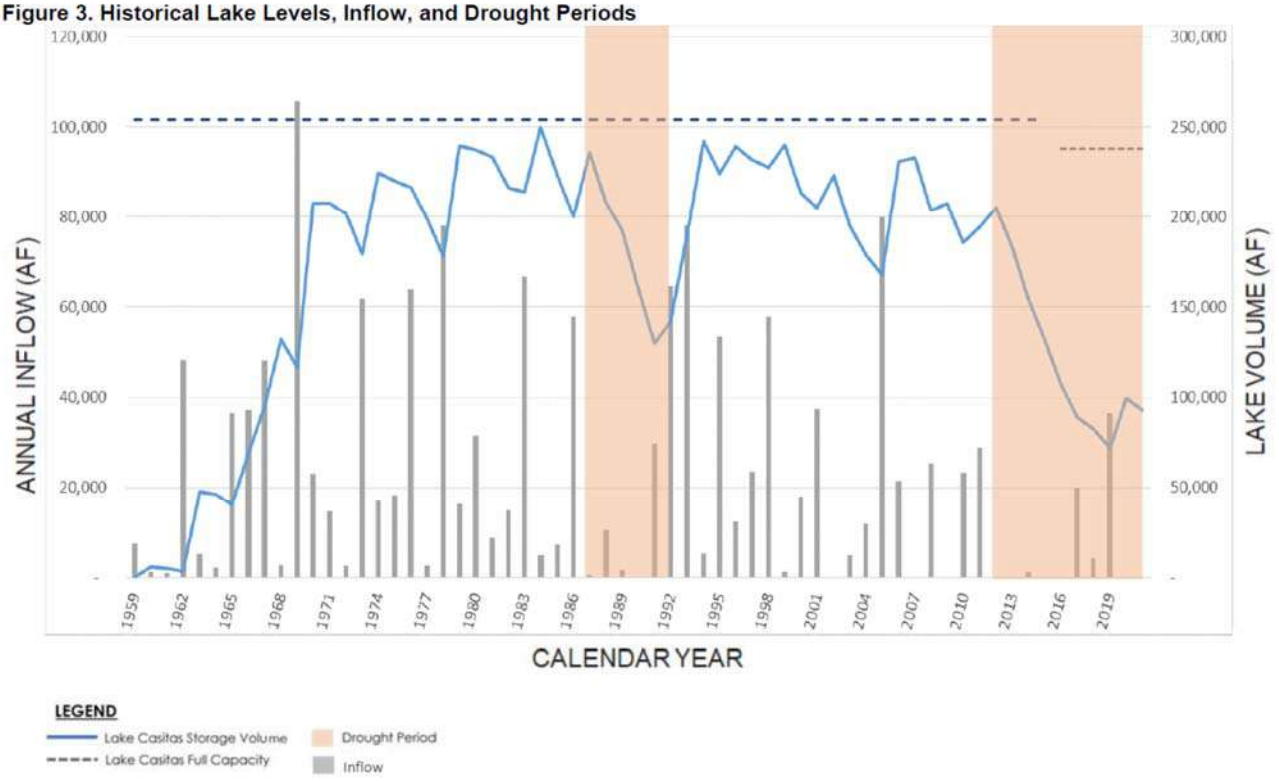


Table 1. Summary of Water Use from 2006-2020 (Casitas and Ojai Systems) [1,2]

	2006-2015			2016-2020[3]		
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Retail	2,135	3,064	2,623	1,900	3,531	3,109
Retail Agriculture	4,800	8,857	7,290	3,767	6,961	5,464
Resale	4,927	8,150	6,355	1,627	3,969	3,019
TOTAL	13,474	19,859	16,268	8,479	12,830	11,592

[1] Represents metered customer demands (does not include system losses).
[2] Data reported by calendar year. All units in Acre-Feet per Year.
[3] The Ojai Water System was acquired in 2017, which increased Retail demands by approximately 1,570 AFY and reduced Resale demands by about 300 AFY on average from 2017-2020. Ojai demands are served by the Casitas System and Ojai Basin groundwater wells.

Table 2. Summary of Water Use from 2016-2020 (Casitas System Only) [1,2]

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Retail	1,900	1,990	1,962	1,668	2,006	1,905
Retail Agriculture	6,961	6,337	4,945	3,701	5,116	5,412
Resale	3,969	2,769	3,632	1,627	3,095	3,019
Ojai Interconnects	664	193	411	67	369	341
Total	13,494	11,288	10,950	7,063	10,586	10,676

[1] Represents metered customer demands (does not include system losses).
[2] Data reported by calendar year. All units in Acre-Feet per Year.

Table 3. Comparison of Planning Demands

Casitas System Demand Category	Planned Future Demand		
	2015 UWMP[1] (2040 Projections)	Draft CWRP[2,3] (2040 Projections)	Percent Reduction in Planned Demand
Retail	2,889	2,628	9%
Retail – Agricultural	7,705	7,009	9%
Resale	6,260	5,695	9%
Subtotal	16,855	15,332	9%
Water Loss	645	668[4]	-4%
Total Water Demand	17,500	16,000	9%

Notes
All data is reported in AFY except where noted otherwise.
[1] The 2015 UWMP demand/supply comparisons are based on 17,500 AFY, and did not include estimated water loss. Demands by water use category have been adjusted accordingly.
[2] Draft CWRP demand projections include 525 AFY for the Ojai system.
[3] Estimated future water use by customer class is assumed to be the same distribution as 2015 UWMP projections.
[4] Based on average water loss in 2018 and 2019. Assumes water loss is proportional to pipe length between Casitas and Ojai systems.

Ojai System Demand Category	GSWC 2010 UWMP (2035 Projections)	Draft CWRP[1] (2040 Projections)	Percent Reduction in Planned Demand
Retail	NA	2,093	NA
Water Loss	NA	257[2]	NA
Total Water Demand	2,570	2,350	8%

Notes:
[1] The Draft CWRP assumes 525 AFY of Ojai System demands would be met by the Casitas system.
[2] Based on average water loss in 2018 and 2019. Assumes water loss is proportional to pipe length between Casitas and Ojai systems.

EXCERPT FROM 2020 CASITAS MWD DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE WATER RESOURCES PLAN

4.1.4 Climate Variability and Climate Change Analysis

Estimates of future Lake Casitas yield account for climate variability (annual variation in climate and streamflow based on historical records) and climate change (shift in temperature and precipitation due to global climate drivers).

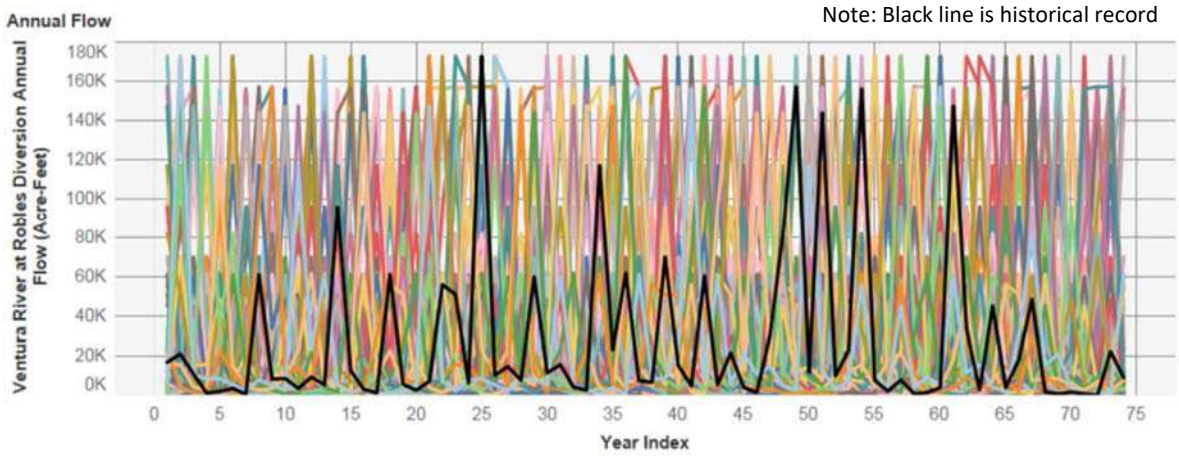


Figure 4-5: *Plot of 100 74-year Monthly Time Series for Ventura River Streamflow at Robles Diversion, Based on Historical Record*

Natural hydrologic variability was incorporated into the Lake Casitas yield analysis by generating one hundred 74-year hydrologic datasets (traces) derived from the historical dataset and having the same basic statistics (e.g., standard deviation and serial correlation of annual streamflows) as the historical record (**Figure 4-5**). Annual historical natural inflows to the lake and Ventura River streamflows at the Robles Diversion structure were reshuffled 100 times, maintaining the long-term serial correlation between annual streamflows. Monthly distribution of flows within each year was unchanged. The result was 100 hydrologic datasets that were used as input for the Lake Casitas Yield Model.

Downscaled climate change information for Ventura County (Western Regional Climate Center, 2019) was used to adjust Lake Casitas yield estimates for potential future changes in climate conditions (temperature and precipitation). Key findings for Ventura County climate change include:

- Increased average temperature
- Increased maximum temperatures by 3-5 degrees F
- Increased and/or decreased average annual precipitation
- Increased number of dry days (3-4 per year)
- Increased precipitation intensity; wettest 5% of days will contribute 10% more to
- annual precipitation
- Increased evapotranspiration by 2.5 to 6.5 inches/year, with highest increases in
- inland areas
- Decreased runoff production (conversion of rainfall to runoff)

Some potential climate change conditions could decrease Lake Casitas inflow and others could increase it. These effects were assumed to generally compensate for each other. Increased evaporation of six inches/year was found to reduce the Lake Casitas safe yield for historical inflow hydrology by 4.3 percent. This factor was applied to results of yield simulations to account for potential future climate change.



***Figure 4-6**: Lake Casitas Safe Yield for Synthetic Hydrologic Sequences*

Of the 100 synthetic hydrologic traces generated for the CWRP, about two-thirds result in lower Lake Casitas safe yield than the historical hydrology (**Figure 4-6**). This persistence toward drier conditions has a significant effect on the reliable yield the Lake could supply in the future.

EXHIBIT E

Lake Level
Casitas Water Security
Learn about Diversions
Urban Water Management Plans
Adjudication Information
California Instream Flow Studies

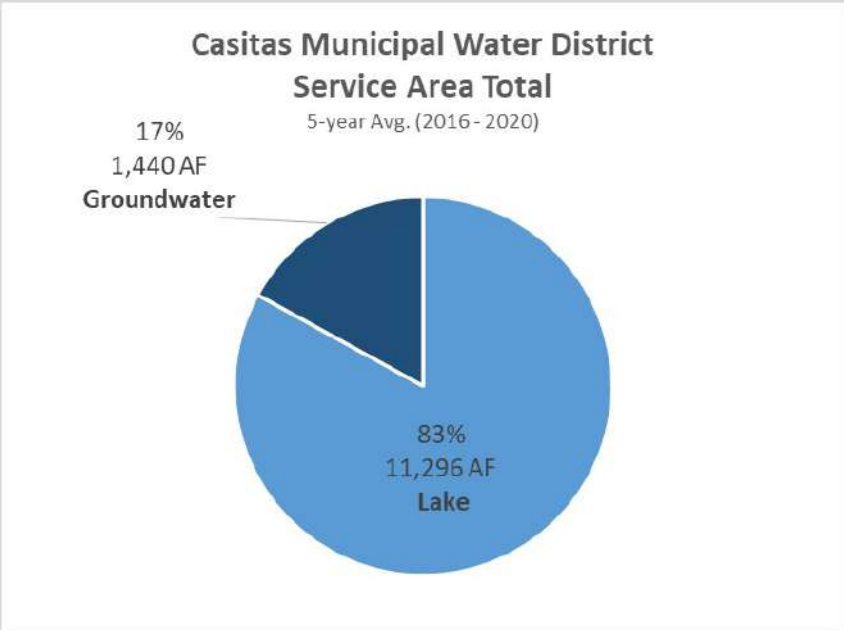
Casitas Water Security

OVERVIEW

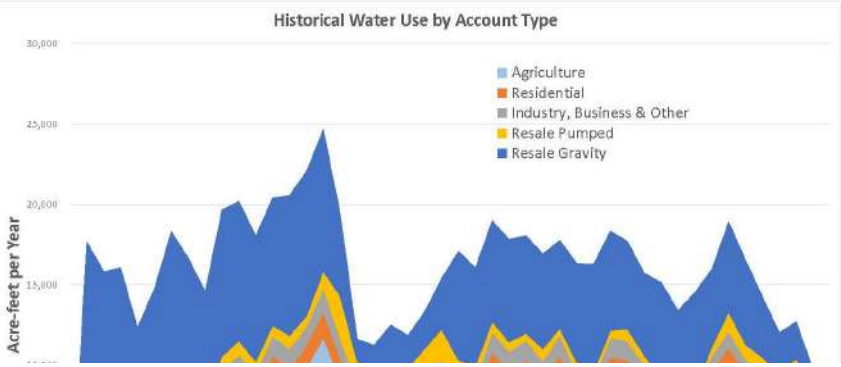
Even with our drought and current lake level, Casitas has water resources for the future. The District is actively engaged in managing existing local water resources and planning for water security. Our current water supplies and Urban Water Management Plan are summarized below.

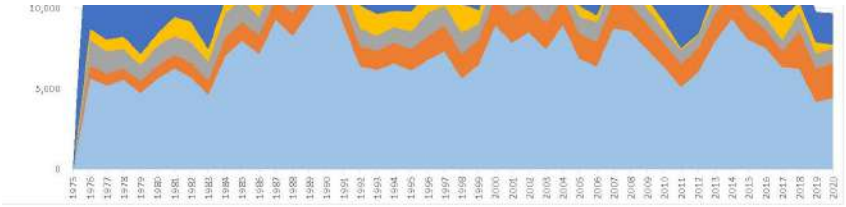
Our Current Water Supply

Casitas Municipal Water District's water supply is comprised of water stored in Lake Casitas and groundwater in the Ojai Valley.



Historical water by use is shown in the chart below. While water use fluctuates from year to year based on weather and outdoor water demands, there has been a clear reduction in customer water use in response to the current drought (post-2013) and previous drought (post-1989).



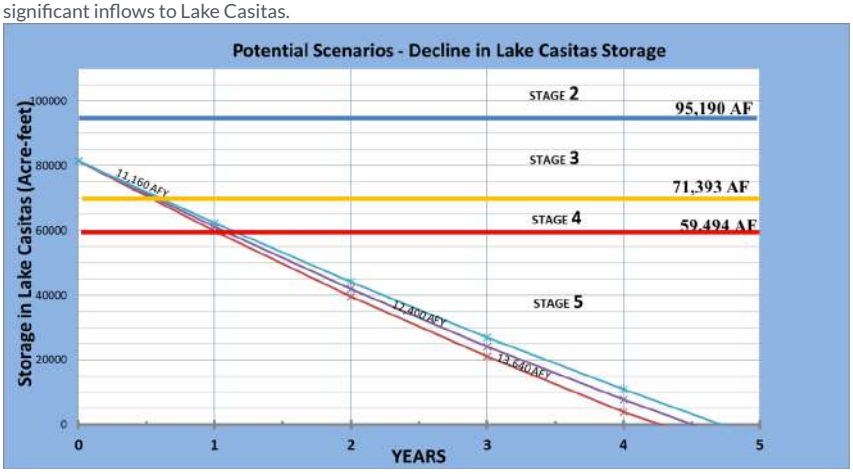


Casitas manages water supply primarily through the Water Efficiency and Allocation Program, or WEAP. The WEAP ensures allocations of water and conservation targets are in line with drought conditions.

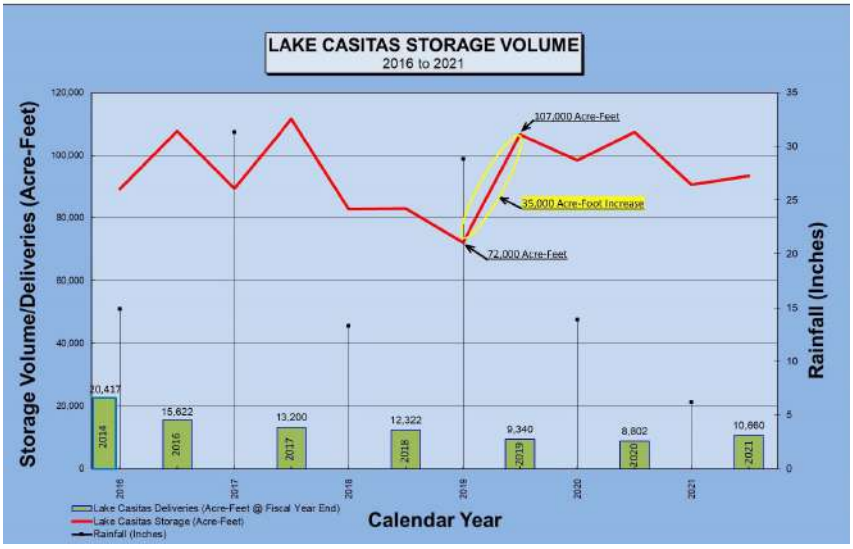
Read the full WEAP Report here

In accordance with the WEAP, the District updates its supply projections and drought stages at the end of the rainy season, which is typically in April each year. The most recent annual water supply assessment can be found here.

The updated five-year supply planning outlook indicates that the District's current water demands can be met through the next 3-4 years, using a combination of water from Lake Casitas and groundwater. This is based on a conservative assumption of continued dry conditions and no significant inflows to Lake Casitas.

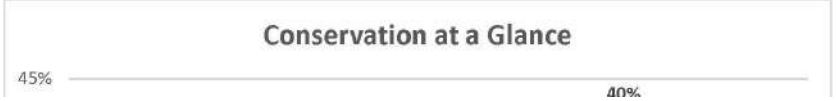


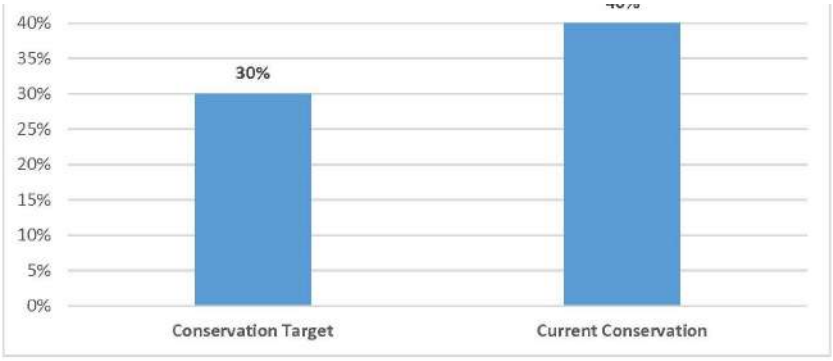
A decent rain year can have a significant positive and stabilizing effect on the water supply in Lake Casitas. The graph below shows that the significant rainfall that occurred during the 2019 season helped to increase Lake Casitas' water supply by 35,000 Acre-Feet which amounts to more than three years of supply at the current rate of water demands.



Current Conservation Levels

CMWD customers overall are doing an excellent job conserving at 40%.





How Stage 4 is Determined

In June 2016, the Casitas Board of Directors declared a Stage 3 condition with mandatory 30% conservation. According to the WEAP, Stage 3 is triggered when Lake Casitas supply is projected to drop below 40% of capacity. A Stage 4 Water Shortage Condition, requiring a 40% conservation, can be triggered when Lake Casitas storage is projected to decline to 25-30% of capacity. As stated above, the District updates its supply projections and drought stages at the end of the rainy season, which is typically in April each year.

Water Shortage Condition stages are outlined in the WEAP which can be read in full here.

Supply and Demand Study

In April 2021, the Casitas Board of Directors adopted updated long-term planned demands and operational yield for existing supplies, which are reflected in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. This study provides a summary of the future long-term demand analysis, future long-term supply analysis, and long-term supply and demand scenarios that were evaluated and adopted.

CMWD 2021 Lake Casitas Water Supply and Demand Study

Planning for the Future: Urban Water Management Plan

As our community's water experts and responsible stewards of our water resources, Casitas is constantly working to plan for a more sustainable and reliable water future. This process involves taking a comprehensive look at our available water supplies and the water needs of our customers, and how we can ensure there will be enough water to go around, both now and into the future.

Every five years, the District prepares an Urban Water Management Plan - a state-mandated planning document to assess long-term water supplies and demands. The plan outlines:

- The reliability of water sources over a 20-year timeframe
- Demand management measures and water shortage contingency plans
- Progress toward meeting targeted reduction goals for per-person water consumption

Casitas' adopted Final UWMP is available here:

2020 Urban Water Management Plan - FINAL

Casitas Municipal Water District - Office
1055 Ventura Ave. Oak View, CA 93022
Phone:805-649-2251
Fax: 805-649-4485

Lake Casitas Recreation Area
11311 Santa Ana Rd. Ventura, CA 93001
General Information: 805-649-2233
Reservations: 805-649-1122

Website Design by Granicus - Connecting People and Government

EXHIBIT F

WATER EFFICIENCY AND ALLOCATION PROGRAM

Casitas Municipal Water District

May 12, 2021

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

In 1992 the Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas) adopted a series of ordinances, resolutions, and a Water Efficiency and Allocation Program (WEAP) in response to the increasing water demands and declining water storage in Lake Casitas experienced during the 1987-1991 drought period. The collective work in 1992 set the starting point for a system of water allocation assignments and demand response criteria that are based on the level of water storage in Lake Casitas. Since 1992, there has been a significant outreach by Casitas to raise the public's awareness on the importance to conserve local water supplies, changes in the water supply and demand, regulatory compliance directives pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and system outage events that temporarily activated Casitas' emergency response plan. All of these factors, including the responses and experiences of the current drought, are considered in the update of the Water Efficiency and Allocation Program.

1.1 Purpose and Principles of the Plan.

The purpose of this update of the WEAP is to provide guidance on water supply and demand strategies that (1) conserve the water supply of the Ventura River Project, Lake Casitas and other water resources that are in the direct control of Casitas, for the greatest public benefit, (2) mitigate the effects of a water shortage on public health and safety and economic activity, (3) allocate water use so that a reliable and sustainable supply of water will be available for the most essential purposes under all water storage conditions of Lake Casitas, and (4) adapt to changing conditions of water supply demand and constraints.

The WEAP describes the water demand reduction strategies and measures to address future water shortage conditions, promote water conservation and the efficient use of water, and the application of a conservation penalty to customers who waste water.

1.2 Relationship between this Document, Water Codes, and Other Plans.

This WEAP shall be guided by State regulations and planning requirements as provided by the California Water Code that provides Casitas with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage (§71640-71644), to implement water conservation programs (§375--378), to implement allocation-based conservation water pricing (§370-374), and to declare a water shortage emergency(§350-359).

As required by Water Code Section 10632, this WEAP shall be integrated as a part of the Casitas Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), as amended or updated every five years. The Casitas 2010 UWMP has been accepted and approved by the State Department of Water Resources. The UWMP provides an in-depth description of the Casitas water system, water resources and demands, and water supply reliability. For the purposes of integration and lessening the conflicts due to the replication of information, the WEAP shall rely on the updates of the Water Code Sections provided in the attached Appendices and UWMP, as amended or updated every five years.

SECTION 2: WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND CONDITIONS

2.1 Water Supply.

The water supply for Casitas is derived from (1) the watersheds that flow directly and indirectly by diversion from the Ventura River of water during wet years to carryover storage in Lake Casitas for use during dry years, and (2) groundwater to the extent that Casitas has its own groundwater supply. The watersheds of the Ventura River region are subject to an extreme variation in the weather patterns, ranging from multiple years of drought to sometimes significant wet year events that are associated with El Nino conditions that add to the uncertainty of available local water supplies.

2.1.1 Surface Water.

The primary goal of Casitas is to provide a safe and reliable water supply. Due to the uncertainty of weather conditions that provide water to the local watersheds, a safe yield modeling has been implemented to provide guidance on water supply availability. The safe yield modeling criteria for the Casitas surface water supply provides a theoretical rate of decline in available water supply during a critical drought period, that if given a specific annual extraction rate from storage, that would reduce Lake Casitas to an exhausted minimum pool.

The sizing of Lake Casitas storage volume and the determination of the annual safe yield of water from Lake Casitas was originally determined by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1954, based on the hydrologic modeling for the critical drought period that started in 1919 and continued through 1936. The storage volume of the off stream reservoir, Lake Casitas, was set to be 254,000 acre-feet and the annual safe yield was determined to be 28,000 acre-feet. In 2004, Casitas recalculated the annual safe yield of Lake Casitas for the drought period of 1944 to 1965 based on newer knowledge of the diminished value of Matilija Reservoir and its impending removal, and the change in Robles Diversion operations resulting from the 2003 Biological Opinion established by the National Marine Fisheries Service pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act. The recalculated annual safe yield of Lake Casitas was determined to be 20,840 acre-feet per year.

The safe yield trend for the 1944-1965 critical drought period is illustrated in Figure 1, with the assumption that the critical drought period begins with a full reservoir. The modeling applies the hydrology, river diversions operations, and lake evaporation for the period (1944-1965) that contribute to the Lake Casitas storage. The safe yield is a constant extraction rate from lake storage that contribute to the decline in Lake Casitas storage during the critical drought period, taking lake storage from full capacity to a minimum pool condition. Based on the safe yield model with a continuous and steady extraction rate, or safe yield, of water at 20,840 acre-feet each year, Lake Casitas would decline from full storage to minimum pool in approximately twenty years.

Also included in Figure 1 is the Recovery Period of Lake Casitas, which illustrates the actual filling rate experienced at Lake Casitas during the 1959 to 1978 period. The recovery of the Lake Casitas volume during the Recovery Period that is illustrated in Figure 1 cannot be assumed as the normal or common sequence given the variability of the rainfall amounts in the Ventura River watershed, constraints, and other influences to Lake Casitas inflow and storage. Casitas may experience elevated water supply risks that could be associated with a delay in the start of the recovery period while at minimum pool in Lake Casitas, or there could be a condition where the critical drought period begins with a partially recovered storage level in Lake Casitas.

The availability of the Lake Casitas supply can be influenced or impacted by long-term droughts, changes to lake water quality, and/or changes to diversion and storage conditions. The safe yield of Lake Casitas and annual water availability may need to be reconsidered in the future as a result of changing conditions or new information that differs from the present conditions.

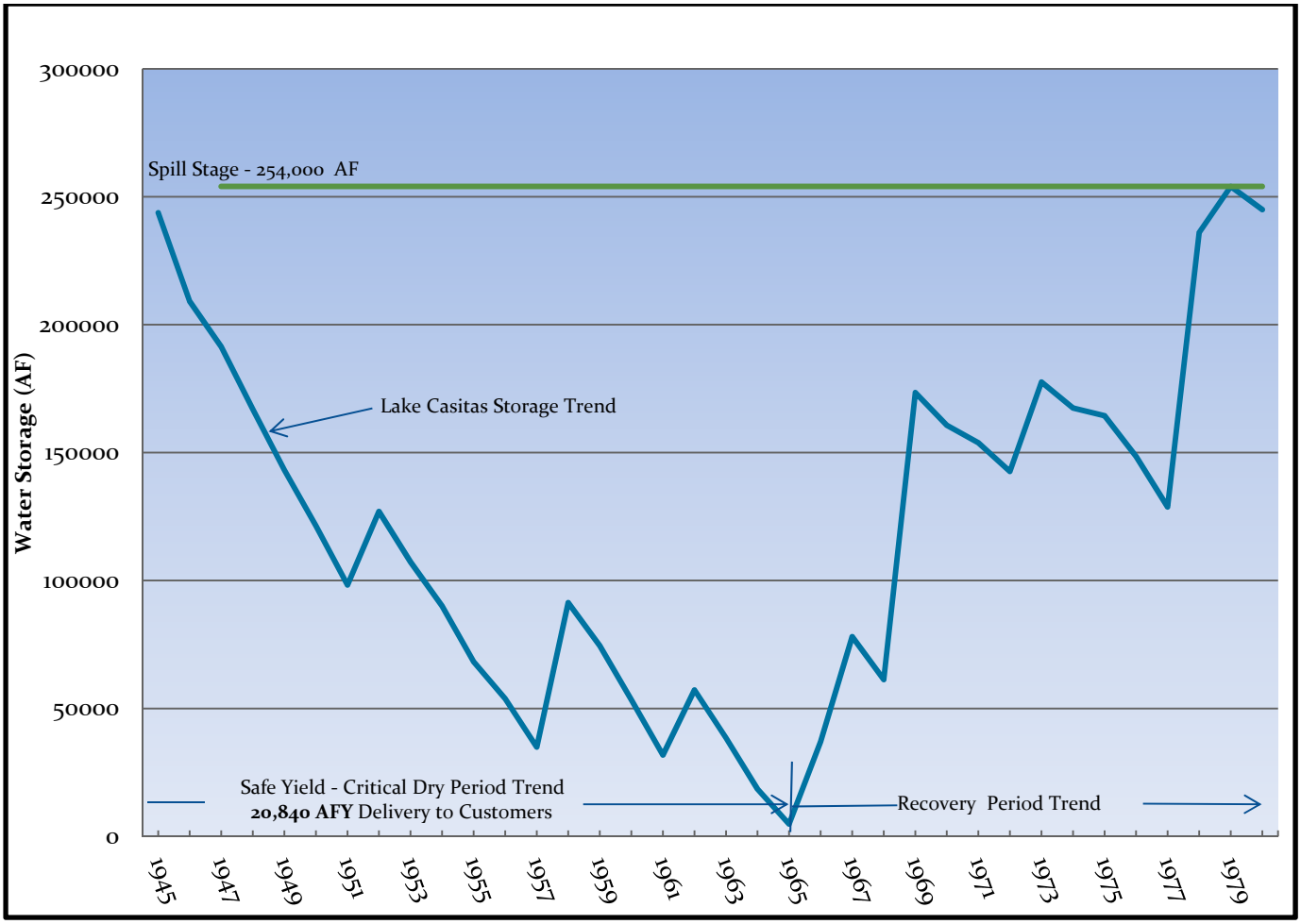


Figure 1 – Lake Casitas Safe Yield Storage and Recovery Period Trends

2.1.2 Groundwater.

Within Casitas' district boundaries, there are several local groundwater basins that are primary and critical sources of water supply for other local water purveyors (public, mutual and private), individual residential use and agriculture. During extended periods of drought with several years of less than average rainfall (20-inches) the local groundwater basins can become depleted due to pumping, natural drainage and evapotranspiration. The Lake Casitas surface water supply serves as a back-up water supply to the groundwater supply during times of extended drought.

Table 1 – Groundwater Basins of the Ventura River Watershed

Groundwater Basin	Acres	Max. Capacity (AF)	Approx. Safe Yield (AF/Yr.)
Upper Ojai	2,840	5,681	Unavailable
Ojai Valley	6,471	85,000	5,026

Upper Ventura River	9,360	35,118	9,482
Lower Ventura River	6,090	8,743	2,130

Source: Ventura River Watershed Council

The groundwater basins have demonstrated an ability to recharge rapidly in any one year with sufficient rainfall events, upon which time groundwater becomes the preferred source for those with well pumping access to the groundwater basins.

2.2 Water Demand.

The Casitas Board of Directors has established that the average long-term demand upon Lake Casitas must not exceed the annual safe yield of Lake Casitas supply. As a result of the 1987-1991, multi-year drought that resulted in water demands exceeding the annual safe yield, Casitas implemented specific actions in 1992 to limit water demands. The actions included the declaration of a voluntary twenty percent reduction in water demand, the assignment of water allocations based on 80 percent of FY1989-90 water usage that reflects a reduction in demand that comports more closely to safe yield of the Lake Casitas Supply, the implementation of water conservation measures to assist water users in adapting to less water consumption, and the limiting of new water service connections and expansions of agricultural plantings. Table 2 provides a comparison of classification water use, from prior to the action being taken by Casitas, to the level of water use during the recent drought. The FY 1989-90 water demand is recognized as being a high extreme water demand year at the end of the four year drought period.

Table 2 – Water Use Comparison by Customer Classification

Classification	No. of Service Connections			Water Demand – Lake Casitas (AF)		
	FY 1989-90	FY 2013-14		FY 1989-90	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Residential	2424	2700		1603	1678	1738
Business	93	108		821	663	724
Industrial	12	9		155	23	22
Other	33	41		530	244	255
Resale Gravity	8	8		7724	4642	5614
Resale Pumped	15	15		1027	551	1182
Irrigation	253	251		11706	7978	9385
Interdepartmental	21	21		343	120	119
Temporary				11	13	55
Total	2,859	3,153		23,909	15,899	19,094

The local groundwater resources of the Ojai Valley and Ventura River provide on average 7,385 acre-feet per year (Daniel B. Stephens, 2010) to municipal, residential and agricultural pumpers. During multiple dry years, the groundwater basins become depleted and groundwater demands are met by supplementing groundwater supply from the Lake Casitas supply. In most cases, groundwater pumpers have a water service connection to Casitas as a backup supply of water. During any year or multiple dry year sequence of less than average rainfall, Casitas can anticipate that a portion of the 7,385 acre-feet of groundwater demand may be supplemented by the Lake Casitas supply. When groundwater basins are restored by rainfall events, groundwater pumpers convert back to the less expensive groundwater supply. The demand shifts are illustrated in Table 2 and Figure 2 for various classifications of water consumers. The FY 1989-90 and FY 2013-14 water demands occurred at the end of a three-year drought sequence.

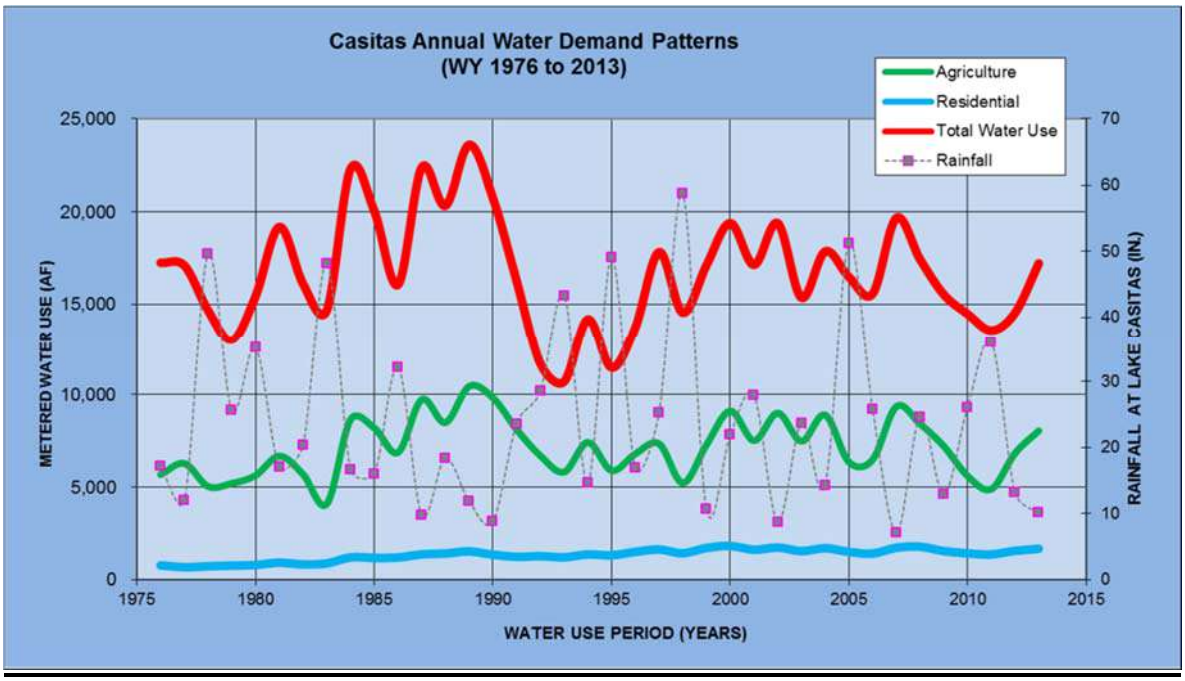


Figure 2 – Casitas Annual Demand Patterns

2.3 Priorities of Water Use.

Casitas recognizes the following priorities for potable water:

1) Public safety, health and sanitation;
2) Economic sustainability; and
3) Quality of life for the district's customers.

Within each of the customer classifications there may be water uses that are considered non-essential to public health and sanitation and may have no significant impact to the economic productivity of the western Ventura County. The non-essential water uses may be asked at any time to be curtailed during times of extreme water shortages.

Casitas recognizes that the agricultural crops in western Ventura County are primarily tree orchards that require a substantial period of time before becoming productive, and if fallowed will experience several years of non-production. To maintain water supplies into the future that will meet the local water demands, Casitas and the public may be faced with additional decisions on water use reductions that may impact the agricultural classification.

SECTION 3: WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY ACTIONS

3.1 Urban Water Contingency Analysis.

Water Code 10632 requires that the agency's Urban Water Management Plan provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes specific elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier. The required water shortage analysis is performed in the Casitas 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, and is further supported by this WEAP and the Casitas Emergency Response Plan, as amended.

3.2 Water Shortage Emergencies.

Water Code §350-359 provides that the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply may declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the service area whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands cannot be satisfied without depleting water supplies to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption. When deemed as a water shortage emergency in accordance with Water Code 350, Casitas shall follow the procedures provided by the Water Code in the implementation of the water shortage declaration and actions.

The State of California, through its authority under the Water Code and Government Code, may declare a water shortage emergency and require curtailment of water use that is above and beyond the requirements of the Casitas WEAP. Customers of Casitas must respond and comply with the orders of the State in a timely manner. A failure to comply may cause the State to impose fines and penalties that will be redistributed to the customers of Casitas in a manner determined by the Casitas Board of Directors.

3.3 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The District has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Resolution 92-11), and further defined in the Casitas Urban Water Management Plan, that addresses emergencies under short-term, catastrophic events, and long-term water shortages that may occur as a result of a prolonged drought.

A water shortage emergency may be determined to exist in the event of a short-term interruption of water supply or as a result of long-term diminishment of the Lake Casitas water supply. A short-term interruption of water supply can be the result of earthquakes, regional power outages, landslides, or other major and minor events that impact Casitas water facilities or supply. These events are more often a short term interruption of water supplies until the water system can be restored to the customers. A long-term or district-wide condition may be the result of drought conditions or a reduction in local water supplies that will require long-term water supply-demand management.

The Casitas response to a short-term interruption of water supply may cause the implementation of the Casitas Emergency Action Plan that is structured under the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), in coordination with federal, state and county emergency response planning that provides the framework for an organized response to catastrophic events.

3.4 Water Waste Prohibitions on Certain Uses.

Water Code § 71640 provides the District the authority to restrict the use of district water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, and the district may prohibit the wastage of district water or the use of district water during such periods for any purpose other than household uses or such other restricted uses as the district determines to be necessary. The District may also prohibit use of district water during such periods for specific uses which it finds to be nonessential.

SECTION 4: STRATEGY FOR MANAGED WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

4.1 Strategy Principles.

The communities and rural agricultural areas of western Ventura County recognize that there is a reliance on limited local groundwater and surface water supply to serve all of the beneficial uses within the District, and there is a local responsibility required to sustain those supplies during

extended drought periods. The continuous implementation of water conservation education and measures (Best Management Practices) has had a significant influence on the beneficial use and sustainability of local water supplies. Ongoing water conservation efforts can ease the impact on normal activities during drought periods, but may not completely eliminate the need for reductions in water use during periods when Lake Casitas water supplies are severely impacted by extended drought. The main mechanism to respond to water supply conditions is to rely on informed customers working in partnership with Casitas to limit water use to no more than the assigned water allocation and support the water use limitations with appropriate conservation penalties for water use in excess of the assigned, or adjusted, allocation.

To address the water shortage risk that may occur during an extended drought, the Casitas Board established in the Casitas Urban Water Management Plan of 1995 a series of five storage levels of Lake Casitas at which the Board could take actions to restrict the annual water extractions from Lake Casitas. The safe yield trend and the five stages of restrictive actions are illustrated in Figure 3.

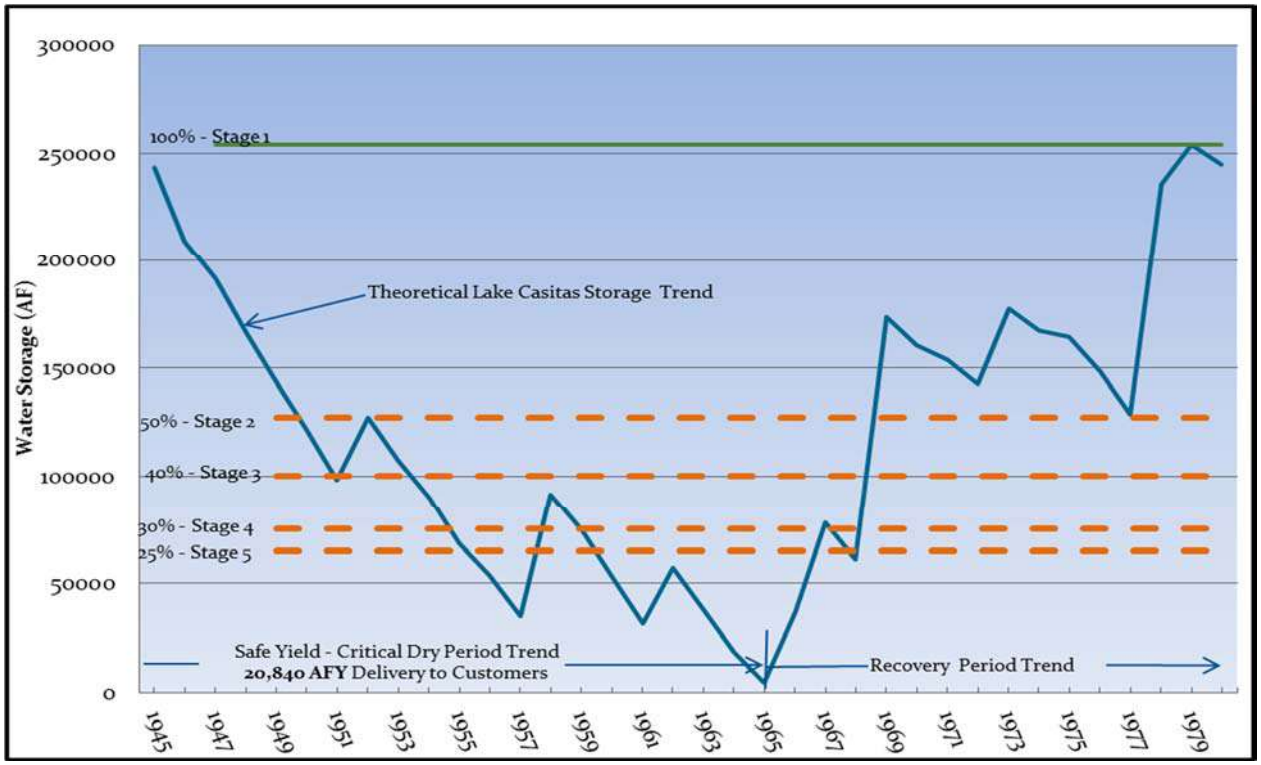


Figure 3 – Lake Casitas Safe Yield Storage Trend and Stages for Demand Reduction

4.2 Water Allocation Principles.

Each and every water service provided by Casitas is metered and a basic water use allocation is established for each customer account that provides a reasonable amount of water for the customer's needs and property characteristics (WC § 372). The following principles are to be followed for the Casitas water allocations:

1) Each Casitas water service shall be assigned either a monthly water allocation in the terms of Units or an annual water allocation in terms of Units and Acre-feet.

2) Allocation shall not mean an entitlement or imply water rights in favor of the customer.

3) The assignment of allocations shall be based on reasonable and necessary water use, the application of water conservation practices and standards, and other relevant factors associated with water use during Stage 1 conditions at Lake Casitas.

4) The Casitas Board of Directors reserve the right to make individual allocation assignments and to change water allocations at any time within each classification based on the changes to the availability of water stored in Lake Casitas, changes in water use that appears to compromise the reliability of the Lake Casitas water supply, and changes in water conservation practices and standards.

5) Water allocations provided by Casitas are assigned to property or water purveyors and are not transferrable from one property or water purveyor to another.

6) Casitas' water allocations shall not be sold, exported, bartered or traded by or between Casitas' customers.

7) Casitas water allocated shall not be transported from the property or by any agency served to any other property or agency without prior written agreement with Casitas.

4.3 Allocation Assignments to Water Service Classifications.

Casitas has established the definitions of water customer classifications as provided by the Casitas Rates and Regulations for Water Service and has made specific allocation assignments to each and every water account by either (1) written agreement, or (2) the application of historical water use data, or (3) the application of documented water use standards. Where deemed necessary by Casitas, Casitas may perform site specific water use audits and survey to determine the appropriate level of allocation to be assigned to any one service connection or customer. Water allocations may change by action of the Casitas Board of Directors based on the Lake Casitas storage level or trend, water use trends, and the performance by customer classification in meeting water consumption reduction goals.

The following subsections describe the method used to assign the water allocation for each classification of water service at **Stage 1** condition:

Business

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an **annual** allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) Allocation assigned by recorded agreement; or
3) Where not defined by recorded agreement, the lesser of the historical water consumption recorded for either the 80% of the 1989-90 water use or the Fiscal Year 2012-13 water use.

Fire

There is no water allocation for the Fire classification. This water use is for emergency only, and not a part of a continuing annual water use.

Industrial

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an **annual** allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) Allocation assigned by recorded agreement; or
3) Where not defined by recorded agreement, the lesser of historical water consumption recorded for either the 80% of the 1989-90 water use or the Fiscal Year 2012-13 water use.

Interdepartmental

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an annual allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) The **annual** allocations for individual Interdepartmental classification services shall be based on the Fiscal Year 2012-13 water use.

Irrigation (Commercial Agriculture)

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an **annual** allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) Qualifying acreage for each Irrigation account shall be limited to acreage that can be identified as under irrigation prior to March 1, 1992. There will be no allocation for irrigation acreage that has been expanded after March 1, 1992, except as otherwise approved in written and recorded agreement between Casitas and the property owner. Casitas' records and mapping will be the standard for the identification of lands in irrigation prior to March 1, 1992.
3) Allocation assignments to lands served by multiple meter services shall consider the proportion of the allocation that each meter is intended to serve. The aggregation of meter readings and allocations from multiple meters shall not be allowed except under the terms and conditions of an approved addendum to the Application for Water Service to provide an aggregation variance. The customer may apply for the aggregation of allocations and water volume for accounts serving contiguous parcels under a single ownership, subject to the conditions of the Casitas addendum to the Application for Water Service. The aggregation variance must be approved and on file for the current year during which the variance is applicable. The issuance of the aggregation variance is subject to the discretion of the General Manager.
4) The Stage 1 water allocation assigned to each Irrigation water account is the greater volume of either (1) the water use recorded at each meter service during fiscal year 2012-13 or (2) eighty (80) percent of recorded water volume metered to the account in fiscal year 1989-90, neither of which shall exceed a water volume of 3 acre-feet per acre applied to the qualifying acreage.
5) The residential water use for Agricultural/Domestic classification that is directly associated with the Irrigation shall be considered as Irrigation for purpose of allocation assignments and meeting the demand reduction requirements for Irrigation.

Multi-Family Residential

1) Stage 1 water allocations are assigned to each existing Multi-Family Residential account by either a recorded agreement or based on the standards set in 1992 by Casitas.
2) The Multi-Family Residential water allocation for each account shall be distributed by either a monthly or bi-monthly scheduling of the allocation.
3) A part of the Multi-Family Residential allocation is provided for health and sanitation and shall be set at **84 units per year per dwelling,** distributed evenly each month as 7 units per month for each dwelling.
4) The essential water use portion of the allocation is not subject to adjustment by the Staged Demand Reduction Program, unless otherwise deemed by the Board to be a necessity during extreme water supply conditions or during emergencies.
5) The part of the Multi-Family Residential allocation that is in excess of the essential allocation shall be specified as a monthly allocation and distributed proportionally to reflect varying seasonal water use, as follows:

Month	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
% of Total Annual Allocation	.12	.11	.11	.11	.08	.08	.04	.06	.05	.05	.09	.10

The part of the Multi-Family Residential allocation that is in excess of the essential allocation is subject to adjustment by the Staged Demand Reduction Program.

6) Where not previously assigned a residential allocation, a residential allocation shall be based on the following:
    a. The essential health and sanitation portion of the residential allocation shall be set at **84 units per year per year per dwelling,** and be constant for each month of the year;
    b. Non-essential portion of the annual residential allocation shall be based on a maximum limit of 1.99 acres (86,684 square feet) of irrigated landscape area and set as follows:
        i. For the first 5,000 square feet of landscape area, 15 gallons per square foot;
        ii. For the next 10,000 square feet of landscape area, 10 gallons per square foot
        iii. For the next increment up to 71,684 square feet of landscape area, 3 gallons per square foot;

Other

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an **annual** allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) Allocation assigned by recorded agreement; or
3) Where not defined by recorded agreement, the lesser of historical water consumption of either the 80% of the 1989-90 water use or the Fiscal Year 2012-13 water use.

Resale

1) Water allocation shall be specified as an **annual** allocation based on a fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th).
2) The Stage 1 allocation for each individual Resale customer shall be mutually agreed to by each water agency and Casitas, be incorporated into a memorandum of understanding (MOU), and assigned to provide water to supplement the Resale agency's primary source of water supply. An annual adjustment to the allocation assignment may be a condition of the MOU.
3) An objective of a MOU is to achieve parity between the Resale agency customers and Casitas customers in applying similar overall water use restrictions and financial penalties in each Stage.
4) The Resale agency shall determine the reliability of its water sources and ensure that the annual water requirements from Casitas do not exceed their annual water allocation from Casitas.
5) The allocation assignment from Casitas shall not be used by the Resale agency for growth within the Resale service area, unless additional allocation for growth is authorized by written agreement with Casitas.
6) The Resale agency shall implement water conservation measures in accordance with the State's or California Urban Water Conservation Council's Best Management Practices, responsibly maintain water system metering and pipeline systems to reduce water losses, and when necessary or when asked to do so, implement water demand reduction measures similar to or more restrictive than those imposed by Casitas to assure the continued availability of water for health and safety purposes.

Residential

1) Stage 1 water allocations are assigned to each existing Residential account by either a recorded agreement or based on the standards set in 1992 by Casitas.

2) The Residential water allocation for each account shall be distributed by either a monthly or bi-monthly scheduling of the allocation.
3) A part of the Residential Allocation is provided for health and sanitation and shall be set at **120 units per year,** distributed evenly each month as 10 units per month for each dwelling.
4) The essential water use portion of the allocation is not subject to adjustment by the Staged Demand Reduction Program, unless otherwise deemed by the Board to be a necessity during extreme water supply conditions or during emergencies.
5) The part of the Residential Allocation that is in excess of the essential allocation shall be specified as a monthly allocation and distributed proportionally to reflect varying seasonal water use, as follows:

Month	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
% of Total Annual Allocation	.12	.11	.11	.11	.08	.08	.04	.06	.05	.05	.09	.10

The part of the Residential Allocation that is in excess of the essential allocation is subject to adjustment by the Staged Demand Reduction Program.

6) Where not previously assigned a residential allocation, a residential allocation shall be based on the following:
    a. The essential health and sanitation portion of the residential allocation shall be set at **120 units per year,** and be constant for each month of the year;
    b. Non-essential portion of the annual residential allocation shall be based on actual irrigated landscape area of the parcel with a maximum limit to 1.99 acres (86,684 square feet) of irrigated landscape area and set as follows:
        i. For the first 5,000 square feet of irrigated landscape area, 15 gallons per square foot;
        ii. For the next 10,000 square feet of irrigated landscape area, 10 gallons per square foot
        iii. For the next increment up to 71,684 square feet of irrigated landscape area, 3 gallons per square foot;

Temporary

1) There is no water allocation assigned for the Temporary classification. Temporary water service is not property related on a permanent basis.
2) Temporary water use is limited for a short-term of six months or less, for such purposes as construction projects, or short-term water supply emergencies, or temporary backup water to non-metered agricultural parcels.
3) Temporary meters that are issued to serve supplemental commercial irrigation shall be temporarily allocated water based on the allocation assignment provided at the time of the application for the Temporary service based on the same water use standards as provided for the Irrigation classification, and reduced by Stage conditions,. The allocation does not extend beyond the period of the temporary water service application of six (6) months, unless the Casitas Board of Directors approves a limited continuance of the temporary service.

4.4 Allocation Adjustments.

A Casitas customer may request the reconsideration of their initial assigned Stage 1 water allocation within 60 days of the adoption of the WEAP where the request does not include a consideration for either an expansion in the area of use or new construction. The customer shall submit a water allocation adjustment application in order to have their request considered by the General Manager of

the District. The information contained on the application may be subject to an audit and, if necessary, additional documentation may be required in order to substantiate the requested adjustment.

Adjustments to water allocations that have been assigned through a recorded Water Service Agreement between the property owner, or prior property owner, and Casitas must proceed through an amendatory agreement, will be subject to the capital facility charges for the amount of water provided as the allocation adjustment, and subject to the availability of water allocations.

Adjustments to water allocations will not be granted in amounts that exceed 80 percent of the FY 1989-90 metered usage of water by the meter service account without prior Board approval.

4.5 Standards for a Water Allocation Adjustment.

Water allocation adjustments may be considered by Casitas during initiation of the WEAP that appropriately assigns a Stage 1 allocation, to ensure that the needs of the water customer are reasonably balanced against the purpose of this Plan.

Water allocations may be considered for adjustment for:

a. Correction of irrigable area square footage;
b. Correction of number of dwelling units (Multi-family accounts only);
c. Exemption granted for a licensed in-home childcare or elderly care facility;

Water allocations will not be adjusted to accommodate:

a. Pools, ponds, spas, or hot tubs;
b. In-home businesses or hobbies that use an increased amount of water;
c. Gardens and orchards;
d. Homeowner's Association requirements for turf areas in excess of that water allocation specified by Casitas for a Residential classification;
e. Where an allocation has been assigned through a recorded agreement.

Agricultural Irrigation Allocation Adjustment Standards:

a. Limited to acreage planted in commercial agricultural production prior to March 1, 1992. Casitas shall also consider the assignment of an appropriate allocation to lands that are verified as being in a crop rotation status, or temporarily in a fallowed state, having been in a planted status prior to March 1, 1992.
b. Comparative (same crop type and average use of various parcels) crop usage in FY2012-13 for full irrigation, not to exceed 3 AF/AC/YR, which is located within a 1-mile circumference of the parcel seeking the appeal for a change in water allocation.

4.6 Appeals Process.

Customers that are denied an adjustment of water allocation may request a review of the request by submitting a written appeal to the Casitas Water Resources Manager stating the nature of the appeal. The appeal shall be reviewed by the Casitas Water Resources Manager and a recommendation shall be reported to the General Manager. The decision of the General Manager shall be reported to the customer in written form. If the customer is not satisfied with the General Manager's decision, the customer must request within 10 days that the appeal be placed on the agenda of the Casitas Board of Directors. The determination by the Board of Directors shall be final.

4.7 Availability of Allocations.

The determination of supplies being available for issuance of new allocations of water shall be made upon staff recommendation at a regular Board of Directors meeting. The determination that water is or is not available shall be within the determination of the Board of Directors. The determination that a supply is available shall be based upon more detailed information about existing supplies, the availability of new supplies, new water supply projects, or contracts or proposed contracts for additional supplies where, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the supply of water is definite enough to provide the assurance to the County of Ventura that there is a forty year supply.

4.8 Allocation for New or Expanded Water Uses.

A customer may request a change to a water allocation assignment for the purposes of obtaining new or expanded use of water that is associated with a new building permit, new or existing conditional use permit, or agricultural irrigation acreage expansion. The approval of an addition or change to the water allocation for new and/or expanded water allocation is subject to Casitas' discretion on the limits of available water allocation and subject to the charges for new and/or expanded water allocation.

When the Board of Directors determine that additional new water supplies are available, either from the safe yield of the existing CMWD project supply or additional new supplies, supplies shall be allocated in accordance with the following criteria:

a) No single property owner or applicant for the given type of service (municipal, industrial or agricultural) shall receive a new water allocation greater than 10 percent of the total new available supply or the minimum standard residential allocation, whichever is greater. If the applicant's allocation requirements are not fully met, the applicant may maintain a position of priority until more water is available.

b) All applicants seeking an allocation shall provide Casitas with a detailed description of the project, the use of water for which the water is sought, and information on peak flow and annual water requirements. Casitas shall determine meter size and amount of allocation based upon reasonable and necessary needs and Casitas' Rates and Regulations.

c) The amount of water to be allocated shall be at Casitas' sole discretion. The assignment of an allocation shall be limited to the availability of water from the Lake Casitas safe yield, and be based on current water demand factors as adopted by the District and as amended. The amount of water required for the project may be calculated and submitted for the consideration of Casitas by a civil engineer, registered in the State of California, representing the project proponent.

SECTION 5: STAGED DEMAND REDUCTION IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Staged Demand Reduction Principles.

The primary source of water that is available to the Casitas Municipal Water District is the amount of water stored behind Casitas Dam, forming Lake Casitas. The quantity of water stored in Lake Casitas is dependent upon the local hydrology, watershed conditions, diversions from the Ventura River, and the outflow from lake evaporation and water deliveries to beneficial uses. There may be times during which Casitas must consider implementing staged water demand reductions to ensure a sustainable water supply and prevent a complete depletion of water supply in Lake Casitas.

The District has assigned five stages of water storage in Lake Casitas that serve as a guidance to triggering the implementation of water use reduction goals and measures. The overarching goals of the Staged Demand Reduction Program are:

1) conserving the water supply for the greatest priority and public benefit; and
2) mitigating the effects of a water shortage on public health, safety, and economic activity.

5.2 Water Resource Conditions and Actions.

The General Manager shall report to the Board of Directors each year *(April)* with an assessment of the current water storage in Lake Casitas and local groundwater basins, current water use trends, predicted weather conditions, and an evaluation of current water use reduction goals. The time of the reporting can be each April, as the rainfall season is ending and water resources can be evaluated at the maximum for the year, or as Lake Casitas storage reaches a change in Stage action level. The Board of Directors may, at their sole discretion, declare that a Stage condition of water supply in Lake Casitas exists and implement the appropriate demand reduction goals and measures in response to current and/or predicted water availability conditions. Casitas shall make such determinations public and follow with appropriate and timely notification of all customers. Casitas has established the implementation of various Stages of action based on the amount of water in storage in Lake Casitas, as shown in Table 3. An action to declare and implement a Stage may be by either an action by Casitas Board of Directors based on unanticipated changing lake supply conditions or by the following schedule in Table 4.

Table 3 – Stage Conditions

Stage	Stage Title	Lake Casitas Storage - %	Lake Casitas Storage Action Level (acre-feet)
1	Water Conservation	100% - 50%	237,761 to 118,880
2	Water Shortage Warning	50% - 40%	118,880 to 95,104
3	Water Shortage Eminent	40% - 30%	95,104 to 71,328
4	Severe Water Shortage	30% - 25%	71,328 to 59,440
5	Critical Water Shortage	25% - 0%	59,440 to 3,000

Table 4 - Stage Action Schedule

Target Dates	**Action**
June - April	Monitor water demands, rainfall, reservoir level trend, groundwater trends, and diversion and runoff amounts.
Early April	Staff presents water status report and a recommendation to the Casitas Board of Directors. Publish a notice of a public hearing if changes are recommended.
Late April	Casitas Board of Directors formally declares a Stage, and/or water shortage emergency, adopts recommendations for demand reduction actions.
May	Customer Notification of change in Stage, allocation, and conservation surcharge.
June	Stage demand reduction actions are effective and are implemented.

5.3 Demand Reduction Goals and Measures.

The demand reduction goals and measures begin with Stage 1, where reasonable and appropriate water allocation assignments are made to each Casitas service connection and the end water users are implementing the Best Management Practices that conform to State requirements for water conservation and water use efficiency measures. Upon determination of a Stage 2 condition and continuing through Stage 5 conditions, the primary actions to achieve the demand reduction goal is the adjustment of allocations that were made available for each classification during Stage 1 by a reduction of the allocation during the duration of the declared Stage condition.

Demand Reduction Stage	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Volume Range of Lake Casitas	254,000 to 127,000	127,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 75,000	75,000 to 65,000	65,000 to 3,000
% Lake Storage	100% - 50%	50% - 40%	40% - 30%	30% - 25%	25% - 0%
Water Use Reduction Response Goal	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Residential & Multi-Family Residential Essential Use Non-essential Use	 0% 20%	 0% 20%	 0% 30%	 0% 40%	 0% 50%
Business	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Industrial	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Other	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Resale	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Irrigation	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Interdepartmental	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%

5.4 Stage Adjustments to Allocations.

The five stages of storage in Lake Casitas and the initial guideline for water allocation adjustments for each classification at each Stage are presented in Table 5. Upon recommendation of the General Manager and approval of the Board of Directors at the onset of a specific Stage, the District shall apply appropriate demand reduction factors to the allocations for each customer classification, as deemed necessary. The Board of Directors retain the sole discretion to make allocation changes as a result of declaring a change in Stage, or during any Stage, that are more or less severe than that provided in Table 5. Examples of applying this discretion may include, but not be limited to, the change in any water resource conditions or the demand reduction goals are not being attained by the customer classification.

Table 5 – Staged Water Demand Reductions for Water Classifications

Note: Initial Stage 1 Allocations include a 20% reduction from the 1989-90 demands.

Essential Use Allocations will remain the same and not adjusted, except as otherwise determined by the Board to be a necessity to preserve water supply during extreme conditions. The measures to

achieve the demand reduction goal may be selected from a menu of options as provided in Table 6, or should water supply conditions become worse than anticipated the Casitas Board may adopt more stringent requirements as deemed necessary.

5.5 Customer Notification.

The customers of each and every classification shall be notified in a timely and appropriate manner of any and all actions to declare and implement Demand Reduction Stage. The methods of communication to the customer shall be through direct mailings, public meetings, and billing information that provides the customer the comparison of water use with allocation.

5.6 Water Rates and Conservation Penalty.

a. The Casitas Board of Directors shall annually consider the setting or adjustment of water rates that reflect the cost of water service, consistent with State law.

    1. Casitas has implemented a tiered inclining rate structure for the Residential and Multi-family Residential classifications that represents the proportional cost of service that is attributable to the parcel that is served water.

b. The Casitas Board of Directors shall annually set the Conservation Penalty for each classification that will be applied to each individual customer billing for each unit of water that is in excess of the customer's allocation, or the adjusted allocation pursuant to a change in Stage. The Conservation Penalty is imposed to curtail the potential for adverse effects of excessive water consumption.

c. Upon determination of a change in the Demand Reduction Stage, or at such time the Board deems that the customer response does not appear to attain the desired demand reduction goals, the Board may consider the modification of the Conservation Penalty.

d. Revenues recovered from the Conservation Penalty will supplement Casitas' water conservation costs, provide revenue for water shortage related projects, and cover costs associated with implementing changes to the WEAP as directed by the Board.

5.7 Appeals for Exception to Staged Adjustments of Allocation or Conservation Penalty Assessment.

a. A Casitas customer may file an appeal for:

    1. An Exception to Staged Adjustment of Allocation, as provided in Section 5.4 above; or
    2. The assessment of a Conservation Penalty, as provided in Section 5.6 above

    by submitting a written appeal, on a form provided by Casitas, directly to the General Manager or his/her designee.

b. The following paragraphs provide the criteria or reasons for an appeal for an Exception to Staged Adjustments of Allocation and an appeal for an Exception to Staged Adjustments of Allocation may be granted for one or more of the following reasons:

1. The staged adjustment would cause a condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection, or safety of the customer or the public;
2. Strict application of the water allocation adjustment provisions imposes a severe or undue hardship on a particular business, or renders it infeasible for a business or class of business to remain in operation;
3. The customer is a hospital or health care facility using industry best management practices;
4. The business has already implemented environmental sustainability measures and water conservation measures reducing water consumption to the maximum extent possible.

c. The customer must support their reason for an appeal for an Exception to Staged Adjustments of Allocation with supporting documentation or substantial evidence demonstrating the need for an exception. A failure to provide supporting documentation or evidence shall result in a denial of the appeal.

d. The appeal for an Exception to Staged Adjustments of Allocation will be first reviewed, approved or denied, by the General Manager or his/her designee. The decision of the General Manager or his/her designee shall be reported to the customer/appellant in written form. If the customer is not satisfied with the General Manager or his/her designee's decision, the customer/appellant must request, within 10 days of the date of the General Manager or his/her designee's decision, that the appeal be placed on the agenda of the Casitas Board of Directors for their review and determination based on the criteria set forth in Section 5.7(b)(1)-(4). The determination by the Casitas Board of Directors shall be final.

e. The following paragraphs provide the criteria and process for an appeal from a Conservation Penalty:

1. An appeal for relief of a Conservation Penalty may only be considered when a natural disaster such as a wildfire, earthquake, flood or landslide or other naturally occurring phenomenon which directly causes a leakage or leakage event.

2. The customer must file their appeal to the Casitas Municipal Water District Board of Directors' Appeals Panel.[1] A request for review and an evidentiary hearing must be made in writing and submitted to the District within thirty (30) days of date the Casitas bill with the Conservation Penalty was issued by the District. Upon receipt by the District, a review and evidentiary hearing will be placed on the next agenda of the Appeals Panel.

3. The appeal of a Conservation Penalty must explain why the leakage or leakage event was caused by a naturally occurring event such as wildfire, earthquake, flood or landslide.

4. The customer/appellant must support their reason for an appeal from a Conservation Penalty with supporting documentation or substantial evidence demonstrating the circumstances for the appeal. A failure to provide supporting documentation or evidence shall result in a denial of the appeal.

[1] The Appeals Panel is a Board-appointed committee composed of three (3) Board members who are authorized to conduct evidentiary hearings, make findings and render decisions in accordance with this section of the Water Efficiency and Allocation Program. This is in accordance with California Water Code Sections 71300, 71301 and 71305.

5. The General Manager or his/her designee will review the appeal and the documentation or evidence provided by the customer supporting the appeal. The General Manager or his/her designee may request additional information from the customer. Following a review of the appeal, the General Manager shall make a recommendation to the Appeals Panel. A copy of the General Manager's recommendation will be provided to the customer/appellant.

6. If a review and evidentiary appeal hearing is properly requested before the Appeals Panel, the customer/appellant shall have an opportunity to state their case and present evidence supporting their appeal. Following the customer's presentation of the grounds for appeal, the Appeals Panel shall review the General Manager's recommendation on the conservation penalty appeal and determine whether to grant the appeal in full, apportion the penalty, or deny the appeal based on the following:

   A. The documentation and/or evidence provided by the customer in their initial written appeal;
   B. The basis of the General Manager's recommendation as provided in the General Manager's written explanation of the grounds for the recommendation; and
   C. Any additional circumstances the Appeals Panel determines to be relevant during the evidentiary hearing.

7. In order to approve an appeal of a Conservation Penalty, the Appeals Panel must make the following findings:

   A. The customer provided documentation or substantial evidence that the Conservation Penalty could not be avoided by circumstances within the customer's reasonable control;
   B. The General Manager's written recommendation is valid or invalid in light of the customer's documentation or evidence provided; and
   C. The reason for the appeal is not to accommodate for leakage or a leakage event within the control of the customer.

8. If the appeal for a Conservation Penalty is approved by the Appeals Panel, the Appeal Panel shall determine if the Conservation Penalty is denied in whole or in part.

9. Following the review and the evidentiary hearing, the Appeals Panel shall provide a written determination with findings to the customer within thirty (30) days of the hearing either approving, denying or apportioning the appeal. The Appeals Panel's determination is final and binding on the customer.

SECTION 6: EXPORT OF CASITAS WATER

Water Code Section 71611 authorizes Casitas to sell water under its control for use only within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Casitas Municipal Water District. The unauthorized export and use of Casitas water beyond the Casitas district boundaries can have significant negative impacts on the Casitas water supply reliability, and therefore shall be prohibited unless specifically authorized in writing by the Casitas Board of Directors. All customers receiving Casitas water into water

conveyance systems which cross Casitas boundaries shall meet the following requirements as a condition of service:

1) Customers shall submit to Casitas a certified report on the last day of each month that demonstrates that no Casitas water was transported or used outside Casitas boundaries during the prior month without written approval by Casitas.
2) Customer shall install and maintain approved metering devices and shall be required to account for all Casitas water delivered in the customer's system.
3) In the event Casitas water is exported during any month, the customer shall be billed for exported water at five (5) times the Casitas rate for the Temporary Service classification.
4) In the event the customer fails to comply with the conditions of service stated in the above (1) and/or (2), all water purchased in excess of the allocation shall be considered exported water and shall be billed in accordance with the foregoing.
5) This Section, Export of Casitas Water, is in effect at all times.
6) The exceptions to the export are during a declaration by the Board of Directors of surplus water, and limited to the surplus water or exchange agreement between the Board of Directors and other party.

Continuing or reoccurring violations of this section by any Casitas customer may result in the restriction or disconnection of water service to the customer.

Table 6 – Stage Actions and Water Demand Reduction Measures

Water Shortage Condition	Key Casitas Communications and Actions	Customer Demand Reduction Measures	Penalties And Rates
Stage 1 Supply Range 100% - 50% Voluntary Demand Reduction **To Stage 1 Allocation**	• Initiate public information and advertising campaign. • Publicize ways to reduce water consumption. • Coordinate conservation actions with other water purveyors and cities. • Perform water audits and promote water efficient use/conversions. • Conduct water workshops. • Temporary staffing for public inquiries, as needed.	• Water conservation practices requested of all customer classifications. • Adhere to Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance and State of California laws and regulations regarding water waste • Adhere to assigned water allocation or less.	• Consider and implement Conservation Penalty for water use in excess of allocation. • Consider rates for revenue stabilization and cost of service.
Stage 2 Supply Range 50% - 40% Mandatory Demand Reduction to Stage 1 Allocation	• Declare Stage 2 • Implement demand reductions for each customer classification. • Intensify public information campaign. • Optimize existing water resources. • Intensify leak detection. • Develop appeals staffing. • Consult with major customers to develop conservation plans and water use audits.	• Continue all Stage 1 measures. • Landscape watering advised to two (2) watering days per week. • Require water audits for large water users; implement recommendations of the water audits. • Businesses display “save water” signage. • Increase public information.	• Consider and implement Conservation Penalty for water use in excess of allocation – response to reduced allocation. • Consider rates for revenue stabilization and cost of service.
Stage 3 Supply Range 40% - 30% Demand Reduction From Stage 1 Allocation **10%**	• Declare Stage 3 • Implement demand reductions for each customer classification. • Expand and intensify public information campaign. • Provide regular briefings, publish monthly consumption report. • Hire additional temporary staff in customer service and conservation. Water waste enforcement.	• Continue with Stage 1 and 2 measures. • Reduced water allocations. • Landscape watering advised to one (1) watering day per week.	• Consider and implement Conservation Penalty for water use in excess of allocation – response to reduced allocation. • Consider rates for revenue stabilization and cost of service.
Stage 4 Supply Range 30% - 25% Demand Reduction From Stage 1 Allocation **20%**	• Declare Stage 4 • Implement demand reductions for each customer classification. • Continue to provide regular media briefings. • Open drought information center.	• Continue with Stage 1 through 3 measures. • Reduced water allocations. • Landscape watering advised to one (1) watering day per week. • Consider prohibition of filling swimming pools and fountains. .	• Consider and implement Conservation Penalty for water use in excess of allocation – response to reduced allocation. • Consider rates for revenue stabilization and cost of service.
Stage 5 Supply Range 25% - 0% Demand Reduction From Stage 1 Allocation **30%**	• Declare Stage 5 • Implement demand reductions for each customer classification. • Minimize outdoor water use and non-essential uses. • Implement aggressive public outreach and education program. • Implement crisis communications plan. • Coordinate with State and local agencies to address enforcement challenges. • Water Shortage Emergency declaration to be considered. • Consider further Staged reductions and other future Board actions	• Continue with Stage 1 through 4 measures. • Reduced water allocations. • Rescind Temporary meters issued.	• Consider and implement Conservation Penalty for water use in excess of allocation – response to reduced allocation. • Consider rates for revenue stabilization and cost of service.

EXHIBIT G

Pay My Bill and Account Information

Water Rate Calculator

How to Read Your Water Meters in 3 Easy Steps

Report A Leak

Report Water Waste Anonymously

Sign up for E-Notifications

- Water Conservation

  Water Wise Gardening and Landscaping

  Available Rebates

  Free Water Surveys and Water-Saving Devices

  Allocation

  For Agriculture Customers

  Stage 3 Drought - What does it mean for you?

  Water Conservation Links

+ Water Quality & Utility

Frequently Asked Questions

Emergency Tips!

COVID-19

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

Your District at Work

Accessibility Statement

Stage 3 Drought - What does it mean for you?

Casitas Municipal Water District's Board of Directors declared Stage 3 water supply conditions on April 27, 2016, in response to five years of historic drought conditions.

Western Ventura County relies exclusively on local water supplies and is in the grip of one of the driest periods in recorded history. In January of 2019, Lake Casitas level hit a historic low at 30% of its capacity. The storms that marched through since then have added a boost to Lake Casitas' volume. As of June 2019, Lake Casitas stands at approximately 45% of its capacity.

Stage 3 drought condition remains in effect and the following demand measures are in place:

- All residential landscape irrigation is restricted to: before 10:00AM and after 6:00PM
  - Note: Exceptions to the irrigation restriction times include using greywater/rainwater or hand watering using a hose with a shut-off nozzle
- Water waste is prohibited, such as:
  - Irrigation run-off from the property or onto hard surfaces
  - Irrigation during non-designated times

  All customers' individual allocations are reduced by 10%
  - Note: The 10% reduction in allocations for residential customers applies only to their non-essential outdoor allocation. Residential essential allocations for indoor usage will continue to be 10 units per month for all residents.
  - The 10% reduction in non-essential customer allocations, assists Casitas to meet the 30% Water Use Reduction Response Goal associated with a Stage 3 drought condition. Stage 3 is a 30% reduction from historical usage.

Casitas encourages constituents throughout the District to use their water wisely through an active water conservation campaign, offering water-saving workshops, rebates, and free residential, commercial, and agricultural water surveys. Anyone interested in finding out more about these programs is encouraged to explore our water conservation page or to call Corban at (805) 649-2251 Extension 128.

Casitas Municipal Water District - Office
1055 Ventura Ave. Oak View, CA 93022
Phone:805-649-2251
Fax: 805-649-4485

Lake Casitas Recreation Area
11311 Santa Ana Rd. Ventura, CA 93001
General Information: 805-649-2233
Reservations: 805-649-1122

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EXHIBIT H


1-Shot Slice Fix by Hank Haney
Here's how Hank Haney eliminated 50 life-long slices using a revolutionary one-shot drill.
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POWERPOST

Power Up: This slice of California shows the extreme consequences of a warming Earth



Analysis by Jacqueline Alemany
Staff writer
December 6, 2019 at 6:13 a.m. EST

Comment Gift Article Share

with Brent D. Griffiths

Happy Friday, Power People!! We made it. Reach out and sign up. Thanks for waking up with us.


The Woolsey Fire burns above Malibu, Calif. in November 2018. (Kyle Grillot for The Washington Post)

Outside the Beltway

EARTH, WIND AND FIRE: Parts of California are warming at double the rate of the continental United States — and that pace has only accelerated over the past half decade.

The shocking finding from our colleagues at The Post who analyzed more than a century of temperature data, helps explain the spate of intense wildfires, mudslides, prolonged extreme drought in once-predictable Southern California.



Overstock Clearance Sale.

Casual Comfort Sandals

- **Key: "The cradle of the Earth Day movement is confronting the consequences of a warming Earth," Scott Wilson writes.**
- **Hotter, drier, windier:** "The changing natural world is in turn forcing a fundamental social reckoning, altering the choice of crops on some of the nation's most bountiful farms, erasing the certainty of electrical power in some of its wealthiest homes and exposing the limits of environmental activism among some of its most liberal voters."

Political context: Despite the uptick natural disasters, President Trump has gone to war with California, targeting the state's efforts to flight climate change. That's on top of the more than 80 environmental rules and regulations on the way out under Trump.

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- Just this week, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi led a delegation to a United Nations climate change conference in Madrid to send a message that Democrats are still committed to climate action, despite Trump's decision not to attend and to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Local impact: But some California counties, for instance, can't afford to wait on action from federal leadership. Warming there has exceeded the 2 degree Celsius threshold set in the 2015 Paris accords.

- **By the numbers:** "Since 1895, the average temperature in Santa Barbara County has warmed by 2.3 degrees Celsius (4.1 degrees Fahrenheit)," Scott writes of the Post's analysis conducted by John Muyskens and Chris Mooney. "Neighboring Ventura County has heated up even more rapidly. **With an average temperature increase of 2.6 degrees Celsius (4.7 degrees Fahrenheit) since preindustrial times, Ventura ranks as the fastest-warming county in the Lower 48 states."**
- **And temperatures are only going to keep rising:** "A recent study of the Santa Barbara-area climate projected that 'the number of extremely hot days will likely double by 2050,'" Scott reports.

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A WAKE UP CALL: Twin disasters that hit Santa Barbara county exposed the new realities of a transforming climate, according to Scott:

- **First it was the Thomas Fire of 2017:** "The blaze started in early December, late by traditional standards and a sign that the fire season is now effectively year-round. It was the largest in state history at the time, burning more than 281,000 acres."
- **Then a deadly mudslide in Montecito that killed 23:** "Stripped by fire, soaked by rain, the steep hillsides above town collapsed in the predawn hours of Jan. 9, 2018. The torrent of earth killed 23 people, carrying some out of their houses and all the way to the sea."
- **Another cost: $2 billion in damages.**

Changing perceptions: "Before the fire and flood, people here thought of climate change in similar ways as they thought of the refugee crisis in other parts of the world — something important but remote," Santa Barbara County Supervisor Das Williams told Scott. "Now, I'm confronted with the fact we had a mass casualty event that was climate enhanced."

INDUSTRY IMPACTS: It's still unclear to scientists why this area specifically is heating up so quickly. But there's no doubt that the effects of extreme weather is hurting California's bottom line and causing farmers to redirect their efforts. "Last year, Santa Barbara farmers and ranchers took in $1.5 billion in revenue, a nearly 5 percent decline from the previous year, according to an annual report that began with an introduction titled: '2018 — A year of extreme weather and events,'" per Scott.

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- **Zoom in:** After the state's historic drought four years ago, one farmer named Jay Ruskey had to scale back his avocado orchard. "At the time, the reservoir in the valley where much of Santa Barbara's water originates was at just 6 percent of capacity," Scott notes.
- **Now, the farmer is pivoting to tropical crops:** "...Finger limes native to Australia, dragon fruit, passion fruit, and now, coffee, which he sells under the brand Frinj. The coffee trees run downhill between his avocado trees, benefiting from the shade."

There's also an emerging tension brewing with the insurance industry: California yesterday banned insurers from canceling people's policies in parts of the state that have become prone to wildfires — "a decision that exacerbates the insurance industry's miscalculation of the cost of climate change," the New York Times's Christopher Flavelle reports.

- 👀**: "Natural disasters in 2017 and 2018 generated a record $219 billion in payouts worldwide, according to Swiss Re, a leading insurance company,"** the Times reports.
- **New demographics:** "A quarter of California's 40 million residents now live in high-risk fire zones," per Scott.

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NOT JUST TRUMP: The issues in Santa Barbara are a vivid illustration of how even the environmentally progressive are concerned about policies that might infringe on certain business interests.

- "Despite Santa Barbara's heritage as the birthplace of the modern environmental movement, the county is falling far short of its own anti-pollution goals, which are meant to serve as a model for others to follow," Scott writes. **"The failure has activists here wondering: If a place with Santa Barbara's predominantly green electorate and political class is unwilling or unable to change, who will?"**
- **Progress report:** "In 2015, the county pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent compared with 2007 levels. Two years later, a progress report found that, rather than reducing those emissions, Santa Barbara was actually exceeding its 2007 levels by 14 percent."

exceeding its 2007 levels by 14 percent.

The battle over climate change may come down to… parking: Cars are the biggest contributor to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in Santa Barbara. And studies show the single greatest predictor of cars on the road is free parking. But the city council has refused the efforts of environmentalists who are lobbying to reduce its availability by replacing lots with housing as the business community argues that parking is key to profitability.

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- **Not even being the inspiration to Earth Day after a massive oil spill wrecked Santa Barbara's beaches in 1969 caused the county to take drastic action:** "The county conducts a full inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions only once every three years. And its Climate Action Plan imposes no mandatory regulations on businesses or individuals," Scott notes.
- **"We're always willing to make changes that cost nothing, but never willing to take steps that really change things and that will cost something,"** Edward France, the former executive director of the Santa Barbara Bicycle Coalition, told Scott.
- **Plus, Big Oil still has a hold on the area:** "In 2014, it spent big to defeat a county referendum that would have banned 'high-intensive' drilling operations such as fracking and steam injection," our colleague writes. "And county officials are actively considering a proposal to allow a major drilling expansion in the north, a move environmentalists say would directly contradict their climate goals."

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House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) delivered a statement Dec. 5 outlining next steps in the House impeachment inquiry against President Trump. (Video: The Washington Post)

The Investigations

PELOSI BECOMES THE FACE OF IMPEACHMENT: House Speaker Nancy Pelosi "has treated impeachment as a political liability and sought to redirect public attention to the pocketbook issues she considers responsible for her majority," our colleagues Rachael Bade and Mike DeBonis report. But she became "the reluctant face of the impeachment effort" with a five-minute nationally televised address to endorse bringing articles of impeachment against Trump, "donning a role she never wanted at a time when she'd rather be talking about anything else."

- **Her discomfort was on full display:** "Starting with her morning address, in which she gravely announced her decision to move forward with impeachment with the cautionary words of the Founding Fathers," our colleagues write. "Two hours later, she was rattled when a reporter asked if she hates Trump — a question meant to elicit a response to a frequent GOP attack, but one she instead took as a personal slight."

Even after she made her decision, she wanted attention elsewhere: "During a private huddle with her leadership team Wednesday night after the House Judiciary Committee hearing on impeachment, Pelosi encouraged her fellow leaders to emphasize their policy agenda after informing them of her decision to move forward with articles of impeachment," our colleagues write.

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- **She later took her own advice by announcing a vote on a bill to lower prescription drug prices.** And began her weekly news conference talking about "insider trading, gender pay equity, violence against women and a minimum-wage hike before dealing with the topic du jour," our colleagues write.
- **Key quote:** "It's like a nuclear sub," Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-Calif.) a longtime friend and ally of Pelosi told our colleagues. "It is just a bit under the surface, and it keeps moving, and it has the best radar on it; it's not going to make mistakes. That's Nancy."

Last word: All the key decisions for the House's impeachment inquiry have been made by Pelosi herself, Politico's Sarah Ferris, John Bresnahan and Heather Caygle report.

- She "never wanted to impeach [Trump]," Politico reports. "But now that it's happening, **she's doing it her own way — in 4-inch heels and with an iron grip.**"

The People

UBER SAYS 3,000 SEXUAL ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED ON U.S. RIDES LAST YEAR: The ride-sharing company revealed for the first time the scale of the problem by releasing a long awaited study amid complaints about rider safety and the lack of transparency about it, our colleague Faiz Siddiqui reports.

The details: "Uber said it recorded 235 rapes last year and thousands more reports of assault that could involve unwanted touching, kissing or attempted rape. The reports involved drivers and passengers," our colleague writes. "The company tallied roughly 6,000 reports of those types of assault in 2017 and 2018."

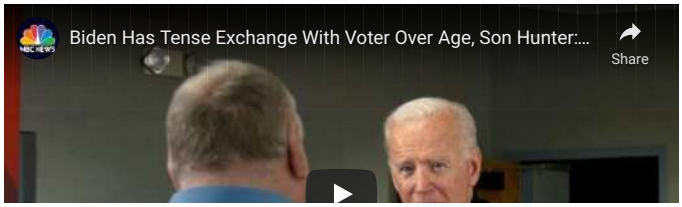
- **Other safety categories were also examined:** "There were 107 motor-vehicle fatalities in 2017 and 2018, with a total of 97 fatal crashes involving users on the app," our colleague writes. "The company also said there were 19 fatal physical assaults over the same time period, during which it said an average of more than 3.1 million trips took place each day."
- **Drivers face issues too:** "Data showed that drivers reported instances of sexual assault at the same rate as riders across the five most serious categories it recorded."

The report was applauded by groups raising awareness about sexual violence and assault including It's on Us, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) and others.

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- **But experts say the issue remains under-reported:** "Uber noted in its report that the numbers are largely dependent on victims coming forward," our colleague writes. "While Uber said that reports of sexual assaults declined by 16 percent in 2018 compared with the previous year, that could increase again if victims know that the company is taking the issue seriously and feel more comfortable reporting."

Our colleagues want to hear from you if you've ever felt unsafe in an Uber or Lyft ride: You can share your experience via a form the bottom of the story.





The Campaign

BIDEN GETS TESTY: "Democratic presidential candidate and former vice president Joe Biden got into an extraordinary exchange Thursday afternoon with an Iowa farmer who first called him too old to run and then challenged him on Hunter Biden's activities in Ukraine, triggering Biden to call the man 'a damn liar,'" our colleague Matt Viser reports.

- **The exchange:** The 83-year-old man, who declined to identify himself to reporters, claimed Biden "sent" his son to work for a gas company without experience to get access to the president. "You're a damn liar, man," Biden shot back. "That's not true. And no one has ever said that. No one has proved that." He then encouraged the retired farmer to do push-ups, go running, or take an IQ test with him.
- "Although Hunter Biden was appointed to the board of a Ukrainian gas company while his father was vice president, there is no evidence that Joe Biden played any role in getting him the job or that Biden was 'selling access to the president,'" Matt notes.
- **What we learned:** "The moment captured Biden appearing to lose his cool when questioned about his son — a topic Trump is sure to press him on if he faces Mr. Biden in a general election," the New York Times's Thomas Kaplan and Katie Glueck report. "But Biden's forceful pushback also comes as some Democratic voters say they would like to see the former vice president more aggressively defend himself and his family."

Elizabeth Warren goes after Buttigieg: Late last night, the Massachusetts senator challenged South Bend, Ind., Mayor Pete Buttigieg, who has passed her in some polls in Iowa, to open his closed-door fundraisers and to release the names of his bundlers, wealthy donors that gather contributions, the Times's Shane Goldmacher and Astead W. Herndon report.

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- **The remarks are a departure from Warren's previous approach:** She has avoided attacking her fellow primary opponents by name, but she invoked the mayor specifically in a

EXHIBIT I

Advertisement



Climate crisis

A third of Americans are already facing above-average warming

by **Oliver Milman**, *graphics by* **Andrew Witherspoon**

Sat 5 Feb 2022 19.00 EST

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An unofficial thermometer reads 55C (132F) at Death Valley national park, California, in 2021. Photograph: David Becker/Getty Images

Temperatures in 499 counties across west, north-east and upper midwest US have already breached 1.5C (2.7F)

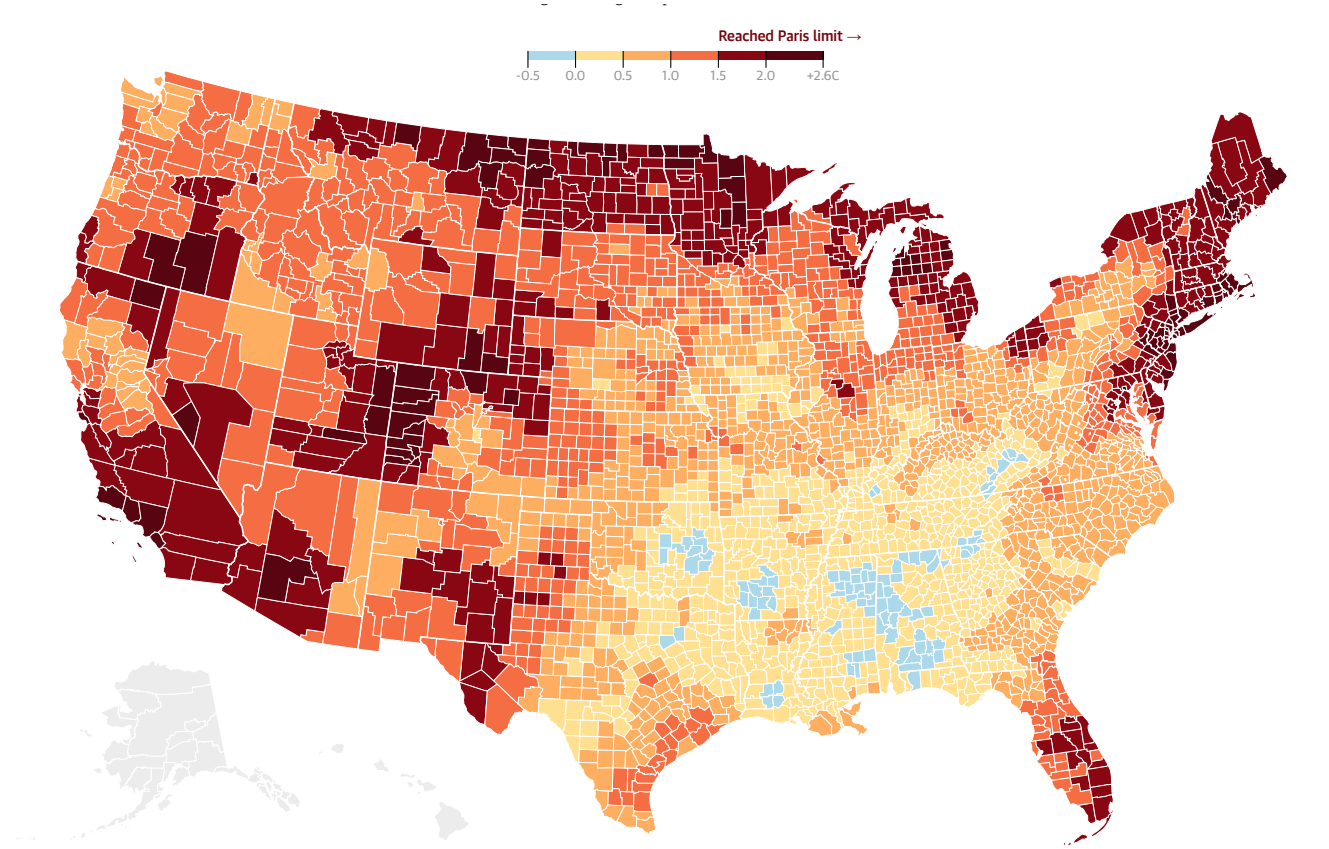
More than a third of the American population is currently experiencing rapid, above-average rates of temperature increase, with 499 counties already breaching 1.5C (2.7F) of heating, a Guardian review of climate data shows.

The US as a whole has heated up over the past century due to the release of planet-warming gases from burning fossil fuels, and swaths of the US west, north-east and upper midwest - representing more than 124.6 million people - have recorded soaring increases since federal government temperature records began in 1895.

Though the climate crisis is convulsing the US, it is doing so unevenly. Hotspots of extreme warming have emerged in many of America's largest cities, and places as diverse as California's balmy coast to the previously frigid northern reaches of Minnesota, while other places, particularly in the south, have barely seen their temperatures budge.

At least 499 US counties have already reached +1.5C warming

The change in average temperature from 1895 to 2021



Guardian graphic. Source: Analysis of NOAA temperature data by Brian Brettschneider. Note: The temperature change is calculated using the start and endpoints of the linear regression of the average annual temperatures for the 1895-2021 time range. Temperatures for this time range not available for Alaska or Hawaii.

"The warming isn't distributed evenly," said Brian Brettschneider, an Alaska-based climate scientist who collated the county temperature data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Noaa). "Many places have seen dramatic changes, but there are always some places below the average who will think, 'It didn't seem that warm to me.' The impacts differ depending where you are."

Ventura county in California has heated up more than any other county in the contiguous US, according to the Noaa data, experiencing a 2.6C (4.75F) increase in total warming in the period from 1895 to 2021. Meanwhile, counties that include many of America's largest cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Boston, have all seen their average temperatures rise far beyond the national average, which stands at about a 1C (1.8F) increase on pre-industrial times.

Counties with the largest temperature increases

Largest pre-industrial increases
From 1895 to 2021

County	Temp. increase	
Ventura, California	+2.62C	+4.72F
Grand, Utah	2.57	4.63
Roseau, Minnesota	2.54	4.58
Kittson, Minnesota	2.53	4.56
Montrose, Colorado	2.51	4.51
Mesa, Colorado	2.46	4.43
Santa Barbara, California	2.43	4.38
Rio Blanco, Colorado	2.43	4.38
Benzie, Michigan	2.43	4.37
Ouray, Colorado	2.42	4.35

Largest modern increases
From 1970 to 2021

County	Temp. increase	
North Slope, Alaska	+3.72C	+6.69F
Northwest Arctic, Alaska	3.11	5.59
Nome, Alaska	2.66	4.78
Bethel, Alaska	2.47	4.44
Yukon-Koyukuk, Alaska	2.46	4.43
Dillingham, Alaska	2.41	4.33
El Paso, Texas	2.24	4.03
De Baca, New Mexico	2.23	4.01
Kusilvak, Alaska	2.21	3.98
Crane, Texas	2.17	3.90

Guardian graphic. Source: Analysis of NOAA temperature data by Brian Brettschneider. Note: Historical

Guardian graphic. Source: Analysis of NOAA temperature data by Brian Brettschneider. Note: Historical temperatures not available before 1925 for Alaska, and not at all for Hawaii.

Mark Jackson, a meteorologist at the National Weather Service based in Oxnard in Ventura county said the county's temperature increase was "a remarkable number, it's a scary number when you consider the pace we are looking at". Jackson said the county had seen a large increase in heatwaves, including a spell above 37C (100F) last summer that "really stressed" the local community.

Ventura county, which hugs the Californian coast north-west of Los Angeles, is known for a pleasant Mediterranean climate cooled slightly by the proximity of the ocean. But Jackson said that recent heatwaves have seen warm air flow down from mountains in the nearby Los Padres national forest to the coast, while the ocean itself is being roiled by escalating temperatures. "It's been really remarkable to see it get that hot right up to the coast," he said.

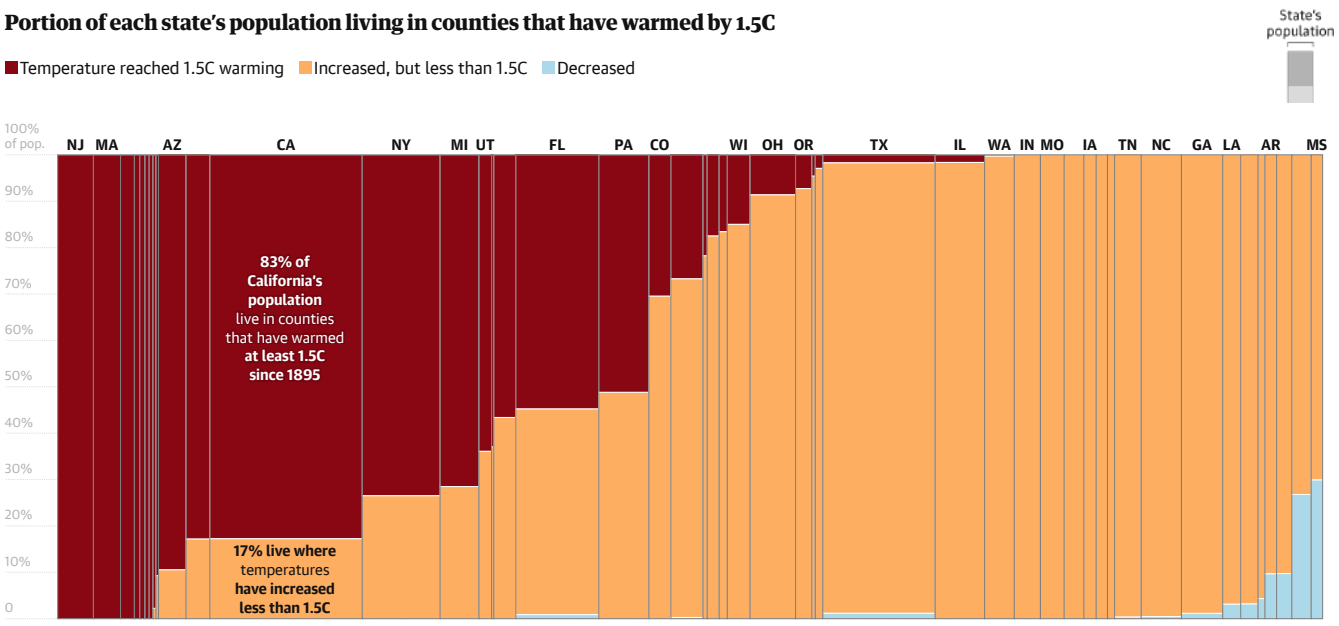
California is in the grip of its most severe drought in 1,200 years and scientists say this is fueling the heat seen in many places in the state - Los Angeles has warmed by 2.3C (4.2F) since 1895, while Santa Barbara has jumped by 2.4C (4.38F) - by reducing moisture in soils, which then bake more quickly.

Higher temperatures are also worsening the risk of wildfires in the state. "We lost everything," said Tyler Suchman, founder of online marketing firm Tribal Core who in 2017 fled with his wife to escape a huge wildfire that razed their home in Ojai, in Ventura county. "It was harrowing. The winds were blowing like crazy and the hills lining the highway were all on fire, I had never seen anything like it."

Just 11 months later, a separate wildfire destroyed the couple's next home, in Malibu, as their neighbor scooped up water from his hot tub in a desperate attempt to tackle the flames. "No one wants us to move next to them now," Suchman said. "You can see how the area has changed over the 18 years since we moved to Ojai. It's a beautiful place but regrettably we can't live there now, the risk is too great."

Hotspots of above-average warming are found across the US. Grand county in Utah, a place of sprawling deserts, cliffs and plateaus, is the second fastest warming county in the lower 48 states, while every county in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut has warmed by more than 1.5C (2.7F) since 1895.

Portion of each state's population living in counties that have warmed by 1.5C



Guardian graphic. Sources: Analysis of NOAA temperature data by Brian Brettschneider, US Census Bureau 2020 population counts. Note: The temperature change is calculated using the start and endpoints of the linear regression of the average annual temperatures for the 1895-2021 time range. Temperatures for this time range not available for Alaska or Hawaii.

It's the more northern latitudes that have experienced the most extreme recent heat, however, with counties in Alaska making up all of the top six fastest warming places since 1970 (comparable temperature data for Alaska does not go back further than the 1920s). Alaska's North slope, situated

does not go back further than the 1920s). Alaska's North Slope, situated within the rapidly warming Arctic, has heated up by an enormous 3.7C (6.6F) in just the past 50 years.

"There really is a climate shift under way in Alaska, everyone can see things are different than they used to be and everyone is concerned about what the future here will look like," said Brettschneider, who added that even his teenage children had noticed the retreat of sea ice, an elongating fire season and a dearth of cold days.

The warmth is also melting frozen soils, known as permafrost, causing buildings to subside and roads to buckle. "If you drive on the roads near Fairbanks you better have a strong stomach because it feels like you're riding a rollercoaster," said Katharine Hayhoe, a climate scientist at Texas Tech University and chief scientist at the Nature Conservancy.

Other locations traditionally used to severe cold have also seen sharp temperature increases. Roseau and Kittson counties, in northern Minnesota, are both in the top five fastest warming counties in the lower 48 states, with their warming driven by winters that have heated up by around 3.8C (7F) in the state since modern record keeping began.

Winters are warming more quickly than summers because more heat usually escapes the land during the colder months, but it is now being trapped by greenhouse gases. "Some might say 'well I like warmer winters' but people are noticing negative impacts, such as changes to the growing season and the loss of cultural practices such as cross-country skiing races," said Heidi Roop, a climate scientist at the University of Minnesota. "Even small temperature changes have big consequences."

Globally, governments set a goal in the 2015 Paris climate agreement to avoid a temperature rise of 1.5C (2.7F) above the pre-industrial era. Beyond this point, scientists say, the world will face increasingly punishing heatwaves, storms, flooding and societal unrest.

While certain areas of the US have already passed 1.5C, the important metric is still the global average, Hayhoe said. "In some places a 2C increase is fine but 2.5C is when the wheels fall off the bus, some locations are OK with 5ft of sea level rise because of their elevation while others can't cope with 5 in because they are low-lying," she said. "Local vulnerability is very customized. What's relevant for communities is whether the world meets its targets or not, it's a collective target for the world."

That global threshold is in severe peril, with some forecasts warning that 1.5C (2.7F) could be breached within a decade without drastic cuts to carbon emissions. Communities will need to brace themselves for the consequences of this, according to Roop.

"The warming we are seeing is pushing at the bounds of lived human experience, of what we thought was possible," she said. "We are paying the costs for that and we need to prepare for the changes already set in motion, as well as to prevent further warming."

● The map of US counties on this article was amended on 6 February 2022 to correct the temperature conversions.

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NOAA Offers Climate Data for Counties

NCEI provides U.S. data, maps, and rankings for temperature, precipitation



Courtesy of NOAA

County-level data, maps, and rankings of precipitation and temperature can be accessed online from NCEI. The county-level information responds to needs for high-quality climate information on a finer scale.

County-level information responds to needs for high-quality climate information on a finer scale.

PUBLISHED

MAY 6, 2019

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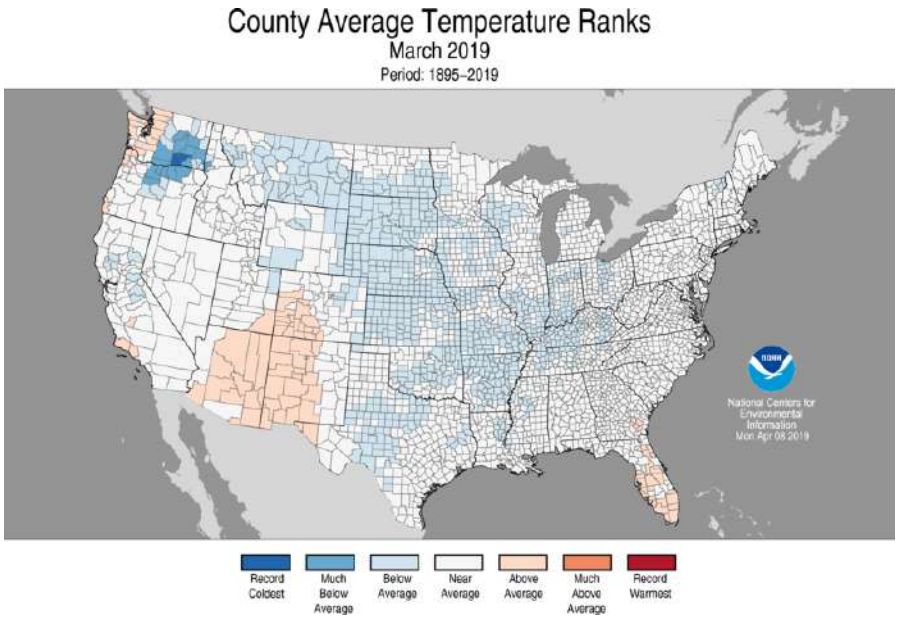
Accessing County Data

County information can be found on the National Temperature and Precipitations Maps web page and by using Climate at a Glance. Climate at a Glance was developed as a quick and easy source for climate information and initially provided near real-time analysis of monthly temperature and precipitation data across the contiguous United States. Also, Climate at a Glance was intended for the study of climate variability and change. Since its launch in

the fall of 2000, users have been able to obtain data for select cities, divisions, states, regions, and the contiguous United States and compare current conditions with the historical record.

County data, available since November 2018, provide a more localized picture of weather and climate conditions.

County data, available since November 2018, provide a more localized picture of weather and climate conditions. The county-level data are generated from a dataset known as nClimGrid, which is based on the GHCN dataset and is the foundational dataset for studying the climate across larger geographic areas. Previously, the smallest aggregated scale of nClimGrid consisted of nClimDiv, which is the climate division dataset, consisting of 344 specified divisions across the contiguous United States. Counties are typically smaller than divisions, which makes them ideal for smaller-scale analyses. Currently, there are 3,107 counties or county-equivalents across the contiguous United States.



County data analyses currently consist of maps and time series graphs of average temperature, maximum and minimum temperature, and precipitation. For those parameters, the public can access maps of counties by state for months, years, and seasons as well as rankings and graphs. County data are available from 1895 through the present and can be accessed directly through FTP.

Uses of County Data

County-level data can provide specific information that is useful for drought managers, university researchers, agriculture producers, and business leaders. For instance, a nationwide company has used county-level temperature and precipitation data to analyze the sales performance of dairy products to better explain and predict future sales. County data can also be useful for Regional Climate Centers, which cater to localized needs for six climate regions across the contiguous United States.

Article Tags

Climate | Air Temperature | Precipitation | Droughts

Within NCEI, county-level data provide an additional resource to assist in monitoring the state of the climate. County maps have also been added to the monthly National Climate Report. NCEI regularly receives a variety requests from industries and users around the country for which the finer-scale climate data are helpful. For information about county-level data, contact ncei.info@noaa.gov.

County-level data provide an additional resource to assist in monitoring the state of the climate.

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Assessing the U.S. Climate in February 2019

During February, the average contiguous U.S. temperature was 32.0°F, 1.8°F below the 20th century average. This ranked among the

U.S. Drought Monitor Update for September 29, 2020

According to the September 29, 2020, U.S. Drought Monitor, moderate to exceptional drought covers 35.8% of the United States

Assessing the Global Climate in March 2020

The globally averaged temperature departure from average over land and ocean surfaces for March 2020 was the second highest for

U.S. Drought Monitor Update for June 2, 2020

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California Dryness and Recovery Challenge Multi-Century Odds



Courtesy of California Department of Water Resources - Florence Low

Between October 2011 and September 2015, California saw its driest four-year period in the instrumental record, which dates back to 1895. Parts of the state lost more than two full years of precipitation during the prolonged, severe dry spell. But, a new study by NOAA NCEI scientists suggests that from the longer-term view of paleoclimate records, the southern Central Valley and South Coast parts of the state saw their worst dry spell in nearly 450 years.

Published in the *Journal of Climate*, this study also looked at how long it would take the state to recover from its current precipitation deficits. And, the scientists found that California's hardest hit areas would likely need several decades for their long-term average precipitation to recover back to normal levels, starting from the 2012–2015 deficits. "The odds of the state completely recovering from its extreme dryness within two years are estimated

> *California's hardest hit areas would likely need several decades for their long-term average precipitation to recover back to normal levels.*

PUBLISHED

APRIL 10, 2017

UPDATED DATE: APRIL 13, 2017

UPDATED WITH REVISED QUOTE

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at less than 1 percent," said Dr. Eugene R. Wahl, NCEI paleoclimatologist and lead author of the study. "But, the state is moving a good way towards recovery if very wet conditions continue into spring."

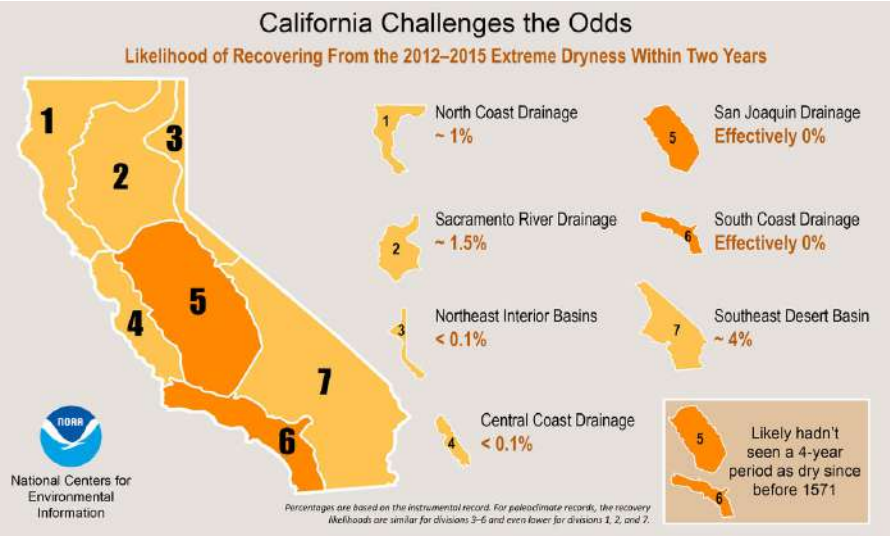
The extreme El Niño conditions between 2015 and 2016 helped jumpstart recovery in the northern half of the state. And, the scientists found that when very strong or extreme El Niño events followed a similar deep dryness, California's full recovery time was nearly cut in half. The high amounts of precipitation California has received during the current wet season have already set the state up for a faster recovery time than 80 percent of similar events. If it continues to be an extremely wet year for the state, like fall 1982 through summer 1983, California would be looking at an even shorter recovery time.

Different Strokes for Different Climate Divisions

But, different parts of the state have felt the impacts of the dryness differently, and they will likely recover at different rates. To get a better view of these regional differences, the scientists also looked at each of the seven standard climate divisions in California and their histories of extreme dry spells.

In most of these regions, the scientists found that similar very dry events had occurred since the late 16th century. However, two of the state's hardest hit regions—the San Joaquin Drainage and the South Coast Drainage—likely hadn't seen a four-year period as dry since at least before 1571. "These two regions include the agriculturally important Central Valley and the densely populated greater Los Angeles and San Diego metropolitan areas," said Dr. Wahl, "So, the social and economic impacts are of particular importance there."

Two of the state's hardest hit regions—the San Joaquin Drainage and the South Coast Drainage—likely hadn't seen a four-year period as dry since at least before 1571.



What Are Proxy Data?

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Droughts | Paleoclimate | Air Temperature | El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) | North America | California

According to analysis of instrumental data, the Southeast Desert Basin division had the highest likelihood of recovering within two years at around 4 percent. The San Joaquin Drainage and the South Coast Drainage divisions effectively had a zero percent chance of recovery within two years. And, the state's other four climate divisions ranged from a less than 0.1 percent to around a 1.5 percent chance. With the paleoclimate records, the results were similar for the Northeast Interior Basins, Central Coast Drainage, San Joaquin Drainage, and South Coast Drainage divisions. But, the likelihood of recovering within two years dropped even lower for the North Coast Drainage, Sacramento River Drainage, and Southeast Desert Basin divisions.

Megadroughts Could Be on the Way

By looking at precipitation alone, this study provides a unique view of California's past climate as well as insights into its future. Under current conditions, the scientists found that precipitation patterns alone are capable of producing unprecedented dry conditions such as occurred in the San Joaquin Drainage and the South Coast Drainage regions during 2012–2015, without the compounding factor of increasing temperatures.

In a warming world, higher temperatures could combine with and amplify severe precipitation deficits. If temperatures continue to rise as they have, the U.S. Southwest could be facing "megadroughts"—worse than any droughts in the region since medieval times—by the second half of the 21st century.

If temperatures continue to rise as they have, the U.S. Southwest could be facing "megadroughts" —worse than any droughts in the region since medieval times.

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March 2017 Regional Climate Impacts and Outlooks

Much of the contiguous United States just experienced one of the warmest winters on record, with the Southwest and the eastern

U.S. Drought Monitor Update for August 13, 2019

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City of Ojai

Community Forest Management Plan

Adopted October 13, 2009

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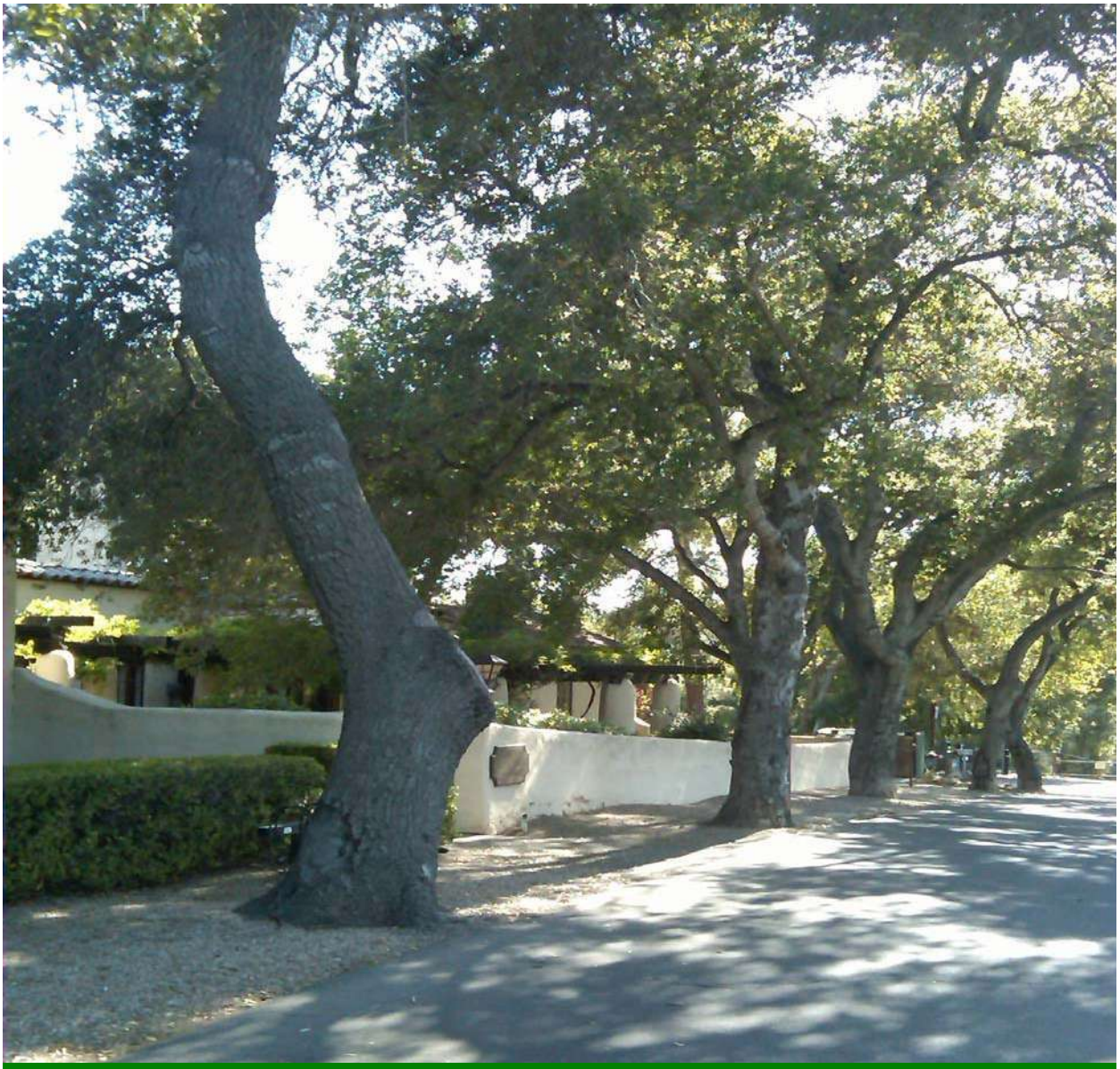
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Adopted October 13, 2009

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Introduction

Overview

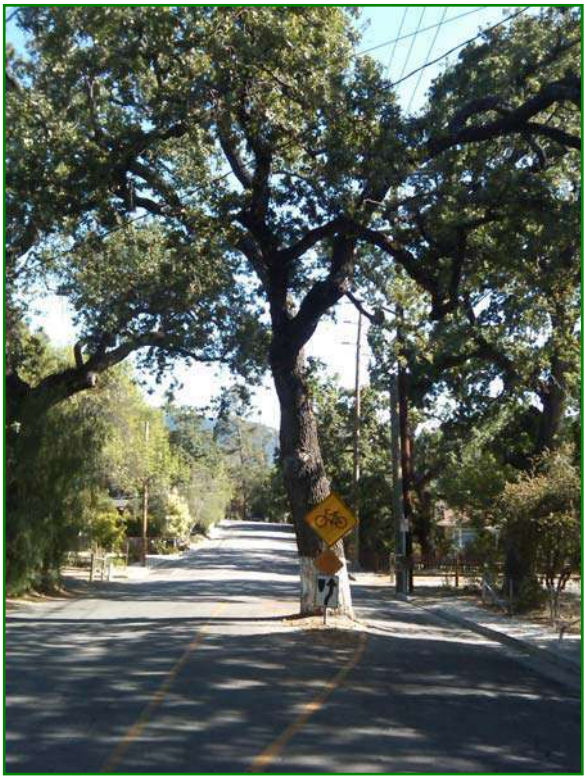
Trees are one of nature's gifts that can be enjoyed by everyone. They fill our environment with life and beauty and protect us from climatic extremes. Ojai's Community Forest is comprised of street trees, public trees in parks and open spaces of the community and is supplemented by the varied landscapes on private property. The City's Community Forest has grown into a complex ecosystem that requires augmenting, ongoing maintenance and attention. Understanding this intricate system is essential to maintain its character and to determine the future needs of the forest.

This Community Forest Management Plan has been developed using the most current information available to provide a framework for public policy decisions regarding the future care of the Community Forest. In keeping with the community's growing awareness of the importance of the city's natural resources, it is to be used as a guide for the selection, planting, pruning, protection and replacement of City trees.

This Community Forest Management Plan is not an end in itself, but rather an instrument that facilitates the community's vision for its trees. It brings together in one source document a clear set of priorities and objectives and sets them in time with a budget. A critical element of it is the plan for ongoing comprehensive management for the Community Forest.

Relationship to Other Documents .....

Ojai's natural environment is a critical component of the community's overall character. The General Plan recognizes the City's stewardship role in the management of the natural environment. As noted in the General Plan, one example of the priority that Ojai places on preserving the area's natural environment is the City's policy and practice of oak tree preservation and integration of the natural environment with man-made structures. Large oak trees, which would be removed as part of road construction or widening projects in most cities, remain within Ojai's streets as ongoing reminders of Ojai's emphasis on development fitting *into* rather than *over* the natural environment. The Community Forest Management Plan supplements the City's General Plan by providing specific policies related to the preservation, care and management of the Community Forest.



A common site in Ojai – streets constructed around the existing native oak trees.

Consistent with the General Plan, this Community Forest Management Plan clearly works to respond to the goals set forth in many of the General Plan Elements. The Land Use and Circulation Elements of the General Plan recognize the importance of both the private realm and public realm in forming the unique character of the community, with landscaping and trees being

identified as significant components of the streetscape and the community at large. The Conservation Element of the General Plan also recognizes the importance of protecting the Community Forest and minimizing the loss of its resource value.

In addition to the General Plan, there are a number of other related planning documents that set forth related tree policies. The East Ojai Avenue Design Guidelines provide policy direction on streetscape design including street trees as it relates to planting requirements such as desired tree types, size and spacing on Ojai Avenue from Montgomery Street east to the City limits.

The Arcade Plaza Design Guidelines sets forth a vision for improving the Arcade Plaza to enhance the pedestrian quality of the area including the selection of appropriate trees and planting. The desire is to expand the city's existing attractive landscaping into the Plaza, with a variety of shade trees and colorful under-planting.

The Libbey Park Master Plan states that the great oaks within the park are natural elements of the park that create a "sacred framework for the places of use and enjoyment located throughout the park." The design intent of the Libbey Park Master Plan is to provide areas for various recreational uses and to enhance and preserve the nature of the park as it exists.

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, which maintains a focus on local mobility, offers recommended pedestrian improvements, including tree planting to serve as a way to moderate traffic flows and speed, to create physical buffers between the sidewalk and parking lane, and to enhance the community forest.

Beyond the policy documents discussed above, the Ojai Municipal Code serves as a tool to implement the policies of the General Plan and Master Plans. Specifically related to the Community Forest, the City of Ojai has adopted an Ordinance that deals with the preservation, cutting and removal of oak, sycamore, heritage and other designated mature trees. In addition to this "tree ordinance", the City's Zoning Ordinance requires tree planting in parking lots, on private property and in public parkways (street trees) for all new development. The Zoning Ordinance also requires tree protection provisions and tree fencing plans to be shown on grading plans to protect trees during grading and construction. The regulations pertaining to trees in the Municipal Code require periodic updating as new information becomes available for the care and maintenance of trees. Specifically, the Municipal Code will be updated to reflect and implement the new and refined tree policies of this Community Forest Management Plan.



Background

Historic Perspective .....

Prior to European exploration and settlement, Ojai was inhabited by the Chumash, who depended on oak acorns as a primary food source. From 1750 to 1850, during the Spanish Mission / Mexican Rancho period, Ojai was a remote inland valley with sparse settlement and some cattle grazing, covered by open oak woodlands and grasslands.

When California became a state in 1850, Ojai remained a single tract of land that was bought and sold several times. In 1879, the Ojai Valley was described as being "a huge white and live oak forest that was interspersed with cottonwood and sycamore trees" (Fry, 46). Around 1887 Ojai had a "real estate boom" (Fry, 121). This wave of new settlement resulted in the creation of many smaller ranches and properties. It was from this period until around 1900 when the greatest numbers of the valley's native oak trees were cut



Platanus acerifolia (London Plane Tree) flanks Ojai Avenue downtown.

down to clear land for buildings, roads, orchards, grazing, and fuel. It was in this period that the citizens of Ojai started planting trees in the downtown, along Ojai's streets. In 1904, eighty-five citizens convened to discuss the types of trees to plant on Ojai Avenue. At the time, exotic plants were in vogue, and all sorts of trees were considered, such as, gum, palm, umbrella and acacias. However, one person with "wit and eloquence" turned the majority of the voters in favor of the pepper tree (Fry, 149). You will see remnants of the group's tree decisions in front of the Ojai Unified School District property, where the street is graced with 100-year old pepper trees. Current focus on tree plantings includes the prudent use of native trees and non-invasive species. It is interesting to note that nearly all of the 1904 tree recommendations are now listed on the discouraged list (Table 3) and none of the 1904 trees made it to the preferred list of trees to plant (Table 2).

Ojai's population was approximately 1,000 persons in 1900, growing slowly to about 2,500 in 1950. During that period, more naturally wooded land was cleared, and more orchards planted.

Between 1950 and 2000 Ojai's population increased rapidly to approximately 8,000 persons. Many more new homes and roads sprouted up, replacing native woodlands and orchards. Many non-native ornamental tree species were planted as well. Today, that trend continues as the last remaining parcels of land are developed and the population slowly continues to grow toward a projected population of 9,000 persons by 2050.

Climate

The City of Ojai enjoys a Mediterranean type of climate, associated with the influence of the Pacific Ocean, typified by cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Annual rainfall averages 21 inches, falling between November and April. Average monthly high temperatures vary between 67°F in January to 91°F in August, and average monthly lows vary from 37°F in January to 57°F in August. Hot dry summer and fall periods are prone to wildfires. With the provision of supplemental irrigation, Ojai's climate is well suited for growth of many types of trees.

Geophysical

Ojai is located in a relatively narrow east-west oriented valley within the Transverse Ranges, geographic province of California. The Ojai Valley is surrounded by mountains with numerous seismic faults traversing the area. The upper level soils of the area are primarily alluvial, deposited through erosion and benches, terraced, or incised by streams and creeks.

Vegetation

The primary feature of Ojai's natural vegetation is that it has adapted over many thousands of years to the unique stress of a Mediterranean climate – that is, water is least available when plants need it most. Plant adaptations include storing water in deep roots; thick leathery leaves; losing leaves in summer and re-growing in winter (summer deciduous); seeds that germinate in the cool wet winter period; and seeds that can survive years before being triggered to life by wildfire. One of the adaptations of native trees is the dropping of natural leaf litter that forms a moisture retaining and nutrient rich mulch layer.

Natural Tree Distributions

Trees naturally grow in plant communities that are interdependent with other natural systems including biologic life. The dominant natural tree species found in Ojai are *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak); *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak); and *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore). These trees are found in distribution patterns that are categorized as Savannah (10-20% canopy coverage); Woodland (20-80% canopy coverage); or Forest (80-100% canopy coverage). These distributions tend to intermingle and can migrate over time as conditions change. The historically dominant tree distributions of Ojai are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Historic Natural Tree Distributions of Ojai		
Name	Dominant Tree	Locations
Coast Live Oak Woodland	*Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak	Along flanks of streams or drainages with deep, rock or shallow soils, and protected (north) slopes.
Coast Live Oak Savannah	*Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak	Open grassland areas with adequate soil moisture.
Valley Oak Woodland	*Quercus lobata* Valley Oak	Riparian areas or bottomlands with deep, moist alluvial soils.
Valley Oak Savannah	*Quercus lobata* Valley Oak	Open grassland / bottomland or terraces.
Riparian Forest	*Platanus racemosa, Quercus agrifolia* or *Quercus lobata*	Stream and creek banks and bottoms.

Native trees of Ojai survive without any supplemental irrigation. Ojai's oak trees also naturally regenerate by dropping acorns that are spread by winter rains or animals. Triggered by favorable conditions of light, temperature and moisture, acorns spring to life and become established as young trees quickly. Given the opportunity, Ojai's oaks are perfectly adapted to regenerate.



Purpose, Goals and Objectives

Purpose

Establishing and maintaining optimum tree cover is the purpose for the City of Ojai's Community Forest Management Plan.

Trees are considered to be a valuable natural resource that contributes significantly to the aesthetic beauty of the environment and economy of the city. In addition to providing greenery and softening people-made conditions, trees also provide numerous environmental benefits, such as shade and cooling temperatures during hot summer months, providing wind breaks, providing wild-life habitat and filtering out carbon dioxide by releasing oxygen. Trees enhance property values, which can attract homebuyers and businesses to settle within the city. An attractive and well-planted shopping district is sometimes the winning factor in gaining and retaining businesses. As a result of this resource, more tax dollars are likely to be generated by the community, of which a

portion will be given to the city. In return, the city will have more funds to better serve its citizens through public services.

The most important action we can take to ensure the future of this important resource is to plant new trees. A tree planted today will live and improve the quality of its environment for decades and generations to come. The selection of trees and sites for planting is therefore a matter of great importance. The City of Ojai Community Forest Management Plan is based in the recognition that what we do today will become tomorrow's heritage.

Establishing and maintaining maximum tree cover, therefore, is the purpose for the City of Ojai's Tree Management Plan.

Goals and Objectives.....

Goal 1: Establish and Maintain an Optimal Level of Tree Coverage

Objective: 1.1: Establish Policies for Tree Planting Requirements

The community forest serves a wide variety of functions that promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. These functions include:

- conserving energy, by providing shade and evaporative cooling through transpiration; and
- reducing local air pollution by removing carbon dioxide and ozone, adsorbing particulate matter, and producing oxygen; and
- buffering wind speed and directing air flow; and
- quieting noise pollution; and
- providing habitat for birds, small mammals, and other wildlife; and
- moderating runoff and the potential for soil erosion; and
- increasing real property values; and
- enhancing visual and aesthetic qualities that attract visitors and businesses; and
- serving as a source of community image and pride.

All these benefits increase as canopy cover increases. By establishing and maintaining optimum tree cover, the community is able to maximize benefits the community forest can provide. The City's role should be twofold: 1) to maximize tree cover on public land, and 2) to promote and in some cases, require the planting of trees on private land.

The goal of establishing and maintaining "maximum" tree cover must be balanced with the needs of citizens to preserve view corridors, maintain visibility for businesses, and avoid conflicts with solar collectors. The city's goal is to promote maximizing the tree canopy, but allow flexibility in the accomplishment of the goal so that such concerns can be efficiently addressed without cumbersome prescriptive regulations.

Policy 1.1.1: Require the planting of a minimum of one tree in the public realm as a condition of all discretionary development projects and new construction projects (See chapter on Implementation Recommendations).

Policy 1.1.2: The City Public Works Department shall plant a minimum of 25 trees in the public right-of-way or on publicly owned land annually using monies from the City's Tree Mitigation Fund, Grants, or other funding sources.

Objective 1.2: Establish and Maintain an Optimal Level of Age and Species Diversity

Trees that make up the community forest have finite life spans and must be removed as they die. In addition, living trees are normally removed when their health, appearance, or structural integrity decline substantially, or when they conflict excessively with utilities and structures. The likelihood that a tree will need to be removed for one reason or another increases as the tree grows older and larger. If areas are planted to a single species at one time, a large percentage of the trees will need to be removed over a short time period when they reach the end of their useful life. This results in a rapid reduction in canopy cover, and the loss of many of the benefits provided by the community forest. This undesirable situation is less likely to occur if the community forest is composed of a variety of tree age classes and species.

Theoretically, species diversity also helps stabilize the community forest by buffering it from pest and disease epidemics. Most insect pests and plant pathogens can only attack one or a few tree species. When large areas are planted to a single susceptible species or variety, large outbreaks can arise which have serious consequences for the health, appearance, and longevity of the community forest. Using a diversity of tree species helps to reduce the reproduction and spread of pests and pathogens. Furthermore, even if a severe disease or pest problem does develop on a given species, the overall condition of the entire community forest is not jeopardized.

Currently, approximately half of Ojai's trees are natives, predominantly Coast Live Oak and Valley Oak. These two, along with a few other native species, have adapted over thousands of years to Ojai's unique climate, soils and ecosystem. They require no supplemental irrigation and reproduce readily if permitted to do so. In spite of their

natural vitality and suitability, most of the older specimens of this class are in less than average condition due to the cumulative effects of development of the city, a condition for which they have no natural defenses.

Furthermore, the overall favorable growth conditions of pre-development soils and hydrology have been gradually altered through the collective processes of compaction, paving, channelization of small drainages, reduced infiltration and aeration, and changing soil nutrition. This limits the number of tree species that are able to perform satisfactorily.

Even though many older oaks are in decline, their presence and stature is emblematic of Ojai. Their contribution to the city's sense of place and quality of life should not be underestimated. Therefore, the role and proportion of native oaks in the composition of the future community forest must be seriously considered. While the basic concept of species diversity is important, blindly applying a prescription of equal distributions of diverse species would overlook both the cultural importance and ecological significance of the existing proportion of native trees. For example, in a serious drought, native trees have the best chances to survive amongst a group of trees we would consider desirable.

There are other issues related to species selection. One issue involves discouraging or prohibiting tree species that are invasive or that cause other problems. Unfortunately, such trees are sometimes favored due to their rapid growth habits. Another concern is the pitfall of "downsizing" the community forest to smaller trees that are easier to maintain, with the unfortunate consequence of reducing tree benefits and negatively impacting the community's image.

Policy 1.2.1: Trees planted in the public realm and City owned lands and rights-of way should be selected from the Preferred Tree List or appropriate Neighborhood Plan, Corridor Plan or Parks and Civic Place plan.

Policy 1.2.2: Encourage private property owners to voluntarily plant trees that are on the Preferred Tree List.

Policy 1.2.3: For discretionary development projects, the City shall not permit the planting of trees that are listed on the City's Discouraged Tree List.

Objective 1.3: Prioritize the Appropriate Selection and Placement of Trees in the Public Realm

In community planning, the term "public realm" is generally used to describe both the public right of way and those portions of adjacent properties that are accessible by or visually oriented to the public. Within the public realm, trees interact with infrastructure such as utilities and hardscape (pavement, sidewalks, and curbs), and this is frequently a source of problems for both.

Trees in the public realm are often placed in woefully small planting spaces, and damage inevitably results as they grow. Furthermore, tree species are sometimes selected with little regard for root characteristics, despite the fact that roots are the most common source of problems associated with California's community trees. Conflicts with utilities and damage to hardscape arise when tree species are not selected with proper attention to site limitations, or when planting sites are not designed to provide adequate conditions for healthy tree growth.

Trees and overhead utilities are often in conflict in Ojai, and utility arborists routinely employ severe pruning practices that greatly reduce the health and beauty of trees. This is primarily caused by poor species selection and siting. In this case, selecting smaller trees is an acceptable solution, but should be offset by establishment of large trees nearby. Inappropriate tree selection is often the underlying cause for trees that become hazardous, are prone to breakage, or develop recurrent pest or disease problems. Inadequate planting sites are often responsible for poor tree growth and excessive hardscape damage. By identifying and avoiding undesirable tree species, inadequate planting site specifications, and inappropriate tree-site combinations, it is possible to minimize problem situations and reduce the resulting high maintenance costs.



Oak tree in the public realm.

The benefits of appropriate selection and placement of trees in the public realm can last a lifetime. Trees that are appropriately planted create a positive experience for all street users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and autos by providing shade, and a humanizing scale to the streetscape.

Policy 1.3.1: Plant trees pursuant to the City of Ojai Tree Planting and Maintenance Standards (Appendix A).

Policy 1.3.2: Develop and/or update Management Plans for each City park, plaza and civic space with sections dedicated on appropriate tree planting specifications unique to each park, plaza and civic space.

Policy 1.3.3: Develop complete streets for Ojai and its neighborhoods that address excess pavement widths, lack of sidewalks and lack of street trees within the public right-of-way.

Goal 2: Protect Existing Tree Resources

Objective 2.1: Promote Conservation of Tree Resources

The benefits derived from the community forest generally increase as tree size and canopy cover increase. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the community to protect existing tree resources from loss or depletion. Although it is not possible to indefinitely preserve individual trees since each tree will eventually die, it is possible to preserve both the community forest and natural woodlands by restricting removal of certain trees under certain conditions in all age classes. This embodies the concept of conservation.

Currently, the City of Ojai has a tree protection ordinance that requires a permit to remove, prune, trench or grade around certain protected trees. Single family residential properties are granted some exemptions from the requirements. Generally, the ordinance is enforced when violations are brought to the city's attention, or when new development or building permit applications are filed. Protected trees are limited to certain classes of oaks, sycamores, "mature" and "heritage" trees.

Although the city requires tree protection measures for new development, the effectiveness of the measures usually depends on voluntary compliance by the developer. The city's criterion for protection (8" diameter on oaks) is far weaker than that of the surrounding county (3" diameter for single-trunk and 2" for multi-trunk oaks). This has unfortunately contributed to a reduction of young and middle sized oak trees in the city, age classes that are greatly needed for a balanced population. Furthermore, not a single tree in the City of Ojai has ever been designated as a heritage tree, even though the ordinance creating that status has been on the books for decades.

Community support is critical to an ordinance's effectiveness, but community support cannot be legislated into existence. It can however, be awakened by effective communication with the public about how valuable the community forest is, and how we

all depend on it in many ways.

The principle of stewardship goes hand in hand with conservation. With stewardship, it is sometimes necessary to remove a tree in order to create space for an improved tree planting. Conservation of tree resources should not be so restrictive as to prevent urban forest management activities which may include selective tree removals in order to accomplish a well planned and healthy community forest.

Policy 2.1.1: Develop a program to raise awareness about the value of trees among the general public.
Policy 2.1.2: Amend the Tree Protection Ordinance for greater protection of native oaks and sycamores by reducing the diameter of protected trees.
Policy 2.1.3: Develop a list of trees eligible for the designation of "Heritage Tree" by the City Council.

Goal 3: Maintain Trees in Healthy Condition

Objective 3.1: Maintain Trees In Healthy Condition Through Good Cultural Practices

The community will not realize the benefits that the community forest can provide if trees are in poor health. Promoting tree health helps communities protect their investment in the community forest. Public health and safety also depend on healthy trees. Improperly maintained and unhealthy trees often have an increased risk of breakage or failure, which can result in personal injury and property damage.

The health of community trees is strongly affected by cultural practices. Proper and timely pruning can promote good tree structure and health, whereas topping and other improper pruning techniques can result in hazardous structure and decay. Irrigation is necessary for tree survival in many situations, but excess or improper irrigation practices can contribute to the decline of established trees, particularly native oaks. By providing for proper tree care and eliminating destructive practices, communities can go a long way toward maintaining their community forests in a healthy and safe condition.

Maintenance of public trees in the city of Ojai has steadily improved over the last decade, but is still in "catch-up" mode on deferred maintenance, and sometimes tasks like irrigation and training are deferred. The city's budget should reflect the true cost of maintaining this resource in healthy condition, at which level it should stabilize. Despite the lack of funding, Ojai's Public Works Department has staff well trained in tree care, and employs some excellent tree cultural practices, and as such is a good role model for

tree maintenance. These practices could be showcased and promoted for the benefit and education of the community.

The city's goal is that trees be maintained in healthy condition through good cultural practices. Furthermore, the city supports efforts to promote proper tree care and to educate and inform the public.

Policy 3.1.1: Encourage maintaining natural leaf litter of native trees that forms a moisture retaining and nutrient rich mulch layer.

Policy 3.1.2: Encourage the use of hydro-zone planting for plants that share similar watering and sunlight needs. For example, mature native oak trees should not have water thirsty plants planted in the root zone.

Policy 3.1.3: Encourage the use of the City of Ojai Tree Planting and Maintenance Standards by distributing the document with applications for Tree Permits and Landscape Plans.

Goal 4: Educate and Outreach about the Benefits of Trees

Objective 4.1: Encourage Tree Planting and Stewardship on Privately-Owned Properties.

To achieve community forestry goals, the local government needs the support of citizens and private property owners. In Ojai, the overwhelming majority of the trees which make up the community forest are on private property. For all practical purposes, the care of these trees is up to those private property owners.

A local government cannot and should not try to control tree stewardship, or the lack of it, on private lands, but it can take steps to promote planting and proper management of privately-owned trees. Educational and incentive programs are positive ways to encourage good tree care and planting within the community.

It is important that private property owners understand the relationship between community forestry goals and the actions taken to achieve them. Programs that educate private property owners about the benefits of trees can help increase public support and interest in the program. Voluntary compliance with the tree ordinance is likely to be improved if private property owners understand and agree with the overall management plan.

There are three distinct classes of private property owners in Ojai that have the greatest impact on the community forest: institutional landowners, commercial property owners, and residential property owners. Each of these groups has subtly differing points of view and priorities.

Each of these groups should be approached with respect to their unique perspectives and invited to participate in the overall effort to maintain a healthy community forest that is sustainable for future generations. If the benefits of trees are properly communicated, there should be no inherent conflict between that vision and their unique priorities as property owners.

Policy 4.1.1: Use the Tree Committee as a resource for assistance on tree matters like planting, care and maintenance.

Policy 4.1.2: Establish educational and other outreach programs with guidance from the citizen tree commission and tree managers.

Policy 4.1.3: Create incentive programs, such as those providing for cost-sharing, grants, or loans for tree planting or maintenance.

Objective 4.2: Obtain "Tree City USA" Status for Ojai

Tree City USA is a national program that recognizes municipalities with community forestry programs. Currently, thousands of cities enjoy the recognition. There are benefits to be gained from such recognition, including publicity and potential preference for grant applications.

The recognition must be earned by a successful application that meets the basic standards set forth by Tree City USA, which are: 1) A tree board or department; 2) A tree care ordinance; 3) A community forestry program with an annual budget of at least $2 per capita; and 4) An Arbor Day observance and proclamation.



Native trees at the entrance to the City announce the importance of trees to the community.

Policy 4.2.1: The City's Tree Managers with input from the Tree Committee should apply for and obtain Tree City USA status by meeting the specific standards, and ensuring that the City meets the standards and earns the Tree City USA status every year thereafter.

Objective 4.3: Foster Community Participation and Support for the Community Forestry Program

A healthy and sustainable community forest is rooted in a broad-based constituency of aware citizens, community groups, volunteers, public-private partnerships, local businesses, schools, utility companies and public agencies. The overall success of the tree program and the ongoing survival of the community forest is dependant on support from local, engaged residents.

There is a change going on now in how ordinary citizens relate to the environment and how they see their responsibilities to it. The timing is perfect to establish a volunteer based tree program that offers close-to-home opportunities for improving the local and global environment by planting and caring for trees. Furthermore, the timing is critical: unless we do so, our local community forest will continue to decline.

There is support in the community for a program that offers opportunities for tree planting, education and training in tree care. Recently created, Ojai Trees is a grass roots community volunteer organization that hopes to fill that need in Ojai by engendering stewardship for our community forest on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis.

Policy 4.3.1: Create and implement public outreach programs (See chapter on Implementation Recommendations).

Policy 4.3.2: Support independent local tree groups by coordinating with them on tree planting programs and other incentive programs, such as those providing for cost-sharing, grants, or loans for tree planting or maintenance.

Goal 5: Manage the Community Forest

Objective 5.1: Centralize Tree Management Under One Person with the Necessary Expertise.

Because of the wide variety of situations that can impact trees in the community environment, tree-related issues may arise in different municipal departments. Projects approved by the Planning Division and work performed by the Public Works Department often impact current or future tree resources. Utility companies, tree maintenance contractors, and private citizens are also involved in tree maintenance and removal, and some of these activities are regulated by the City.

To facilitate the coordinated management of community forest resources, it is desirable to have a responsibility clearly defined for all tree-related issues. To be effective, the position should serve as a clearinghouse for information on activities that affect trees. The position should have authority to approve, deny, or condition any activities in accordance with the jurisdiction's management plan, policies, and ordinances. Clearly, the person in this position should have the technical background appropriate for this complex job.

Policy 5.1.1: Centralize community forest management activities under one position. This Tree Manager position could be implemented as a staff position or a contractor, used on an as-needed basis.

Policy 5.1.2: Establish coordination between municipal departments for operations that affect trees.

Objective 5.2: Promote Comprehensive Management of the Community Forest.

Tree care usually involves less than 1% of the total operating budget of most California cities. However, economic realities dictate that all municipal programs strive for efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

To operate efficiently and ensure that resources are directed toward the most critical activities, a tree program must have a clear set of priorities and a long-range plan. Although short-term savings may be achieved by deferring tree maintenance, long-term costs will be lowest when resources are spent on preventing problems, rather than dealing with them after the fact. Time and money spent up front on high quality trees

and proper site preparation will be less expensive than dealing with all of the problems that arise when poor planting stock and inadequate installation procedures are employed. Likewise, time invested toward properly pruning and irrigating young trees will reduce the need for more expensive pruning, replacement or removal that would be required to correct problems.

Tree management in the City has generally consisted of basic maintenance activities and occasional, but unplanned, planting projects. A proactive approach to managing the community forest that results in a healthy community forest that is sustainable for future generations is desirable.

The City should adopt enlightened management practices for resources such as the community forest. Comprehensive management means integrating all aspects into an efficient, well planned program. It includes long term planning, building the institutional capacity to care for and nurture trees, securing funding, and coordinating community participation and support.

Policy 5.2.1: The tree manager's responsibilities shall include short and long range planning for the tree program, building the institutional capacity to care for and nurture trees, securing funding, and coordinating community participation and support.



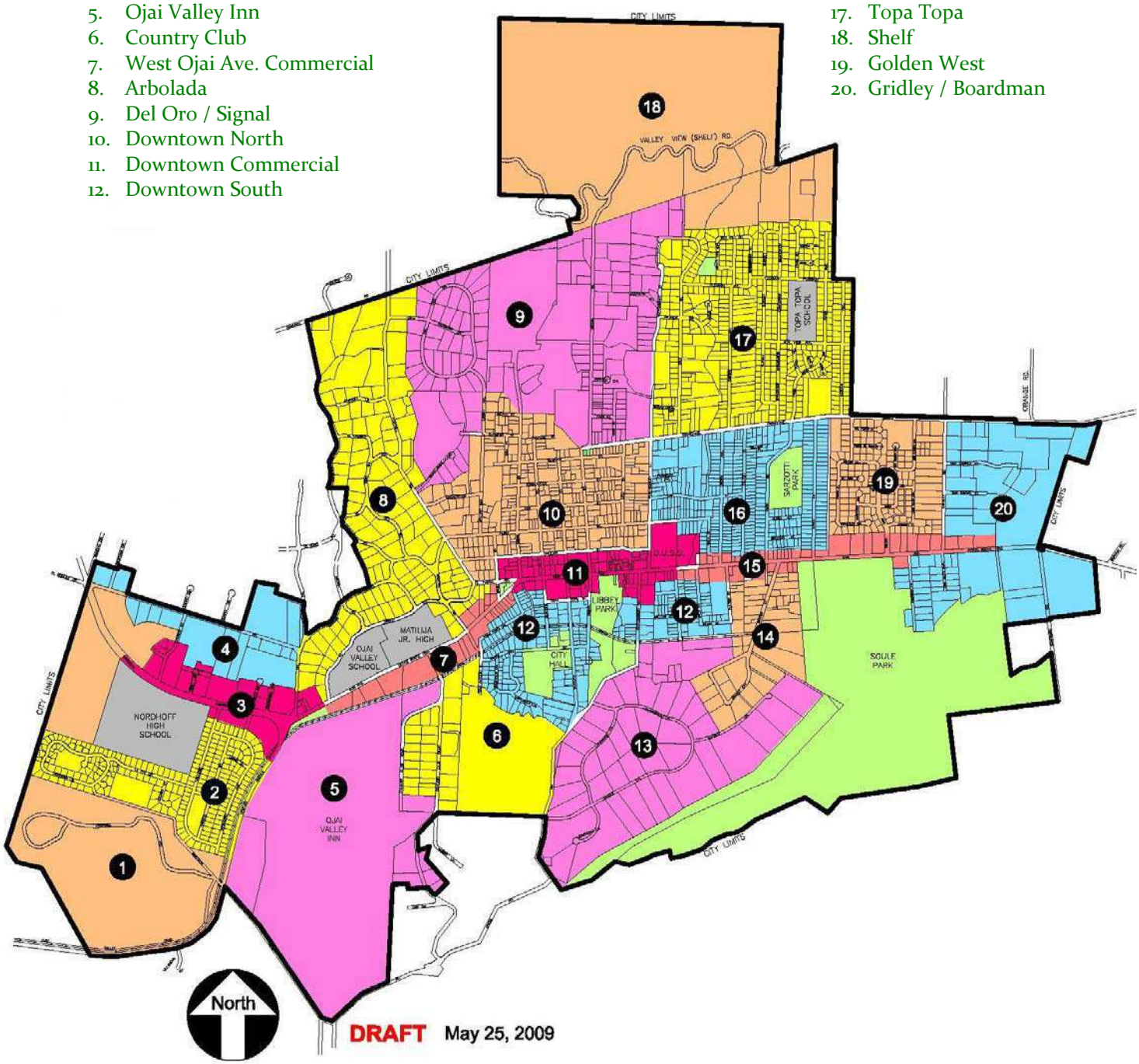
Ojai's Trees

City of Ojai Tree Neighborhoods .....

The City of Ojai is comprised of many neighborhoods and points of interest. Factors such as time of development, natural and manmade boundaries, landmarks, and municipal land use policies have contributed to making them unique and identifiable. "Neighborhoods" for the purpose of this plan, refer to small, contiguous sub areas that share certain common features. The Arbolada and the Golden West neighborhoods are two good examples of "neighborhoods". Each has its own characteristics and personality. The Arbolada has an organic feel with narrow, winding streets with no curbs, gutters or sidewalks beyond those created by lining stones for curbs and dirt paths. The Golden West neighborhood conforms to a formalized development pattern with wide streets, concrete curbs, gutters and attached sidewalks. Based upon the neighborhood's traits, the ideal street tree will reflect the culture of the target area. The Tree Neighborhood Map is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Tree Neighborhood Map

1. Krotona/Meadows
2. Descanso / Taormina
3. Maricopa Commercial
4. Cuyama
5. Ojai Valley Inn
6. Country Club
7. West Ojai Ave. Commercial
8. Arbolada
9. Del Oro / Signal
10. Downtown North
11. Downtown Commercial
12. Downtown South
13. Persimmon Hill
14. Bryant
15. East Ojai Ave. Commercial
16. Sarzotti
17. Topa Topa
18. Shelf
19. Golden West
20. Gridley / Boardman

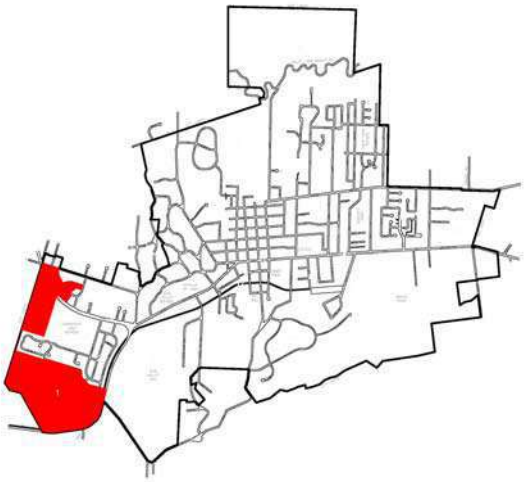


Neighborhood Tree Plans

The following pages provide information on each of the 20 tree neighborhoods. Each Neighborhood Tree Plan includes a photograph, an aerial photo, a key map of the neighborhood, a brief history and a description of the neighborhood that lists principal streets, predominant land uses, and land area. Each Neighborhood Tree Plan includes a Tree Characteristics Table that lists pre-development tree patterns, canopy coverage estimate, age diversity, existing tree patterns, comments, recommended trees for the neighborhood, and most importantly, an annual tree planting goal. Each Neighborhood Tree Plan is intended to help property owners, residents, developers and City staffers easily identify appropriate trees that should be planted in each neighborhood, most particularly in the public realm.

1. Krotona/Meadows





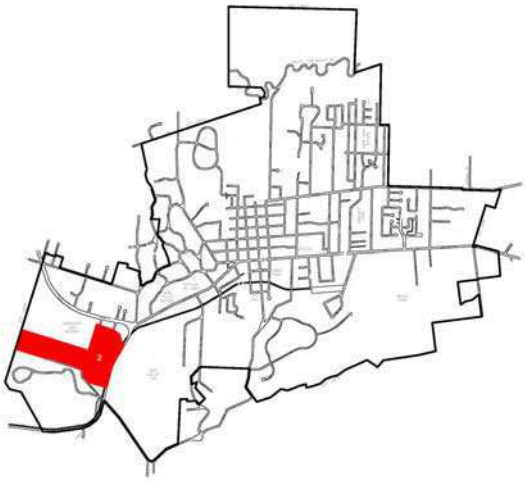


This area is situated at the westerly city limit and is an important open space buffer as the rural edge and entrance to the City of Ojai. It includes Krotona Hill and a portion of the Ojai Meadows Preserve and has remained largely undeveloped. Krotona Road is the principal street in the neighborhood. The area is comprised of Institutional and Open Space land uses. The area encompasses approximately 162 acres.

1. Krotona / Meadows Tree Characteristics		
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Savannah & Woodland	
Canopy coverage estimate:	18% Fair	
Age diversity:	A mix of young and older trees	
Existing tree patterns		Krotona's oak woodlands are stressed and regeneration is slow. The Ojai Meadows Preserve is newly replanted with hundreds of native trees. No sidewalks or parkways; no street tree plantings.
Comments:	The open space meadow and Oak Woodland on the south flank of Krotona Hill at the west city limit is a key visual and environmental asset to the city, as is the Ojai Meadows Preserve.	
Annual Tree Planting Goal	27 trees	
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large :	*Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native)
	Medium:	*Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus suber* Cork Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Tipuana tipu* Tipu
	Small:	*Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia

2. Descanso / Taormina





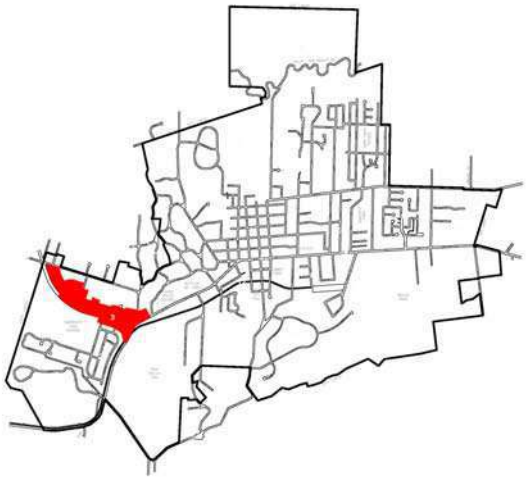


The Descanso/Taormina Neighborhood is comprised of three similar single-family residential areas: Descanso area is a mid-century tract, predominately single-story homes on small lots; Taormina was developed with small lots in the 1960's as a private community related to Krotona Institute; La Paz area developed in the 1970's with slightly larger lots and homes. Only the Descanso area has sidewalks, parkways and street trees. Principal streets include Descanso Avenue, Vallerio Avenue, Carillo Road, La Paz Drive and Taormina Lane. The area of the neighborhood is 80 acres.

2. Descanso/Taormina Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Savannah and Woodland
Canopy coverage estimate:	9% Poor
Age diversity:	Generally balanced, mostly younger tree population
Existing tree patterns	• Aging trees planted at development: Ash, Chinaberry • The current overall theme is an unplanned mix of non-native trees. • Street trees include 21 Valley Oaks and 15 Crape Myrtle planted in 2003, but numerous vacancies remain. Numerous Purple Leaf Plums have been planted.
Comments:	This area has few large trees and would benefit from more of them. Narrow sidewalks and parkways. Carillo Rd. parkways are very narrow. No parkways on La Paz or in Taormina.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	26 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large) or *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Carpe Myrtle (small) on Descanso Ave. and Vallerio Ave. *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum or *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle (small) on Carillo Rd.
	Large : *Chorisia speciosa* Floss Silk Tree *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Fraxinus uhdei* Evergreen Ash *Koelreuteria bipinnata* Chinese Flame Tree *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Pistacia chinensis* Chinese Pistache *Pyrus 'Aristocrat'* Aristocrat Pear *Robinea a. 'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust *Tabebuia chrysotricha* Golden Trumpet *Tabebuia impetiginosa* Pink Trumpet
	Small: *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Malus* Crabapple

3. Maricopa Commercial





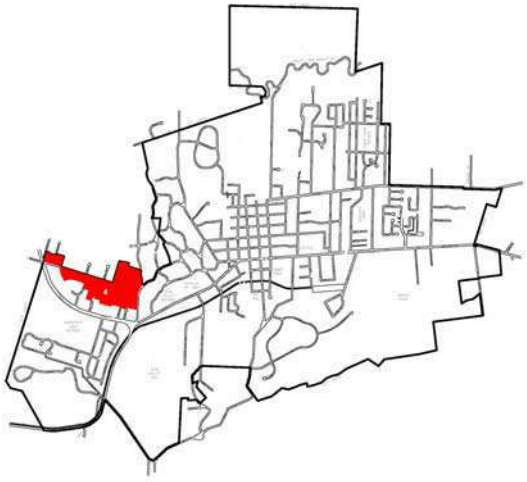


This neighborhood is located at the perceived entrance to the City, at the intersection of Ojai Avenue and Maricopa Highway, known as the "Y". The neighborhood is comprised of commercial and institutional properties along either side of Maricopa Highway. It includes the Maricopa Highway Corridor. Predominant land use categories in the area include Commercial and Institutional. The area is approximately 56 acres.

3. Maricopa Commercial Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Savannah and Woodland
Canopy coverage estimate:	5% Poor
Age diversity:	Mix of older and young trees
Existing tree patterns	• A row of large Eucalyptus along the high school frontage. • An intermittent newer planting of Valley Oaks in the Maricopa Highway median.
Comments:	The Maricopa Commercial District would benefit greatly from a aggressive program of tree planting, particularly in the large parking areas of impervious paving. Retrofitting these areas with current stormwater retention strategies would help both the trees and the watershed. Statistics show that shaded commercial areas do better business, so this area would benefit greatly from regular tree planting.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	14 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large) (native) Other Trees: Select from the City of Ojai Preferred Tree List, or subject to review by the Tree Program Manager with recommendation by the Tree Committee.

4. Cuyama





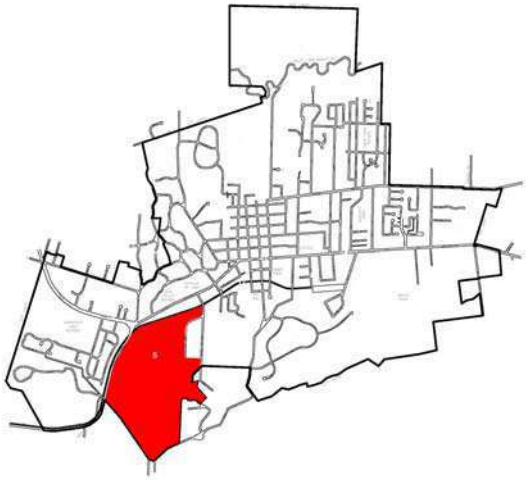


The Cuyama area was cleared early in the twentieth century except for the Hitching Post Estates property which was developed in the 1970's. The principal Streets are Cuyama Road and Church Street. The predominant land uses include multi-family residential condominiums and institutional uses such as the hospital property and several churches. The land area of the neighborhood is approximately 52 acres.

4. Cuyama Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Savannah & Woodland California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	25% = Good
Age diversity:	Overall aging tree population
Existing tree patterns	Large remnants of mixed oak woodland along Cuyama and Del Norte roads. Numerous mature Sycamores at Creekside Village. Church Street has sidewalks and parkways that were planted with Evergreen Pears and Valley Oaks around 2004. Otherwise no sidewalks or parkways.
Comments:	Overall this area needs young trees planted to improve age diversity.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	6 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear on Church St.
	Large : *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Pinus eldarica* Afghan Pine *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast Redwood (native)
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Gingko biloba* Maidenhair *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Robinea a.'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

5. Ojai Valley Inn





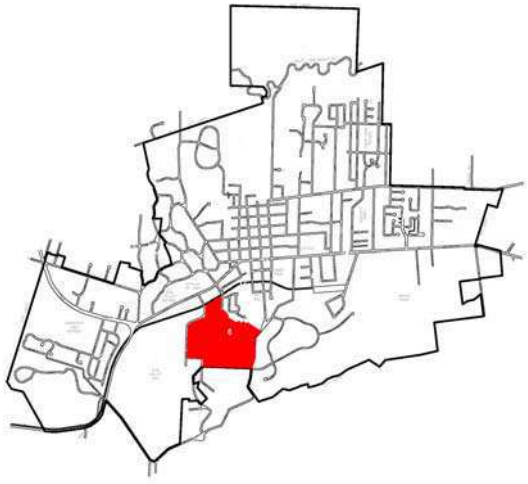


The Ojai Valley Inn and Spa is a neighborhood unto itself. It is comprised of a large scale golf course and resort that was originally developed in the 1920's. This area is partly bordered by the Ojai Avenue Corridor. Country Club Road and Country Club Drive are the two principal streets in the area. The area is approximately 218 acres.

5. Ojai Valley Inn Tree Characteristics		
Pre-development tree patterns:		Mixed Oak Woodland and Savannah
Canopy coverage estimate:	25% Good	
Age diversity:	Balanced	
Existing tree patterns		Mixed tree populations throughout golf course and developed areas. Large, old Eucalyptus groves dominates skyline, especially along Ojai Avenue Corridor at the approach to the Y intersection. No sidewalks or parkways; no street tree plantings
Comments:	Large native trees listed below are recommended for this area to help maintain Ojai's balance of native tree populations.	
Annual Tree Planting Goal	7 trees	
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large :	*Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native)
	Medium:	*Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood (native) *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native)
	Small:	*Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native)

6. Country Club





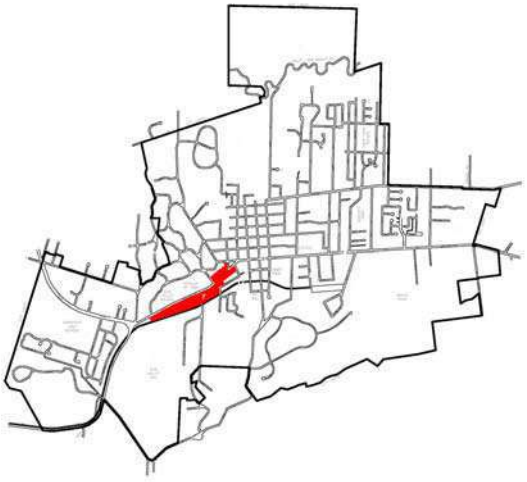


The Country Club Neighborhood is comprised of large scale residences on lot sizes of at least one acre near the Ojai Valley Inn and Spa. The low-density residential neighborhood typically has soft road edges without sidewalks or parkways. This area includes one 50 acre ranch. Principal streets include Country Club Drive and Country Club Road. The neighborhood is approximately 86 acres.

6. Country Club Tree Characteristics		
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland and Savannah	
Canopy coverage estimate:	22% Good	
Age diversity:	Balanced	
Existing tree patterns		Well distributed oak populations in open areas. Mixed non-native trees in residential landscapes and yards. No street tree plantings
Comments:	Large, old Eucalyptus dominate skyline. Many California Peppers around Ojai Valley Inn and Spa property.	
Annual Tree Planting Goal	10 trees	
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large :	*Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Pinus canariensis* Canary Island Pine *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium:	*Eucalyptus nicholii* Willowleaf Peppermint *Koelreuteria bipinnata* Chinese Flame Tree *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak
	Small:	*Arbutus unedo* Stawberry Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia 'Little Gem'* Little Gem Magnolia *Olea 'Wilsonii'* Wilson Fruitless Olive *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

7. West Ojai Avenue Commercial





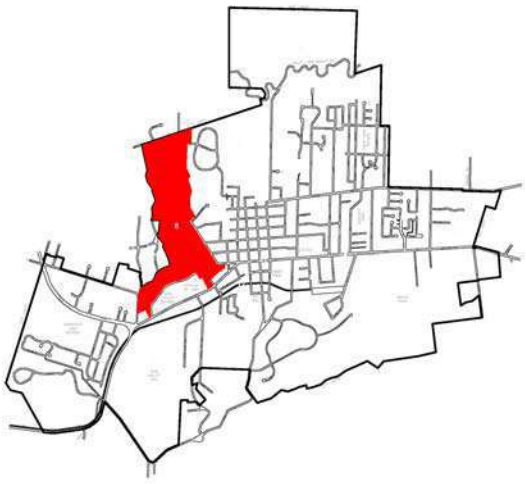


This area stretches along Ojai Avenue from Rotary Park to Cluff Vista Park and includes the properties on both sides of the street. The Ojai Avenue Corridor (identified in the Street Tree Plan) is within this district. The predominant land use is commercial. The area comprises approximately 24 acres.

7. West Ojai Avenue Commercial Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland
Canopy coverage estimate:	15% Fair
Age diversity:	Aging tree population
Existing tree patterns	The westerly portion of the Ojai Avenue Corridor in this district has regular planting of Coast Live Oak that form an allee. The easterly portion has intermittent older oaks.
Comments:	This is an important district that establishes the tree character as one enters Ojai. Statistics show that shaded commercial areas do better business, so this area would benefit greatly from regular tree planting.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	9 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit.*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: Ojai Avenue Corridor: *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (large) (native) *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle (small, for restricted space planters between Bristol Rd. and Cluff Vista Park). Other Trees: Select from the City of Ojai Preferred Tree List, or subject to review by the Tree Program Manager with recommendation by the Tree Committee.

8. Arbolada Neighborhood





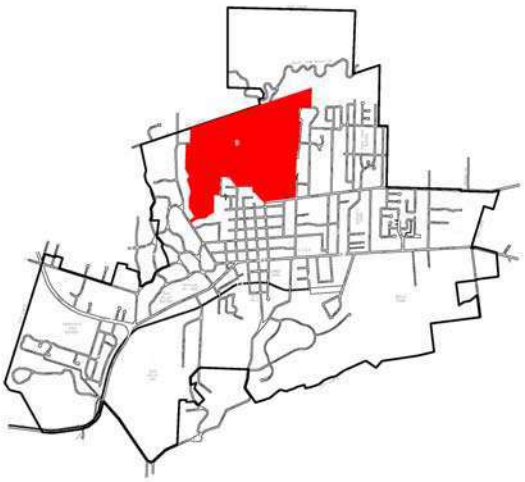


The Arbolada Neighborhood is comprised of land preserved by Edward D. Libbey in the 1920's for residential estate (one to two-acre parcels) development. It was originally laid out with winding lanes to preserve trees. The streets are relatively narrow, and there are no sidewalks or parkways and no formal street tree plantings. The principal streets in the Arbolada include: Fairview Road to the north, Foothill Road generally to the east, El Paseo Road to the south, and Palomar Road generally to the west. Other principal roads include Cuyama Road, El Toro Road, El Camino Road, Del Norte Road, Sierra Road, and Tico Road. The land area of the Arbolada is approximately 169 acres.

8. Arbolada Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Coast Live Oak Woodland
Canopy coverage estimate:	70% = Excellent, but in steady decline
Age diversity:	Aging oaks predominant – poor age diversity
Existing tree patterns	Large patches of aging remnants of original Coast Live Oak Woodland with little natural regeneration Smatterings of non-native ornamental trees California sycamore well represented
Comments:	Old oaks are failing; likely due to drop in water table and diseases as older trees weaken. This area is Ojai's best canopied area, but is also in steady decline and would benefit from regular planting of new trees.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	15 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large : *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Gingko biloba* Maidenhair *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Robinea a.'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

9. Del Oro / Signal





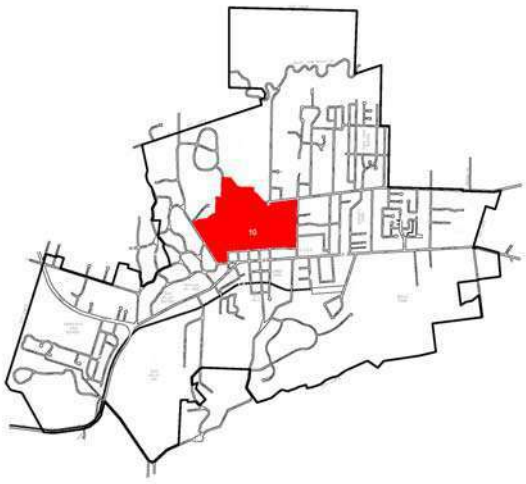


The Del Oro / Signal area has variable sized lots with a variety of building types and ages. This area transitions between open space to the north, remnant olive orchards, and the denser neighborhoods to the south. The area is in a fire sensitive zone. There are no sidewalks or street trees. This area is bordered by the Grand Avenue Corridor. Principal Streets include Del Oro Drive and Vista Hermosa Drive located at the west side of the area, Signal Street in the center of the area, and Montgomery Street located at the east side. The predominant land use is single-family residential, with one institutional retirement facility, Gables of Ojai. The land area is 248 acres.

9. Del Oro / Signal Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland and California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	25% Good
Age diversity:	Overall aging tree population – poor age diversity
Existing tree patterns	• Scattered pockets and aging individuals of original Coast Live Oak Woodland with little natural regeneration. • Trees planted at development: California Pepper, Liquidambar, Pines, Eucalyptus and Ash
Comments:	Many opportunities to improve the area with trees. Inconsistent plantings, especially in Del Oro. Fire-safe landscaping should be considered in this area.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	8 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large : *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Sequoia sempervirens*, Coast Redwood *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Olea 'Wilsonii'* Wilson Fruitless Olive *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Robinea a.'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Malus* Crabapple *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear

10. Downtown North Neighborhood





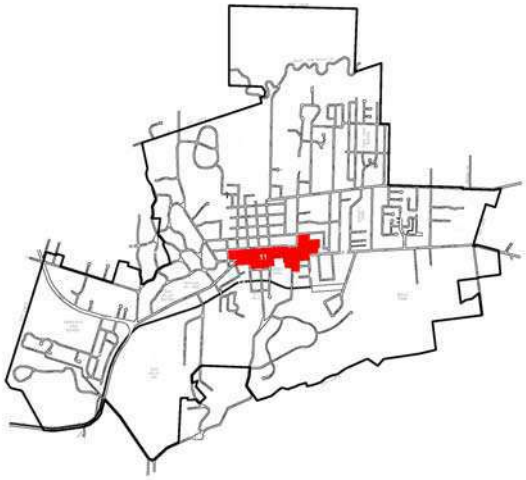


The Downtown North Neighborhood is comprised mostly of a grid pattern of streets laid out in late nineteenth century. Parcels gradually developed over time, resulting in a diverse mix of building types and ages. The neighborhood is generally bound by Grand Avenue to the north, Matilija Street to the south, Foothill Road to the west and Montgomery Street to the east. Principal streets also include: Cañada, Blanche, Ventura, Signal, Lion, Aliso, Oak, Eucalyptus and Summer. This area is bordered by three Street Tree Corridors: Matilija Street Tree Corridor, Grand Avenue Street Tree Corridor. and Montgomery Street Tree Corridor. This neighborhood includes many of the City's multi-family residences and single-family bungalows. Although the predominant land use is residential, the southern and eastern edge of the neighborhood includes commercial uses. The neighborhood is approximately 132 acres in size.

10. Downtown North Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Coast Live Oak Woodland
Canopy coverage estimate:	22% = Good, but in steady decline.
Age diversity:	Aging oaks predominate resulting in poor age diversity
Existing tree patterns	▪ Scattered aging individuals of original Coast Live Oak Woodland with little natural regeneration. ▪ Infill of non-native ornamental trees. ▪ Sidewalks and parkways are intermittent. The trees in the right of way are an extension of the original semi-rural neighborhood sporadic planting pattern rather than intentional street tree plantings.
Comments:	Old oaks are failing, probably due to drop in water table, diseases as older trees weaken, and cumulative effects of development. This area is in steady decline and would benefit from regular planting of new trees.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	14 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large : *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Pinus canariensis* Canary Island Pine *Pinus eldarica* Afghan Pine *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native)
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Gingko biloba* Maidenhair *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

11. Downtown Commercial Neighborhood





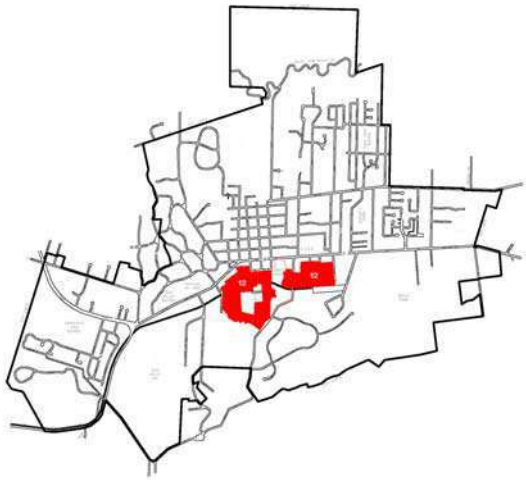


The Downtown Commercial Neighborhood straddles Ojai Avenue from Rincon Street and Topa Topa Drive on the west to Fox Street to the east. This neighborhood is considered the heart of Ojai. It includes the area north to Matilija Street and one to three properties deep to the south. The Ojai Avenue Corridor (identified in the Street Tree Plan) is within this district, as well as the Signal Street and Montgomery Street Corridors where they connect to Ojai Avenue. The Matilija Street Corridor borders the north edge of the district. The predominant land uses include commercial and the school district offices. The land area of this neighborhood is approximately 42 acres.

11. Downtown Commercial Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland with groupings of California Sycamore
Canopy coverage estimate:	7% = Poor
Age diversity:	A mix of young and older trees
Existing tree patterns	• Ojai Avenue Corridor has a clear but intermittent pattern of *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane trees. • North and South Montgomery Street within the district have a pattern of *Pyrus c. 'Aristocrat'* Aristocrat Pear as a result of the 2003 VCTC tree planting grant to the city.
Comments:	Nearly all of the pre-development trees are gone. The line of Pepper trees along the Ojai Unified School District property at the corner of Ojai Avenue and North Montgomery Street are approximately 100 years old. Statistics show that shaded commercial areas do better business, so this area would benefit greatly from regular tree planting.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	10 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit.*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Ojai Avenue: *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane (both sides) (large) (native)
	North Montgomery Street: *Pyrus c. 'Aristocrat'* Aristocrat Pear (medium) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (large) (native)
	South Montgomery Street: *Pyrus c. 'Aristocrat'* Aristocrat Pear (medium) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (large) (native)
	Matilija Street: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large)
	Other Trees: Select from the City of Ojai Preferred Tree List, or subject to review by the Tree Program Manager with recommendation by the Tree Committee.

12. Downtown South







The Downtown South Neighborhood is south of the Downtown Commercial District from San Antonio Street to Fulton Street, and is essentially bisected by Libbey Park and City Hall public lands. It is typified by small lots on short streets, some dead end, with no east/west connector street, so the area is discontinuous. The Crestview development is mid-century semi-custom homes on medium sized lots with sidewalks but no parkways. Downtown South borders the South Montgomery Corridor. It generally has no sidewalks, parkways, or street trees with the exception of London Planes planted at Sycamore Homes on Fulton Street. Principal streets include Fulton, Bald, Fox, South Montgomery, Signal, Topa Topa, Santa Ana, Bristol and Crestview. The land uses in the area are residential and mixed-use (residential and commercial). The area is approximately 80 acres, not counting Libbey Park, which is 16 acres or City Hall, which is 11 acres.

12. Downtown South Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland and Forest
Canopy coverage estimate:	15% Fair
Age diversity:	A mix of young and older trees
Existing tree patterns	• Libbey Park and immediate adjacent streets dominate downtown with aging Coast Live Oak canopy, a few large eucalyptus and California Sycamore. • Mixed non-native trees in other areas. • Sycamores planted at Sycamore Homes in 2000.
Comments:	Fulton Street, Bald Street and Fox Street have few trees and are poorly maintained. Crestview Drive has a few large, old oaks but is mostly mixed non-native, smaller scale trees.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	20 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit.*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large: *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Pinus canariesis* Canary Island Pine *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Gingko biloba* Maidenhair *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pistachia chinensis* Chinese Pistache *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak
	Small: *Cassia leptophylla* Gold Medallion *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Lagerstroemia indica* Crepe Myrtle *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Malus* Crabapple

13. Persimmon Hill





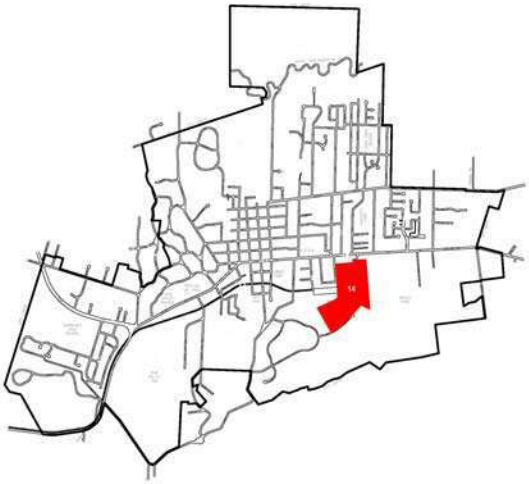


Persimmon Hill was once a large dairy farm. In the late 1980's the land was cleared and subdivided as a private equestrian community with 2 to 10 acre parcels. This area transitions between open, rural areas and the denser neighborhoods to the north. The community contains no sidewalks or street trees. The principal streets in the neighborhood include Longhorn Lane, Buckboard Lane and Saddle Lane. The Persimmon Hill Neighborhood is approximately 168 acres.

13. Persimmon Hill Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Valley Oak Savannah & Woodland California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	8% Poor
Age diversity:	Remnant older, predominantly young population
Existing tree patterns	Overall existing pattern: Mixed non-native Other than dense Riparian Forest along Fox Canyon Barranca, a few pockets of aging pre-development trees survive.
Comments:	Although it is mostly open due to large equestrian pastures, there are many opportunities to improve the area with trees.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	22 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large: *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Pinus eldarica* Afghan Pine *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast Redwood (native)
	Medium: *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Robinea a.'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust *Tipuana tipu* Tipu
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Malus* Crabapple *Olea 'Wilsonii'* Wilson Fruitless Olive *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

14. Bryant





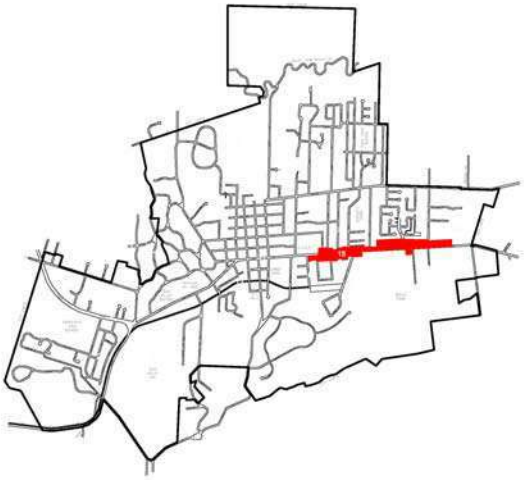


The Bryant Area developed with multiple packing houses for the fruit industry in the early twentieth century. In the 1970's, the area was developed with utilitarian, tilt-up industrial buildings. This area includes the Bryant Street Tree Corridor. The main street in the area is Bryant Street, which leads to Bryant Circle. It is anticipated that the Fulton Street extension will be constructed by the year 2011, which will provide an alternative access point to the area. The predominant land uses in the area are industrial, commercial, and office. The Bryant Area is approximately 53 acres.

14. Bryant Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Savannah
Canopy coverage estimate:	5% Poor
Age diversity:	Younger tree population
Existing tree patterns	• Alder trees were planted at development but are in decline. • Numerous Sycamores have been planted with newer developments. • Coast Live Oaks have been planted along the Ojai Valley Trail axis. • There are no sidewalks or parkways except for Bryant Circle interior and no street tree plantings.
Comments:	The area is in dire need of more trees planted.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	11 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit.*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (large) (native) Large : *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) Medium: *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood (native) *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native)

15. East Ojai Avenue Commercial





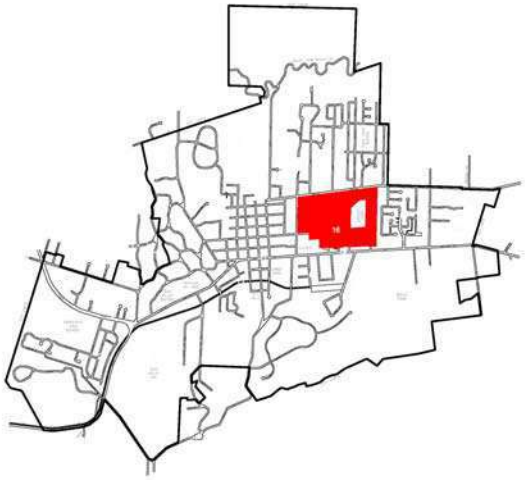


This neighborhood stretches along Ojai Avenue from Fox Street to the easterly city limit and includes the properties on either side of the street. The Ojai Avenue Corridor (identified in the Street Tree Plan) is within this district, as well as the Signal Street and Montgomery Street Corridors where they connect to Ojai Avenue. The area is also subject to the policies and guidelines outlined in the East Ojai Avenue Design Guidelines. The predominant land use is commercial. The neighborhood is approximately 36 acres.

15. East Ojai Avenue Commercial Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland with groupings of California Sycamore
Canopy coverage estimate:	5% Poor
Age diversity:	A mix of young and older trees
Existing tree patterns	The Ojai Avenue Corridor in this area between Fox Street and Bryant Street has an intermittent pattern of Valley Oak trees. From Bryant Street to Golden West Avenue, Sycamore species predominate. From Golden West Avenue to the easterly city limit the tree pattern is predominantly Coast Live Oak. The Bryant Street Corridor with Coast Live Oaks terminates within this district.
Comments:	Nearly all of the pre-development trees are gone, with the notable exception of two stately Valley Oaks just east of Shady Lane. This area would greatly benefit from a regular planting of street trees. Statistics show that shaded commercial areas do better business, so this area would benefit greatly from regular tree planting.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	8 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit.*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: Ojai Avenue between Fox and Bryant: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large) (native) or *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle (small, for restricted space planters) Ojai Avenue between Bryant and Golden West: *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane (large), or *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (large) (native), or *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle (small, for restricted space planters) Ojai Avenue between Golden West and city limit: *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (large) (native)
	Other Trees: Select from the City of Ojai Preferred Tree List, or subject to review by the Tree Program Manager with recommendation by the Tree Committee.

16. Sarzotti





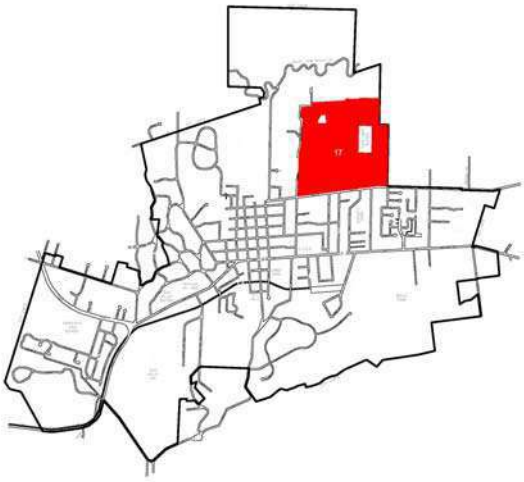


The Sarzotti Neighborhood was originally subdivided between 1920-1950, which has resulted in a diverse mix of pre-and post-war building types. Today, the properties on Shady Lane, Fulton Street and Drown Avenue are comprised of small residential lots (one quarter acre or less). The westerly portion around Oak Street has a mix of small lots and multi-family residential uses. With a few exceptions, there are no sidewalks or parkways, and no street trees. This area is bordered by the Grand Avenue Street Tree Corridor. The land area is approximately 96 acres, which does not include Sarzotti Park (9.5 acres).

16. Sarzotti Neighborhood Tree Characteristics		
Pre-development tree patterns:		Mixed Oak Savannah & Woodland California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	15% Fair	
Age diversity:	Well balanced – a good mix of all ages	
Existing tree patterns		Several scattered individual aging pre-development trees survive, dwarfing the smaller houses near them. An irregular pattern of Ash trees planted in mid-twentieth century are now aging. The current overall theme is an unplanned mix of non-native trees.
Comments:	Several properties have unsightly topped trees.	
Annual Tree Planting Goal	20 trees	
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large:	*Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium:	*Koelreuteria bipinnata* Chinese Flame Tree *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Pistacia chinensis* Chinese Pistache *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Robinea a. 'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust
	Small:	*Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia

17. Topa Topa Neighborhood





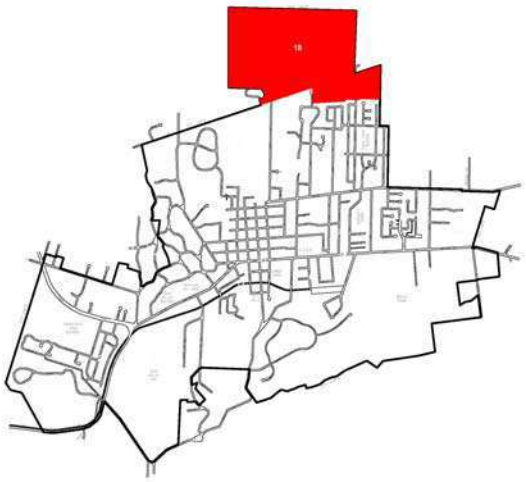


The Topa Topa Neigborhood was originally cleared of native oak woodlands to accommodate orchards. In the mid-twentieth century, the land was cleared again for tract style housing. Sidewalks and parkways are found on some, but not all streets. The neighborhood is bound by Montgomery Street to the west, Grand Avenue to the south, and the City boundary to the east. The northern boundary is just north of the parcels on the north side of Red Hill Road and just north of the northern terminal ends of Grandview, Park Road, Ayers Avenue and Mercer Avenue. Other principal streets in the neighborhood include Daly Road, Drown Avenue, Sunset Place, Mountain View Avenue, and Pleasant Avenue. The area is bordered by the Grand Avenue Corridor. The predominant land use of the neighborhood is medium density single-family residential. The neighborhood is approximately 185 acres, not including Topa Topa School that is 9 acres.

17. Topa Topa Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Valley Oak Savannah and Woodland California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	15% Fair
Age diversity:	Well balanced
Existing tree patterns	A few pockets of aging pre-development trees survive. An irregular pattern of Ash and Maple trees that were planted in mid-twentieth century are now aging. The current overall theme is an unplanned mix of non-native trees. Some streets have parkways, although most are narrow. A total of 27 Evergreen Pears and 17 Valley Oaks were planted as street trees in 2003, but numerous vacancies remain.
Comments:	Several properties have topped trees, which are unsightly.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	33 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large) (native) *Pyrus kawakami* Evergreen Pear (medium) *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum (small for restricted planters)
	Large : *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium: *Eucalyptus nicholii* Willowleaf Peppermint *Fraxinus uhdei* Evergreen Ash *Geijera parviflora* Australian Willow *Koelreuteria bipinnata* Chinese Flame Tree *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine *Pistacia chinensis* Chinese Pistache *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Robinea a. 'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust *Tabebuia chrysotricha* Golden Trumpet *Tabebuia impetiginosa* Pink Trumpet
	Small: *Cassia leptophylla* Gold Medallion *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

18. Shelf





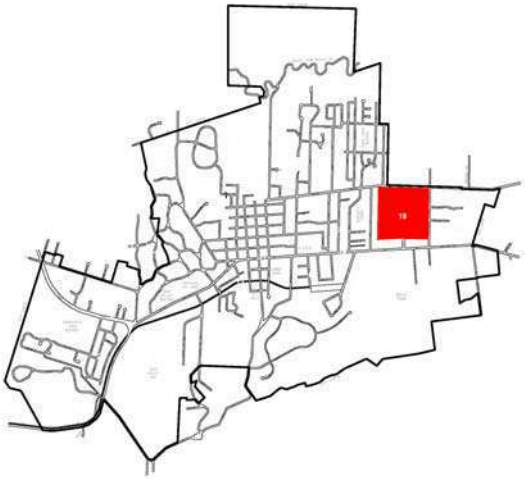


Shelf Road neighborhood is the steep sloping foothills just north of the city. There are a few ranches at the bottom of the slopes, otherwise it is uninhabited. The principal street is Shelf Road, an unimproved, dirt fire road, which is used heavily for hiking and dog-walking. The land use of the area includes open space and orchards. The land area is 296 acres.

18. Shelf Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.
Canopy coverage estimate:	1% Poor
Age diversity:	Too few to classify
Existing tree patterns	There are a few Coast Live Oaks and a few Sycamores in the drainages. The area includes a few Citrus and Avocado groves.
Comments:	This area is essentially wild and is in a fire sensitive zone, therefore tree plantings are only recommended to supplement natural attrition of native trees. Because Shelf Road is heavily used by hikers, the shade of new trees would be beneficial along the road.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	5 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Plant native trees only.***	*Large:* *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native)

19. Golden West





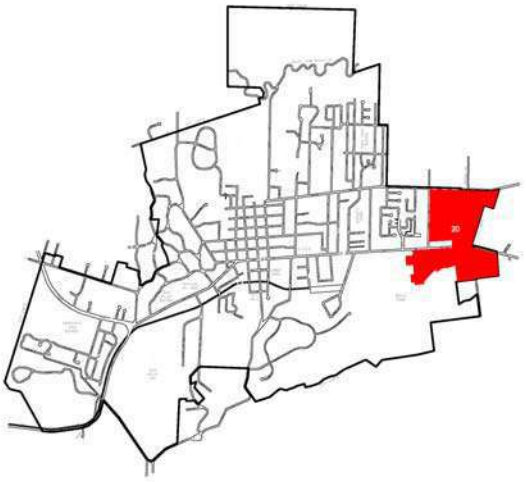


This tract was subdivided in the 1970's with an average lot size of one quarter acre. The westerly section features mid-size single-family tract homes and the smaller southeast section has smaller residential duplexes. The neighborhood includes wide streets and sidewalks, but no parkways and no street trees. This area is bordered by the Grand Avenue Street Tree Corridor. Principal Streets include: Oriole Street, Golden West Avenue, Lark Ellen Avenue, Anita Avenue and Los Alamos Drive. The neighborhood is 66 acres.

19. Golden West Neighborhood Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Mixed Oak Woodland and Savannah
Canopy coverage estimate:	10% Poor
Age diversity:	Poor diversity, mostly young population
Existing tree patterns	The only remnant of the original trees are several scattered individual large Valley Oaks. Mixed non-native ornamental trees predominate. Aging Liquidambar trees planted at development.
Comments:	This area would benefit tremendously from the introduction of street trees, however it would be necessary to alter the streets with devices such as curb extensions, chicanes or traffic circles
Annual Tree Planting Goal	18 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Larger trees shall be used for street trees unless conditions prohibit*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Street Trees: *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (large) (native) *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle (small, for restricted space planters)
	Large : *Cinnamomum camphora* Camphor *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Ulmus parvifolia* Chinese Elm
	Medium: *Eucalyptus nicholii* Willowleaf Peppermint *Fraxinus uhdei* Evergreen Ash *Geijera parviflora* Australian Willow *Koelreuteria bipinnata* Chinese Flame Tree *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Pistacia chinensis* Chinese Pistache *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak *Robinea a. 'Purple Robe'* Purple Robe Locust *Tabebuia chrysotricha* Golden Trumpet *Tabebuia impetiginosa* Pink Trumpet
	Small: *Cassia leptophylla* Gold Medallion *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'* Natchez Crape Myrtle *Magnolia soulangeana* Saucer Magnolia *Prunus cerasifera* Purple Leaf Plum

20. Gridley / Boardman







Originally cleared for agriculture, this area transitions between open, rural areas and the denser neighborhoods to the west. The area has been subdivided into 1 to 5 acre lots, which are developed with a mixture of custom estates, ranchettes, and smaller homes. Many properties have orchards and equestrian facilities. There are no sidewalks or street trees. This area is bordered by the Grand Avenue and Ojai Avenue Street Tree Corridors. Principal streets include: Gridley Road, Boardman Road, San Gabriel Street, San Rafael Street, Oak Glen Avenue, and Fairway Lane. The area is approximately 133 acres.

20. Gridley / Boardman Tree Characteristics	
Pre-development tree patterns:	Valley Oak Savannah & Woodland California Sycamore groupings
Canopy coverage estimate:	25% Good
Age diversity:	Well balanced
Existing tree patterns	Well distributed population of mixed oak woodland, interspersed with non-native trees such as Deodar Cedar, Magnolia, Sequoia, and fruit trees.
Comments:	Frontages along streets are generally well treed, predominantly with oaks.
Annual Tree Planting Goal	4 trees
Recommended Trees: ***Note:*** ***Preference should be given to selecting California native trees.***	Large : *Cedrus deodara* Deodar Cedar *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern Magnolia *Platanus acerifolia* London Plane *Platanus racemosa* California Sycamore (native) *Quercus agrifolia* Coast Live Oak (native) *Quercus lobata* Valley Oak (native) *Sequoia sempervirens,* Coast Redwood (native)
	Medium: *Arbutus 'Marina'* Marina Arbutus *Lyonothamnus floribunda* Catalina Ironwood *Pinus coulteri* Coulter Pine (native) *Pyrus kawakamii* Evergreen Pear *Quercus ilex* Holly Oak *Quercus virginiana* Southern Live Oak
	Small: *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud (native) *Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringe Tree *Laurus nobilis* Bay Laurel

Street Trees for Corridors and Nodes

Street trees must accentuate or complement the characteristics of the neighborhoods through the use of historically significant species or by complementing the theme of existing structures and plantings. Neighborhoods without a definite point of interest, or that blend into other neighborhoods have the opportunity to make a definite unique identity through street tree planting.

"Corridors" are the linear equivalent to neighborhoods, and refer to major vehicular thoroughfares. Corridors often provide linkages to and from opposite sides of the city and beyond. The major corridors within the City include Ojai Avenue, Maricopa Highway, Grand Avenue, and Montgomery Street.

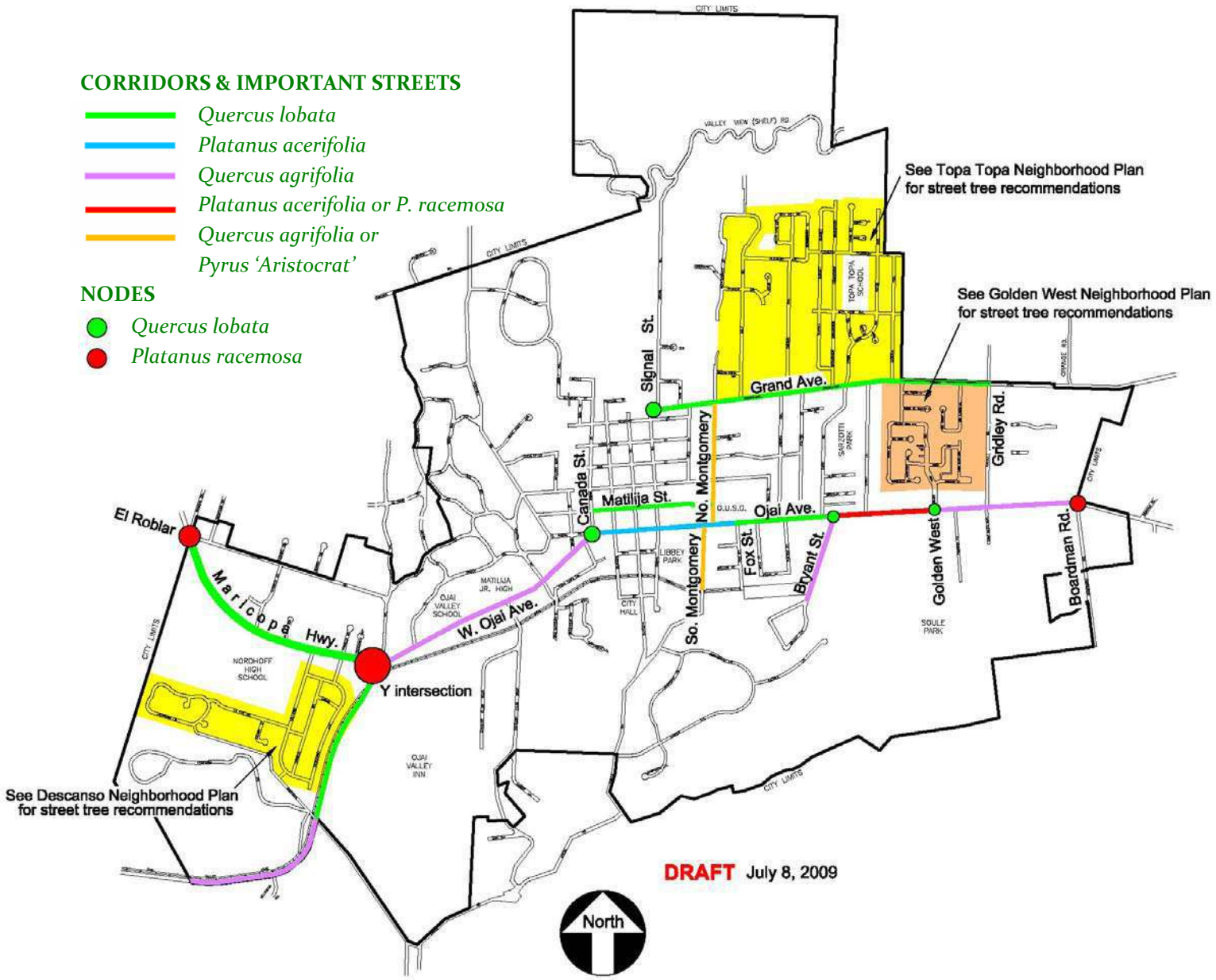


The Ojai Avenue Corridor creates a Coast Live Oak frame for the Topa Topa Mountain view, creating a beautiful entry to downtown Ojai.

"Nodes" represent significant and important points within the City. Nodes are generally located at each entrance to the City, where major commercial roads meet the City's geographical boundaries. Nodes include the "Y" intersection, El Roblar at Cuyama Road, Boardman Road, Cañada Street, Bryant Street and Golden West Avenue where they meet Ojai Avenue, and at Signal Street and Grand Avenue.

Ojai's street tree plan for corridors and nodes is presented as Figure 2.

Figure 2: Street Trees for Corridors, Important Streets, and Nodes



Parks and Civic Spaces .....



Majestic oak tree at the entrance to the City at Ojai Rotary Community Park

The City of Ojai's parks and civic spaces are individually unique, each with its own personality. City of Ojai parks include Libbey Park, Sarzotti Park, Cluff Vista Park, Ojai Rotary Community Park, and Daly Park. Arcade Plaza serves as a major civic space, as well as City Hall, which includes the Demonstration Garden and the Help of Ojai campus.

The mix of different parks in the City allow for a variety of uses from a highly active park with ball fields and play structures (Sarzotti Park), to a passive park with a fountain and seating areas (Cluff Vista Park). Rotary Community Park serves as a beautiful entry feature to the City, and a welcome place of rest for those walking or hiking the Ojai Valley Trail. Libbey Park, the most significant park in the City, includes the Libbey Bowl, which is home to internationally known events such as the Music Festival and the Storytelling Festival. Libbey Park's tennis courts are graced annually with the top collegiate tennis players from across the nation for "The Ojai" Tennis Tournament. Libbey Park is also home to festivals such as Art in the Park, Mexican Fiesta, Ojai Day and summer concerts.



Libbey Park in the heart of downtown Ojai is known for its canopy of Oaks.

Each of these spaces benefit from the shade and beauty of trees. When a plan is developed and/or updated for each of the parks and civic spaces, it is prudent to include appropriate tree planting specifications unique to each park within the plan.



Tree Lists

Preferred Trees

The Preferred Tree List is to be used as a guide for the planting of replacement trees. This list includes trees that are native and those that are well suited to the local Ojai environment. In general, "the Ojai Big Three" – *Quercus agrifolia, Quercus lobata* and *Platanus racemosa,* the predominant native trees of the area, are a top preference. The Preferred Tree List is also a guide for Landscape Architects and Landscape Designers in the development of landscape plans for discretionary development such as commercial, industrial and multi-family developments. The Neighborhood Tree Plans and Street Tree Plan are still applicable to discretionary projects as it pertains to the public realm. However, when a property is large enough to accommodate many trees, the Preferred Tree List provides a variety of types and sizes of trees that are appropriate for planting in Ojai.

It should be noted that although fruit trees are not on the Preferred Tree List, the planting of trees as a source of local food and beauty is encouraged.

Table 2: City of Ojai Preferred Trees

Botanic Name	Common Name	Small to 25'	Med. 25'-45'	Large 45' +	Ever-green	Water needs	Remarks
Small							
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	x			x	low	Drought tolerant
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion	x			x	low	Bright yellow flowers
Cercis occidentalis	**Western Redbud**	x				**low**	**Magenta flowers**
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe Tree	x				mod	White flowers
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	x				mod	Non-hybrid only (pink flowers)
Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'	Natchez Crape Myrtle	x				mod	White flowers
Laurus nobilis	Bay Laurel	x			x	mod	Slow grower
Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	x				mod	Many varieties
Malus	Crabapple	x				mod	Many varieties, non-dwarf
Olea europa 'Wilson"	Olive	x			x	low	Fruitless
Prunus cerasifera	Purple Leaf Plum	x				mod	
Medium							
Arbutus 'Marina'	Marina Strawberry Tree		x		x	mod	Attractive reddish trunk
Eucalyptus nicholii	Willowleaf Peppermint Eucalyptus		x		x	low	
Fraxinus uhdei	Evergreen Ash, Shamel Ash		x		x	low	Surface roots
Geijera parviflora	Australian Willow		x		x	low	Slow growing
Gingko biloba	Maidenhair		x		x	mod	Gawky in youth
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree		x			mod	
Lyonothamnus floribundus	**Catalina Ironwood**		x		x	**mod**	
Pinus coulteri	**Coulter Pine**		x		x	**low**	
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache		x			mod	Red fall color
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear		x		x	mod	White flowers January
Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat Pear		x			mod	

Table 2: City of Ojai Preferred Trees

Botanic Name	Common Name	Small to 25'	Med. 25'-45'	Large 45' +	Ever-green	Water needs	Remarks
Quercus ilex	Holly Oak		x		x	low	See Oak care brochure
Quercus suber	Cork Oak		x		x	low	See Oak care brochure
Quercus virginiana	Southern Live Oak		x		x	mod	See Oak care brochure
Robinia a. idahoensis 'Purple Robe'	Purple Robe Locust		x		x	low	Purple flowers
Tabebuia chrysotricha	Golden Trumpet		x		x	mod	Yellow flowers
Tabebuia impetiginosa	Pink Trumpet		x		x	mod	Pink flowers
Tipuana tipu	Tipu		x		x	mod	Frost sensitive - check micro-climate
Large							
Chorisia speciosa	Floss Silk Tree			x		mod	Frost sensitive - check micro-climate
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor			x		mod	Surface roots
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar			x	x	mod	Skyline tree
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree			x		mod	Yellow fall color
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia			x	x	mod	Many varieties
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine			x	x	low	
Pinus eldarica	Afghan Pine			x	x	low	
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane			x		mod	
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore			x		mod	Likes water
Quercus agrifolia	**Coast Live Oak**			x	x	low	**See Oak care brochure**
Quercus lobata	**Valley Oak**			x		mod	**See Oak care brochure**
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood			x	x	high	Requires plenty of water; for damp areas
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm			x	x	mod	

*Bold typeface indicates native trees.

Discouraged Trees.....

Table 3: City of Ojai Discouraged Trees

Botanic Name	Common Name	Threat level	Reason	Remarks
Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	moderate	Minor threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	Severe	Invasive; serious threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Eleagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive	limited	Can threaten habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Red Gum	limited	Minor threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	moderate	Invasive; threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	moderate	Can threaten habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Olea europea	Fruiting Olive	limited	Minor threat to habitat & watershed	Can reseed in waterways and wildlands
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	limited	Can spread in riparian areas. Generally out of character in public realm.	Spreads by seeds
Schinus terebinthifolia	Brazilian Pepper	limited	Minor threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	moderate	Invasive; threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds and roots
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree	moderate	Can threaten habitat & watershed	Spreads by roots
Tamarix chinensis	Salt cedar	moderate	Can threaten habitat & watershed	Spreads by roots
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	Severe	Invasive; serious threat to habitat & watershed	Spreads by seeds
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese Tallow Tree	moderate	Can threaten habitat & watershed	
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	limited	Disease prone	Canker blight
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen Palm	limited	Generally out of character in public realm.	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	limited	Freezes in coldest years	
Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea	Red Ironbark	limited	Can be hazardous	Prone to drop limbs



Community Forest Management

Ad Hoc Tree Committee .....

The City's Ad Hoc Tree Committee is a volunteer group that advises City staff on all matters pertaining to tree planting, care and management of the community's trees. The Tree Committee typically meets once a month or on an as-needed basis. The Tree Committee is comprised of seven members. Ideally the Tree Committee should be comprised of at least one Arborist, one Landscape Architect and at least two members who are not tree-related professionals.

Tree Program Managers.....

As charged by the Tree Ordinance (OMC Title 4, Chapter 11), the City maintains two Tree Program Managers for the City, the Public Works and Community Development Directors. The Public Works Director oversees the care and management for all trees in the public rights-of-way and publicly owned lands. The Community Development Director administers the Tree Ordinance for all applicable trees on privately owned lands. Both Directors rely on the expertise of the Tree Committee in decisions regarding various tree needs.

As stated in Objective 5.1 earlier in this plan, it is the ultimate objective to centralize tree management under one person with the necessary expertise in arboriculture, so that both Directors have access to a knowledgeable tree professional who can give technical advice for planting, removal, care and maintenance of the community forest.

Administrative Procedures and Inter-Departmental Process...

The Tree Program Manager is responsible for interpretation and implementing all aspects of the Community Forest Management Plan. Every five years, the Tree Program Manager, with assistance of the Tree Committee, will review and update the Community Forest Management Plan. The Tree Committee may also recommend trees or amendments to the plan as needed.

Under the direction of the Tree Program Manager, an annual reporting of tree plantings and removals shall be performed. The Community Development Director is charged with updating the inventory of newly planted trees based upon discretionary development projects, and updating reported tree removals on private property within the City. The Public Works Director will annually update the street tree inventory and trees on public lands. A report of the inventory changes will be presented to the Planning Commission and City Council on an annual basis.

The Tree Program Manager is responsible for accepting appeals in case an individual disapproves of the street tree recommendation or other provisions of this document. An appellant who is aggrieved by the determination of the Tree Program Manager may appeal the Tree Program Manager's decision to the Planning Commission.

Annual Tree Planting Goal .....

For each Tree Neighborhood, an analysis of overall canopy coverage was performed by reviewing aerial photos and field reconnaissance. After deleting the results of the neighborhoods with the high and the low percentage of canopy results, it was determined that the City of Ojai maintains a weighted average of 17.5% overall canopy coverage, not including parklands and schools. American Forests, an organization that advocates that every city set a tree canopy goal for their community, suggests that a good target for areas in the Southwest and dry West is 25% average tree cover. Based upon Ojai's geographic and climate conditions and land use categories, it was determined that 25% overall tree cover would be a good target to reach by the year 2050. By analyzing the amount of canopied acres, deficit acres (where there is no canopy), and the percentage canopy goal for the neighborhood, including accounting for attrition trees per year, a target number of trees to be planted was developed for each neighborhood, for an annual total tree planting goal of 283 trees citywide on both public and private lands. See Appendix B for the Tree Planting Goal analysis. Each neighborhood plan includes a tree planting goal for the neighborhood. In addition, it is a policy for the City to plant at least 25 trees annually in the public right-of-way or on public lands.



Implementation Recommendations

Implementation and Timing .....

The City will implement this plan through the planting and maintaining trees with funds budgeted from the City's General Fun, including but not limited to, application fees such as the Tree Removal Permit, funds deposited into the Tree Mitigation Fund, grants, and via exactions from new development projects. Working with the Tree Program Manager and the Public Works Department, the Community Development Department will be responsible for ensuring that the recommendations in this document be incorporated in project conditions of approval and for environmental compliance. The Building Official shall ensure that trees and tree protection measures are shown properly on the submitted plans for Building Permits. In addition, the Building Official shall perform site visits to ensure that proper procedures are being followed to protect designated trees during construction and to ensure that promised plantings are done correctly.

Discretionary Development, New Construction and Trees…….

While the City has taken the initiative to prepare and adopt this Community Forest Management Plan, its implementation will be greatly accelerated by the assistance and participation of private developers and the citizens of Ojai. The Community Forest Management Plan provides a guideline for private developers whose projects will help to shape the future image of the city. For example, the current ordinance requires that when an applicant submits a landscape plan for city review, one of the conditions of approval by the City is a requirement to provide at least one street tree and a generous amount of landscaping at the street-front.

In addition, the ordinances related to tree matters should be amended to better reflect the ideas in this CFMP. For example, the current ordinance already requires new street trees for all discretionary development and for all new construction, including additions to existing buildings. However, the ordinance does not refer to the tree type that should be planted. The ordinance should be amended to require planting that is consistent with the Neighborhood Tree Plans and Street Tree Plan in the *public realm* of the property. Spacing of trees should be addressed in the ordinance, which is typically 35 feet to 60 feet on center. However, the ordinance should be amended to allow some flexibility for the Tree Program Manager to determine the appropriate number of trees to be planted during project review, depending on the individual site and tree species.

The tree related ordinances should also be amended to reflect the discussion set forth below:

For single-family residences that are not part of a subdivision, the requirement should be to plant trees that are minimum 15-gallon size. All other properties should be required to plant a tree with a minimum size of 24-inch-box. The first preference of planting location is in the public right-of-way, either in a parkway, behind the sidewalk, or near the street edge. If a tree cannot be accommodated in the public right-of-way, upon approval of the Tree Program Manager, alternately a tree may be planted in the front setback area of the private property. If for some reason a tree cannot be accommodated in the front setback, as approved by the Tree Program Manager, then an in-lieu payment should be required to be made to the City's Tree Mitigation Fund in the amount specified in the City's Master Fee Schedule to help facilitate the planting of trees elsewhere in the City. If the appropriate number and type of trees as specified in the Neighborhood Tree Plan is currently planted in the public realm, then the requirement has been satisfied, and no additional planting or in-lieu fee is required. A condition of approval for discretionary development may require the removal of existing trees on the property that are listed on the Discouraged Trees List. This is already a practice of the Planning Commission during its discretionary review of projects. For example, three property owners that had projects on Ojai Avenue were required by the Planning Commission to remove existing palm

trees, and to plant London Plane trees or oak trees on Ojai Avenue to be consistent with the existing planting theme for their particular stretches of Ojai Avenue.

Multi-family projects and commercial properties are currently required to submit landscape and tree planting plans as part of any discretionary development. The tree ordinances should be amended to require that tree selections should be required to follow the Neighborhood Tree Plans and Street Tree and Corridor Plans. Trees for Landscape Plans on private property should be required to select from the Recommended Tree List. Alternatively, if an applicant wants to plant trees other than those on the Recommended Tree List, the request can be made to the Tree Program Manager, who may forward the request to the Tree Committee for recommendation. Either the Tree Program Manager or the Planning Commission will make the final determination, as appropriate. As an example, a developer who wants to pay homage to Ojai's agricultural past may want to plant citrus trees as part of the landscape plan. Although not on the Recommended Tree List, citrus trees play an important part of Ojai's heritage and way of life. With conditions of approval concerning maintenance and care, this type of request is appropriate and welcome.

Education and Outreach .....

As discussed earlier in this Plan, trees have many benefits to a community, including monetary and health benefits. Educating the community of these facts would help instill the idea that trees are a wise investment for individual properties and the community at-large. The following efforts should be made by the City to educate and outreach to the community:

- Post Public Service Announcements on the local public access television station regarding tree matters, and
- Partake in an annual Arbor Day Celebration, and
- Develop a pamphlet for property owners regarding tree guidelines and rules, and
- Write articles in the local newspaper about the benefits of tree planting, and
- Announce tree planting efforts in an annual report at the Planning Commission and City Council, and
- Work with local tree planting groups to coordinate special events and tree plantings when feasible, and
- Provide Fact Sheets at the public counters at City Hall and the Public Works Department regarding the Benefits of the Urban Forest.

Tracking Results

A Street Tree Inventory was prepared by West Coast Arborists in September 2006. Since that time, the Public Works Department has been tracking the planting and removal of street trees. The annual report of public trees removed and planted will be analyzed per neighborhood to ensure that the City is working toward planting the target number of trees per year.

The Community Development Department tracks Tree Permits for tree removals of those applicants who come into City Hall for a Tree Removal Permit. The Department should start tracking newly planted trees of discretionary development projects and new construction project. Like the Public Works Department, the Community Development Department will track the trees per neighborhood as it relates to the target tree plantings per year. The actual plantings versus the target number of plantings will be reported to the Planning Commission and City Council annually.



Glossary

Branch Collar:	Wood tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the main stem and the branch. Usually as a branch begins to die the branch collar begins to increase in size.
Callus:	New growth made by the cambium layer around all of a wound.
Cambium Layer:	Growing point between the bark and sapwood.

Canopy Coverage:	The percent of a fixed area covered by the crown of an individual plant species or delimited by the vertical projection of its outermost perimeter; small openings in the crown are included. A Forest has 80%-100% canopy coverage. A Woodland has 20% to 80% canopy coverage. A Savannah, 0-20% canopy coverage.
Closure:	Refers to the roll of the callus growth around the wound area.
Community Forest	Trees and other vegetation within the built environment where we live, work and play, influenced by people, vehicles, pavement, utility lines, buildings, wildlife, underground pipes, and other plants.
The Cut:	The exposed wood area that remains after the branch has been removed.
Cut Back:	Specified reduction of the overall size of the tree or individual branches, but may include the overall reduction of the sides as well as the top of the tree.
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH):	Measurement standard for trees taken four and a half feet (4 ½') from finish grade.
Declining Tree:	A tree that is in a poor state of health due to any combination of reasons such as old age, poor growing conditions, insect infestation decay, root rot, vandalism, drought or poor cultural practices.
Dormant:	A condition of non-active growth. Deciduous trees are considered to be dormant from the time the leaves fall until new foliage begins to appear.
Girdling Roots:	Located above or below ground level, whose circular growth around the base of the trunk or over the individual roots applies pressure to the bark area, thereby choking or restricting the flow of sap.
Hardscape:	Paved area surrounding a tree or adjacent to a tree; such as a sidewalk, street, curb, gutter, driveway, planter wall, retaining wall, walkway, patio, etc.

Hazard Assessment:	Identifying the risks associated with trees involving the following three components: 1) a tree with a potential to fail, 2) an environment that may contribute to that failure, and 3) a target that may be damaged (i.e. person or property).
Hazard Evaluation:	A report form as described in the book by Nelda P. Matheny & Report James R. Clark Titled A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas.
Hazard Tree:	A tree (or part of a tree) that has a high potential for failure and hitting a nearby target because of dead or dying foliage, branches, roots or trunk.
Heritage Tree:	Any tree of any genus, whether a species or hybrid of any size, which is designated as such by a resolution of the City Council based on its historical, cultural or other value as determined by the City Council.
Hydro-Zone:	A portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by one irrigation valve and a set of head with the same schedule of water flow and timing.
Lifting:	The removal of lower branches for under clearance.
Lions Tailing:	The removal of all inner foliage from a particular branch displacing the weight to the end of the branch giving the branch the appearance of a lion's tail.
Nuisance Tree:	A tree with characteristics that include but are not limited to: a. Capability of damaging surrounding hardscapes to the point that the costs associated with maintaining the tree exceeds its value. b. Produces excessive litter and creates an annoyance to pedestrian traffic. c. Reproduces itself excessively thus becoming weed like.

Parent Stem:	The main trunk system of the tree.
Parkways:	That portion of a public street right-of-way or private street easement area lying between the curb and sidewalk.
Precut/Precutting:	The removal of the branch at least 6" beyond the finished cut, to prevent splitting into parent stem or branch.
Property Owner:	The legal owner of real property.
Pruning:	The removal of dead, dying, diseased, live interfering, objectionable and weak branches in a scientific manner.
Pruning Standards:	Pruning Standards which have been adopted by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and/or the National Arborists Association (NAA).
Public Realm:	The area within the public right-of-way and front setbacks of private property that is seen from the street.
Replacement Trees	A list of trees adopted by the City Council that are native and/or well suited to the local environment that have been approved as replacement plantings to mitigate the impacts caused by the removal, relocation or destruction of trees protected by the Tree Ordinance (OMC Title 4, Chapter 11).
Saprophyte:	An organism that obtains its nutrition from dead organic matter.
Scars or Injuries:	Natural or man made lesions of the bark in which wood is exposed.
Specimen Tree:	A tree placed so people can gain the greatest enjoyment for the color, texture, scent, or other pleasures it provides.
Street Trees:	Trees planted or to be planted in the various parkways and rights-of-way along City streets, roads, and alleys and trees planted within access easements of private roads.

Suckers:	Abnormal growth of small branches usually not following the general pattern of the tree.
Thinning Out:	The removal of live branches to reduce wind resistance and to create more space.
Topping:	The most harmful tree pruning practice known, topping is the indiscriminate cutting of a tree's major branches to stubs or small lateral branches. It removes most of the tree's crown, immediately damages the tree and makes it more hazardous.
Tracing:	Careful cutting of the bark along the lines of sap flow to encourage closure and to be the outline of the wound area.
Trimming:	Same as pruning.



Resources

Other Municipal Agency's Plans.....

City of San Gabriel. Street Tree Master Plan, Adopted January 2004

City of Santa Monica. Community Forest Management Plan, Adopted November 9, 1999.

On the web:.....

American Forests - American Forests advocates that every city set a tree canopy goal for their community as an important step in ensuring that their valuable green infrastructure is maintained at minimum thresholds, even as the community continues to develop. American Forests offers some general goal guidelines based

on geographic and climate conditions and land use categories. www.americanforests.org/resources/urbanforests/treedeficit.php

Arbor Day Foundation - The Tree City USA® program provides direction, assistance, attention, and national recognition for urban and community forestry programs in thousands of towns and cities, www.arborday.org/programs/treeCityUSA/index.cfm

Cal Flora - Information on wild California plants for conservation, education, and appreciation. CalFlora, 1700 Shattuck Ave. #198, Berkeley, CA 94709 • 510 528-5426, www.calflora.org

California Invasive Plant Council – The mission is to protect California wildlands from invasive plants through restoration, research and education. Cal-IPC works closely with agencies, industry and other nonprofit organizations to support research, restoration work, and public education, cal-ipc.org

CalPhotos - University of California, Berkeley hosts this site which allows access to **112,844** images of plants. A variety of organizations and individuals have contributed photographs to CalPhotos, http://calphotos.berkeley.edu//flora/

Center for Urban Forest Research – Mission is to demonstrate new ways that trees add value to communities, converting results into financial terms to stimulate more investment in trees, http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/cufr/

PLANTS Data Base - United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services The PLANTS Database provides standardized information about the vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, and lichens of the U.S. and its territories, http://plants.usda.gov/

SelecTree – California Polytechnic State University and Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute. SelecTree is a tree selection guide, http://selectree.calpoly.edu/

Books, Publications and Magazines .....

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Urban Forestry Program. Guidelines for Developing and Evaluating Tree Ordinances, April 1991.

Fry, Patricia L. The Ojai Valley – an illustrated history, Second ed., Ojai: Matilija Press, 1999.

Schwab, James C. Branching Out. Planning, March 2009, pg. 10-15.

Appendix A - City of Ojai Tree Planting and Maintenance Standards

The following standards should be used by City staff, private property owners, and contractors in the maintenance and care for the trees within the City. These standards shall be used in conjunction with the requirements of Article 12 of the Ojai Municipal Code (Landscape Standards). Where there is a conflict between the following provisions and the Ojai Municipal Code, the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

Pruning Standards.....

It is recognized that trees are individually unique in form and structure and that their pruning needs may not always fit a strict application. Therefore, the following types of pruning techniques which have been adopted by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and the National Arborist Association (NAA) shall be used as guidelines for pruning trees.

Crown Cleaning

Crowing cleaning is typically performed on trees with slow or moderate growth habits that have a 5-8 year pruning cycle. This procedure involves only the removal of dead, dying, diseased, crowded, weekly attached, low vigor branches and watersprouts. With this technique, usually less than 20% of live foliage is removed.

Crown Thinning

Crown thinning is a routine maintenance technique ordinarily performed on most city trees. The purpose of this technique is to reduce the wind-sail effect of the tree's crown, decrease the weight of heavy limbs, and increase light penetration and air movement throughout the tree. An even distribution of foliage shall be maintained along the length of the branch to evenly disburse the weight.

Proper thinning cuts are very effective in maintaining the structural integrity and natural form of the tree. The structural beauty of the trees branches and trunk can be accentuated using this pruning technique. Typically no more than 30% of the live foliage should be removed, with at least 50% of that foliage remaining on branches rising from the lower branches of the tree.

Pruning all inside lateral branches is known as "lions-tailing". This is an unacceptable practice because it displaces the weight of the foliage to the end of the branch. When all of the inner foliage is removed, the tree produces excessive amounts of watersprouts, increasing maintenance costs. The loss of interior foliage also makes the tree susceptible to sun scald which leads to decay and a potentially weakened branch structure.

Crown Raising

Crown raising involves the removal of the lower branches of a tree in order to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians or views/vistas. It is important when performing crown raising that a tree keep at least 50% of its foliage on branches that originate in the lower portions of its crown to ensure a well formed, tapered structure and to uniformly distribute stress. When pruning to preserve views, it is sometimes preferable to develop a "window" through the foliage of the tree, rather than to severely raise or reduce the crown.

Crown Reduction

Crown reduction is used to reduce the height and/or spread of a tree. Limbs grow in the direction that buds are pointing and the outermost bud has the most influence on the direction of future growth. The minimum number of branches should be trimmed to accomplish the goal of reducing the height and/or spread of the tree. Crown reduction is accomplished by selecting a lateral branch at a level or in the direction in which the new branch is to grow. The lateral branch should be at least ½ of the diameter of the cut being made.

Cutting Back or Drop Crotching

Cutting back or drop crotching consists of reducing the tops, sides, lower branches or individual limbs of a tree. This practice shall only be performed to rectify utility line interference or where certain portions of the roots or root systems have been severed or severely damaged, or when there is unusual and rapid tree growth.

Crown Restoration

Crown restoration can sometimes be performed to improve the structure and appearance of trees that have been topped or severely pruned using heading cuts. One to three sprouts on main branch stubs should be selected to cultivate a more natural appearing crown.

Selected vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned to a lateral branch or even headed to control length growth in order to ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Complete restoration may require several prunings over a number of years.

Heading Back

Heading back involves the removal of a branch to a stub, a bud or a lateral branch not large enough to assume the terminal role. Heading cuts should seldom be used because vigorous, weakly attached upright sprouts are forced just below such cuts and the tree's natural form is negatively altered.

Although not recommended as a regular practice, heading back can be performed on trees which mature to a size that is too large for the space which they are growing in. Once a tree has been headed back, a commitment shall be made to maintain the tree at the determined size and the tree canopy shall not be allowed to grow back to its natural size.

Pruning Cycles

The Community Forest is maintained to the highest standard obtainable within the City's available resources by establishing routine pruning cycles for City trees that are consistent with their growth habit. Trees are ordinarily placed in one of six maintenance categories. Where possible, pruning activities will be timed to avoid impacting the nesting patterns of birds.

Annual Trim

Trees in the commercial zones should be pruned annually to maintain adequate sign clearance as well as an attractive storefront for business owners. Large trees in residential zones or areas with high levels of use by the public should be pruned every year to reduce the potential for limb drop or trunk failure.

High Maintenance

Residential street trees should be pruned every other year.

Routine Trim

Trees with moderate growth habits should be pruned every 3-5 years. Pruning involves the removal of 30% of the live foliage, as well as dead, dying, diseased or crossed limbs which occur during the natural course of the tree's growth.

Low Maintenance

Trees with slow growth habits should be pruned every 6-8 years. Pruning involves the same methods as what is performed during a routine trim, however less foliage might be removed to accommodate the growth pattern of a particular species of tree.

Training Trim

Pruning should be scheduled 3-5 years after new trees have been planted. The purpose of this activity is to cultivate a sound branching structure with good canopy form.

Service Requests

Special circumstances may require a designated tree to be pruned or removed on an "as needed" basis. Specific examples where requests are authorized are:

Removing limbs which interfere with utility lines. This work will usually be performed by utility line clearance contract personnel.
Pruning trees which interfere with buildings or removing limbs which interfere with street light illumination.
Pruning or removing trees which may be presenting a potential hazardous condition.
Trees which are removed should be replaced as soon as possible.
Removal of competing plant material such as Ivy growing up the trunk and posing a threat of the health of the tree.

Tree Inspections .....

Tree inspections should be conducted by an ISA certified arborist or by a tree-professional as directed by one of the Tree Program Managers in the public rights-of-way. The purpose of this activity is to determine a change in the tree's health and/or diagnose a condition before a problem develops or becomes too serious. Typically, inspections should be conducted annually depending on the history, age and species of tree or stand of trees, to evaluate their health, condition and vitality. As a standard practice, the following criteria are used when inspecting trees.

Tree Inspection Criteria

1. Existing Problems:

- Heart rot
- Saprophytes on trunk or limbs
- Cankers
- Insect infestation
- Symptoms of disease
- Mechanical damage

2. Tree Structure:

- Lean of the tree
- Branching structure
- Condition of surface roots
- Wounds to trunk or limbs
- Trunk decay

3. Canopy:

- Vigor of shoot growth
- Color of foliage
- Twig and leaf growth
- Crown dieback

4. Tree Species:

- Appropriate for its location
- Desirable species
- Value as a species

5. Grow Space:

- Width of parkway
- Utilities
- Hardscape condition
- Building clearance
- Vehicle clearance

6. Tree Care History:

- Level of existing maintenance
- Available moisture
- Pruning history

Root System Management .....

The following procedures should be implemented to address trees whose roots are causing damage to the surrounding hardscape. Inspections should involve the following factors in determining the proper course of action.

Species of Tree

The tree's desirability or appropriateness in its location should be evaluated. Consideration will be given to whether the tree is or should be considered for "Heritage Tree" designation.

Size of Tree

The trunk size and tree height should be evaluated in relation to the amount of structural roots that would remain if any root pruning were to occur.

Structure and Physical State

An evaluation of the tree's viability following root pruning shall be made. Cavities in the trunk, the presence of saprophytes at the trunk flare, crown dieback or tree instability are factors which shall be considered as part of the tree's viability preceding or following root pruning. Careful attention shall be paid to those cases where the trunk flare is less than 24 inches away from the point of potential root pruning due to the potential for tree failure and in these cases it may be more appropriate to replace the tree.

Growspace

The tree's ability to survive in its current growspace shall be evaluated. Trees which impact overhead power lines, water meters, signs and buildings and are also disrupting surrounding hardscapes shll be evaluated for removal and replacement prior to undertaking root pruning.

Once an inspection has been completed and root pruning is identified as the optimum solution, the following guidelines shall be considered and tailored as necessary to each situation.

Scheduling

Root pruning should be done at least one year after the tree canopy has been pruned. The optimum time of year for root pruning shall be after the winter storm season.

Directed Root Pruning

This process involves the selective removal of only those roots that are causing hardscape damage. The roots which are targeted for removal shaould be excavated by hand only. Mechanical excavation should not be used because this method has the potential to cause excessive damage to the surrounding roots, the trunk or trunk flare. Once the targeted roots are exposed they can be cut with a pruning saw. In cases where the trunk flare is more than 24 inches away from the point of root pruning and it is determined that future damage of the hardscape may occur if the tree remains, root barriers shall be installed.

Preventative Root Pruning

This process involves pruning the roots at the edge of a hardscaped area on a regular basis to prevent hardscape damage and displacement in the future. Scheduling for root pruning the city trees should be coordinated with the city's annual pruning program.

Straight Line Root Pruning

This process involves making a straight cut with a root pruner positioned at the outermost edge of the parkstrip or growspace. In this process all roots within a defined area are severed using the root pruner. The cut shall be no deeper than 14 inches below the finish grade for sidewalk repairs and 26 inches for curb repairs.

Root Barriers

Root barriers are plastic elements that are usually placed at the outermost edge of the growspace against the sidewalk, curb or driveway apron. They are used in an effort to deflect root growth and prevent hardscape damage. The following guidelines shall be considered by the City as administered by the Tree Program Manager in determining when root barriers should be used.

Conditions that require root barriers:

- In cases where street trees are to be planted in parkways four feet wide or less;
- In cases where trees are to be planted in tree wells

Conditions that do not require root barriers:

- In cases where street trees are to be planted in parkways greater than 4 feet wide (depending on tree species).
- In cases where street trees are planted in parkways wider than 8 feet.

Root Barrier Selection

Linear root barriers should be used when there are two potential hardscapes that require protection since they provide an area for root growth while deterring hardscape disruption. The length of the root barrier depends on the selected tree species, however it typically should extend to the length of the mature size of the tree's canopy.

Installation

In most case, root barriers shall be placed against the hardscape with the top of the barrier kept no more than 1/8-inch above the finished grade. Adjacent to sidewalks, a barrier with a depth of 18 inches is optimum. However barriers that are 12 inches deep are sufficient in case where slow growing trees are planted or in cases where the tree is known not to have an aggressive root system. Adjacent to curbs, barriers should be used with a depth of 24 inches.

Placement of New Trees.....

The following guidelines should be considered for planting new trees.

Tree Spacing

- 35 feet on center
- 30 feet from the corner property line
- 10 feet from driveway approaches
- 10 feet from light poles
- 5 feet from utility meter boxes

Siting of New Street Trees

Typically street trees are planted where there is a break in the established street tree pattern or within an existing tree well that should be filled. However, in some cases, as a result of the following conditions, planting a new or replacement tree may be inappropriate:

- The tree would interfere with the growth of other trees in the area.
- The vacant tree well site is overshadowed by other trees in the vicinity creating an unsuitable growing condition for the proposed new tree.
- Utility meters are in the way.
- The tree could block view of oncoming traffic.

Planting Procedures.....

The ideal time to plant trees in Ojai is when it is neither too hot nor too cold. Ideally, it is during the tree's dormant season in winter, which allows the tree to establish roots in its new location before the spring rains and the summer heat which helps to activate new shoot growth.

When obtaining a tree from a nursery, always carry the tree by its container or rootball, never by the trunk.

When selecting a site for a new tree, be sure to have all underground utilities located. Planting pit shall be dug twice the width and the same depth of the root ball.

Before pacing the tree in the planting pit, examine the root ball for injured roots and the canopy for broken branches. Damaged roots should be cleanly cut off at a point just in front of the break. Broken branches should be cut out of the canopy making sure that the branch collar is not damaged.

Planting the tree at the proper depth is important because if it is too deep in the soil, the roots can suffocate and if it is too high the roots will dry out in the air and sunlight. Place the tree in the planting pit so the trunk flare or the top of the rootball is at finish grade or lightly above it. In grass covered parkways, the top of the rootball should be level or slightly higher than the surrounding soil. In a concrete tree well, the rootball should be 3 inches below the level of the finished surface of the surrounding concrete.

Backfill material should be no more than 10% commercial soil amendment mixed with the native soil. Fertilizer tablets can be placed in the corners of the bottom of the hole. Eliminate all air pockets while backfilling the planting pit by watering the soil as it's put into the hole. Do not compact the backfill by tamping it down by foot.

Trees that are planted in parkways should have a 4-6-inch high water retention basin built around the tree. In a concrete tree well, soil should be raked against the edge of the concrete to create a sloping basin. Immediately after planting the tree, water it thoroughly by filling the water retention basin twice.

All trees should be staked with minimum two wooden lodge poles and two ties per pole. Trees in high traffic areas should be staked with three poles with wood braces. The minimum size of lodge poles is 10-foot long, with a 1 ½-inch diameter. Place the tree ties at 1/3 and 2/3 of the trunk height. Drive the stake into the ground approximately 24 – 30 inches below grade making sure not to penetrate the root ball.

A two-inch minimum deep layer of mulch in a radius of 24 inches (keep mulch 6"-12" away from the trunk of the tree) should be laid on the surface of the soil within the boundary of the water retention basin built around the tree. This will help to retain moisture, protect the rootball from extreme temperatures and deter the potential for mechanical injury to the trunk.

Keep the soil around the new tree moist but not saturated by watering at least once a week during the cooler winter months and twice a week during the hot summer months.

In some cases, root barriers may be required and the Tree Program Manager can make this determination. The length of the barriers will depend on the species of tree to be planted. As a rule the length of barrier will extend the length of the mature size of the

canopy. See earlier discussion regarding root barrier installation.

Mulching.....

Mulch generally consists of shredded leaves or bark, pine straw, peat moss, wood chips or composted green waste. In many cases, it is preferable to mulch under the native oaks of Ojai instead of planting shrubs of under-planting.

Benefits of Mulch

Adding mulch around a tree trunk helps reduce stress on the tree by contributing essential microorganisms to the root zone and maintaining a consistent moisture level in the surrounding soil. Mulching can also prevent mechanical damage by keeping mowers and line trimmers away from the tree trunk base. It also reduces competition from plants such as turf or groundcovers that surround the tree.

Placement of Mulch

Mulch should be placed a minimum of 2-3 inches deep in a radius of 24 inches around the trunk of the tree, keeping the mulch 6" – 12" away from the trunk of the tree. For native oaks, it is appropriate to place mulch around the trunk of the tree out to the edge of the canopy of the tree.

Maintenance of Street Trees During Construction.....

Trees must be protected during construction through the establishment of a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) prior to the commencement of any construction activities. The following standards shall guide the establishment of the TPZ which shall be reviewed and approved by the Tree Program Manager.

A TPZ should encompass the area directly under the tree canopy and in some case can include an additional radial width of ten feet.

The minimum distance between any open trench and a protected tree shall be 6 – 12 inches for every inch of trunk diameter measured at 4 feet -6 inches above existing grade. The maximum distance is typically 10 feet from the trunk of the tree.

Trenches located within a TPZ shall be hand dug. Using a pruning saw to cut the roots flush with the side of the trench usually provides adequate space, however roots larger than 2 inches in diameter shall be cut only when there is no other feasible alternative. When 25% of the TPZ is impacted by grading or trenching, alternative construction

techniques shall be considered.

The TPZ should be mulched with a 4-6 inch layer of chip mulch over the soil surface both during and after construction. This will improve the growing environment for the roots by reducing soil compaction, improving aeration, enhancing moisture and reducing temperature extremes.

Appendix B – Annual Planting Target Analysis

No.	Neighborhood Name	Area (acres)	2009 Canopy Coverage %	Canopied acres		
1	Krotona / Meadows	177	18%	31.86		**City of Ojai**
2	Descanso / Taormina	80	9%	7.2		**Community Forest Master Plan**
3	Maricopa Commercial	56	5%	2.8		**2009**
4	Cuyama	54	25%	13.5		
5	Ojai Valley Inn	218	25%	54.5		**Analysis of Overall Canopy Coverage**
6	Country Club	86	22%	18.92		**and Goal for Year 2050**
7	West Ojai Ave. Commercial	24	15%	3.6		
8	Arbolada	169	70%	118.3	high	Does not include Parkland and Schools
9	Del Oro / Signal	248	25%	62		
10	Downtown North	132	22%	29.04		
11	Downtown Commercial	42	7%	2.94		
12	Downtown South	80	15%	12		
13	Persimmon Hill	168	8%	13.44		
14	Bryant	53	5%	2.65		
15	East Ojai Ave. Commercial	36	5%	1.8		
16	Sarzotti	96	15%	14.4		
17	Topa Topa	185	15%	27.75		
18	Shelf	296	1%	2.96	low	
19	Golden West	66	10%	6.6		
20	Gridley / Boardman	133	25%	33.25		
	total acres	2399		459.51	canopied acres	
	w/o high and low	1934		338.25	**17.49%**	**Overall canopy coverage**
						(weighted average)

No.	Neighborhood Name	Area (acres)	2009 Canopy Coverage %	Canopied acres	2050 Canopy Goal	Deficit acres	Deficit trees per year	Attrition trees per year	Target trees per year
1	Krotona / Meadows	177	18%	31.86	25%	12	22	5	27
2	Descanso / Taormina	80	9%	7.2	25%	13	22	4	26
3	Maricopa Commercial	56	5%	2.8	15%	6	10	4	14
4	Cuyama	54	25%	13.5	25%	0	0	6	6
5	Ojai Valley Inn	218	25%	54.5	25%	0	0	7	7
6	Country Club	86	22%	18.92	25%	3	4	6	10
7	West Ojai Ave. Commercial	24	15%	3.6	15%	0	0	4	4
8	Arbolada	169	70%	118.3	70%	0	0	15	15
9	Del Oro / Signal	248	25%	62	25%	0	0	8	8
10	Downtown North	132	22%	29.04	25%	4	7	7	14
11	Downtown Commercial	42	7%	2.94	15%	3	6	4	10
12	Downtown South	80	15%	12	25%	8	14	6	20
13	Persimmon Hill	168	8%	13.44	15%	12	20	2	22
14	Bryant	53	5%	2.65	15%	5	9	2	11
15	East Ojai Ave. Commercial	36	5%	1.8	15%	4	6	2	8
16	Sarzotti	96	15%	14.4	25%	10	17	3	20
17	Topa Topa	185	15%	27.75	25%	19	32	1	33
18	Shelf	296	1%	2.96	2%	3	5	0	5
19	Golden West	66	10%	6.6	25%	10	17	1	18
20	Gridley / Boardman	133	25%	33.25	25%	0	0	4	4
	2050 Goals:				**Total tree planting goal per year :**				**283**
	25% in residential areas								
	15% in commercial areas	**Deficit trees = 625 sq. ft.**							
	Adjusted in special areas								

Appendix C – City of Ojai Street Tree Inventory

CITY OF OJAI



STREET TREE INVENTORY

September 2006

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TREE INVENTORY METHODOLOGY



West Coast Arborists, Inc. inventoried a total of 3,158 street trees, stumps, and vacant sites located in the rights-of-way in the City of Ojai. The information collected for each tree is listed below, followed by and explanation of each of the following data fields:

- Tree Site Location
- Tree Identification
- Diameter Classification
- Height Classification
- Sidewalk Damage

Tree Site Location **District**, a geographical area within the city
Address, the numeric address of the property
Fictitious indicator: an 'X' follows the address if no address is visible, indicating the approximate address on the block
Street, the full name of the street
Site, the site number at that location (sites are numbered consecutively in the same direction of increasing address on the street)
Side, indicates where the tree is physically located: Front, Side, Median, Sub Street, Lot, Park, Rear
On address, a fictitious address given to side or rear locations (this allows trees to be properly ordered by the street they are located on).

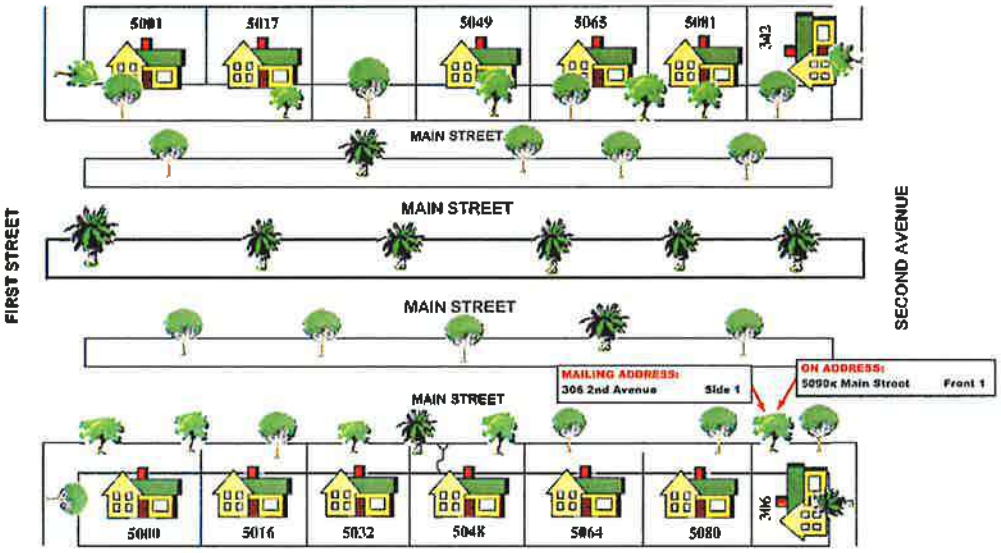
Tree Identification All trees are identified by their botanical and common names. Stumps, and vacant planting sites are also designated here.

Diameter Range Tree diameters are measured at 4.5 feet above ground level (diameter at standard height or DBH) and are divided into the following ranges: 0-6 inches, 7-12 inches, 13-18 inches, 19-24 inches, and >30 inches.

Height Range Height is measured from the ground to the top of the crown. The height ranges are 1-15 feet, 16-30 feet, 31-45 feet, and 46-60 feet.

Sidewalk Damage Sidewalk damage is noted where ½ inch or more of ramping or deflection exists adjacent to a tree site.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY



GRID TRIMMING FROM 4/1/2002 - 4/1/2002

Dist	STREET ADDRESS		SIDE	TREE	ON STREET ADDRESS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	DATE	SIDEWALK
1	5000	MAIN ST /E	S	1	301 FIRST ST /N	Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	7-12	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E		2		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	1		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	2		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	7-12	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	3		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	19-24	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	4		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	5		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	7-12	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	M	6		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	19-24	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	U	1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	7-12	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	U	2		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	U	3		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	7-12	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	U	4		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	19-24	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5000 X	MAIN ST /E	U	5		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5001	MAIN ST /E		1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	25-30	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5001	MAIN ST /E		2		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5001 X	MAIN ST /E	U	1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	25-30	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5001 X	MAIN ST /E	U	2		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5001 X	MAIN ST /E	U	3		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5001 X	MAIN ST /E	U	4		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5001 X	MAIN ST /E	U	5		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	19-24	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5016 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5017	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5032 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5033 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	7-12	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	5048 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	Y
1	5048 X	MAIN ST /E		2		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	Y
1	5049	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	25-30	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5064 X	MAIN ST /E		1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5065	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5065	MAIN ST /E		2		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5080	MAIN ST /E		1		Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	5081	MAIN ST /E		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	25-30	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	306	SECOND AV /N		1		Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	15-30	4/1/2002	
1	306	SECOND AV /N	S	1	5090 MAIN ST /E	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	13-18	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	306	SECOND AV /N	S	2	5090 MAIN ST /E	Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	25-30	30-45	4/1/2002	
1	342	SECOND AV /N		1		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	CARROTWOOD	13-18	45-60	4/1/2002	
1	342	SECOND AV /N	S	1	5081 MAIN ST /E	Ficus benjamina	WEEPING FIG	19-24	30-45	4/1/2002	

TOTAL NUMBER: 38

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION COLLECTED

Utility Presence

The presence of *tree-related* hardscape damage is indicated by Yes/No. Because most locations do not have sidewalk damage, we do not show a 'N' in the sidewalk damage column, it is left blank. It is overhead lines that cause problems for urban trees because the trees must be trimd to a minimum of clearance from the lines to avoid interference. Most trees do not respond well to the severe heading back commonly used on trees situated beneath utilities. The healthiest trees will result from selection of specie having a mature height less than that of the primary overhead utility lines. Heavy pruning is not required for secondary and other utilities because these lines are rarely a limiting factor on crown development.

Recommended Maintenance

The current maintenance needs are derived from field analysis of maintenance found to be required at this time. This assessment can be used as a basis for budgeting and projecting maintenance contracts for the current year, and to assess maintenance needs in the future. It can also be used to transition from crisis management to a systematic maintenance program.

Parkway Size

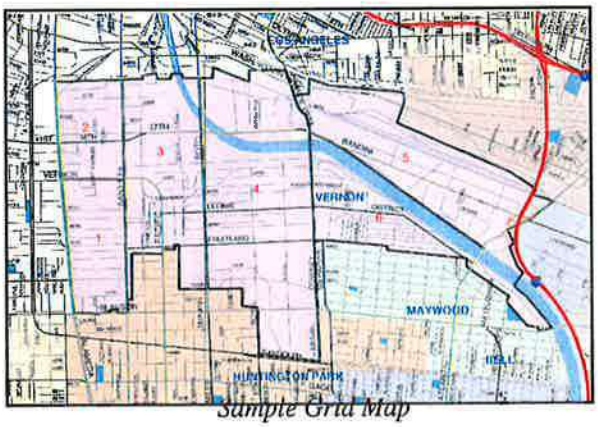
A growpsace is a specific area usually surrounded by hardscape. We refer to parkway size as the area provided for the tree to grow in a respective site. This designation is utilized in developing Urban Forest Master Plans when designating appropriate species for suitably sized vacant sites.

RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE

As part of the inventory collection process, the urban forest maintenance requirements were also identified so that maintenance can be performed and projected in upcoming years. The purpose is to maintain urban forest health, a vigorous tree population, and an effective and efficient maintenance cycle. The identification includes routine maintenance trimming, removals of hazardous, dying, or dead trees, removals of stumps, and tree planting in vacant locations within the city easement.

GRID TRIM

Regardless of the amount of a community's tree management budget, systematic tree maintenance reduces costs in the long term. Systematic tree maintenance programs reduce the need for "emergency" maintenance, help prevent liability problems (such as dead or weak branches), reduce tree mortality and improve the urban forest health and real value over the long-term.



Sample Grid Map

A systematic tree maintenance program is composed of pre-designed trimming grids which are trimmed in their entirety on a set schedule. By trimming every tree on the street regardless of size, every resident in that community feels that they have received a service for their tax dollars. At the same time, the safety and welfare of the community will be enhanced. The following are a few of the benefits of a grid trimming system:

Scheduling: A long-term grid schedule is set at the beginning of the project appropriating efficient use of personnel and resources.

Improved Public Relations: Citizens can be informed in advance when their trees are scheduled for service. This is a pro-active approach to manage the community's urban forest.

Equitable Service: Every citizen receives service whether requested or not. Maintenance is not dependent on a formal request or individual.

Preventive Maintenance: City street trees receive routine maintenance and inspections during the grid trimming cycle and problems are corrected before they reach crisis level.

Improve Health: Grid pruning Improves the health of the tree population through routinely pruning weakened or pest-infested branches and developing sound a vigorously growing crowns.

Maintain a Capital Asset: By investing in the systematic maintenance concept, the City is maintaining its overall financial value to the community and one of the most valuable and overlooked assets.

Reduced Liability: Due to the efficiency of grid trimming, all trees are serviced in a timely manner, reducing liability exposure.

Efficient Record Keeping: WCA is able to update tree characteristic information on every tree in the city during the trim cycle period. Maintenance records are maintained by WCA and given to the City.

REMOVALS

The trees identified by the following criteria should be evaluated by city staff to validate the removal recommendation and assign a priority to the most hazardous trees. The cost to remove theses trees can easily be determined with the inventory information. All trees recommended for removal were measured by the tree inventory data collectors. Trees recommended for removal are identified during data collection. These trees are grouped into five major categories meeting the following criteria:

- **OVERHEAD SPACING**
- **DISEASED OR DECLINING**
- **POORLY STRUCTURED**
- **SEEDLING OR VOLUNTEER**
- **HARDSCAPE SPACING**

OVERHEAD SPACING

Trees posing overhead spacing hazards which will, in the near future, cause conflicts with overhead utility lines, buildings or aerial signage. In many cases the conflict could be alleviated by excessive pruning. The photo shown at right is an example of trees that would be recommended for removal because they meet the overhead spacing criteria . The trimming technique utilized in the past on these trees (topping) compromises the trees natural form, causes weak limb attachments, allows for insect infestation and initiates rapid new growth which will require a more frequent trim cycle. The most cost effective solution in this case is to remove the trees and replant with species identified in the planting plan whose natural growth pattern will not allow them to create a future conflict.



DISEASED OR DECLINING

Trees identified as meeting the diseased or declining criteria have extended their expected life span for their environment due to disease or natural decline. The photo shown at the right is an example that depicts a palm tree in severe decline potentially due to disease that would be recommended for removal under this criteria.



POORLY STRUCTURED CRITERIA

These are trees that have hazardous cracks or structural problems that present above normal safety concerns, and the potential for tree failure cannot be mitigated through pruning. The photograph shown at right is an example of a poorly structured tree with majority of canopy leaning to one side. Other examples of poorly structured trees have included bark located in a primary branch attachment which greatly increases the potential for limb failure in the future.



SEEDLING OR VOLUNTEER

Trees meeting this criteria were not intentionally planted under the direction of the City and are inappropriate for the current parkway conditions. These may be trees planted by homeowners, grown from seeds or surrounding trees or from bird droppings. The photograph shown at left depicts an overly planted parkway not conforming to city specifications.

HARDSCAPE SPACING CRITERIA

The most common tree-related liability issues are directly related to the tree root flare. These trees do not have enough living space in the urban landscape. The resulting displaced sidewalks and cracked curb and gutters offer a serious trip and fall hazard for the public at large. The example shown at right demonstrates the tripping hazard. The trees identified utilizing this criteria require immediate attention, however, many other trees have been identified with a lesser degree of hardscape displacement, these trees are identified within the inventory data as having sidewalk damage.



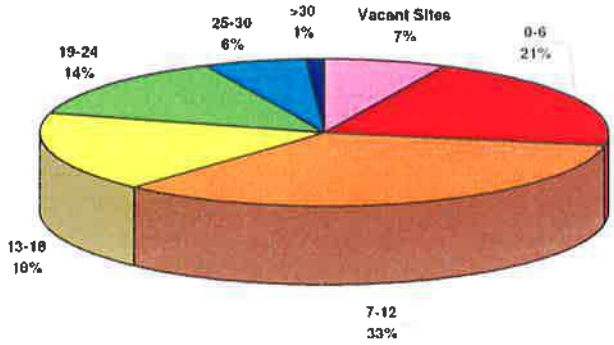
TREE PLANTING

Based on the criteria approved by the city, West Coast Arborists identified all vacant sites that are suitable for planting. Identification of vacant sites during the inventory collection allows the City to expand the urban forest and may assist in obtaining additional grant funding. Vacant site listings pulled from the inventory can be generated to create work lists and utilized for budgeting projection purposes.

City of Ojai
Inventory Overview

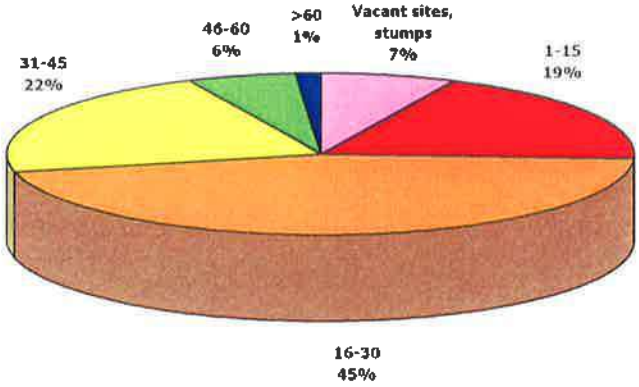
DSH	Count	Percent
Vacant Sites	220	6.97%
0-6	658	20.84%
7-12	1,067	33.79%
13-18	557	17.64%
19-24	436	13.81%
25-30	186	5.89%
>30	34	1.08%
	3,158	**100.00%**

DBH Frequency



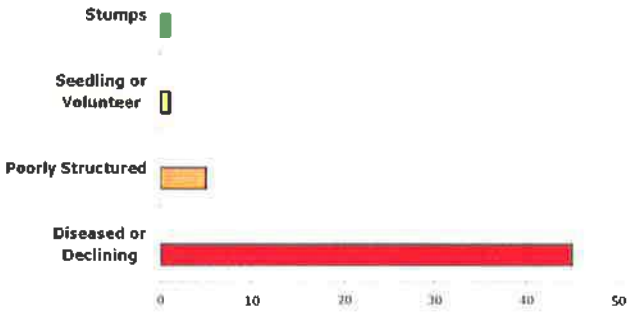
Height	Count	Percent
Vacant sites, stumps	221	7.00%
1-15	595	18.84%
16-30	1,441	45.63%
31-45	680	21.53%
46-60	174	5.51%
>60	47	1.49%
	3,158	**100.00%**

Height Frequency



Recommended Maintenance	Count	Percent
Grid Trim	2,886	9.95%
Plant	220	0.76%
REMOVALS:		
Diseased or Declining	45	0.16%
Poorly Structured	5	0.02%
Seedling or Volunteer	1	0.00%
Stumps	1	0.00%
	3,158	**100.00%**

Recommended Removals



City of Ojai
Species Frequency Report

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percent
Quercus agrifolia	COAST LIVE OAK	1004	31.79%
Quercus lobata	VALLEY OAK	257	8.14%
Vacant site	VACANT SITE	220	6.97%
Schinus molle	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	139	4.40%
Liquidambar styraciflua	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	122	3.86%
Washingtonia robusta	MEXICAN FAN PALM	85	2.69%
Platanus racemosa	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	82	2.60%
Lagerstroemia indica	CRAPE MYRTLE	70	2.22%
Prunus cerasifera	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	70	2.22%
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	RED GUM	64	2.03%
Pyrus kawakamii	EVERGREEN PEAR	55	1.74%
Schinus terebinthifolius	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	53	1.68%
Eucalyptus globulus	BLUE GUM	51	1.61%
Pinus radiata	MONTEREY PINE	47	1.49%
Acacia baileyana	BAILEY ACACIA	45	1.42%
Ulmus parvifolia	CHINESE ELM	44	1.39%
Pinus halepensis	ALEPPO PINE	38	1.20%
Pinus canariensis	CANARY ISLAND PINE	34	1.08%
Olea europaea	OLIVE	28	0.89%
Eucalyptus citriodora	LEMON-SCENTED GUM	26	0.82%
Pittosporum undulatum	VICTORIAN BOX	26	0.82%
Platanus acerifolia	LONDON PLANE	26	0.82%
Jacaranda mimosifolia	JACARANDA	25	0.79%
Fraxinus uhdei	SHAMEL ASH	24	0.76%
Morus alba	WHITE MULBERRY	23	0.73%
Alnus rhombifolia	WHITE ALDER	20	0.63%
Magnolia grandiflora	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	19	0.60%
Cupressocyparis leylandii	LEYLAND CYPRESS	18	0.57%
Phoenix canariensis	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	18	0.57%
Ulmus pumila	SIBERIAN ELM	17	0.54%
Cinnamomum camphora	CAMPHOR TREE	15	0.47%
Podocarpus gracilior	FERN PINE	15	0.47%
Albizia julibrissin	SILK TREE	14	0.44%
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	SILVER DOLLAR GUM	14	0.44%
Melia azedarach	CHINABERRY	14	0.44%
Syagrus romanzoffianum	QUEEN PALM	14	0.44%
Ailanthus altissima	TREE OF HEAVEN	13	0.41%
Cupressus sempervirens	ITALIAN CYPRESS	13	0.41%
Dead Tree	DEAD TREE	13	0.41%
Pyrus calleryana	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	13	0.41%
Grevillea robusta	SILK OAK	12	0.38%
Macadamia tetraphylla	ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	11	0.35%
Ceratonia siliqua	CAROB	10	0.32%
Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto'	MODESTO ASH	10	0.32%
Koelreuteria bipinnata	CHINESE FLAME TREE	10	0.32%
Ligustrum lucidum	GLOSSY PRIVET	10	0.32%
Callistemon citrinus	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	9	0.28%
Fraxinus velutina	ARIZONA ASH	9	0.28%
Robinia pseudoacacia	BLACK LOCUST	9	0.28%

City of Ojai
Species Frequency Report

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percent
Other tree	OTHER TREE	8	0.25%
Koelreuteria paniculata	GOLDENRAIN TREE	7	0.22%
Pinus thunbergiana	JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7	0.22%
Carya illinoensis	PECAN	6	0.19%
Cedrus deodara	DEODAR CEDAR	6	0.19%
Nerium oleander	OLEANDER	6	0.19%
Acacia stenophylla	SHOESTRING ACACIA	5	0.16%
Casuarina stricta	DROOPING SHE-OAK	5	0.16%
Citrus limon	LEMON	5	0.16%
Eriobotrya japonica	EDIBLE LOQUAT	5	0.16%
Heteromeles arbutifolia	TOYON	5	0.16%
Myoporum laetum	MYOPORUM	5	0.16%
Pistacia chinensis	CHINESE PISTACHE	5	0.16%
Syzygium paniculatum	BRUSH CHERRY	5	0.16%
Betula pendula	EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	4	0.13%
Eucalyptus rudis	DESERT GUM	4	0.13%
Gleditsia triacanthos	HONEY LOCUST	4	0.13%
Phoenix roebelenii	PYGMY DATE PALM	4	0.13%
Pinus pinea	ITALIAN STONE PINE	4	0.13%
Prunus caroliniana	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	4	0.13%
Quercus ilex	HOLLY OAK	4	0.13%
Quercus suber	CORK OAK	4	0.13%
Acer saccharinum	SILVER MAPLE	3	0.09%
Callistemon viminalis	WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH	3	0.09%
Cupressus glabra	ARIZONA CYPRESS	3	0.09%
Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER	3	0.09%
Liriodendron tulipifera	TULIP TREE	3	0.09%
Pinus coulteri	COULTER PINE	3	0.09%
Pittosporum rhombifolium	QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM	3	0.09%
Prunus armeniaca	APRICOT	3	0.09%
Prunus persica	PEACH	3	0.09%
Acacia longifolia	SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE	2	0.06%
Arbutus menzesii	MADRONE	2	0.06%
Betula spp.	BIRCH	2	0.06%
Ginkgo biloba	MAIDENHAIR TREE	2	0.06%
Juglans hindsii	CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT	2	0.06%
Populus fremontii	FREMONT COTTONWOOD	2	0.06%
Populus nigra 'Italica'	LOMBARDY POPLAR	2	0.06%
Prunus domestica	PLUM	2	0.06%
Tipuana tipu	TIPU	2	0.06%
Acacia melanoxylon	BLACK ACACIA	1	0.03%
Acer negundo	BOX ELDER	1	0.03%
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	KING PALM	1	0.03%
Bauhinia blakeana	HONG KONG ORCHID TREE	1	0.03%
Bauhinia variegata	PURPLE ORCHID TREE	1	0.03%
Brachychiton populneus	BOTTLE TREE	1	0.03%
Calocedrus decurrens	INCENSE CEDAR	1	0.03%
Cassia leptophylla	GOLD MEDALLION TREE	1	0.03%
Cercidium microphyllum	LITTLE LEAF PALO VERDE	1	0.03%

City of Ojai
Species Frequency Report

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	Percent
Cercis occidentalis	WESTERN REDBUD	1	0.03%
Erythrina spp.	CORAL TREE	1	0.03%
Eucalyptus spp.	EUCALYPTUS	1	0.03%
Ficus microcarpa 'Variegata'	VARIEGATED INDIAN LAUREL FIG	1	0.03%
Melaleuca quinquinervia	CAJEPUT TREE	1	0.03%
Persea americana	AVOCADO	1	0.03%
Podocarpus macrophyllus	YEW PINE	1	0.03%
Prosopis spp.	MESQUITE	1	0.03%
Sequoiadendron giganteum	GIANT SEQUOIA	1	0.03%
Stump	STUMP	1	0.03%
Tabebuia avellanedae	LAVENDER TRUMPET TREE	1	0.03%
Tilia cordata	LITTLE LEAF LINDEN	1	0.03%
Trachycarpus fortunei	WINDMILL PALM	1	0.03%
Washingtonia filifera	CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	1	0.03%
		3,158	**100.00%**

KEY FOR INVENTORY REPORT

Dist — The maintenance district, LMD, or other area designator

House Address — The street or mailing address where the tree is located.

An "X" extension accompanies the address if it is "fictitious."
(Fictitious addresses are assigned to properties without a visible address; to medians and sub street medians; or to vacant lots or other situations where the real address cannot be determined)

Side — The physical location of the tree at the address.
(Front, Side, Median, Sub Street, Rear, Park, Lot)

Tree — Every tree at an address is assigned an individual number. Tree numbers increase in the direction of increasing addresses on the street.

On Address — The name of the street where the tree is physically located. The House Address and the On Address are the same unless it is a Side or Rear location.

Common Name — Common name of tree

DBH — The diameter range of the tree, in inches

Height — The height range of the tree, in feet

Maintenance — The maintenance activity recommended for this site:

Grid Trim (for trees in fair or better condition)
Planting (for vacant planting sites)
Removal - spacing criteria
Removal - overhead spacing criteria
Removal - diseased/declining
Removal - poorly structured
Removal - seedling/volunteer
Removal - stump
None (no maintenance recommended)

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	101 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	101 ALISO ST /E	Front	2		GIANT SEQUOIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	101 ALISO ST /E	Side	1	210 X VENTURA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	101 ALISO ST /E	Side	2	210 X VENTURA ST	VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	101 ALISO ST /E	Side	3	210 X VENTURA ST	VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	102 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	102 ALISO ST /E	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	102 ALISO ST /E	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	108 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	108 ALISO ST /E	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	208 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	211 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		BIRCH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	212 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		RED GUM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	214 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		QUEEN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	216 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	217 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		CHINABERRY	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	310 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	411 X ALISO ST /E	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	414 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	510 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	513 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		BLACK LOCUST	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	513 ALISO ST /E	Front	2		BLACK LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	513 ALISO ST /E	Front	3		BLACK LOCUST	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	513 ALISO ST /E	Front	4		BLACK LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	513 ALISO ST /E	Front	5		BLACK LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	515 ALISO ST /E	Side	1	211 X WAITE ST	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	515 ALISO ST /E	Side	2	211 X WAITE ST	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	515 ALISO ST /E	Side	3	211 X WAITE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	906 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	919 ALISO ST /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	104 ALISO ST /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	105 X ALISO ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	105 X ALISO ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	105 X ALISO ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	107 ALISO ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	4		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	5		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Front	6		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Side	1	300 X BLANCHE ST	INCENSE CEDAR	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	112 ALISO ST /W	Side	2	300 X BLANCHE ST	DROOPING SHE-OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	4		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	5		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	6		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	7		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	8		CANARY ISLAND PINE	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	9		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	10		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	201 X ALISO ST /W	Front	11		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	202 ALISO ST /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	202	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	202	ALISO ST /W	Side	1	301 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	206	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	206	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		DEAD TREE	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	301	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	301	ALISO ST /W	Side	1	211 X CANADA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	301	ALISO ST /W	Side	2	211 X CANADA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	302	ALISO ST /W	Side	1	301 X CANADA ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	302	ALISO ST /W	Side	2	301 X CANADA ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	302	ALISO ST /W	Side	3	301 X CANADA ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	303	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	309	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	309	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	309	ALISO ST /W	Side	1	210 X RINCON AV	ALEPPO PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	309	ALISO ST /W	Side	2	210 X RINCON AV	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	309	ALISO ST /W	Side	3	210 X RINCON AV	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	312	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		RED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	312	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		RED GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	312	ALISO ST /W	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	312	ALISO ST /W	Front	4		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411	ALISO ST /W	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411	ALISO ST /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411	ALISO ST /W	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	502	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	502	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	507	ALISO ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	507	ALISO ST /W	Front	2		GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	507	ALISO ST /W	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	417	ANDREW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	417	ANDREW DR	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	418	ANDREW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	418	ANDREW DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	418	ANDREW DR	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	418	ANDREW DR	Front	4		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	419	ANDREW DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	419	ANDREW DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	420	ANDREW DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	420	ANDREW DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	420	ANDREW DR	Side	1	1192 X RAINS CT	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	421	ANDREW DR	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	421	ANDREW DR	Front	2		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	421	ANDREW DR	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	919	AYERS AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1001	AYERS AV	Side	1	930 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1002	AYERS AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1002	AYERS AV	Side	1	1000 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1005	AYERS AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1006	AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1009	AYERS AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1010	AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1013	AYERS AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1014	AYERS AV	Front	1		JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1014	AYERS AV	Front	2		JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1017	AYERS AV	Front	1		MAIDENHAIR TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1018	AYERS AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1101	AYERS AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1102	AYERS AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1105	AYERS AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1106	AYERS AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1106	AYERS AV	Front	2		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1109 AYERS AV	Front	1		DEAD TREE	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	1110 AYERS AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1113 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1114 AYERS AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114 AYERS AV	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114 AYERS AV	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1117 AYERS AV	Front	1		ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1117 AYERS AV	Side	1	931 X PLEASANT AV	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1118 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1118 AYERS AV	Side	1	1001 X PLEASANT AV	APRICOT	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1118 AYERS AV	Side	2	1001 X PLEASANT AV	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1118 AYERS AV	Side	3	1001 X PLEASANT AV	APRICOT	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1202 AYERS AV	Front	1		TULIP TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1202 AYERS AV	Front	2		BOTTLE TREE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1202 AYERS AV	Side	1	1000 X PLEASANT AV	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1202 AYERS AV	Side	2	1000 X PLEASANT AV	HONG KONG ORCHID TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1205 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1206 AYERS AV	Front	1		GLOSSY PRIVET	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1209 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1210 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1213 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1214 AYERS AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	108 BALD ST	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	110 BALD ST	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	207 BALD ST	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
3	211 BALD ST	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	204 BLANCHE ST	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	206 BLANCHE ST	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	206 BLANCHE ST	Front	2		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	211 X BLANCHE ST	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	308 BLANCHE ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	507 BLANCHE ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	507 BLANCHE ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	512 BLANCHE ST	Side	1	111 X SUMMER ST /W	CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	512 BLANCHE ST	Side	2	111 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	512 BLANCHE ST	Side	3	111 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	512 BLANCHE ST	Side	4	111 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X BLANCHE ST /S	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	212 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	212 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	212 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	220 X BLANCHE ST /S	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	304 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	1		VARIEGATED INDIAN LAUREL FIG	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	304 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	305 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	305 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	311 BLANCHE ST /S	Front	1		RED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	103 BRISTOL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	110 BRISTOL RD	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	1		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111 BRISTOL RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	1	600 X EL PASEO RD	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	2	600 X EL PASEO RD	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	3	600 X EL PASEO RD	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	4	600 X EL PASEO RD	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	5	600 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	6	600 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	7	600 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	8	600 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	9	600 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	111	BRISTOL RD	Side	10	600 X EL PASEO RD	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	114	BRISTOL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	BRISTOL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	3		CORK OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	BRISTOL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	3		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	7		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	8		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	9		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	11		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	BRISTOL RD	Front	12		RED GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	211	BRISTOL RD	Side	1	202 X PALOMAR RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	211	BRISTOL RD	Side	2	202 X PALOMAR RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	211	BRISTOL RD	Side	3	202 X PALOMAR RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	214	BRISTOL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	214	BRISTOL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	214	BRISTOL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	5		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	6		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	404	BRYANT CIR	Front	7		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	406	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	406	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	406	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	406	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		DEAD TREE	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		WHITE ALDER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		WHITE ALDER	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		WHITE ALDER	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	5		MYOPORUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	6		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	7		WHITE ALDER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	8		WHITE ALDER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	BRYANT CIR	Front	9		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	410	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	410	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	416	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	416	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	416	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	416	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	418	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	418	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	418	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	1-15	Grid Trim
3	418	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	3		ARIZONA CYPRESS	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	4		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	5		WHITE ALDER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	6		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	7		TOYON	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	428	BRYANT CIR	Front	8		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	402	BRYANT ST	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	402	BRYANT ST	Front	2		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	402	BRYANT ST	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	402	BRYANT ST	Front	4		CHINESE FLAME TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	1	430 X BRYANT CIR	CAMPHOR TREE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	2	430 X BRYANT CIR	WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	3	430 X BRYANT CIR	CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	4	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	5	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	6	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	7	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	8	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	BRYANT ST	Side	9	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	403 BRYANT ST	Side	10	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403 BRYANT ST	Side	11	430 X BRYANT CIR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	408 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	1		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	410 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	410 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	410 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	410 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	4		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	414 BUENA VISTA DR	Front	1		ITALIAN STONE PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	100 X CANADA ST	Front	1		CHINABERRY	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	107 CANADA ST	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	108 CANADA ST	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	108 CANADA ST	Front	2		CAMPHOR TREE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	203 CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	403 CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	403 CANADA ST	Front	2		TREE OF HEAVEN	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	408 CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	409 CANADA ST	Front	1		CHINESE PISTACHE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	501 CANADA ST	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504 X CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504 X CANADA ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504 X CANADA ST	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504 X CANADA ST	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	508 CANADA ST	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	508 CANADA ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	511 CANADA ST	Side	1	301 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	512	CANADA ST	Side	1	221 X SUMMER ST /W	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	512	CANADA ST	Side	2	221 X SUMMER ST /W	MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	601	CANADA ST	Front	1		DEODAR CEDAR	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	606	CANADA ST	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	609	CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	612	CANADA ST	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	613	CANADA ST	Side	1	301 X RAYMOND ST	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	613	CANADA ST	Side	2	301 X RAYMOND ST	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702	CANADA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702	CANADA ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702	CANADA ST	Front	3		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	714	CANADA ST	Front	1		SILK OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	201	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	201	CARILLO RD	Side	1	111 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	201	CARILLO RD	Side	2	111 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	205	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	206	CARILLO RD	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	209	CARILLO RD	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	209	CARILLO RD	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	209	CARILLO RD	Front	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	210	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	210	CARILLO RD	Side	1	200 X LAREDO LN	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	217	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	301	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	302	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	302	CARILLO RD	Side	1	201 X LAREDO LN	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	302	CARILLO RD	Side	2	201 X LAREDO LN	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	305	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	308	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	309	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	310	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	313	CARILLO RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	314	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	317	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	318	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	321	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	322	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	325	CARILLO RD	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	13-18	1-15	Grid Trim
1	326	CARILLO RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	326	CARILLO RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	329	CARILLO RD	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	329	CARILLO RD	Side	1	1200 X LA PAZ DR	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	330	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	334	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	401	CARILLO RD	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	401	CARILLO RD	Side	1	1201 X LA PAZ DR	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	402	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	405	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	406	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	409	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	410	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	413	CARILLO RD	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	414	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	417	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	418	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	421	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	422	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	425	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	426	CARILLO RD	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	426	CARILLO RD	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	429	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	429	CARILLO RD	Front	2		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	429	CARILLO RD	Side	1	500 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	CARILLO RD	Side	2	500 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	CARILLO RD	Side	3	500 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	CARILLO RD	Side	4	500 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	CARILLO RD	Side	5	500 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	430	CARILLO RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	434	CARILLO RD	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	434	CARILLO RD	Side	1	510 X VALLE RIO	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	434	CARILLO RD	Side	2	510 X VALLE RIO	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	201	CHICO RD	Front	1		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Front	2		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Front	4		WINDMILL PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Side	1	700 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Side	2	700 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Side	3	700 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	CHICO RD	Side	4	700 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	202	CHICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	202	CHICO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	202	CHICO RD	Side	1	221 X PALOMAR RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	202	CHICO RD	Side	2	221 X PALOMAR RD	VALLEY OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	4		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	5		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	6		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	7		CHINESE FLAME TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	8		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	9		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	10		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	11		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	12		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	13		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	14		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	120	CHURCH RD	Front	15		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Front	6		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	1	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	2	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	3	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	4	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	5	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	6	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	7	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	8	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	217	CHURCH RD	Side	9	1350 X OAKMORE ST	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	CHURCH RD	Front	6		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	441	CHURCH RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	441	CHURCH RD	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	441	CHURCH RD	Front	3		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	441	CHURCH RD	Front	4		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	441	CHURCH RD	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	414 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	414 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		BLUE GUM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		BLUE GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	510 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		BLUE GUM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
1	510 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	510 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	510 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		BLUE GUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		BLUE GUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	6		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	7		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	8		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	9		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	10		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	11		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	12		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	13		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	14		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	15		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	16		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	17		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	18		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	19		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	20		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	21		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	22		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	23		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	24		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	25		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	26		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	27		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	28		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	29		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	30		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	31		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	32		BLUE GUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	33		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	34		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	35		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	36		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	37		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	38		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	39		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	40		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	41		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	42		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	43		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	44		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	45		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	46		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	47		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	48		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	49		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	50		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	51		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	52		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	53		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	54		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	55		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	56		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	57		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	600 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	58		BLUE GUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	601 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	601 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	601 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	601 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	605 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	605 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		BLUE GUM	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	605 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	605 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	608 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	7-12	>60	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		BLUE GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	609 X COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	6		BLUE GUM	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	611 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	611 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	611 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	711 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	6		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	7		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712 COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	8		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	9		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	10		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	13		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	14		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	15		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	19		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	21		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	22		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	24		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	25		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	26		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	27		LEYLAND CYPRESS	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	28		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	29		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	30		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	31		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	32		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	712	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	33		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	716	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	803	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	803	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	803	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		TOYON	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	6		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	7		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	8		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	9		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	10		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	11		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	12		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	13		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	14		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	15		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	16		TOYON	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	17		BAILEY ACACIA	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	19		RED GUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	20		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	21		RED GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	22		RED GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	24		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	812	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	25		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	822	COUNTRY CLUB DR	Front	6		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	320	CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	406	CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	409 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	413 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	417 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	418 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	506 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	513 CRESTVIEW DR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	104 CUYAMA RD	Side	1	620 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	104 CUYAMA RD	Side	2	620 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	104 CUYAMA RD	Side	3	620 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	104 CUYAMA RD	Side	4	620 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	104 CUYAMA RD	Side	5	620 X EL PASEO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	110 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	110 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		MONTEREY PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	114 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	118 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	118 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	118 CUYAMA RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	120 X CUYAMA RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	120 X CUYAMA RD	Median	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	120 X CUYAMA RD	Median	3		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	750 X CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	760 X CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	801 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	803 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	804 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	900 X CUYAMA RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	8		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	908 CUYAMA RD	Front	9		CANARY ISLAND PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	909 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	909 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	918 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	918 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	924 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	924 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	929 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	929 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	930 X CUYAMA RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	930 X CUYAMA RD	Median	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	8		RED GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1200 X CUYAMA RD	Front	13		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1201 X CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1201 X CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1213 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		RED GUM	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1213 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		RED GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1213 CUYAMA RD	Front	3		RED GUM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1213 CUYAMA RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1239 CUYAMA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1239 CUYAMA RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1239 CUYAMA RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	704 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	706 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708 DALY RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	802 DALY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	811 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	811 DALY RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	811 DALY RD	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	915 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	915 DALY RD	Front	2		EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1205 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1205 DALY RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1205 DALY RD	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1209 DALY RD	Front	1		OLEANDER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1209 DALY RD	Front	2		OLEANDER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1209 DALY RD	Front	3		OLEANDER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1209 DALY RD	Front	4		OLEANDER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1209 DALY RD	Front	5		OLEANDER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1215 DALY RD	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	1301 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1301 DALY RD	Front	2		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1301 DALY RD	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1301 DALY RD	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1302 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1305 DALY RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1306 DALY RD	Front	1		EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1309 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1309 DALY RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1310 DALY RD	Front	1		EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1310 DALY RD	Front	2		EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1313 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1314 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1317 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1317 DALY RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1318 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1326 DALY RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1401 DALY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1401 DALY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1401 DALY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1401 DALY RD	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1401 DALY RD	Front	5		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1402 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1405 DALY RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1406 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1406 DALY RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1410 DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	16-30	Removal-Poorly Structured

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1414	DALY RD	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Side	1	820 X LIBBEY AV	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Side	2	820 X LIBBEY AV	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Side	3	820 X LIBBEY AV	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	DEL ORO DR	Side	4	820 X LIBBEY AV	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		CHINESE FLAME TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	6		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	7		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	8		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	9		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	502	DEL ORO DR	Front	10		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	510	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	510	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	510	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	510	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	520	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	520	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	523	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	523	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	523	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	523	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	524	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	5		JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	6		JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	539	DEL ORO DR	Front	7		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	7		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	8		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	9		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	540	DEL ORO DR	Front	11		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	545	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	545	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	545	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	545	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	555	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	555	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	555	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	555	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	611	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	611	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	611	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		ALEPPO PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	639	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	639	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	700 X	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		CHINESE PISTACHE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		CHINESE PISTACHE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	2		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	3		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	4		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	5		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	7		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	8		SHOESTRING ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	9		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	10		SHOESTRING ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	11		SHOESTRING ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	12		SHOESTRING ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	13		SHOESTRING ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	711 X DEL ORO DR	Front	14		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	723 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
2	723 DEL ORO DR	Front	2		MONTEREY PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	2		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	5		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	6		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	750 DEL ORO DR	Front	7		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	801 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	805 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	810 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
2	810 DEL ORO DR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	810 DEL ORO DR	Front	3		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	815 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	817 DEL ORO DR	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	817 DEL ORO DR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	3		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	4		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	5		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	6		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	7		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	818	DEL ORO DR	Front	8		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
2	901	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		FERN PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	914	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	914	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	915	DEL ORO DR	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	915	DEL ORO DR	Front	2		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	915	DEL ORO DR	Side	1	570 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	915	DEL ORO DR	Side	2	570 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	101	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	101 X VALLE RIO	WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	101	DESCANSO AV	Side	2	101 X VALLE RIO	WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	101	DESCANSO AV	Side	3	101 X VALLE RIO	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	102	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	102	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	110 X VALLE RIO	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	102	DESCANSO AV	Side	2	110 X VALLE RIO	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	102	DESCANSO AV	Side	3	110 X VALLE RIO	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	106	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	110	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	114	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	118	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	122	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	122	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	111 X CARILLO RD	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	122	DESCANSO AV	Side	2	111 X CARILLO RD	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	201	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	201	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	200 X CARILLO RD	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	202	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	202	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	110 X CARILLO RD	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	205	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205	DESCANSO AV	Front	3		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	206	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	209	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	210	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	213	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	213	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	214	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	214	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	214	DESCANSO AV	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	214	DESCANSO AV	Front	4		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	214	DESCANSO AV	Front	5		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	217	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	218	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	218	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	222	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	302	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	306	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	309	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	310	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	313	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	314	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	314	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	317	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CAMPHOR TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	318	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	318	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	318	DESCANSO AV	Front	3		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	321	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	322	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	322	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	325	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	326	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	329	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	330	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	333	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	333	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		MODESTO ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	334	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	401	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	402	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	405	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	406	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	409	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	409	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	413	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	413	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		MAIDENHAIR TREE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	414	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	414	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	417	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	417	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	418	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	421	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	422	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	425	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	425	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	426	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	426	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	430	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	430	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	520 X VALLE RIO	EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	430	DESCANSO AV	Side	2	520 X VALLE RIO	EVERGREEN PEAR	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Side	1	521 X VALLE RIO	WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Side	2	521 X VALLE RIO	VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Side	3	521 X VALLE RIO	DEAD TREE	13-18	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	502	DESCANSO AV	Side	4	521 X VALLE RIO	DEAD TREE	13-18	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	506	DESCANSO AV	Front	1		ARIZONA ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	DROWN AV	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	409	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	409	DROWN AV	Front	2		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	410	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	412	DROWN AV	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	412	DROWN AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	412	DROWN AV	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	412	DROWN AV	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	413	DROWN AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	414	DROWN AV	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	414	DROWN AV	Front	2		GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	505	DROWN AV	Front	1		OLIVE	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	505	DROWN AV	Front	2		OLIVE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	506	DROWN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
3	512	DROWN AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	1		BLUE GUM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	2		BLUE GUM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	3		BLUE GUM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	4		BLUE GUM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	708	DROWN AV	Front	6		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	811	DROWN AV	Front	1		HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	912	DROWN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1006	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINABERRY	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114	DROWN AV	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114	DROWN AV	Front	2		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1120 X	DROWN AV	Front	1		DEODAR CEDAR	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1120 X	DROWN AV	Front	2		DEODAR CEDAR	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1212	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1302	DROWN AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1302	DROWN AV	Side	1	600 X PLEASANT AV	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1306	DROWN AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1313	DROWN AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1313	DROWN AV	Side	1	530 X WHITE OAK CIR	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1314	DROWN AV	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1318	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1401	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1402	DROWN AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1405	DROWN AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1406	DROWN AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1409	DROWN AV	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1409	DROWN AV	Side	1	511 X RED HILL RD	CAROB	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1410	DROWN AV	Side	1	601 X RED HILL RD	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	5		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	811	EL CAMINO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	818	EL CAMINO RD	Front	1		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	4		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	8		ALEPPO PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	818 EL CAMINO RD	Front	9		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	820 X EL CAMINO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	820 X EL CAMINO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	820 X EL CAMINO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	820 X EL CAMINO RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	820 X EL CAMINO RD	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	502 X EL PASEO RD	Median	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	502 X EL PASEO RD	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	502 X EL PASEO RD	Median	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	502 X EL PASEO RD	Median	4		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	505 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505 EL PASEO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505 EL PASEO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	508 X EL PASEO RD	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	510 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	510 EL PASEO RD	Side	1	100 X BRISTOL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	512 X EL PASEO RD	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	515 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	520 X EL PASEO RD	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	608 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	703 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	703 EL PASEO RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	703 EL PASEO RD	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	703 EL PASEO RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	703 EL PASEO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	710 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	710 EL PASEO RD	Side	1	101 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	710 EL PASEO RD	Side	2	101 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	720 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	722 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	730 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	730 EL PASEO RD	Side	1	100 X SIERRA RD	FREMONT COTTONWOOD	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	730 EL PASEO RD	Side	2	100 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	730 EL PASEO RD	Side	3	100 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	730 EL PASEO RD	Side	4	100 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	802 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	802 EL PASEO RD	Side	1	101 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	802 EL PASEO RD	Side	2	101 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	802 EL PASEO RD	Side	3	101 X SIERRA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	812 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	901 X EL PASEO RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	904 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	922 EL PASEO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	922 EL PASEO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	930 X EL PASEO RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	700 X EL TORO RD	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	700 X EL TORO RD	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	700 X EL TORO RD	Median	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	1		FERN PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	2		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	6		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	1	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	2	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	3	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	4	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	5	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	6	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	7	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	714 EL TORO RD	Side	8	800 X EL CAMINO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	716 EL TORO RD	Front	6		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	720 X EL TORO RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	720 X EL TORO RD	Median	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	5		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	7		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	801 EL TORO RD	Front	19		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	802 EL TORO RD	Front	1		SILK OAK	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	802 EL TORO RD	Front	2		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	802 EL TORO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	802 EL TORO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	811 X EL TORO RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	811 X EL TORO RD	Median	2		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	815 X EL TORO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	6		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	8		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816 EL TORO RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 EL TORO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 EL TORO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	607 EMILY ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	607 EMILY ST	Side	1	308 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	607 EMILY ST	Side	2	308 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	615 EMILY ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	620 X EMILY ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Removal-Poorly Structured
3	102 EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	102	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	102	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	102	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	102	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	5		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	102	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	6		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	212	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	212	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	2		COULTER PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	212	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	212	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	214	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	215	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	215	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	2		QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	218	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		CHINABERRY	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	218	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	222	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	222	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	2		CHINABERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	222	EUCALYPTUS ST /E	Front	3		CHINABERRY	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	108	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	108	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	500 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	108	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	500 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	111	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	410 X BLANCHE ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	111	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	410 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	111	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	3	410 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	111	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	4	410 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	201	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	201	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	411 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	411 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	202	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		DROOPING SHE-OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	202	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		DROOPING SHE-OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	202	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	501 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	410 X CANADA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	410 X CANADA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	207	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	3	410 X CANADA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		DROOPING SHE-OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		DROOPING SHE-OAK	7-12	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	500 X CANADA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	500 X CANADA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	208	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	3	500 X CANADA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	504	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	4		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	504	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	5		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	515	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	515	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	516	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	516	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		MONTEREY PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	516	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		CAMPHOR TREE	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	516	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	4		CAROB	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	519	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	519	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	602	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		BLUE GUM	>30	46-60	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	605	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	605	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	605	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	610	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		CAROB	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		CAROB	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		CAROB	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	4		CAROB	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	611	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	611	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		DEAD TREE	13-18	46-60	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Front	3		CAROB	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	1	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	2	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	3	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	4	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	5	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	6	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	7	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	8	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	9	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	616	EUCALYPTUS ST /W	Side	10	500 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	810	FOOTHILL LN	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	810	FOOTHILL LN	Side	1	801 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	810	FOOTHILL LN	Side	2	801 X FOOTHILL RD	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	810	FOOTHILL LN	Side	3	801 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	810	FOOTHILL LN	Side	4	801 X FOOTHILL RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	811	FOOTHILL LN	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	811	FOOTHILL LN	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	811	FOOTHILL LN	Front	3		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	811	FOOTHILL LN	Front	4		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	816	FOOTHILL LN	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	816	FOOTHILL LN	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	816	FOOTHILL LN	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	816 FOOTHILL LN	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	7		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	819 FOOTHILL LN	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	1		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	2		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	7		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	9		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	13		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	21		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	22		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	24		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	25		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	26		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	27		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	28		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	29		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	30		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	31		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	32		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	821 X FOOTHILL LN	Front	33		LEMON-SCENTED GUM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	103 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	103 FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	103 FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	104 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	104 FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	104 FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	107 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		CORK OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		CORK OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	203 FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	208 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		RED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	208	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	305	FOOTHILL RD	Side	1	221 X BRISTOL RD	DESERT GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	305	FOOTHILL RD	Side	2	221 X BRISTOL RD	DESERT GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	305	FOOTHILL RD	Side	3	221 X BRISTOL RD	DESERT GUM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	407	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		CAROB	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		CAROB	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	515	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	515	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	520	FOOTHILL RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	525	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	525	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	525	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	525	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	525	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	1	711 X EL TORO RD	VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	2	711 X EL TORO RD	LEMON	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	3	711 X EL TORO RD	LEMON	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	4	711 X EL TORO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	5	711 X EL TORO RD	LEMON	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	6	711 X EL TORO RD	LEMON	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	7	711 X EL TORO RD	BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	8	711 X EL TORO RD	LEMON	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	9	711 X EL TORO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	10	711 X EL TORO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	11	711 X EL TORO RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	12	711 X EL TORO RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	13	711 X EL TORO RD	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	14	711 X EL TORO RD	VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	15	711 X EL TORO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	601	FOOTHILL RD	Side	16	711 X EL TORO RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		RED GUM	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		RED GUM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	604	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	705	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		RED GUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		RED GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		RED GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	8		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	718	FOOTHILL RD	Front	9		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	721	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	817	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	817	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	9		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	11		MYOPORUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	906	FOOTHILL RD	Front	13		VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	909	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	909	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	914	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	914	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	914	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	914	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	10		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	14		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	15		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1001	FOOTHILL RD	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1051 X	FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		ITALIAN CYPRESS	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	1	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	2	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	3	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	4	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	5	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	6	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	7	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	8	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	9	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	ALEPPO PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	10	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	11	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRUSH CHERRY	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	12	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRUSH CHERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	13	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRUSH CHERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	14	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRUSH CHERRY	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	15	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BRUSH CHERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	16	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	YEW PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	17	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	18	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1104	FOOTHILL RD	Side	19	651 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		VICTORIAN BOX	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	1	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	2	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	3	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	4	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	5	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	6	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	7	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	8	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	9	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1116	FOOTHILL RD	Side	10	650 X VISTA HERMOSA DR	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1117 FOOTHILL RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	3		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	5		ALEPPO PINE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1120 FOOTHILL RD	Front	6		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	114 FOX ST	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	114 FOX ST	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206 FOX ST	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206 FOX ST	Front	2		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	216 FOX ST	Front	1		SILK TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	216 FOX ST	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	216 FOX ST	Front	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	304 FOX ST	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	304 FOX ST	Front	2		PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	304 FOX ST	Front	3		PEACH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	310 FOX ST	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X FOX ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	400 X FOX ST	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X FOX ST	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	403 FRANKLIN DR	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	401 FULTON ST	Side	1	720 X OAK ST /E	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 FULTON ST	Side	2	720 X OAK ST /E	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 FULTON ST	Side	3	720 X OAK ST /E	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	609 FULTON ST	Front	1		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	609 FULTON ST	Front	2		COULTER PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	609 FULTON ST	Side	1	711 X GRAND AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	4		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	5		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	6		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	7		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	8		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	9		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	150 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	150 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	150 X GOLDEN WEST AV	Median	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	605 GOLDEN WEST AV	Side	1	1021 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	201 X GRAND AV	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 X GRAND AV	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 X GRAND AV	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 X GRAND AV	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	210 GRAND AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	211 GRAND AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	212 GRAND AV	Front	1		CORAL TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	3		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	5		OLIVE	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	11		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	12		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	13		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	300 X GRAND AV	Front	14		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	301 GRAND AV	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	301 GRAND AV	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	317 GRAND AV	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	317 GRAND AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	317 GRAND AV	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	401 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 GRAND AV	Side	1	610 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	SHAMEL ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 GRAND AV	Side	2	610 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	>30	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 GRAND AV	Side	3	610 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	407 GRAND AV	Front	1		DESERT GUM	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	411 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	411 GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	411 GRAND AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	1		FERN PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	2		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	3		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	4		FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	5		FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	6		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	7		FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	8		SHAMEL ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	9		FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	10		SHAMEL ASH	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	11		FERN PINE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414 GRAND AV	Front	12		FERN PINE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	1	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	2	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	3	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	4	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	5	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	6	701 X DALY RD	FERN PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	414	GRAND AV	Side	7	701 X DALY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501	GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	501	GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	505	GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	508	GRAND AV	Front	1		PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	508	GRAND AV	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	509	GRAND AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	509	GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	509	GRAND AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	509	GRAND AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	509	GRAND AV	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	510	GRAND AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	512	GRAND AV	Front	1		WHITE ALDER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	512	GRAND AV	Front	2		WHITE ALDER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	512	GRAND AV	Front	3		WHITE ALDER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	609	GRAND AV	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	5		EDIBLE LOQUAT	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	8		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	610	GRAND AV	Front	9		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	610 GRAND AV	Front	10		SIBERIAN ELM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610 GRAND AV	Front	11		SIBERIAN ELM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610 GRAND AV	Front	12		SIBERIAN ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610 GRAND AV	Front	13		SIBERIAN ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610 GRAND AV	Front	14		GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	614 GRAND AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	614 GRAND AV	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	703 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	707 GRAND AV	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	801 GRAND AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	804 GRAND AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	806 GRAND AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	806 GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	806 GRAND AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	806 GRAND AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	807 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	807 GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	810 GRAND AV	Front	1		HONEY LOCUST	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	811 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	815 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	815 GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	815 GRAND AV	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909 GRAND AV	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	922 GRAND AV	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	930 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1011 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1011 GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1101 X GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1101 X GRAND AV	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1101 X GRAND AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	1101 X GRAND AV	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1101 X GRAND AV	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1290 GRAND AV	Side	1	631 X LOS ALAMOS DR	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1290 GRAND AV	Side	2	631 X LOS ALAMOS DR	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	1	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	2	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	3	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	4	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	5	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	6	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	7	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	8	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1386 GRAND AV	Side	9	651 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1450 GRAND AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1450 GRAND AV	Side	1	650 X GRIDLEY RD	VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1450 GRAND AV	Side	2	650 X GRIDLEY RD	VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1531 X GRAND AV	Front	1		OLIVE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1531 X GRAND AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	816 X GRAND AV	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 GRANDVIEW AV	Side	2	816 X GRAND AV	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 GRANDVIEW AV	Side	3	816 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	809 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		JAPANESE BLACK PINE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	909 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	917 GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	900 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	918 GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	901 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1001	GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	830 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	SILK TREE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1002	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1005	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1006	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1009	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1009	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1010	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1013	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1014	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1017	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1018	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1101	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1102	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1105	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1106	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1109	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1110	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1113	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1113	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	2		GOLDENRAIN TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1117	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		GOLDENRAIN TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1117	GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	721 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1118	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		GOLDENRAIN TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1118	GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	800 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1201	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1201	GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	720 X PLEASANT AV	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1202	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1202	GRANDVIEW AV	Side	1	801 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1206	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1210	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1213	GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1214 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1217 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1217 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1217 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1218 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1222 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1302 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		GOLDENRAIN TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1306 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1310 GRANDVIEW AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		STUMP	19-24	-----	Removal-Stump
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		TIPU	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		TIPU	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	100 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	101 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206	GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	217	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	237	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	9		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	10		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	11		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	240	GRIDLEY RD	Front	13		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	251	GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	300	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	300	GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	329	GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	360 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	9		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	10		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	11		ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Side	1	1400 X SAN RAFAEL ST	DEODAR CEDAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Side	2	1400 X SAN RAFAEL ST	ALEPPO PINE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Side	3	1400 X SAN RAFAEL ST	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Side	4	1400 X SAN RAFAEL ST	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	370 GRIDLEY RD	Side	5	1400 X SAN RAFAEL ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	400 X GRIDLEY RD	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	435 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	465 GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	487 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	573 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	573 GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	2		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	3		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	4		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	8		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	9		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	11		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	604 GRIDLEY RD	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	609 GRIDLEY RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	205 LAREDO LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	206 LAREDO LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	209 LAREDO LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	213 LAREDO LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	213 LAREDO LN	Side	1	301 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	213 LAREDO LN	Side	2	301 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	702 LIBBEY AV	Side	1	320 X RAYMOND ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 LIBBEY AV	Side	2	320 X RAYMOND ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 LIBBEY AV	Side	3	320 X RAYMOND ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	710 LIBBEY AV	Front	1		FREMONT COTTONWOOD	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	800 X LIBBEY AV	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	800 X LIBBEY AV	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	2		ALEPPO PINE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	810 LIBBEY AV	Front	6		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	811 X LIBBEY AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	814 LIBBEY AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	814 LIBBEY AV	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	814 LIBBEY AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	814 LIBBEY AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	814 LIBBEY AV	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	816 LIBBEY AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	404 LION ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408 LION ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408 LION ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	410 LION ST	Front	1		LITTLE LEAF PALO VERDE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	410 LION ST	Front	2		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	410 LION ST	Front	3		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	500 X LION ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	500 X LION ST	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	510 LION ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	600 X LION ST	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	603 LION ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	603 LION ST	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	603 LION ST	Side	1	305 X GRAND AV	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	610 LION ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	305 MALLORY WY	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	310 MALLORY WY	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	312 MALLORY WY	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	404 MALLORY WY	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	404 MALLORY WY	Front	2		DEAD TREE	0-6	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	1201 MARICOPA HWY	Side	1	101 X CARILLO RD	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1201 MARICOPA HWY	Side	2	101 X CARILLO RD	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1201 MARICOPA HWY	Side	3	101 X CARILLO RD	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1300 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1300 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1300 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1320 MARICOPA HWY	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1320 MARICOPA HWY	Front	2		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1320 MARICOPA HWY	Front	3		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1320 MARICOPA HWY	Side	1	110 X PIRIE RD	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	4		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	5		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	6		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	7		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	8		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1500 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	9		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1600 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	1600 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1600 X MARICOPA HWY	Median	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	202 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	202 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	202 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	210 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	211 X MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	300 X MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	300 X MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	301 X MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	301 X MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	307 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	323 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	323 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	916 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	916 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	920 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	920 MATILIJA ST /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102 X MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102 X MATILIJA ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	102 X MATILIJA ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	110 MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		SILVER MAPLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	110 MATILIJA ST /W	Side	1	200 X BLANCHE ST	LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	202 MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	307 MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	311 MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	311 MATILIJA ST /W	Front	2		SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	311 MATILIJA ST /W	Side	1	112 X RINCON AV	BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	311 MATILIJA ST /W	Side	2	112 X RINCON AV	BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	402 MATILIJA ST /W	Side	1	201 X RINCON AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	402 MATILIJA ST /W	Side	2	201 X RINCON AV	SHAMEL ASH	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	402	MATILIJA ST /W	Side	3	201 X RINCON AV	SHAMEL ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	410	MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	414	MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	417	MATILIJA ST /W	Side	1	110 X FOOTHILL RD	BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	422	MATILIJA ST /W	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1301	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1301	MEADOWBROOK RD	Side	1	610 X PLEASANT AV	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1306	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1306	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	2		WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1306	MEADOWBROOK RD	Side	1	620 X PLEASANT AV	WHITE ALDER	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1306	MEADOWBROOK RD	Side	2	620 X PLEASANT AV	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1309	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1310	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		GOLDENRAIN TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1313	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1313	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	2		JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1313	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1317	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1401	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1406	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1414	MEADOWBROOK RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	705	MERCER AV	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	705	MERCER AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	902	MERCER AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	914	MERCER AV	Front	1		PECAN	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	914	MERCER AV	Front	2		HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	918	MERCER AV	Side	1	1021 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	919	MERCER AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1001	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1002	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1002	MERCER AV	Side	1	1020 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1005	MERCER AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1009	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1010	MERCER AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1018	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1101	MERCER AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1102	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1106	MERCER AV	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1110	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1120	MERCER AV	Side	1	1021 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1121	MERCER AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1121	MERCER AV	Side	1	1011 X PLEASANT AV	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Side	1	1431 X CUYAMA RD	LOMBARDY POPLAR	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Side	2	1431 X CUYAMA RD	LOMBARDY POPLAR	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Side	3	1431 X CUYAMA RD	CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Side	4	1431 X CUYAMA RD	WHITE ALDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	312	MONTANA DR	Side	5	1431 X CUYAMA RD	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	302	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	1	400 X ALISO ST /E	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	307	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
3	308	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	310	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	311	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		SILVER MAPLE	7-12	>60	Grid Trim
3	312	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Removal-Seedling or Volunteer
3	315	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	403	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	403	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	505	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	509	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		CHINABERRY	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	601 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	604 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	4		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	5		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	6		ITALIAN STONE PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	7		ITALIAN STONE PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	8		ITALIAN STONE PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	1	400 X GRAND AV	APRICOT	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	2	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	3	400 X GRAND AV	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	4	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	5	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	6	400 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	7	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	8	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	9	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	10	400 X GRAND AV	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	11	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	702 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Side	12	400 X GRAND AV	JACARANDA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	804 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	804 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1201 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1217 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1217 MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1217	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1220	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1220	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1220	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1300 X	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1300 X	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	1311	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1311	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1437	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1437	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1449	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1450	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	1		HOLLY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1450	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	2		HOLLY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1450	MONTGOMERY ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	108	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	109	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	110 X	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	110 X	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 X	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 X	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 X	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	206	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	206	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	206	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	5		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	408	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	502	MONTGOMERY ST /S	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	804	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	905	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		GLOSSY PRIVET	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	905	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Side	1	931 X PARK RD	JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	913	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Side	1	930 X PARK RD	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	917	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	917	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	2		GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	921	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	925	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	929	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Side	1	931 X AYERS AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1001	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1011	MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	502	OAK CREEK LN	Side	1	521 X CRESTVIEW DR	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	2		TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	3		AVOCADO	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	4		TREE OF HEAVEN	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	6		TREE OF HEAVEN	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	134	OAK GLEN AV	Front	7		TREE OF HEAVEN	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	140	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	141	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	160	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	161	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	161	OAK GLEN AV	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	187	OAK GLEN AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	416	OAK ST /E	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	610	OAK ST /E	Side	1	401 X DROWN AV	CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	610	OAK ST /E	Side	2	401 X DROWN AV	CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	702	OAK ST /E	Side	1	400 X DROWN AV	CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102	OAK ST /W	Front	1		CAROB	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	102 OAK ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	305 OAK ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	305 OAK ST /W	Front	2		DEAD TREE	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	306 OAK ST /W	Front	1		CHINABERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	2		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	3		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	4		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	5		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	1351 X OAKMORE ST	Front	6		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
4	111 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	111 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	121 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	122 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	122 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	122 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		LONDON PLANE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	122 OJAI AV /E	Front	4		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	202 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	100 X SIGNAL ST /N	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	202 OJAI AV /E	Side	2	100 X SIGNAL ST /N	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	307 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	334 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	336 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	345 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	101 X MONTGOMERY ST /S	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	345 OJAI AV /E	Side	2	101 X MONTGOMERY ST /S	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	360 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	360 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	6		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	7		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	414 OJAI AV /E	Front	8		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	2	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	3	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	4	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Removal-Poorly Structured
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	5	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	6	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	7	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	414 OJAI AV /E	Side	8	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /N	CHINABERRY	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
4	423 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	423 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	423 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	423 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /S	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	423 OJAI AV /E	Side	2	100 X MONTGOMERY ST /S	ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	451 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	457 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	457 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	500 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	535 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	539 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	101 X BALD ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	601 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	601 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	601 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	601 X OJAI AV /E	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	610 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	616 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	616 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	635 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	723 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	723 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	802 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	807 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		BLACK LOCUST	13-18	16-30	Removal-Poorly Structured
4	841 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		BLACK LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	841 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		BLACK LOCUST	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	849 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		BLACK LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
4	901 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	901 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	901 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	959 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	961 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	999 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	6		OLIVE	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	9		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	10		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	11		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	13		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	14		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	15		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	17		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033 OJAI AV /E	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	21		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	22		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	24		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	25		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	26		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	27		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	28		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	29		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	30		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	31		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	32		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	33		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	34		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	35		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	36		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	37		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	38		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	39		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	40		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1033	OJAI AV /E	Front	41		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	2		MADRONE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	3		MADRONE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	5		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	6		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1180	OJAI AV /E	Front	7		MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1200 X	OJAI AV /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1201 X	OJAI AV /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1201 X OJAI AV /E	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1330 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1330 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1330 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1330 X OJAI AV /E	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1336 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1336 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1336 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		CHINABERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	5		HONEY LOCUST	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	7		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	8		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	9		HONEY LOCUST	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1350 X OJAI AV /E	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	101 X OAK GLEN AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	2	101 X OAK GLEN AV	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	3	101 X OAK GLEN AV	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	4	101 X OAK GLEN AV	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	5	101 X OAK GLEN AV	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	6	101 X OAK GLEN AV	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	7	101 X OAK GLEN AV	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	1384 OJAI AV /E	Side	8	101 X OAK GLEN AV	TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1401 X OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1401 X OJAI AV /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1401 X OJAI AV /E	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1401 X OJAI AV /E	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1418 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	1434 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1434 OJAI AV /E	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1434 OJAI AV /E	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1434 OJAI AV /E	Front	4		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	1434 OJAI AV /E	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1434 OJAI AV /E	Side	1	100 X OAK GLEN AV	VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1484 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	1502 OJAI AV /E	Front	1		RED GUM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	1	101 X VENTURA ST	OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	2	101 X VENTURA ST	WEEPING BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	3	101 X VENTURA ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	4	101 X VENTURA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	5	101 X VENTURA ST	PECAN	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	110 OJAI AV /W	Side	6	101 X VENTURA ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	145 OJAI AV /W	Side	1	105 X SIGNAL ST /S	VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	150 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		LONDON PLANE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	150 OJAI AV /W	Front	2		LONDON PLANE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	150 OJAI AV /W	Front	3		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	150 OJAI AV /W	Front	4		LONDON PLANE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	1	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	2	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	3	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	4	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	5	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	6	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	201 OJAI AV /W	Side	7	100 X SIGNAL ST /S	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	202 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	205 OJAI AV /W	Side	1	101 X BLANCHE ST /S	COULTER PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	236 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	236 OJAI AV /W	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	241 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	300 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	300 X OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	305 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		HOLLY OAK	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
4	401 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		HOLLY OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
4	411 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	5		SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	6		SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	16		DEAD TREE	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	17		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	18		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	21		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	22		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	24		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	25		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	26		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	600 X OJAI AV /W	Front	27		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	621 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	21		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	22		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	23		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	24		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	800 X OJAI AV /W	Front	25		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	9		CORK OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	17		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	801 X OJAI AV /W	Front	20		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	821 OJAI AV /W	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	831 X OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	987 OJAI AV /W	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	700 X OLIVE ST	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	711 OLIVE ST	Side	1	211 X PARK ST	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	200 X PALOMAR RD	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	200 X PALOMAR RD	Median	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	200 X PALOMAR RD	Median	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	200 X PALOMAR RD	Median	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	200 X PALOMAR RD	Median	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	3		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	4		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	5		DEAD TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	7		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	8		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	9		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	10		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	11		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	12		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	13		RED GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	14		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	15		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	16		BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	205 PALOMAR RD	Front	17		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	209 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	209 PALOMAR RD	Front	2		EUCALYPTUS	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
1	209 PALOMAR RD	Front	3		BLUE GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
1	310 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		BLUE GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
1	311 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	405 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	405 PALOMAR RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	405 PALOMAR RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	405 PALOMAR RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	407 PALOMAR RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	407 PALOMAR RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	407 PALOMAR RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	112 PARK RD	Side	1	901 X MATILIJA ST /E	PECAN	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	209 PARK RD	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	302 PARK RD	Side	1	900 X ALISO ST /E	ITALIAN CYPRESS	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	302 PARK RD	Side	2	900 X ALISO ST /E	BOX ELDER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	4		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	5		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	6		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	7		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	8		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	9		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	10		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	11		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	12		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	13		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	14		AMER CAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	15		AMER CAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	16		AMER CAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	401 X PARK RD	Front	17		AMER CAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	501 PARK RD	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	501 PARK RD	Front	2		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	501 PARK RD	Front	3		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	512 PARK RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	512 PARK RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	512 PARK RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	602 PARK RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	602 PARK RD	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	602 PARK RD	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	602 PARK RD	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	602 PARK RD	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	608 PARK RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	608 PARK RD	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	608 PARK RD	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	608 PARK RD	Side	1	915 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	1	910 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	2	910 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	3	910 X GRAND AV	MYOPORUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	4	910 X GRAND AV	MYOPORUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	5	910 X GRAND AV	MYOPORUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 PARK RD	Side	6	910 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	702 PARK RD	Side	1	916 X GRAND AV	JAPANESE BLACK PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	702 PARK RD	Side	2	916 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	704 PARK RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	801 PARK RD	Front	1		HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	901 PARK RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1201 PARK RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1201 PARK RD	Front	2		PEACH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1201 PARK RD	Front	3		PEACH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1201 PARK RD	Side	1	821 X PLEASANT AV	SILK TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1201 PARK RD	Side	2	821 X PLEASANT AV	SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1201 PARK RD	Side	3	821 X PLEASANT AV	SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1202 PARK RD	Side	1	901 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1205 PARK RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1213 PARK RD	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	611 PEARL ST	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	611 PEARL ST	Front	2		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	100 X PIRIE RD	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	117 PIRIE RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	205 PIRIE RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	501 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		CHINESE PISTACHE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	501 PLEASANT AV	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	502 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	502 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1300 X DALY RD	WESTERN REDBUD	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	502 PLEASANT AV	Side	2	1300 X DALY RD	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	502 PLEASANT AV	Side	3	1300 X DALY RD	OLEANDER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	506 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	509 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	510 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	513 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		JACARANDA	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	514 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	514 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	517 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		JACARANDA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	518 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	521 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	522 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	522 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	525 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	525 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	525 PLEASANT AV	Front	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	526 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	529 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	530 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	530 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1301 X DROWN AV	GLOSSY PRIVET	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	533 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	533 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1221 X DROWN AV	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	601 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	601 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1220 X DROWN AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	605 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	609 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	613 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1300 X MEADOWBROOK RD	TOYON	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Side	2	1300 X MEADOWBROOK RD	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Side	3	1300 X MEADOWBROOK RD	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	617 PLEASANT AV	Side	4	1300 X MEADOWBROOK RD	BIRCH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	3		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	4		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	5		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	900 X PLEASANT AV	Front	6		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	918 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	922 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	922 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		MESQUITE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	926 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Front	3		GOLD MEDALLION TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Side	1	1201 X AYERS AV	GLOSSY PRIVET	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Side	2	1201 X AYERS AV	PURPLE ORCHID TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Side	3	1201 X AYERS AV	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	930 PLEASANT AV	Side	4	1201 X AYERS AV	CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	4		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	5		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	6		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	7		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
2	1010 X PLEASANT AV	Front	8		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1190 X RAINS CT	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1190 X RAINS CT	Median	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1190 X RAINS CT	Median	3		VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	1200 RAINS CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1201 RAINS CT	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1201 RAINS CT	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1201 RAINS CT	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1201 RAINS CT	Front	4		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1202 RAINS CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1203 RAINS CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1204 RAINS CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1204 RAINS CT	Front	2		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1205 RAINS CT	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1205 RAINS CT	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1206 RAINS CT	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1206 RAINS CT	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1206	RAINS CT	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1208	RAINS CT	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1208	RAINS CT	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1208	RAINS CT	Front	3		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	306	RAYMOND ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	506	RED HILL RD	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	510	RED HILL RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	514	RED HILL RD	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	602	RED HILL RD	Front	1		CHINESE PISTACHE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	606	RED HILL RD	Front	1		ORNAMENTAL PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	614	RED HILL RD	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	111	RINCON AV	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	404	SAN ANTONIO ST	Side	1	411 X SANTA ANA ST	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	406	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	408	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	414	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	418 X	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	502	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	506	SAN ANTONIO ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	1	450 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	2	450 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	3	450 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	4	450 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1400	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	5	450 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1437	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	1	500 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1437	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	2	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1437	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	3	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1437	SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	4	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	5	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	6	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	7	500 X GRIDLEY RD	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	8	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	9	500 X GRIDLEY RD	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	10	500 X GRIDLEY RD	BAILEY ACACIA	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	11	500 X GRIDLEY RD	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1437 SAN GABRIEL ST	Side	12	500 X GRIDLEY RD	VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1440 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1440 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1503 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1503 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1600 X SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	1600 X SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		DEAD TREE	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	1601 X SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1601 X SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1601 X SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1620 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	1620 SAN GABRIEL ST	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	1401 X SAN RAFAEL ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	1502 SAN RAFAEL ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	100 X SANTA ANA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	315 SANTA ANA ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	404 SANTA ANA ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	406 SANTA ANA ST	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	406 SANTA ANA ST	Side	1	350 X SAN ANTONIO ST	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	105 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	106 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	107 SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	111 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	112 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	201	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	202	SHADY LN	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	202	SHADY LN	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	203	SHADY LN	Front	1		MONTEREY PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	203	SHADY LN	Front	2		CHINESE ELM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	205	SHADY LN	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	205	SHADY LN	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	205	SHADY LN	Front	3		CHINESE ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	206	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	207	SHADY LN	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	207	SHADY LN	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	209	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	210	SHADY LN	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	210	SHADY LN	Front	2		WHITE MULBERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	211	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	212	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	301	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	303	SHADY LN	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	306	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	308	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	309	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	310	SHADY LN	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	311	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
3	312	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	402	SHADY LN	Front	1		PECAN	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	402	SHADY LN	Front	2		PECAN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	402	SHADY LN	Front	3		PECAN	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
3	403	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	404	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	406	SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	407	SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	411 SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	412 SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	502 SHADY LN	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	503 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	504 SHADY LN	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	1-15	Grid Trim
3	506 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	507 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	508 SHADY LN	Front	1		DEODAR CEDAR	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	509 SHADY LN	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
3	510 SHADY LN	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	602 SHADY LN	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	604 SHADY LN	Front	1		DEODAR CEDAR	13-18	46-60	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	604 SHADY LN	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	606 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	607 SHADY LN	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	609 SHADY LN	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	609 SHADY LN	Side	1	921 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	609 SHADY LN	Side	2	921 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	609 SHADY LN	Side	3	921 X GRAND AV	ALEPPO PINE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	609 SHADY LN	Side	4	921 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	610 SHADY LN	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	610 SHADY LN	Side	1	931 X GRAND AV	VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
1	102 X SIERRA RD	Median	1		DEAD TREE	0-6	1-15	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	2		EDIBLE LOQUAT	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	5		EDIBLE LOQUAT	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114 SIERRA RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	114	SIERRA RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	1	811 X CUYAMA RD	ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	2	811 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	3	811 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	4	811 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	5	811 X CUYAMA RD	COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	114	SIERRA RD	Side	6	811 X CUYAMA RD	EDIBLE LOQUAT	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	108	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	108	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
3	121 X	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	121 X	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	111 X ALISO ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	2	111 X ALISO ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	211	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	3	111 X ALISO ST /E	CANARY ISLAND PINE	0-6	46-60	Grid Trim
3	301	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	301	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	110 X ALISO ST /E	CANARY ISLAND PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	302	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	200 X ALISO ST /E	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	406	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	406	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	200 X OAK ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	408	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	------	Plant
3	410	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		SILK OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	412	SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		SILK OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	501	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	110 X EUCALYPTUS ST /E	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	501	SIGNAL ST /N	Side	2	110 X EUCALYPTUS ST /E	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	502 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	502 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	502 SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	200 X EUCALYPTUS ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	512 SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	201 X SUMMER ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		SILK TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		SILK TREE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	5		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	6		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	7		OLIVE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	8		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	9		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	10		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	11		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	12		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	14		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	15		TOYON	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	17		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	701 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	18		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	714 SIGNAL ST /N	Side	1	221 X PARK ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	802 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	802 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		SHAMEL ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	806 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	814 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	820 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	821 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	821 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	901 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		RED GUM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		RED GUM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	5		CHINABERRY	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	905 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	6		CHINABERRY	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	911 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	911 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	911 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	911 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	911 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	912 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	912 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	912 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	912 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	915 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	915 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	915 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	919 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		SILVER DOLLAR GUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	919 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	919 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	919 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		ALEPPO PINE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	925 SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1020 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1020 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1020 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	3		RED GUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1020 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	4		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1020 X SIGNAL ST /N	Front	5		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	5		VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	6		RED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	7		VALLEY OAK	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	8		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	110 X SIGNAL ST /S	Front	9		VALLEY OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	201 SIGNAL ST /S	Side	1	111 X TOPA TOPA ST /E	VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	312 SIGNAL ST /S	Front	1		CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	312 SIGNAL ST /S	Front	2		CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	312 SIGNAL ST /S	Front	3		SILK OAK	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
3	102 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /E	Side	1	600 X VENTURA ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /E	Side	2	600 X VENTURA ST	ALEPPO PINE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	104 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	104 SUMMER ST /E	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	107 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	107 SUMMER ST /E	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	107 SUMMER ST /E	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	108 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	110 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	112 SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	200 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	200 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	200 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	200 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	215 X SUMMER ST /E	Median	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	215 X SUMMER ST /E	Median	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	215 X SUMMER ST /E	Median	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	215 X SUMMER ST /E	Median	4		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	215 X SUMMER ST /E	Median	5		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	215 SUMMER ST /E	Side	1	511 X LION ST	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	>30	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	215 SUMMER ST /E	Side	2	511 X LION ST	MEXICAN FAN PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
3	215 SUMMER ST /E	Side	3	511 X LION ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	215 SUMMER ST /E	Side	4	511 X LION ST	ARIZONA CYPRESS	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
3	215 SUMMER ST /E	Side	5	511 X LION ST	ARIZONA CYPRESS	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	220 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	220 X SUMMER ST /E	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /W	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	102 SUMMER ST /W	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	105 SUMMER ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	201 SUMMER ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 SUMMER ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 SUMMER ST /W	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	202 SUMMER ST /W	Side	1	601 X BLANCHE ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	220 X SUMMER ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	306 SUMMER ST /W	Side	1	600 X EMILY ST	OLIVE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	306 SUMMER ST /W	Side	2	600 X EMILY ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	306 SUMMER ST /W	Side	3	600 X EMILY ST	CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	309 SUMMER ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	310 X SUMMER ST /W	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	801 SUNSET PL	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	805 SUNSET PL	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	806 SUNSET PL	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	806 SUNSET PL	Front	2		MODESTO ASH	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	814 SUNSET PL	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	814 SUNSET PL	Front	2		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	818 SUNSET PL	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	901 SUNSET PL	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	902 SUNSET PL	Front	1		SILVER MAPLE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	902 SUNSET PL	Front	2		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	905	SUNSET PL	Front	1		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	905	SUNSET PL	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	905	SUNSET PL	Front	3		MODESTO ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	906	SUNSET PL	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909	SUNSET PL	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	909	SUNSET PL	Front	2		WHITE MULBERRY	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	913	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	914	SUNSET PL	Front	1		SIBERIAN ELM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1001	SUNSET PL	Side	1	821 X MOUNTAIN VIEW AV	SIBERIAN ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1005	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1009	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1010	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1013	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1014	SUNSET PL	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1017	SUNSET PL	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1018	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1101	SUNSET PL	Front	1		PYGMY DATE PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1101	SUNSET PL	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1101	SUNSET PL	Front	3		PYGMY DATE PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1101	SUNSET PL	Front	4		PYGMY DATE PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1101	SUNSET PL	Front	5		PYGMY DATE PALM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1106	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1109	SUNSET PL	Front	1		GOLDENRAIN TREE	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1110	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1113	SUNSET PL	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1114	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1117	SUNSET PL	Side	1	631 X PLEASANT AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1209	SUNSET PL	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1213	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1217	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1218	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	1221	SUNSET PL	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1222	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1301	SUNSET PL	Front	1		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1303	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1305	SUNSET PL	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1306	SUNSET PL	Front	1		VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
2	1306	SUNSET PL	Side	1	1301 X GRANDVIEW AV	GOLDENRAIN TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1309	SUNSET PL	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1309	SUNSET PL	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1309	SUNSET PL	Side	1	1311 X GRANDVIEW AV	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	305	TICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	305	TICO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	308	TICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	400 X	TICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	400 X	TICO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	1		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	2		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	3		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	4		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	5		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	6		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	7		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	8		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	9		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	10		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	11		ROUGH-SHELL MACADAMIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	407	TICO RD	Front	12		VICTORIAN BOX	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	2		VALLEY OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	410	TICO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	11		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	12		OLIVE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	13		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	14		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	410	TICO RD	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	411	TICO RD	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	4		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	8		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	9		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	415	TICO RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	5		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419	TICO RD	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	419 TICO RD	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419 TICO RD	Front	9		BAILEY ACACIA	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419 TICO RD	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419 TICO RD	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	419 TICO RD	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	107 TOPA TOPA ST /E	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	111 TOPA TOPA ST /W	Side	1	200 X BLANCHE ST /S	VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	211 TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	304 TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	1		ALEPPO PINE	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	306 X TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	306 X TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	312 TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	1		LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	312 TOPA TOPA ST /W	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	913 TOPAZ CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	913 TOPAZ CT	Side	1	1206 X PARK RD	VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	913 TOPAZ CT	Side	2	1206 X PARK RD	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	914 TOPAZ CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	914 TOPAZ CT	Side	1	1214 X PARK RD	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	917 TOPAZ CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	918 TOPAZ CT	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	926 TOPAZ CT	Front	1		SILK TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	113 VALLE RIO	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	113 VALLE RIO	Front	2		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	117 VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	201 VALLE RIO	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	202 VALLE RIO	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	202 VALLE RIO	Side	1	101 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	202 VALLE RIO	Side	2	101 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	205 VALLE RIO	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	206 VALLE RIO	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	206 VALLE RIO	Front	2		CRAPE MYRTLE	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	209	VALLE RIO	Front	1		TULIP TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	210	VALLE RIO	Front	1		CAJEPUT TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	213	VALLE RIO	Front	1		CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	214	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	217	VALLE RIO	Front	1		TULIP TREE	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	218	VALLE RIO	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	301	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	302	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	305	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	306	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	310	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	313	VALLE RIO	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	313	VALLE RIO	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	313	VALLE RIO	Front	3		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	314	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	318	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	321	VALLE RIO	Front	1		OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	322	VALLE RIO	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
1	322	VALLE RIO	Front	2		LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	322	VALLE RIO	Front	3		LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	325	VALLE RIO	Front	1		WHITE MULBERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	325	VALLE RIO	Side	1	1300 X LA PAZ DR	BLACK ACACIA	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	326	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	330	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	330	VALLE RIO	Side	1	1220 X LA PAZ DR	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	330	VALLE RIO	Side	2	1220 X LA PAZ DR	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	330	VALLE RIO	Side	3	1220 X LA PAZ DR	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	330	VALLE RIO	Side	4	1220 X LA PAZ DR	EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	401	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	401	VALLE RIO	Side	1	1301 X LA PAZ DR	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	402	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

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DIST		HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	402	VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	402	VALLE RIO	Side	1	1221 X LA PAZ DR	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	402	VALLE RIO	Side	2	1221 X LA PAZ DR	LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	402	VALLE RIO	Side	3	1221 X LA PAZ DR	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	402	VALLE RIO	Side	4	1221 X LA PAZ DR	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	405	VALLE RIO	Front	1		LITTLE LEAF LINDEN	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
1	406	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	406	VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	406	VALLE RIO	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	409	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	410	VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	413	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	413	VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	413	VALLE RIO	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	414	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	414	VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	417	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	418	VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	418	VALLE RIO	Front	2		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	421	VALLE RIO	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	422	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	425	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
1	426	VALLE RIO	Front	1		BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	426	VALLE RIO	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	426	VALLE RIO	Front	3		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	426	VALLE RIO	Front	4		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	426	VALLE RIO	Front	5		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	VALLE RIO	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	429	VALLE RIO	Front	2		EVERGREEN PEAR	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	433	VALLE RIO	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
1	437 VALLE RIO	Front	1		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	437 VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	437 VALLE RIO	Front	3		LAVENDER TRUMPET TREE	0-6	1-15	Removal-Poorly Structured
1	437 VALLE RIO	Side	1	1400 X HERMOSA RD	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
1	437 VALLE RIO	Side	2	1400 X HERMOSA RD	CHINESE ELM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	501 VALLE RIO	Front	1		CHINABERRY	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	501 VALLE RIO	Side	1	1401 X HERMOSA RD	CHINABERRY	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	505 VALLE RIO	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	7-12	1-15	Grid Trim
1	505 VALLE RIO	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	505 VALLE RIO	Front	3		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	505 VALLE RIO	Front	4		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	505 VALLE RIO	Front	5		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
1	509 VALLE RIO	Front	1		OTHER TREE	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	513 VALLE RIO	Front	1		HONEY LOCUST	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
1	514 VALLE RIO	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	514 VALLE RIO	Front	2		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
1	514 VALLE RIO	Front	3		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Removal-Diseased or Declining
1	514 VALLE RIO	Side	1	431 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
1	517 VALLE RIO	Front	1		SHAMEL ASH	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
1	517 VALLE RIO	Side	1	501 X DESCANSO AV	ARIZONA ASH	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
1	517 VALLE RIO	Side	2	501 X DESCANSO AV	VACANT SITE	------	------	Plant
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	5		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	7		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	8		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	9		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	10		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	11		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	12		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	13		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	14		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	16		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	17		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	18		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	19		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	20		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	21		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	22		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	23		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	24		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	25		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	26		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	27		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	28		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	29		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	30		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	31		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	32		VALLEY OAK	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	33		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	34		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	35		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	36		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	37		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	38		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	39		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	40		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	41		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	42		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	43		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	44		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	45		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	46		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	47		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	48		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	49		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	50		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	51		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	52		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	53		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	54		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	55		COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	56		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	57		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	58		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	59		RED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	60		RED GUM	>30	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	61		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	62		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	63		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	64		RED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	65		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	66		RED GUM	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	67		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	68		RED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	69		RED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	70		RED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	71		RED GUM	>30	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	72		RED GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim

City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	73		RED GUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	74		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	75		RED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	76		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	77		RED GUM	0-6	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	78		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	79		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	80		RED GUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	81		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	82		RED GUM	0-6	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	83		RED GUM	0-6	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	84		RED GUM	0-6	31-45	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	85		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	86		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	87		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	88		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	89		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	90		RED GUM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	91		RED GUM	7-12	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	92		RED GUM	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	93		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	94		RED GUM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	95		RED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	96		RED GUM	19-24	>60	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	97		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	98		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	99		AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	100		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	101		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
4	101 X VENTURA AV	Front	102		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
2	201 X VENTURA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining

City of Ojai

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
2	206 VENTURA ST	Front	1		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	211 VENTURA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	310 VENTURA ST	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	312 VENTURA ST	Side	1	101 X OAK ST /E	VALLEY OAK	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
2	401 VENTURA ST	Side	1	100 X OAK ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	412 VENTURA ST	Front	1		TREE OF HEAVEN	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	412 VENTURA ST	Side	1	101 X EUCALYPTUS ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	501 VENTURA ST	Front	1		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	501 VENTURA ST	Front	2		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
2	501 VENTURA ST	Front	3		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	501 VENTURA ST	Side	1	100 X EUCALYPTUS ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	501 VENTURA ST	Side	2	100 X EUCALYPTUS ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	503 VENTURA ST	Front	1		CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	503 VENTURA ST	Front	2		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	>60	Grid Trim
2	503 VENTURA ST	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
2	505 VENTURA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	507 VENTURA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	1	101 X SUMMER ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	2	101 X SUMMER ST /E	OTHER TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	3	101 X SUMMER ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	4	101 X SUMMER ST /E	DEAD TREE	13-18	16-30	Removal-Diseased or Declining
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	5	101 X SUMMER ST /E	EDIBLE LOQUAT	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	510 VENTURA ST	Side	6	101 X SUMMER ST /E	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	511 VENTURA ST	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	511 VENTURA ST	Side	1	101 X SUMMER ST /W	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	604 VENTURA ST	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	604 VENTURA ST	Front	2		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	100 X VENTURA ST /S	Median	1		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	110 X VENTURA ST /S	Median	1		VALLEY OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	205 VENTURA ST /S	Side	1	101 X TOPA TOPA ST /W	VALLEY OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	2		SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	3		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	4		SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	5		SILK OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	6		SILK OAK	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	7		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	8		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	321 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	9		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	9		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	10		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	11		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	12		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	13		MEXICAN FAN PALM	13-18	46-60	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Front	14		BLUE GUM	25-30	>60	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	1	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	2	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	3	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	4	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	5	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	6	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	7	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	8	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	401 VENTURA ST /S	Side	9	101 X SANTA ANA ST	COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim

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DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	1		CALIFORNIA PEPPER	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	2		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	3		VALLEY OAK	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	4		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	6		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	>30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	600 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	3		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	4		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	5		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	6		COAST LIVE OAK	19-24	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	7		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	8		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	9		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	10		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	11		COAST LIVE OAK	25-30	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	12		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	13		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	25-30	46-60	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	14		CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	19-24	46-60	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	15		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	601 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	16		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	700 X VENTURA ST /S	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	>30	31-45	Removal-Diseased or Declining
2	560 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	1	500 X DEL ORO DR	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	560 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	2	500 X DEL ORO DR	COAST LIVE OAK	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	565 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	1	501 X DEL ORO DR	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	0-6	16-30	Grid Trim
2	565 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	2	501 X DEL ORO DR	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
2	565 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	3	501 X DEL ORO DR	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim
2	565 VISTA HERMOSA DR	Side	4	501 X DEL ORO DR	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	7-12	31-45	Grid Trim

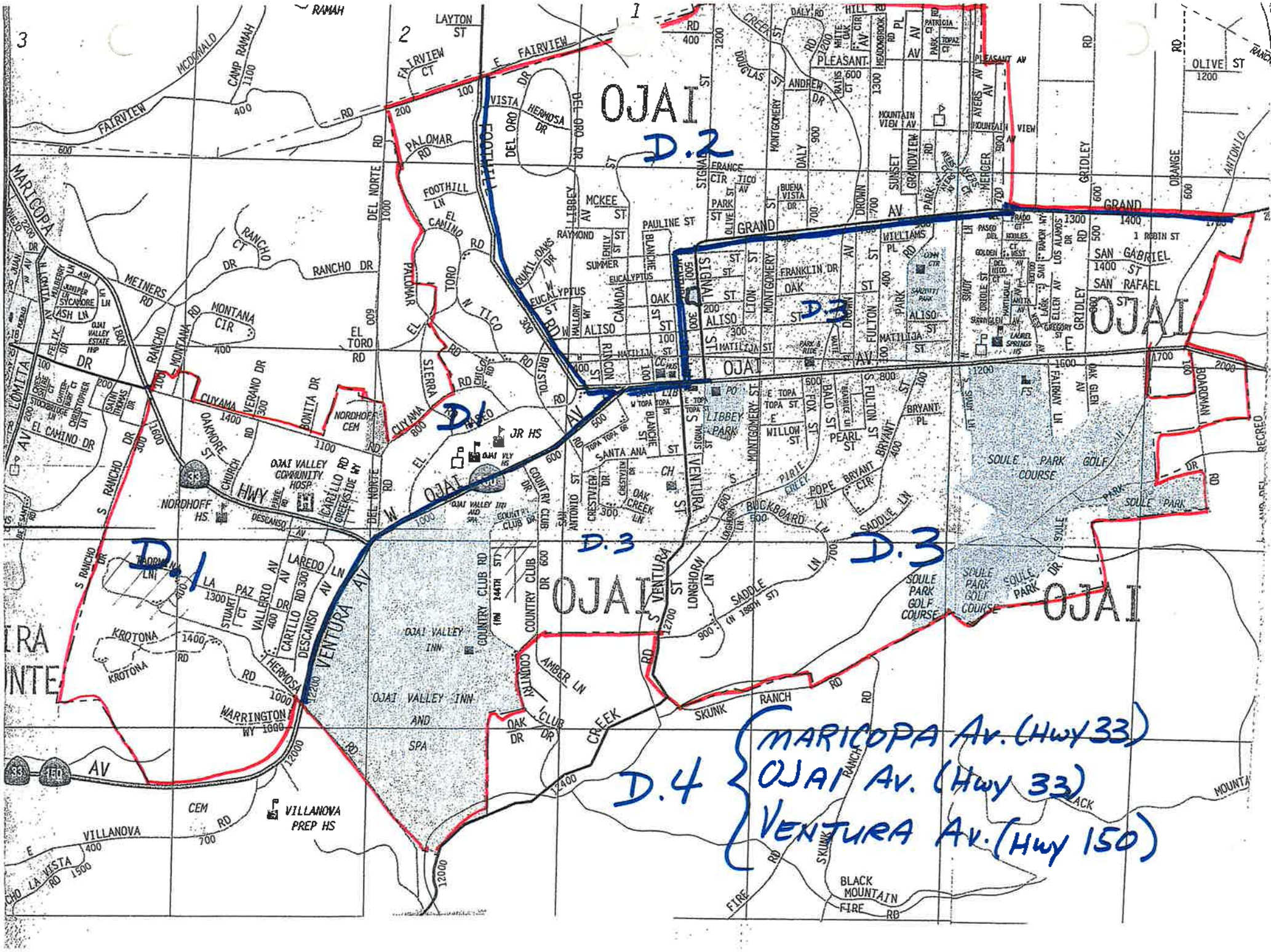
City of Ojai

Street Tree Inventory - September 2006

DIST	HOUSE ADDRESS	SIDE	TREE	ON ADDRESS	COMMON NAME	DBH	HEIGHT	MAINTENANCE
3	107 WAITE ST	Front	1		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	107 WAITE ST	Front	2		QUEEN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	107 WAITE ST	Front	3		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	107 WAITE ST	Front	4		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	111 WAITE ST	Front	1		QUEEN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	111 WAITE ST	Front	2		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	111 WAITE ST	Front	3		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 WAITE ST	Front	1		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	201 WAITE ST	Front	2		QUEEN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 WAITE ST	Front	3		KING PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 WAITE ST	Front	4		QUEEN PALM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
3	201 WAITE ST	Front	5		QUEEN PALM	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
3	205 WAITE ST	Front	1		CHINESE ELM	13-18	16-30	Grid Trim
2	533 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	533 WHITE OAK CIR	Side	1	1305 X DROWN AV	CRAPE MYRTLE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1311 X WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1311 X WHITE OAK CIR	Front	2		PURPLE-LEAF PLUM	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1318 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1401 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1405 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		VACANT SITE	-----	-----	Plant
2	1406 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
2	1409 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		EVERGREEN PEAR	0-6	1-15	Grid Trim
2	1410 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim
2	1413 WHITE OAK CIR	Front	1		CHINESE FLAME TREE	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	806 WILLIAMS PL	Front	1		VALLEY OAK	19-24	31-45	Grid Trim
3	813 WILLIAMS PL	Front	1		COAST LIVE OAK	13-18	31-45	Grid Trim
3	813 WILLIAMS PL	Front	2		COAST LIVE OAK	7-12	16-30	Grid Trim

City of Oaji
All Sites - Count by District

District	Trees	Vacant	Stumps	All Sites
1	970	88	0	1,058
2	918	99	0	1,017
3	690	33	1	724
4	359	0	0	359
	2,937	220	1	3,158


OJAI
D.1
D.2
D.3
D.4
MARICOPA Av. (Hwy 33)
OJAI Av. (Hwy 33)
VENTURA Av. (Hwy 150)

Appendix D - Resolution 09-44 - City Council Adoption of Community Forest Management Plan

CITY OF OJAI
Resolution No. 09-45

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OJAI ADOPTING THE COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, trees are a valuable community resource in the City of Ojai. The City's General Plan has many policies for the protection of trees city-wide with special attention paid to native trees like oaks and sycamores; and

WHEREAS, the proactive approach of having a comprehensive policy document or program on tree planting, care and maintenance will contribute to a better understanding of what types of trees to plant, why trees are important, and how to manage tree resources; and

WHEREAS, the Tree Committee developed a set of Community Forest Goals dated June 7, 2007, which were approved by the Planning Commission on December 3, 2008 as the foundation for the Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP); and

WHEREAS, the CFMP supplements the City's General Plan by providing specific policies related to the preservation, planting, care and management of the Community Forest; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, on September 2, 2009, held a noticed public hearing on the Community Forest Management Plan and environmental exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act, took and considered all public testimony, documentary evidence and staff recommendations submitted at such public hearing and recommended adoption thereof by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, on October 13, 2009, held a noticed public hearing on the Community Forest Management Plan and environmental exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act, took and considered all public testimony, documentary evidence and Planning Commission recommendations submitted at such public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OJAI, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AND ORDER, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council determines that the above set forth findings are true and correct in regards to the Community Forest Management Plan and California Environmental Quality Act exemption.

SECTION 2. That the City Council adopts the Community Forest Management Plan that would encourage the establishment and maintenance of optimum tree cover for the City of Ojai.

SECTION 3. Environmental Determination. The City Council determines that the Community Forest Management Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 for the following reason:

Class 4 consists of minor alterations in the condition of land, water and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes. This Exemption was selected because the CFMP places emphasis on planting new trees in the public realm. It is a policy document that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable negative impact to the environment. The CFMP augments existing policy language in furtherance of General Plan goals.

SECTION 4. The Community Forest Management Plan is consistent with the City's General Plan. The following policies set forth in the City's General Plan support adoption of the Community Forest Management Plan:

(1) LU-1: Emphasize retention of Ojai's natural environmental setting, small town character, and scenic features as a priority over the expansion of urban areas.

(2) LU-2: Preserve the following physical components of Ojai's small town character, along with the desirable features of individual neighborhoods, and incorporate them into the design of new development wherever feasible:

- residential streetscapes dominated by broad canopy trees and oaks within some streets and street rights-of-way.

(3) LU-12: Recognize Ojai's natural environment as a key community asset, and establish a system wherein the natural environment will be protected not only as an amenity for the developed portions of the City but also because of a sense of responsibility and commitment to good stewardship of the natural environment.

(4) CIR-3: Continue to protect oak, sycamore, and other mature trees located within the existing and future roadway rights-of-way and avoid widening and construction of streets where such projects will result in significant impacts to historic structures or facilities within the community.

(5) CIR-4: Facilitate the application of special design standards that recognize the inherent differences between urban and rural land uses (e.g. requirements for construction of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks in urban, but not rural areas), protect and incorporate existing oak and other mature trees located in or adjacent to the street right-of-way into overall street design, as well as standards that promote safety in areas of special circumstances and maximize the unique natural and manmade character of the community.

(6) CON-5: The City shall preserve to the extent feasible all oak and sycamore trees within and adjacent to the community.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council this 13th day of October, 2009.

Joe DeVito, Mayor

ATTEST:

Carlon Strobel, City Clerk, City of Ojai

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF VENTURA)

CITY OF OJAI)

I, Carlon Strobel, City Clerk for the City of Ojai do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly passed and adopted by the City Council of said City at a regular meeting thereof held on the 13th day of October, 2009 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:	Clapp, Horgan, Smith, Olsen, DeVito
NOES:	None
RECUSE:	None
ABSENT:	None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official Seal of said City this 13th day of October, 2009.

Carlon Strobel
City Clerk for the City of Ojai

Resolution No. 09-45

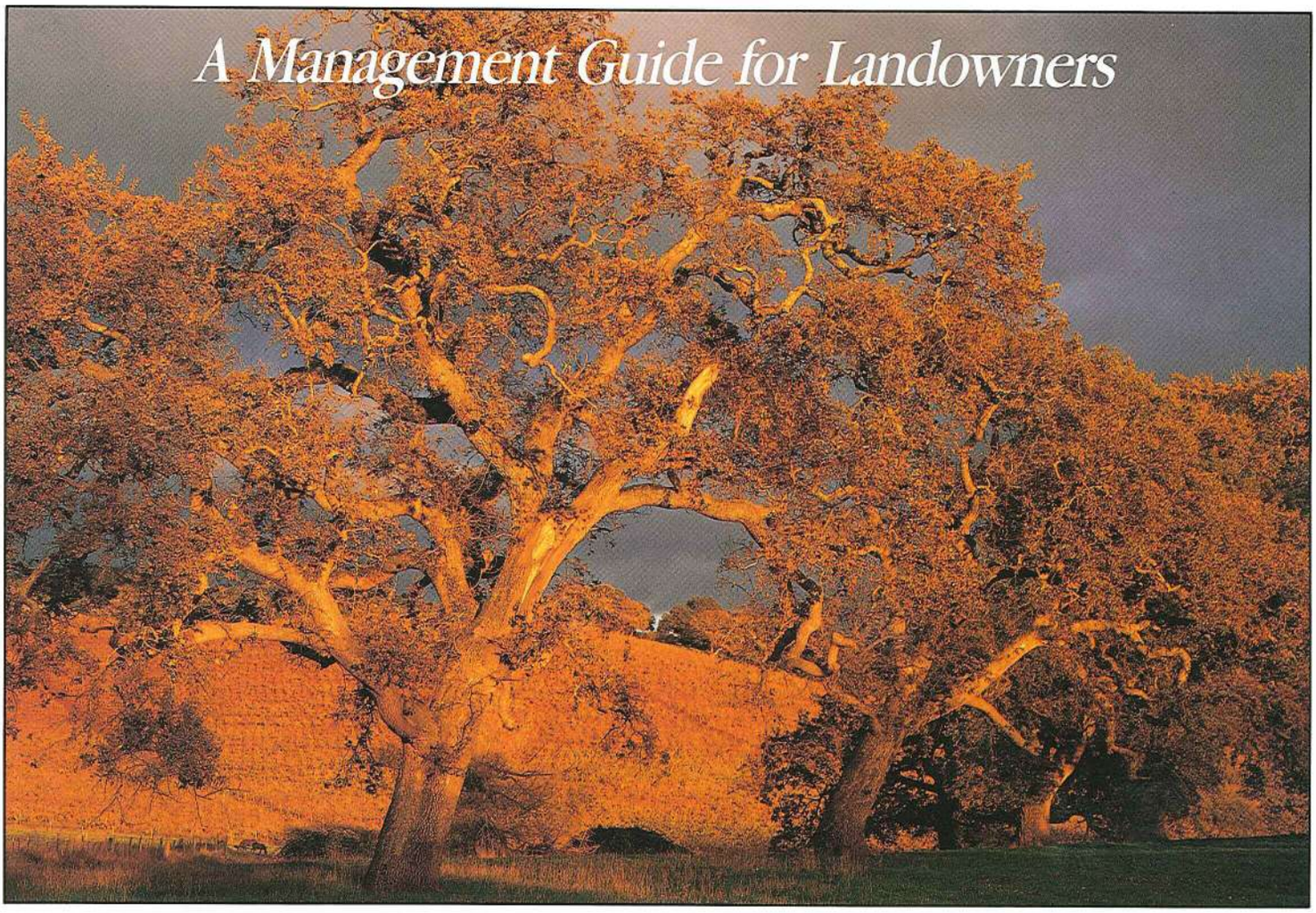
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City of Ojai
Community Development Department
401 S. Ventura Street
P.O. Box 1570
Ojai, California 93024
(805) 640-2555
www.ci.ojai.ca.us

EXHIBIT L

LIVING AMONG THE OAKS

A Management Guide for Landowners



LARRY ULRICH

What is more characteristic of the California landscape than the oak? Round-crowned oaks dapple the rolling hills, solitary monarchs shade our rural roads, and valley giants stretch skyward in banners of leaves and lichen. Both past and present-day travelers have stopped in awe of our native oaks, and countless photographs and memories are framed by their spreading, weather-worn branches. The oak is particularly emblematic of the inland regions of California, where scattered oaks, rolling pasture, and distant cattle are the common elements of an infinitely variable landscape.

In this region—often called the hardwood range by land managers—the vistas of oaks, pasture, and cattle bestow a tranquility that sometimes belies the fourth element—people. Like the earliest Californians, humans today come to the oaks for food, shelter, and beauty. As we appreciate the beauty of oak landscapes, we fatten our flocks on their bounty, and seek homesites in their shadows. But intensifying land use in the hardwood range has brought soil erosion, reduced forage production, poor regeneration among some species of oaks, and dwindling resources, due to development. Today the hardwood range clearly shows signs of the last hundred years of human habitation.

All Californians can assist in the protection and enhancement of native oak resources, but none are in a better position to do so than landowners in the hardwood range. These individuals shape the future by their decisions, which cumulatively direct the management and land use of more than seven million acres of California's oaks and pasture.

This brochure is designed for you—the landowner. It brings together a variety of current information about living and making a living among the oaks. The University of California Cooperative Extension hopes that you will find this information useful as you manage your land and make decisions that shape the future of your oaks.

OAKS GIVE US:

- **Shade & Shelter**
- **Increased Property Values**
- **Beautiful Carefree Landscapes**
- **Food & Fuel**

Needs and Conflicts

In designing and building homes, workspaces, storage areas, gardens, orchards, and places for animals, your decisions are shaped by your over-all objectives for your land. Managing land as a residential site, for animal production, for wild or park-like qualities, all may require different actions. As you choose management objectives for your land and evaluate its suitability, also consider the oaks on those sites and whether your objectives are compatible with the basic needs of the trees. Careful planning and design can often provide benefits for both people and oaks.

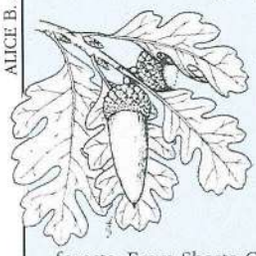
Past development among the oaks has revealed specific areas of conflict. Various construction practices seriously injure oaks or inadvertently kill them, increasing fire hazards and creating liability and management problems. Gardening practices such as amending the soil, planting lawns, or irrigating under established oaks will kill them. Domestic animals and wildlife, as well as insect and fungus pests, also take their toll. In combination these elements can present formidable obstacles to the survival of mature oak trees. Harmful effects can be minimized, however, by thoughtful management practices.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES PUBLICATION # 21538

LIVING AMONG THE

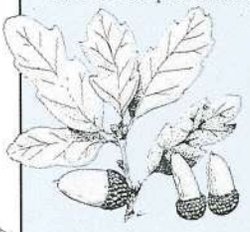
Oaks of the Hardwood Range

California has 15 species of oak in the genus *Quercus*, 8 of which grow to tree size. Of these, only 5 are conspicuous members of the hardwood range plant community.



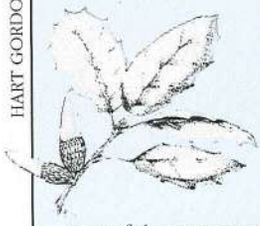
ALICE B. ADDICOTT

Valley oak, *(Q. lobata)*
This tall, spreading deciduous oak was once an important member of the Central Valley's riparian forests. From Shasta County to Los Angeles county, it is still a conspicuous oak in the hardwood range, especially in valley bottoms and on deep alluvial soils.

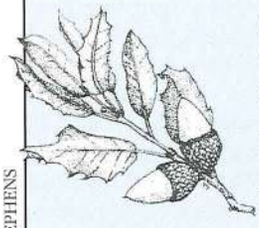


HART GORDON BAILEY

Blue oak, *(Q. douglasii)*
this deciduous oak is the dominant oak of the hardwood range from Shasta County to Kern County. Where it shares its range with the Valley oak, but oak occupies the more shallow soils, steeper slope, and upland sites.

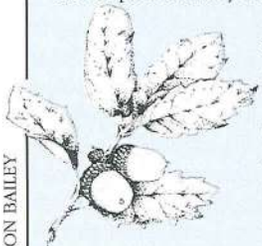


Coast live oak *(Q. agrifolia)*
is an evergreen oak found from southern Mendocino County southward into northern Baja California, primarily west of the coast ranges. In the southern portions of its range, it replaces the valley oak in the hardwood range, and in valley and alluvial sites, it often attains a tall spreading appearance.



GERI HULSE-STEPHENS

Interior Live Oak *(Quercus wislizenii).*
This evergreen oak is widely distributed in California from Siskiyou County south into Baja California. It is abundant in the Sierra Nevada foothills and in the coast ranges occupies the higher, drier, or more inland sites than the coast live oak. Interior live oak is generally found in more heavily wooded sites than the blue oak, and in chaparral habitats or other dry locations it often develops a shrubby form.



HART GORDON BAILEY

Engelmann or mesa oak *(Q. engelmannii).*
This semi-deciduous oak has a limited distribution in less than 2 percent of the state—primarily in western San Diego County. There, the mesa oak replaces the blue oak in the hardwood range.

COURTESY OF THE UC DAVIS ARBORETUM

Building Around Oaks: The Hazard Zone—Where the Roots Are

Young, native oaks are tolerant of environmental changes and will usually adapt to landscaping practices. But as oaks mature, their environmental tolerances become set and changes can weaken or kill them. A mature oak, for example, is well adapted to California's naturally dry summer weather. If the environment of an adult tree is changed by the introduction of summer watering—for gardens, lawns, or improved pasture—fungi will proliferate on its roots and begin to kill it. Unfortunately, there may be few visible signs of a fungus attack before it is too late (See "Oaks in the Home Garden"). On the other hand, a young tree on well-drained soils, raised under a regime of summer watering, maintains some resistance to threatening fungi even into adulthood.

The most vulnerable parts of a mature tree are the root crown (at the base of the trunk) and the entire root zone. Oak roots are relatively shallow and extend from the root crown outward, reaching some distance beyond the tree's drip line (the outermost edge of a tree's foliage). For management purposes, think of a tree's root zone as being one third larger than the drip line area. Ideally there should be no disturbance within this zone. This means no grading, digging, trenching, covering the ground with asphalt or concrete, or landscaping with plants that require summer watering (see "Oaks in the Home Garden"). Even excessive foot traffic, operating heavy equipment, and parking vehicles (particularly heavy ones) should be avoided.

Think of the root zone as the tree's "home"—the minimum ground required for its survival. The best way to live with a mature oak is to leave it and the area beneath its canopy alone. Establish a mini-park, if possible, for birds and other wildlife, and keep it dry. If modifications are unavoidable, strive to keep the root zone area in as natural a condition as possible, and keep ground disturbance as far away from a tree's trunk as possible.

Threats To The Root Zone

A mature oak is accustomed to a certain balance of moisture, air, soil temperature, and nutrients. A change in these factors can severely alter conditions for the tree. The most common human activities that alter a tree's root environment are:

Changes in grade. This includes any changes in the ground level under the tree, either by mounding up soil or excavating it. Excavating soil can destroy the roots and expose them to damage by surface activities. Mounding up soil reduces the oxygen supply to the root zone, which can suffocate a tree. Depending on climate and soil moisture, additions of soil can also encourage root rot.

Construction DANGER: Proceed with CAUTION

Changes in drainage. Changes in the drainage around an oak can put water into the root zone during the season when soil temperatures are high and oaks need to be dry. Saturated soils inhibit the exchange of oxygen in the root zone and encourage the proliferation of soil-borne diseases.

Soil compaction. Heavy traffic or the operation of heavy equipment can cause soil compaction, that is, the spaces between the soil particles become compressed. Since a tree "breathes" through the exchange of gasses that occurs within these spaces, compaction will lessen gas exchange, suffocating the tree.

Paving. Paving presents many of the same hazards as soil compaction, and compaction itself often occurs in preparation for and during paving. When the ground is covered with a nonporous material such as asphalt or concrete, the free passage of moisture, air, and other gases within the root zone is impeded. There are porous materials, however, that are more compatible with the oak environment and make excellent ground coverings. Porous brick with sand joints, for example, or gravel, bark, wood, mulches, and many other similar such materials provide an attractive ground covering that permits the free passage of water and air.

Regardless of the permeability of the ground covering, nothing should be placed within a six-foot radius of a tree's trunk—the minimum area that should always be left undisturbed and uncovered.

Fills. In general, do not fill within the drip zone of a tree because fills tend to compact the soil and hence reduce permeability.

Fungus DANGER: Don't Water Mature Trees

They also promote water entrapment in the root zone, encouraging root and crown rots. Use retaining walls outside of the drip line to protect the natural grade under the tree.

If there is no alternative to filling within the dripline, techniques are available to minimize impact on the tree. Consult an arborist specializing in oaks, or some of the publications listed in "Additional Resources".

ROOTS AT RISK: Avoid Trenching And Heavy Equipment In The Root Zone

Trenching. Trenching is a commonly overlooked cause of tree mortality. When utility trenches are dug into the root zone, major portions of a tree's roots may be cut or severely damaged. When a large proportion of the roots are damaged, trees die. Trenching in the root zone should be avoided whenever possible.

Perhaps the best alternative to trenching is to place utilities in a conduit which is bored through the soil. This eliminates the need for trenching, and the small size of the conduit minimizes root damage.

If utility conduits are unavailable, try to have all utilities placed in a single trench, as multiple trenching by different companies is a common culprit in tree deaths. Convincing utilities to use a single trench may require vigilant lobbying with the various companies, since it is often difficult to coordinate their timing needs and trenching specifications. Persistence pays off, however, and coordination can be accomplished!

After any trenching in the root zone, the tree should be carefully pruned to remove canopy material proportional to the roots lost or damaged. An arborist can best advise on the needs of this pruning.

Disturbance beyond the root zone. Beyond the root zone, mature oaks are usually less affected by landform and drainage changes, soil compactation, paving, fills, and trenching activities. But the indirect effects must still be considered. Watch out for fill materials that could pond water around a tree. Consider the effects of nearby pools on local soil moisture, and watch for bank or hillside cuts that could drain moisture that a tree is used to receiving. Any activity that changes the environment of a mature tree, even indirectly, could threaten its well-being.

Native Plants for Oak Gardens

These are just a few California native plants that can be used in landscaping oak gardens. Once established—usually after a year—they require little care, one monthly watering, and offer beautiful foliage, showy blossoms, and sometimes, pleasant fragrances.

Shrubs Partial Shade

Carpenteria californica, Carpenteria
Ceanothus species: Wild lilacs
C. griseus, C. thyrsiflorus, C. maritimus, plus cultivars: *C. Joyce Coulter, C. Ray Hartman.*
Cercis occidentalis, Western redbud
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae,* Mountain-mahogany
Eriogonum arborescens, Santa Cruz Island wild buckwheat
Garrya elliptica, Silk-tassel bush
Heteromeles arbutifolia, Toyon
Mahonia species, Barberries and Mahonias:
M. amplectens, M. dictyota, M. fremontii, M. Haematocarpa, M. higginsiae, M. pinnata
Prunus ilicifolia, Holly-leaf cherry
Rhamnus Californica, Coffeeberry
Ribes species, Gooseberries:
R. aureum vr. *gracillimum, R. malvaceum, R. speciosum, R. sanguinium, R. viburnifolium*
Rosa californica, California wild rose
Rosa californica, "Plena" double California rose
Salvia clevelandii, San Diego wild sage
Salvia leucophylla, Coastal white sage

Shrubs Full Sun

Fremontodendron californicum mexicanum and cultivars, Fremontia, Flannel bush, "California glory" "Pacific sunset"
Galvesia speciosa, Island snapdragon
Lupinus albifrons, Silver bush lupine
Lupinus chaminnonis, Chamisso bush lupin
Mimulus aurantiacus, Bush monkey-flower
Mimulus pumiceus, Red monkeyflower
Penstemon clevelandii, Cleveland's penstemon and other species
Romoneya coulteri, Matilija poppy

Ground Covers

Baccharis pilularis subsp. *pilularis,* Dwarf coyote bush
Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis,* Carmel creeper
Ceanothus maritimus, Hoover ceanothus
Ribes viburnifolium, Catalina currant

Evergreen Herbaceous Plants

Dryopteris arguta, Wood fern
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *polyanthum,* Buckwheat
Heuchera maxima, Giant alum root
Iris douglasiana and hybrids
Viguiera deltoidea var. *parishii*

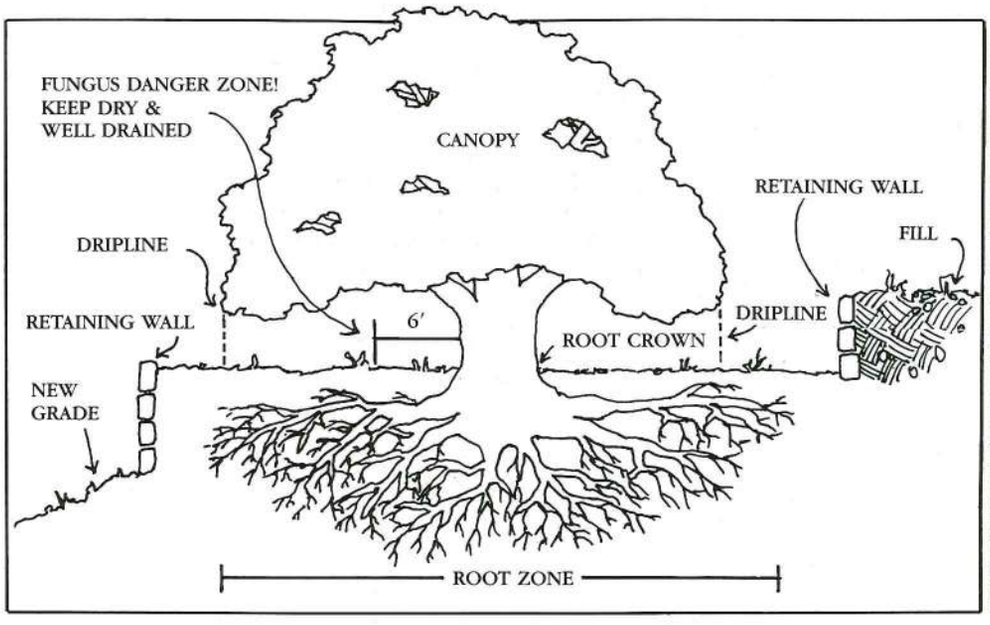
Deciduous or Annual Herbaceous Plants

Clarkia species, Clarkias
Collinsia species, Chinese houses
Dodecatheon clevelandii, Shooting stars
Eschscholzia species, Poppies
Montia perfoliata, miners lettus
Nemophila Menziesii, Baby blue eyes
Oenothera species, Evening Primroses
Sisyrinchium bellum, Blue-eyed-grass
Viola pedunculata, Yellow pansey
Zauschneria californica, California wild fuchsia

Bulbs

Brodiaea species and related genera:
Dichelostemma pulchellum
Tritileia laxa
Calochortus species, Mariposa lilies
Chlorogalum pomeridianum, Soap plant
Lilium pardalinum, Leopard lily
Trillium chloropetalum, Common trillium

For more information about these and other California native plants compatible with oak gardens, contact local arboretums, botanical gardens, and the California Native Plant Society (see "Additional Resources").



CONCEPT COURTESY OF SACRAMENTO CO. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

OAKS IN THE HOME GARDEN

Oaks can prosper in close proximity to human habitation if care is taken to preserve the basic elements of the natural oak environment. Garden settings include many of the building hazards discussed above, but there are several more considerations. If the needs and limitations of mature oaks are not part of gardening design and procedures, well-meaning people can make serious mistakes.

Care and Feeding of Mature Oaks

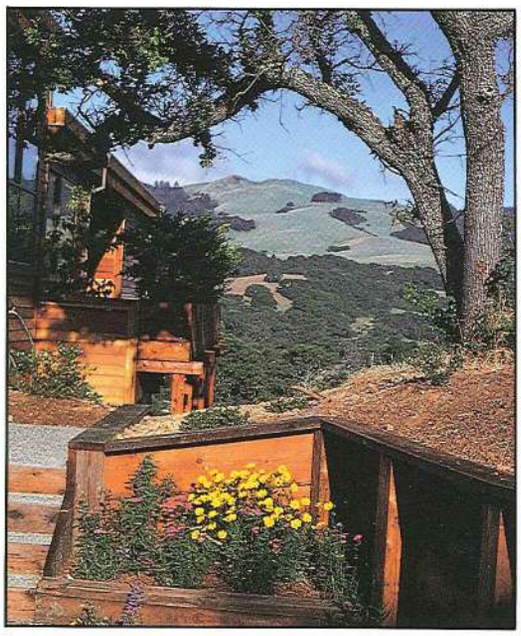
In approaching the design and care of your oak garden, periodically evaluate the health of your oaks. The information in "Oak Health Check" (see right) should help you with this. If problems are evident, consult the references at the end of this brochure or an arborist specializing in oaks. If your oaks pass their health check, they will not need a lot of attention from you as long as care is taken to preserve the basic elements of their environment. The following information can guide your care of mature, healthy oaks.

Pruning. Mature oaks do not require pruning except to remove dead, weakened, diseased, or dangerous branches. Sometimes a light thinning, called "daylighting", of 10 to 20 percent of the leaf area from branches three to six inches in diameter can benefit a tree by opening its canopy to deeper light penetration. This also reduces wind resistance and the weight of branches. Avoid excessive pruning, however, as it stimulates vigorous sprouting that is highly vulnerable to damage from mildew.

Light pruning can be done at any time of the year. Heavy pruning, however, should be made during the dormant period (winter) on deciduous oaks and during July and August on evergreen trees. The most important factor in pruning is to make all cuts correctly. Avoid leaving branch stubs and do not paint cuts. For more advice consult an arborist or recent publications on pruning techniques.

Watering. Mature oaks in wildland settings are adapted to dry, summer conditions. Summer irrigation will doom the adult tree (see "Diseases") and is to be avoided, especially near the base of the tree. Do not water even ornamentals planted under oaks. If they need watering they do not belong there (see "Oaks in the Home Garden"). If the winter season is unusually dry, a supplemental watering in the early spring, can complement natural rainfall. Water deeply in the outer two—thirds of the root zone. A similar watering can be repeated once or twice during especially dry summers.

Feeding. A healthy, mature oak under natural conditions does not require supplemental feeding. But when the oak exhibits disease or stress, or when growth is poor and its natural fertilizer supply (the leaf drop and organic litter that decomposes under the canopy) is removed, supplemental feeding can be beneficial. Young oaks can be fertilized to encourage rapid growth.



HARDESTY ASSOC.

Compatible building around oaks protects a tree's root zone.

Nitrogen is the primary fertilizer of value to oaks. It can either be spread on the ground in the outer two-thirds of the root zone, or it can be applied through holes dug into the ground, 18 inches apart, along the tree's drip line. Fertilizers should be applied at a rate of two to four pounds of actual nitrogen per thousand square feet of surface area. Consult the label on the fertilizer container to determine the nitrogen content and calculate an application rate. A fertilizer that is 50 percent nitrogen, for example, would require an application of four to eight pounds per thousand square feet.

Either nitrate or organic fertilizers can be used on oaks. Organic fertilizers are preferable as they remain available to the tree longer than nitrate fertilizers, and should be applied in winter so nitrogen will be available in the root zone during spring. Nitrate fertilizers should be applied in late spring, after the first flush of growth is complete. Do not over-fertilize, as it stimulates excessive new growth that is subject to mildew.

An iron deficiency, indicated by yellow leaves with thin dark-green veins, can develop in oaks on poorly drained, alkaline, or clay soils. This situation is difficult to correct, but acidifying the soil with sulfur, worked into the surface at a rate of 10-20 pounds per thousand square feet, may slowly improve conditions. Iron chelates (organic complexes of iron) are also helpful, but are expensive.

Compatible Gardening Beneath Oaks

Since mature oaks will not tolerate summer watering, care must be taken to select landscaping components that are in harmony with the established oak environment. Thick ground coverings of lawn, ferns, ivy, or any other vegetation requiring watering are inappropriate under oaks, not only because of their water requirements and fungus problems, but also because the thick root mats of such ground covers inhibit the exchange of air and moisture that a mature tree requires.

Many attractive native plants are well suited to the natural oak environment and, when incorporated into oak landscapes, will provide beautiful, low maintenance, irrigation-free gardens. The California Native Plant Society can provide excellent information on landscaping with native plants (see "Additional Resources"). In addition, the University of California has developed some strains of drought-tolerant, shade-tolerant grasses that could be used under an oak in the outer portions of its drip-line area.

In all cases of planting under oaks, the zone within six feet of the trunk should be disturbed as little as possible. If care is taken to keep the base of the tree dry, some native plants, as well as mulches or porous ground coverings such as gravel, brick with sand joints, and wooden decking (built on concrete piers rather than on poured foundations), can be used even in this sensitive area.



DAVID CAVAGNARO

Colorful galls, caused by gall wasps, are common on twigs, branches, and leaves.

Fire Safety Considerations

The threat of wildfire exists throughout all oak-inhabited regions of California. Oaks are fairly resilient when burned and will usually resprout at the base of the tree, where branches join the trunk, or in the forks of branches.

Oaks can also be readily incorporated into the fire-resistant landscaping needed around homes and buildings. Local fire fighting agencies require clearance zones around buildings (usually 30 feet) where brush must be removed and dry, highly flamable vegetation must be reduced. Since oaks cannot tolerate lawn coverings or summer watering, porous ground coverings can be used under mature oaks to retard the growth of flammable weeds (see "Threats to the Root Zone—Paving"). Organic debris should be cleared and branches should be pruned and kept from touching the ground or hanging over buildings. This reduces the dangers of ground fires spreading into tree canopies or onto roofs.

Dependable water sources, such as water

impoundments, swimming pools or water tanks (located away from mature oaks), greatly improve fire-fighting resources on any piece of land. For guidance always consult the clearance regulations of local fire-fighting agencies.

Diseases and Infestations

Oaks in natural conditions are relatively free from disease. But when compromised by soil compaction, changes in soil moisture, or other disturbances, trees become weakened and have difficulty fending off their natural enemies. Often by the time the symptoms appear the tree is in crisis, and remedies may be too late. An arborist or Cooperative Extension Advisor should be called when the following symptoms are noticed:

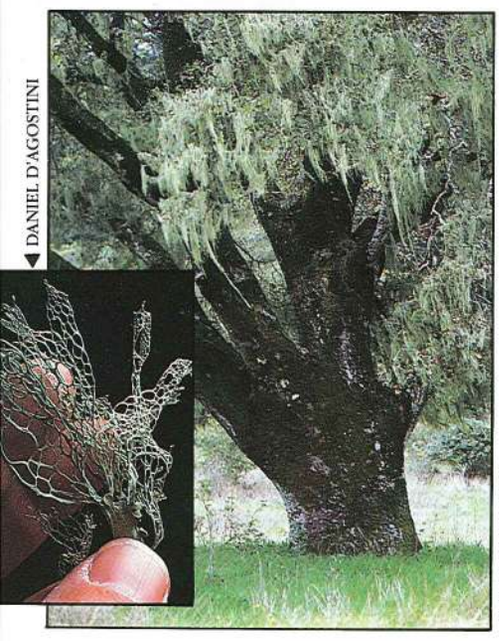
—Loss of tree vigor, twig die-back and wilting, abnormally yellowish leaves, and wounds on the bark that ooze rusty-looking fluid. These symptoms accompany crown rot (*Phytophthora and Pythium* spp.).

—Die-back of branches, emergence of clumps of honey-colored mushrooms at or near the base of the tree in the late summer or fall; often accompanied by a white fan-like fungus growth between the bark and sapwood and black shoestring-like rhyzomorphs in the soil. These symptoms accompany the oak root fungus, *Armillaria melea*.

Armillaria melea is usually present on the roots of all oaks, even when the fungus is not visible. Under natural conditions it is held in check by summer drought. Once a serious infestation develops on the roots of a tree, however, the fungus can persist in the soil organic material and can later infect other trees—even after death and removal of the host tree. Fruit trees and ornamentals planted on the site, particularly those that are irrigated during the summer, may be subject to infestations.

—Another, less common fungus infestation, called "heart rot," occurs when one or several fungi attack the inactive heartwood of an oak. This does not usually impair the tree's vigor but can weaken it structurally. Weakened branches will break off, and a weakened trunk may not be able to support the crown during a wind storm. Regular examination of the tree and judicious pruning and bracing where needed can prolong the life of an afflicted oak.

Coast live oak laden with Spanish moss.



DANIEL D'AGOSTINI

DAVID CAVAGNARO

Mistletoe. This parasitic shrub grows in the branches of many oaks and can cause structural weaknesses that make a tree more vulnerable to branch breakage. Small infestations can be controlled by cutting out the mistletoe, and cutting back the oak's bark around the spot where the mistletoe stem entered the oak branch. Major infestations are difficult to control, however, and a Cooperative Extension Advisor or an arborist specializing in oaks should be consulted.

Spanish Moss. Spanish moss is actually a lichen, rather than a moss, and since it is not parasitic it generally offers little threat to oaks. Growth may be slightly reduced due to shading of many leaves in a tree heavily laden with Spanish moss. But the situation is not life-threatening and is easily alleviated by judicious pruning.

Insect pests. Innumerable insects find their livelihoods in the branches and leaves of the oaks, usually without much consequence to the healthy tree. The oak gall, for example, is a harmless swelling of branchlets in reaction to enzymes released where a wasp lays its eggs. These galls can be so abundant, colorful, and multi-formed that they resemble dangling Christmas ornaments.

There are some insect infestation however, like pit scales (appearing as pinhead-size scales on the bark of twigs and branchlets), oak moth, and other leaf-eating infestations, that can cause serious damage to oaks. Whenever a severe insect attack causes substantial leaf loss, changes in leaf color, twig die-back, sooty foliage and branches, or other significant changes in appearance, intervention may be required. University of California Cooperative Extension has several publications on diagnosis and treatment of insect infestations (see "Additional Resources"). Farm Advisors and arborists can also provide needed information.

Animal pests. In most cases animals pose little problem to the mature oak. Browsing or grazing animals may inhibit natural regeneration but rarely threaten the mature tree. There have been cases, however, where populations of ground squirrels or other ground-dwelling rodents have caused serious damage to oaks. Take measures to control these populations if oak vigor is diminished or if there is extensive excavation by animals in the root zone.

Other Diseases. The health and vigor of oaks can also be compromised by a number of other afflictions that are not discussed here. Since 1980, for example, die-back and decline, particularly among coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), has been observed in wide-spread areas of California. Several fungi may be involved in this condition and treatments are still experimental. Whenever you notice serious, unexplained decline in your oaks, contact an arborist or a Cooperative Extension Advisor for information and advice.

Oak Health Check

Check for tree growth:

- Tree size is not a good indicator of growth. Oaks on steep, less watered sites may be smaller but still healthy.
- Twig growth for the season can vary from 3 to 24 inches or more in length. If twig growth is less each year, the tree may be declining.
- Look for growth cracks on a tree's trunk. Cracks appear as widening fissures on existing bark. Tissue in the cracks should be bright green or pink when scratched. Loose bark indicates dead tissue and a diseased condition.

Check for pests and stress:

- Watch for disease or insect infestations indicated by leaf loss, changes in leaf color, twig die-back, sooty foliage and branches, or other significant changes in appearance.
- Watch for unusual leaf drop during the early summer, particularly among the older leaves. This can be an indication of drought stress, nutrient deficiencies or other root zone problems.
- Watch for twig and branch die-back from the ends of branches. This can be an indication of disease, root loss and/or other root zone problems.
- Watch for emergence of clumps of honey-colored mushrooms at or near the base of a tree in the fall and early winter. These are often accompanied by a white fan-like fungal growth between the bark and sapwood. These symptoms accompany the oak root fungus, *Armillaria melea.*
- Watch for mistletoe, a parasitic, broad-leaved shrub that grows in the branches of many oaks.
- Watch for other changes of tree appearance that may indicate declining health.

Check for structural weakness:

- Watch for developing structural weaknesses caused by mistletoe, heavy foliage or poor branch structure. Tight, V-shaped branch crotches, long horizontal limbs, extensive decay in branches, and cracks developing in crotches are all indications of weak branch structure. Have tree pruned or support branches to prevent further breakage.

Check for poor drainage:

- Standing water should not be evident within a tree's root zone.
- Building, landscaping, or other activities near oaks should not increase water in the root zone during the summer.

Check the root crown condition by digging carefully at the base of the tree:

- A characteristic root flare should be obvious. If not, the trunk has been burried and soil should be excavated to the original grade.
- Bright pink, green or dark red bark tissue is healthy. Dark yellow or brown tissue underneath the bark indicates disease.
- Large decay pockets at the root crown or in the buttress roots may indicate a dangerous condition.

Consult a U.C. Cooperative Extension Advisor, an arborist specializing in oaks, or "Additional Resources" for guidance in dealing with problems you may find.

MANAGING AND ENHANCING

Historically, livestock grazing and wildlife production have been the dominant land use throughout the hardwood range. We can thank the livestock industry for the open, pastoral character of much of California's countryside. But it is also in portions of this region that regeneration for several oak species has been poor, especially during the last 80 years. Cattle are the oft-named culprits, and although it is true that cattle do take their toll on the oaks by consuming acorns, seedlings, and saplings, oaks often do not regenerate even when the cattle are taken off the land. Obviously, the oak regeneration problem is more complex.

It has been suggested that grazing for the last hundred years has caused a combination



DAVID CAVAGNARO

of ecological reactions that are inhibiting natural oak regeneration. Such factors as changes in the species composition of the grassland, greater ground squirrel populations, insect and soil fauna changes, and alterations in populations of acorn and seedling eaters may all complicate oak regeneration. Whatever the causes, careful management is needed—of both land and oaks—if these trees are to continue their traditional and ecological role on the hardwood range.

In managing land, animals, plants, and other property resources, there are many things landowners can do to encourage healthy, vigorous oak populations. Some basic management considerations are discussed in the following section. But, in making management decisions that affect oaks, your greatest guidance will probably come from your own observations. Oaks and ecological settings vary tremendously from place to place, as does the relevance of management concepts. So before making decisions, study what actually takes place on your land. Experiment if you want to—you may discover techniques that could also be useful to other landowners.

Grazing Animals and Oaks

Minimizing direct impact on existing trees. Watch your trees for signs of animal damage. Take care that the number of animals congregating under trees does not cause excessive soil compaction, expose the root crown at the base of the trunk, or expose surface roots. Also watch for excessive chewing on the tree trunk. Animals can kill a tree by girdling if they chew around the tree, through the bark, and into living wood. These types of problems are of particular concern in paddocks or pastures where animals are concentrated.

Measures such as reducing numbers of stock, alternating pastures in use, installing exclosures, screens, or other protective devices to keep animals away from sensitive or damaged areas, can alleviate problems. If damage is severe, you may want to consult an arborist for remedial treatments.

Pasture management. In managing your pastures, always remember the general prohibition against summer watering of oaks. If your pastures are improved by summer irrigation, adjust irrigation devices to apply water outside of the root zone only . Adjusting watering schedules to infrequent but long periods of irrigation will also reduce stress on oaks. Always try to keep the base of the tree dry (see "Oaks in the Home Garden"). Observe the location of watering devices and other water sources to make sure that the area beneath an oak's canopy does not become wet from leaky water lines, valves, holding tanks, or from animals splashing in troughs.

Experiments to Encourage Natural Oak Regeneration

This is currently an area of considerable experimentation and few results—in part because it takes a long time to obtain results from trees that live many years. But if you have the interest and flexibility in your management needs, you might experiment to encourage greater natural oak regeneration on your land. Do not count on high success rates, however, since other, unknown factors may be limiting the oaks.

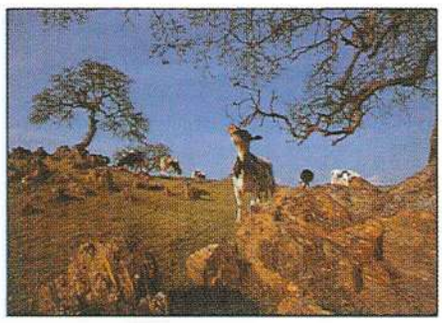
Promising sites. Areas particularly favorable to natural regeneration include north-facing slopes, regions with an annual precipitation greater than ten inches, deep soils, alluvial sites, swales, or other places with subsurface water. The absence of large numbers of seedling, sapling, or acorn eaters, like ground squirrels, deer, or feral pigs will also improve seedling survival.

Because seedling mortality is usually high, regeneration possibilities are best in areas that can remain free from grazing animals for a number of years, and where several mature trees provide acorns. Small groves or clusters of trees could provide such sites. Sites offering some natural protection, such as rocky or shrubby areas that naturally exclude or impede the movements of deer or livestock may also be favorable.

Techniques. A number of techniques can be employed to encourage natural regeneration:

1) Create fenced areas, called exclosures, that protect seedlings from animals. Exclosures can be small enough to protect single seedlings or large enough to accommodate entire groves. They are designed to exclude specific animals . For example, some of the smaller exclosures can keep out birds and ground-burrowing animals. You can design appropriate exclosures yourself, look at examples on this page, or refer to the references in this brochure for ideas.

2) Experiment with seasons of grazing, as well as duration and numbers of animals in areas where seedlings or saplings are present. These may be in areas where you have employed exclosures or in areas where regeneration is occurring naturally. Cattle may avoid oak leaves when other forage is abundant. Oak seedlings and saplings can also resprout after being grazed.



DAVID CAVAGNARO

Helping Nature—Propagation and Planting

Propagation and planting are rewarding ways to speed up nature's processes, beautify your home site, or even enhance the woodland on more remote parts of your property. Your investment for propagation activities can vary according to the time and money you want to spend. Both simple and elaborate efforts have proved successful. Site factors such as soil moisture, predators, weather, and luck are important in propagation success, and these are often hard to evaluate.

Seed and seedling sources. Regardless of whether you are planting acorns you collect or seedlings raised elsewhere (by native plant nurseries, youth groups, or service clubs, for example), an effort should be made to use local seeds for all wildland planting. Scientists believe that local ecotypes, or strains of species, have evolved in response to local conditions and are therefore best adapted for survival.

Collecting acorns. Most acorns ripen from late October to early November, with seeds on the lower branches ripening first. Use tools, such as long-handled loppers, or sticks to knock them down. Fully mature acorns will dislodge easier than green ones, but birds, deer, and insects will quickly take their toll if acorns are not collected soon after ripening. The biggest acorns are usually best. Test by soaking them in a pail of water, keeping only sinkers. Acorns that float often have been damaged by insects or have not matured properly. But if acorns were collected off the

OAK RESOURCES

ground where they may have dried out, soak them longer—up to 24 hours—before discarding floaters.

Storing acorns. Acorns may be stored up to six months without significant loss in viability if they are kept cool and not allowed to dry out. Place them in peat or saw dust within polyethylene bags, in an environment with temperatures around 40 degrees Fahrenheit, such as in a refrigerator. Polyethylene bags with a wall thickness of four to ten mils are ideal for storing acorns since they are permeable to carbon dioxide and oxygen but impermeable to moisture—two factors that help maintain acorn viability.

Preparation for planting. Float the acorns again, and select the sinkers.

Planting directly in the field. Direct planting of acorns eliminates the root disturbance that occurs with transplanting and allows maximum root development. Methods for planting vary tremendously, so feel free to experiment. Additional information on planting can be found in other Cooperative Extension publications (see "Additional Resources").

Select a site with good drainage. Plant in the late fall or early winter when acorns will be well-watered by the rains. Dig a hole ten inches in diameter and four to five inches deep. Break apart hard or compacted soil with a shovel. Place one gram of nitrogen fertilizer in the bottom of the hole and replace the soil, tamping it down and leaving a one to three inch depression at the top. Remove acorn caps and place six to ten acorns, tips down or sideways, in the hole. Cover with remaining material and tamp down. Use some protective device (see illustration) to exclude both above and below-ground predators. Keep the soil covered with mulch and weed when necessary. Thin seedlings to two or three at the end of the first season and one by the third year.

If the site is on a steep slope, cut into the hillside to create a pocket for the seed. Plant the acorns on the lip of the pocket with the cut sloping slightly downward and deeper into the hillside(see illustraton of exclosures). This acts to reduce erosion and collect moisture for the seedling. It also keeps the seedling out of the seasonally-saturated soil at the back of the cut.

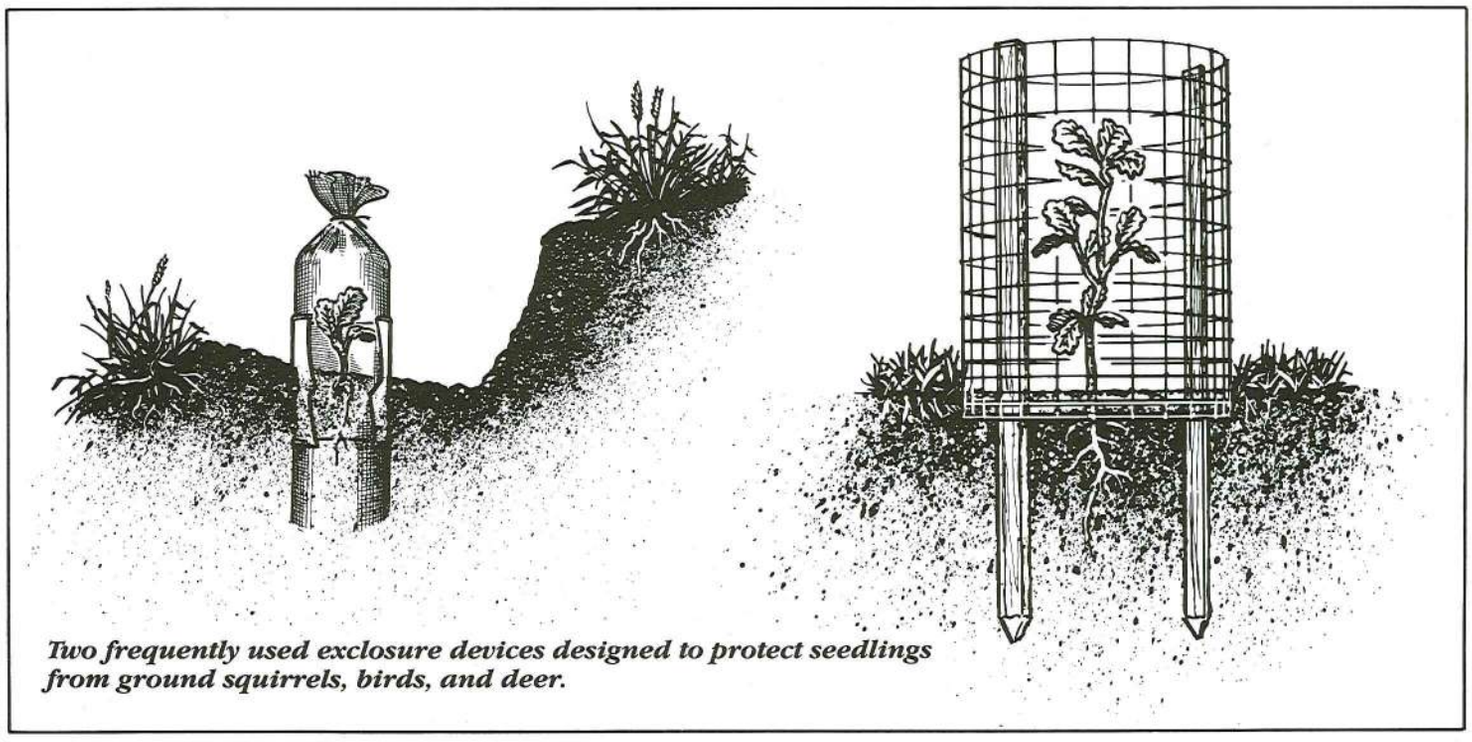
If acorns are planted after heavy rains when soils are moist, watering is not needed. Otherwise, water thoroughly after planting. Periodic watering during the first several summers will increase seedling survival. Good sites may only need watering two or three times the first year, but dry conditions in poor or sandy soils may require watering as often as once a week. Always soak the soil thoroughly to stimulate root development, and allow the surface to dry between waterings. Taper off watering during the second and third year.

HOOF & TOOTH THREAT
Avoid Root Zone Trampling & Chewing By Livestock

Planting into cans. Plant acorns in loose potting soil in one-gallon cans or deeper containers (because the tap root grows quickly, depth of containers, not width, is important). Containers should have holes in the bottom to allow for drainage. Place acorns on their sides at a depth of one half to one times the width of the acorn. Keep the soil moist but aerated.

Transplanting. If possible, seedlings should be transplanted as soon as the first leaves open and become firm, before extensive root development occurs. Young trees in containers should be transplanted in the late winter or early spring, after the ground has begun to warm and before the leaves of deciduous trees begin to emerge. The hole should be twice as wide and deep as the can. Thoroughly wet the root ball in the can. Carefully remove the root ball. If roots have begun to curve around the inside of the container, prune them to allow placement in the hole without bending or folding. Prune a corresponding amount of foliage after transplanting. Gently set the root ball in the hole with the root crown at the level of the soil surface. Fill the hole with soil, firmly tamp and soak.

Watering transplanted oaks. Watering, weeding, and mulching is important until the seedling is well established. If transplanting is done during the fall or winter, normal rains should be adequate until the dry season. For the first season, thoroughly soak seedlings so that water deeply penetrates the soil every two weeks or whenever the top two inches of soil is dry. Taper off as trees become established—many plantings are successful with only several supplemental waterings during the first season. If the transplant is to live in an irrigated environment make sure the area around the root crown is adequately drained.



CARL DENNIS BUELL

Two frequently used exclosure devices designed to protect seedlings from ground squirrels, birds, and deer.

ENHANCING PROPERTY

Wildlife Enhancement

Oak environments are among California's richest wildlife habitats; 110 species of birds use oak habitats during the breeding season, and 35 percent of California's land mammals utilize oaks during some time of their lives. California's deer herds are particularly dependent on oak habitats. By maintaining the health of your oak woodland, you also maintain an abundance and diversity of native wildlife.

Aside from reducing oak seedling and sapling survival, wildlife do not harm oaks, and instead provide benefits through maintaining ecological balances. Some birds and mammals even "plant" acorns during their foraging activities. The presence of wildlife often adds beauty to a woodland and value to property. When desired, landowners can take some measures to increase the abundance and diversity of wildlife on their lands. Here are a few suggestions.

Leave brush piles in areas where they do not pose a fire hazard. These environments are used by quail for cover and by a variety of small animals for food and shelter.

Leave a few snags if they do not pose a fire hazard or safety concerns. Snags—dead, standing trees—are often rich environments for wildlife, especially birds. Woodpeckers and other cavity-nesting birds rely on these habitats, and predatory birds use snags as perches. Many birds will move acorns, inadvertantly distributing them to new germination sites.

Add water impoundments (well away from oaks). Not only does year-round water increase wildlife diversity, it also improves fire-fighting capabilities.

Manage vegetation for diversity. The diversity of wildlife depends upon the diversity of habitats and age classes of vegetation. If you maintain grassland, oak woodland, shrubland, as well as diverse gradations between these vegetation types, you will encourage diversity in wildlife occupants. The edges between these zones are particularly rich in wildlife. For example, if you allow a field to become shrubby on the edges where it borders shrubland or woodland, you will be inviting deer, quail and other animals.

Thinning

Individual oaks and groves of oaks can be thinned to meet many landowner needs. Thinning can increase tree growth, stimulate young trees, produce firewood, encourage wildlife, provide forage for livestock, and improve fire safety, while maintaining or even enhancing the oak ecosystem. The degree of thinning and trees selected depend upon the nature of the woodland and the objectives of the landowner. Assistance in designing thinning objectives and how to meet them can be obtained from Cooperative Extension, local Resource Conservation Districts, and professional foresters.

Commercial Prospects

Because of the ever-increasing demands of a growing population on dwindling open-space resources, owners of rural and semi-rural lands can use their lands for a variety of commercial ventures. Consider raising Christmas trees, specialty or nursery crops, or mushrooms. You could also open your lands for recreational uses such as camping, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, birdwatching, photography, fishing or mushroom-picking. The references in the bibliography provide further information.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Throughout California, landowners are working together to solve common problems in the hardwood range. Many regional problems can only be solved by landowners working together in innovative ways. Here are a few examples of landowner efforts:

Landowner associations. In many areas, particularly newer subdivisions, landowner associations are working on a variety of issues including fire safety, regional landscaping, and woodland protection. One excellent example of such an endeavor is the Portola Valley Ranch, a Hardesty Associates project. This planned unit development in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains includes areas of shared open space that are managed and maintained by the Ranch Homeowners Association.

Open space easements and dedications of land. In many areas individual landowners, entire developments, and local land trusts are dedicating lands to open space uses through easements and a variety of other legal tools. Landowners dedicating such lands often enjoy some tax relief as well. The Trust for Public Land and the American Farmland Trust (both headquartered in San Francisco), the Marin Agricultural Land Trust, and many small community land trusts are just a few of the organizations that operate such programs.

Community groups have developed throughout California to sponsor a variety of education, protection, and woodland enhancement activities. These groups pursue public awareness and educational programs, tree planting projects, registry programs for significant individual trees, and lobbying efforts with local jurisdictions for ordinances to protect local tree resources. An excellent example of one such program is the Sacramento Tree Foundation.

Written by Sharon G. Johnson
Designed by Nancy Austin

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Landowners have a number of resources at their disposal for assistance and additional information. A few of these are:

Public Agencies:

Univ. of California Cooperative Extension's Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program, 145 Mulford Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-3114, (510) 643-5429, email: ihrmp@nature.berkeley.edu, http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460, (916) 653-8007, http://www.fire.ca.gov

Department of Fish and Game, 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 653-7664, http://www.dfg.ca.gov

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 430 G Street #4164, Davis, CA 95616-4164, (530) 792-5644, http://www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov

Private Sector:

American Farmland Trust, California Regional Office, 260 Russell Boulevard Suite D, Davis, CA 95616, (530) 753-1073, http://www.farmland.org

California Native Plant Society, 1722 J Street, Suite 17, Sacramento, CA 95814; (916) 447-2677; email: cnps@cnps.org, http://www.cnps.org

Sacramento Tree Foundation, http://www.sactree.com

Trust for Public Land, http://www.tpl.org

California Rangeland Trust, 1221 H Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-1910, (916) 444-2096, http://www.rangelandtrust.org

California Oak Foundation, 1212 Broadway, Suite 810, Oakland, CA 94612; (510) 763-0282, http://www.californiaoaks.org

California Oak Mortality Task Force, http:// www.suddenoakdeath.org

Newsletters & Publications:

Oaks 'n Folks published by Univ. of California Cooperative Extension, contact: ihrmp@nature.berkeley.edu

Forest Stewardship Newsletter, contact: llitman@pacbell.net

Wildlife Among the Oaks: A Management Guide for Landowners, 1995, ANR Pub. 21537

Vineyards in an Oak Landscape, 1998, ANR Pub. 21577

How to Grow California Oaks, 1995, ANR Pub. 21540

Guidelines for Managing California's Hardwood Rangeland, 1996, ANR Pub. 3368

A Planner's Guide for Oak Woodlands, ANR Pub. 3369 (Available September 2001)

Landscape Conservation Planning: Preserving Ecosystems in Open Space Networks, 1993, ANR Pub. 3370

Oaks on Home Grounds, 1984, ANR Pub. 2783

Management of Small Pastures, 1990, ANR Pub. 2906

Protecting Trees when Building on Forested Land, 1983, ANR Pub. 21348

*Other publications of interest to rural landowners are available from Agriculture and Natural Resources, Univ. of California, 6701 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, CA 94608, (510) 642-2431 or (800) 994-8849, http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu

This is a publication of the University of California Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program. Additional copies may be obtained at 163 Mulford Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, (510) 643-5429. email: ihrmp@nature.berkeley.edu, http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/

EXHIBIT M

SEPTEMBER 2021



Water Year 2021:
An Extreme Year

California Department of Water Resources
California Natural Resources Agency
State of California

An Extreme Year

Water Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021) was an extreme year in terms of temperature and precipitation, and it followed a Water Year 2020 that was likewise warm and dry. Water Year 2020 was California's fifth driest year based on statewide runoff; Water Year 2021 has ended up as second driest. The Colorado River Basin, an important supply for Southern California, continued dry in Water Year 2021, with storage in Lakes Mead and Powell reaching new record lows. State emergency proclamations for drought were issued in April (Sonoma and Mendocino counties), May (Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake watershed counties), and July (selected coastal and eastern Sierra counties), resulting in 50 counties being covered under the emergency proclamations.

This two-year dry period continues the theme of aridity California has been experiencing in the 21st century, including the three-year drought of 2007-2009 and the five-year one of 2012-2016. The latter drought was ended (for most, but not all, of the state) by a Water Year 2017 that was California's second wettest in terms of statewide precipitation. However, Water Year 2018 reverted to dry conditions that were only briefly relieved by a modestly above normal Water Year 2019. California's hydrologic conditions are increasingly resembling those that have been experienced in the Colorado River Basin this century, where predominantly dry conditions are interspersed with an occasional wet year.

As indicated in the time series of California statewide minimum temperature (Figure 1), extreme conditions that once were rare are occurring with increased frequency. California's climate is transitioning to a warmer setting in



Above: *Announcement of the April drought emergency proclamation on the dry lakebed at Lake Mendocino on the Russian River. The Coyote Dam embankment and intake structure can be seen in the background.*



Top: *The intake structure at San Luis Dam in August 2021. A danger advisory was issued in September warning people and their pets to avoid physical contact with lake water because of the potential health risks from algal toxins.*

which historical relationships among temperature, precipitation, and runoff are changing. It becomes increasingly difficult to rely on historical observations to predict water supply conditions, as was observed this spring when DWR's snowmelt runoff forecasts substantially over-estimated the runoff that occurred. DWR's median April 1st runoff forecasts for the Sacramento River Hydrologic Region, San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region, and Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region were overestimated by 68 percent, 45 percent, and 46 percent, respectively.

April 1st Sierra-Cascades snowpack, a commonly used indicator of expected water supply conditions, was 60 percent of average. However, streamflow in major Central Valley watersheds was on a par with that of Water Years 2014 and 2015, when snowpack had been only 25 percent and five percent, respectively, of average (Figure 2). Prolonged warm and dry conditions create a moisture deficit in the climate system, reducing runoff efficiency. Figure 3 compares Water Year 1977, California's driest water year based on statewide runoff, with Water Years 2014 and 2021. Each of these years was a second dry year following a significantly dry initial year, but the warmer setting in Water Years 2014 and 2021 resulted in an increased climatic water deficit. Impacts of warmer and dryer conditions include not only the obvious water supply impacts of reduced streamflow and water storage but also increasingly observed watershed impacts such as increased wildfire damage and more prevalent harmful algal blooms.

Figure 1. Temperature Extremes Are Occurring More Frequently

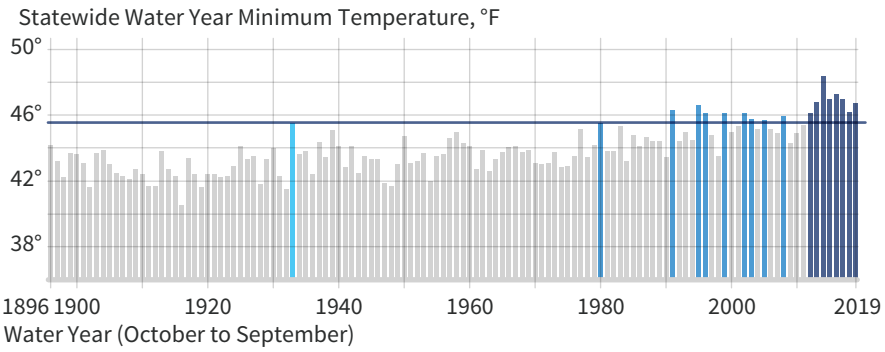
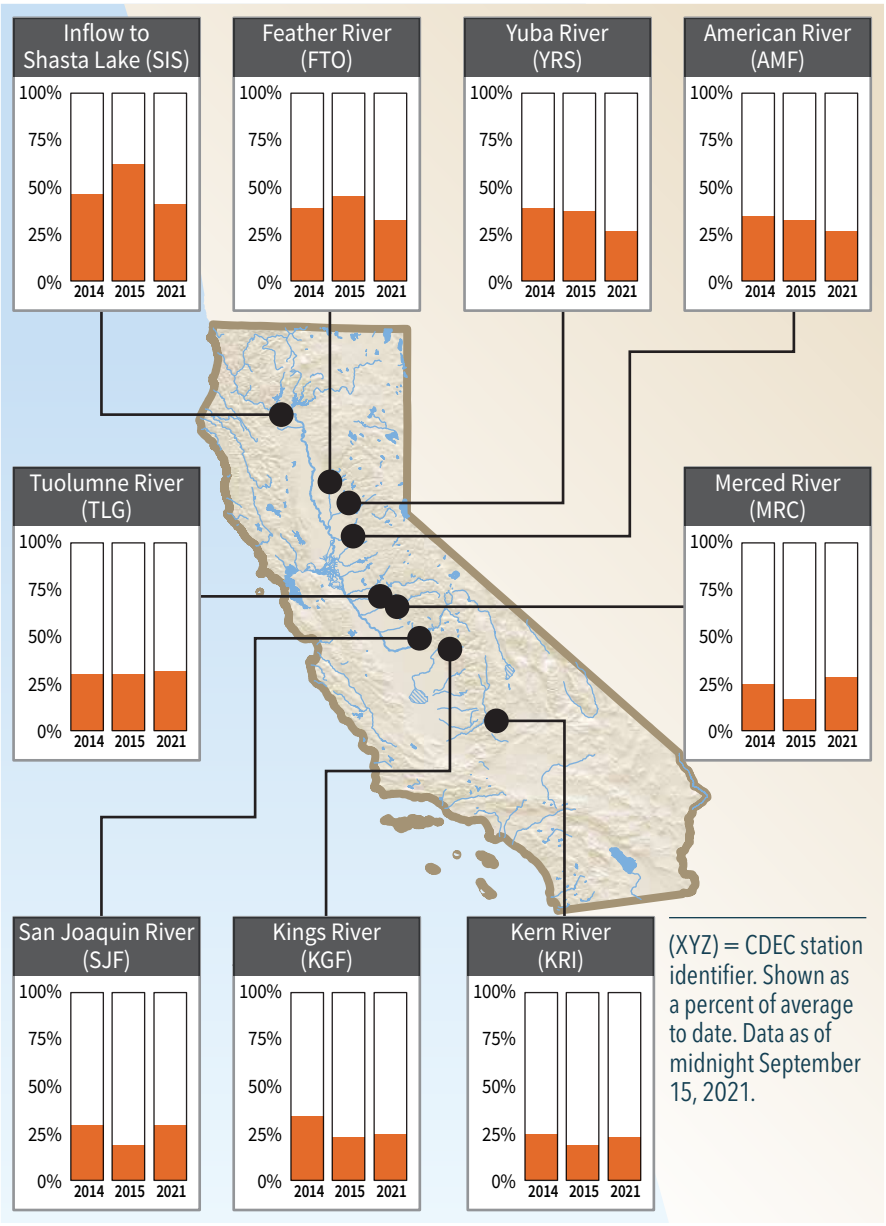


Figure 2. Comparison of Natural Flow at DWR Forecast Points on Selected California Rivers



(XYZ) = CDEC station identifier. Shown as a percent of average to date. Data as of midnight September 15, 2021.

Figure 3. Climatic Water Deficit from U.S. Geological Survey Basin Characterization Model

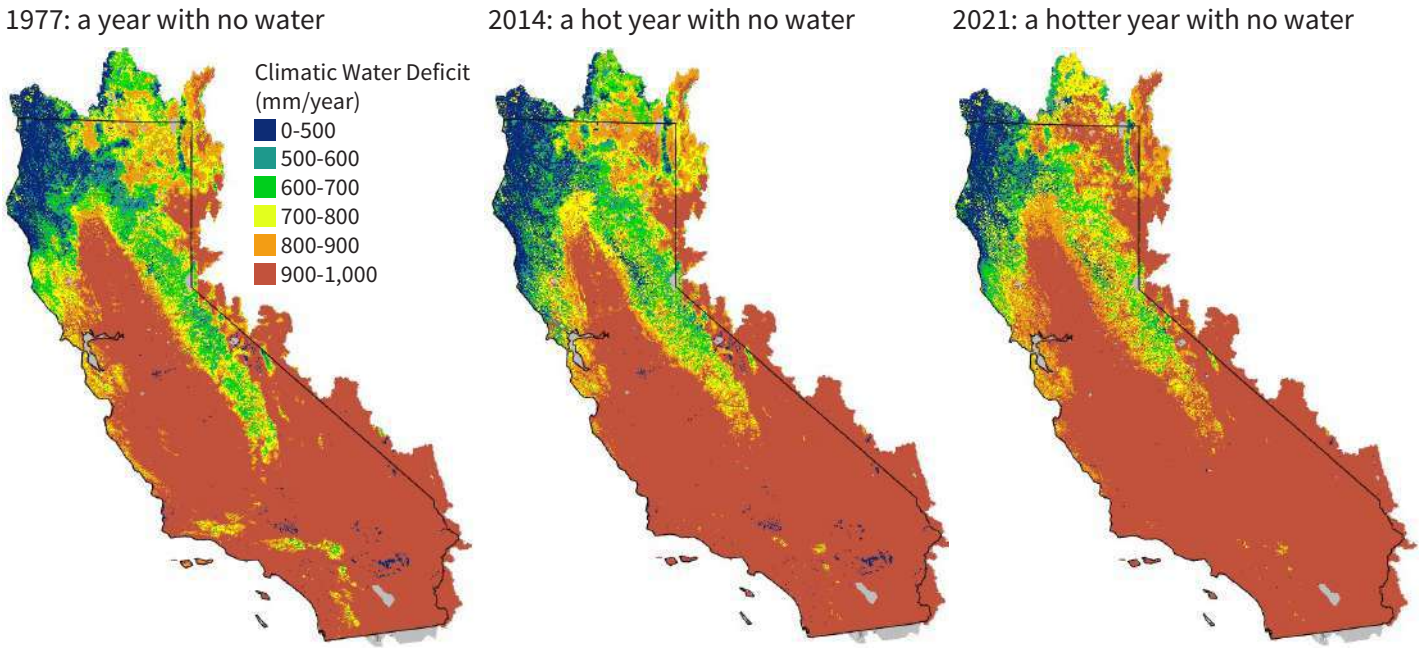
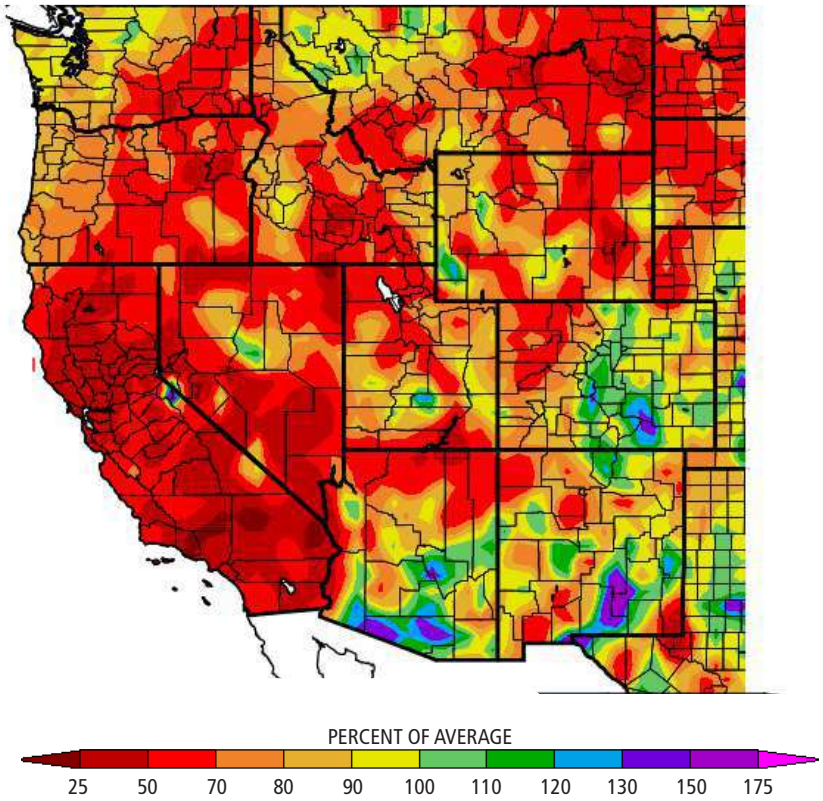


Figure credit: Lorraine Flint, USGS (retired)

Figure 4. Percent of Average Precipitation

Water Year 2021 was California's second driest year based on statewide precipitation. (Water Year 1924 was California's driest year for that metric.)



Generated 9/16/2021 at Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) using provisional data.
Figure credit: Western Regional Climate Center

Precipitation and Temperature

Water Year 2021 was dry statewide (Figure 4). It was a second dry year for Northern California and a second dry year in terms of statewide total precipitation. (Parts of Southern California had experienced above-average precipitation in Water Year 2020 but since Southern California's contribution to statewide precipitation totals is small, the water year was dry at the statewide level.) Communities experiencing less than half of their average annual precipitation included Ukiah, Redding, Santa Rosa, Sacramento, San Francisco, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles. The track of the most significant winter storms did not favor snowpack accumulation in the southern Sierra Nevada, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Final temperature rankings for Water Year 2021 are not yet available, but the ranking for the latest available 12-month period (Figure 6) illustrates recent overall warmth. California experienced its warmest ever statewide monthly average temperatures in October, June, and July according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Centers for Environmental Information.

Reservoir and Groundwater Storage

California began Water Year 2021 with generally good reservoir conditions thanks to storage carried over from an above-normal Water Year 2019, although large Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) reservoirs in the Sacramento Valley (Shasta, Oroville, Folsom) lagged statewide averages then. Dry conditions in Water Year 2021 resulted in a drawdown of statewide reservoir storage to 60 percent of average by the end of the water year, a level similar to that observed in Water

Figure 5. Remotely Sensed Snow Water Equivalent from the Satellite-Based Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Sensor

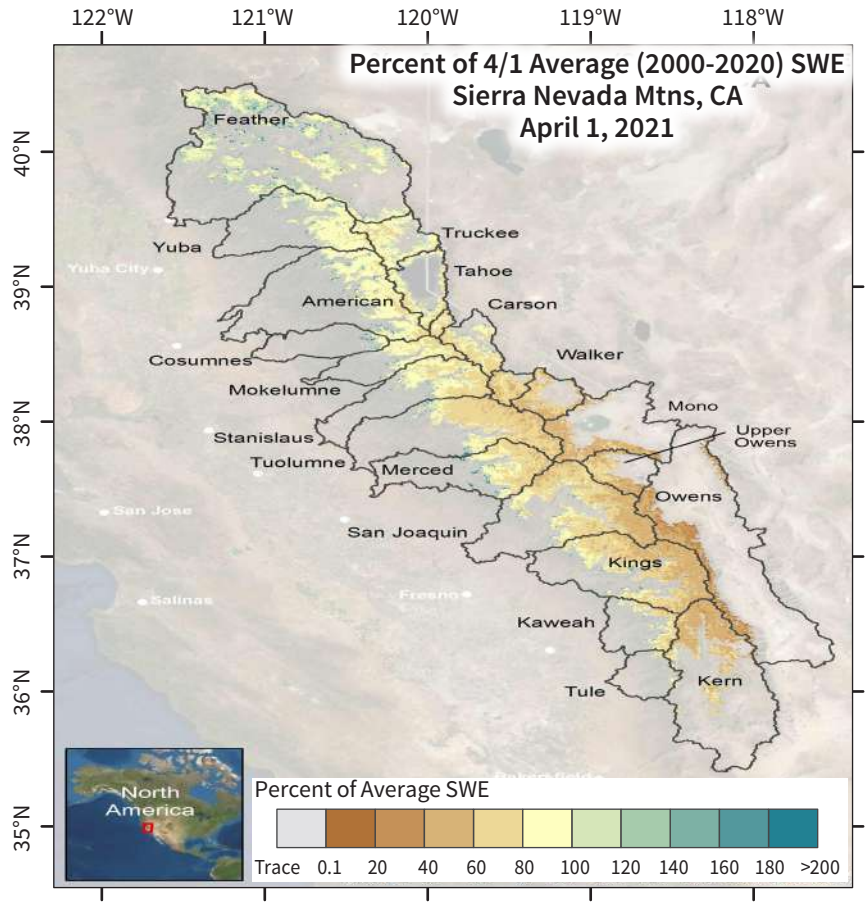


Figure credit: University of Colorado

Figure 6. Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

September 2020 - August 2021.

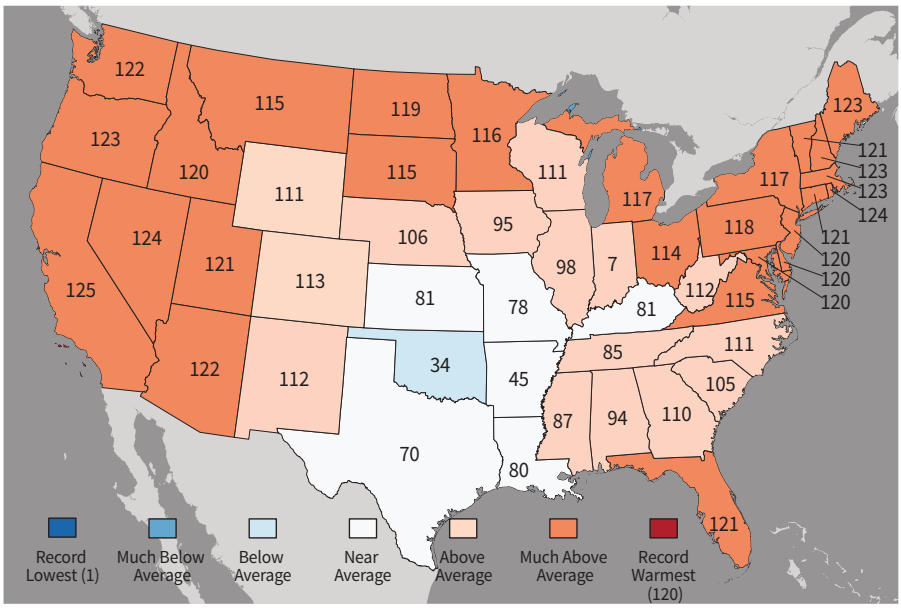


Figure credit: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Top: *Lake Oroville at the Enterprise Bridge in July 2021*

Below: *Temporary emergency salinity barrier installed at West False River in the Delta*



Year 2015 during the prior drought but still far above the level of 36 percent of average seen in Water Year 1977, the state's driest year based on statewide runoff. SWP reservoirs were notably affected, with Lake Oroville setting a new record low and San Luis Reservoir reaching a second-lowest level of record (Figure 7). One of the drought response actions carried out in 2021 was construction of a temporary emergency salinity control barrier in the Delta to preserve upstream reservoir storage. In severely dry years reservoir releases dominate summer flow in the Sacramento River; for example, most of the water released from Lake Oroville supports fishery objectives and managing Delta salinity, not deliveries to project contractors.

Information about groundwater basin storage conditions (represented by changes in groundwater levels) does not reflect surface water hydrology with the same immediacy that reservoir storage does. Reporting of most groundwater level data lags that of surface water data, and groundwater levels in deeper confined aquifers may recover slowly from drought because multiple years are needed for recharge to occur. Looking at only single-year change in groundwater levels (spring 2020 to spring 2021, the most recently available data) shows that many of the reporting sites had no significant changes (Figure 8). Fall 2021 groundwater level data will not be available until later in the year.

Colorado River Basin

The Colorado River Basin began prolonged dry conditions in Water Year 2000. Water Year 2021 continued this trend, with unregulated inflow into Lake Powell for the water year being forecasted as of September 1st

Figure 7. Storage in Selected Major Reservoirs

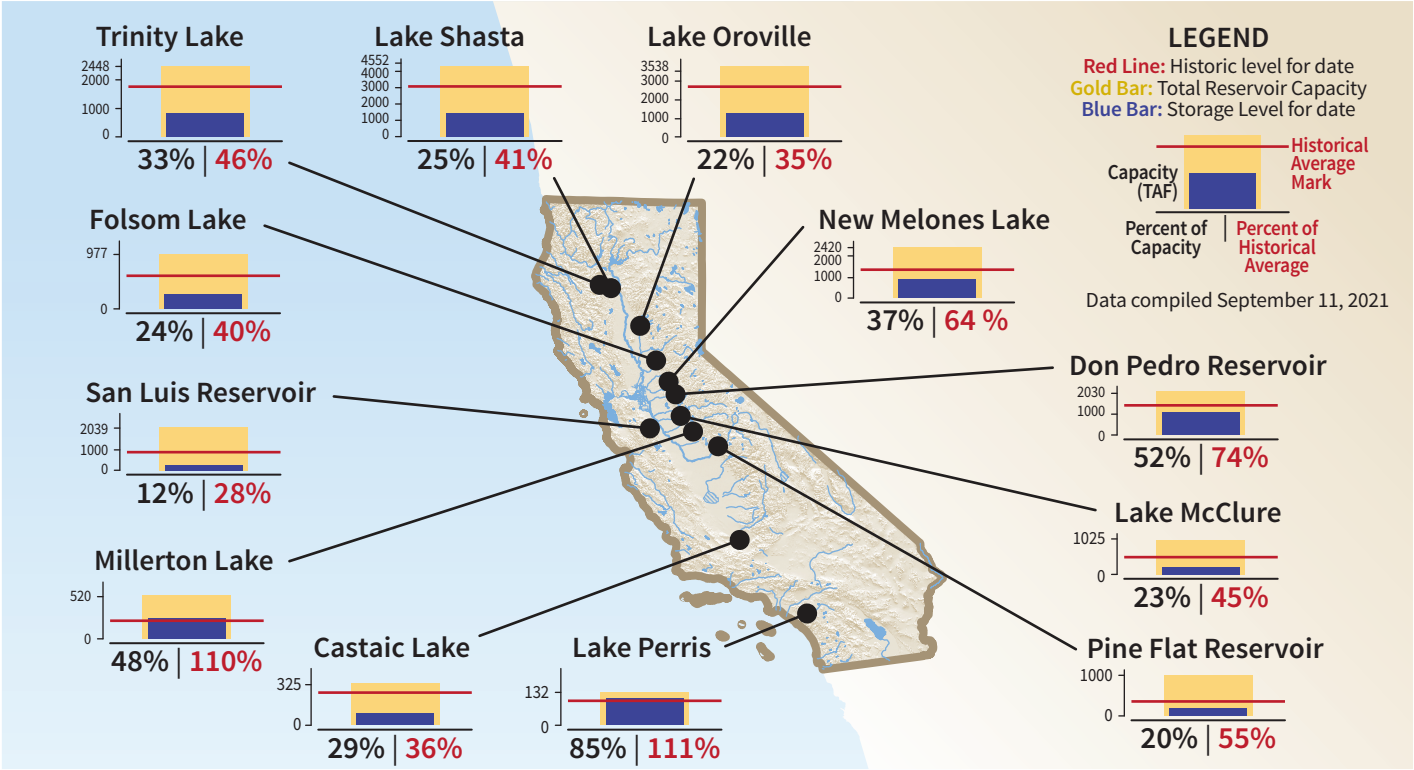
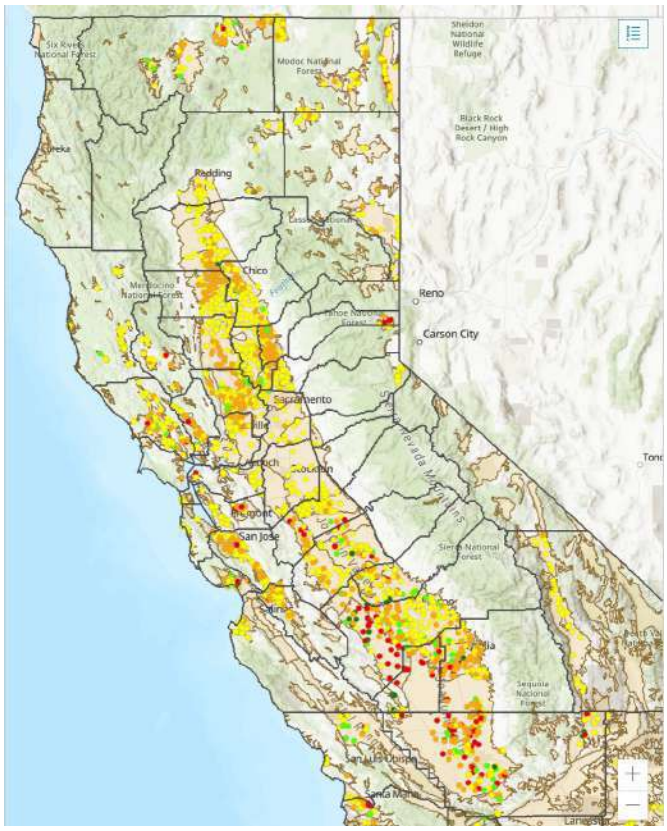
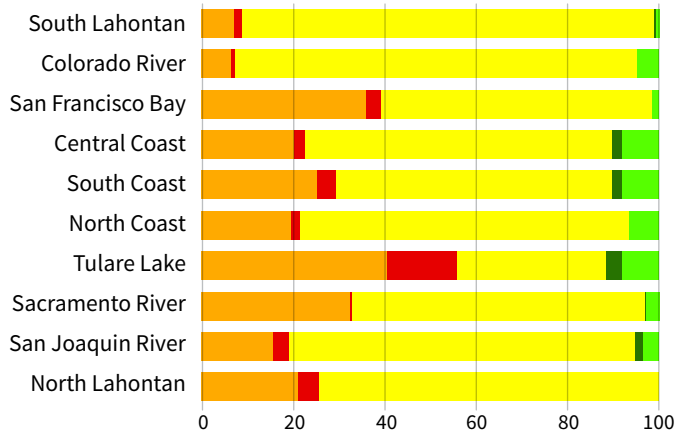


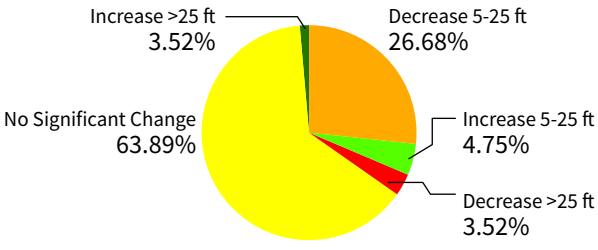
Figure 8. Statewide Groundwater Level Changes between Spring 2021 and Spring 2020



Hydrologic Region Summary



Statewide Summary



at 33 percent of average, despite watershed precipitation for the year being close to 80 percent of average with a slight boost from an active summer monsoon season. The prolonged dry conditions have taken a toll on storage in Lakes Mead and Powell, both of which reached record lows during the water year. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) began implementing provisions of the Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan's Drought Response Operations Agreement, releasing water from Colorado River Storage Project reservoirs above Lake Powell to bolster Powell levels and reduce the risk of cavitation damage to the turbines at Glen Canyon Dam. Pursuant to the provisions of USBR's Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations of Lake Mead and Lake Powell adopted in 2007, USBR announced a first-ever Lower Basin shortage for 2022, based on the projected elevation of Lake Mead (Figure 9). As provided for in the guidelines, the shortage determination is based on an August model study (Figure 9).

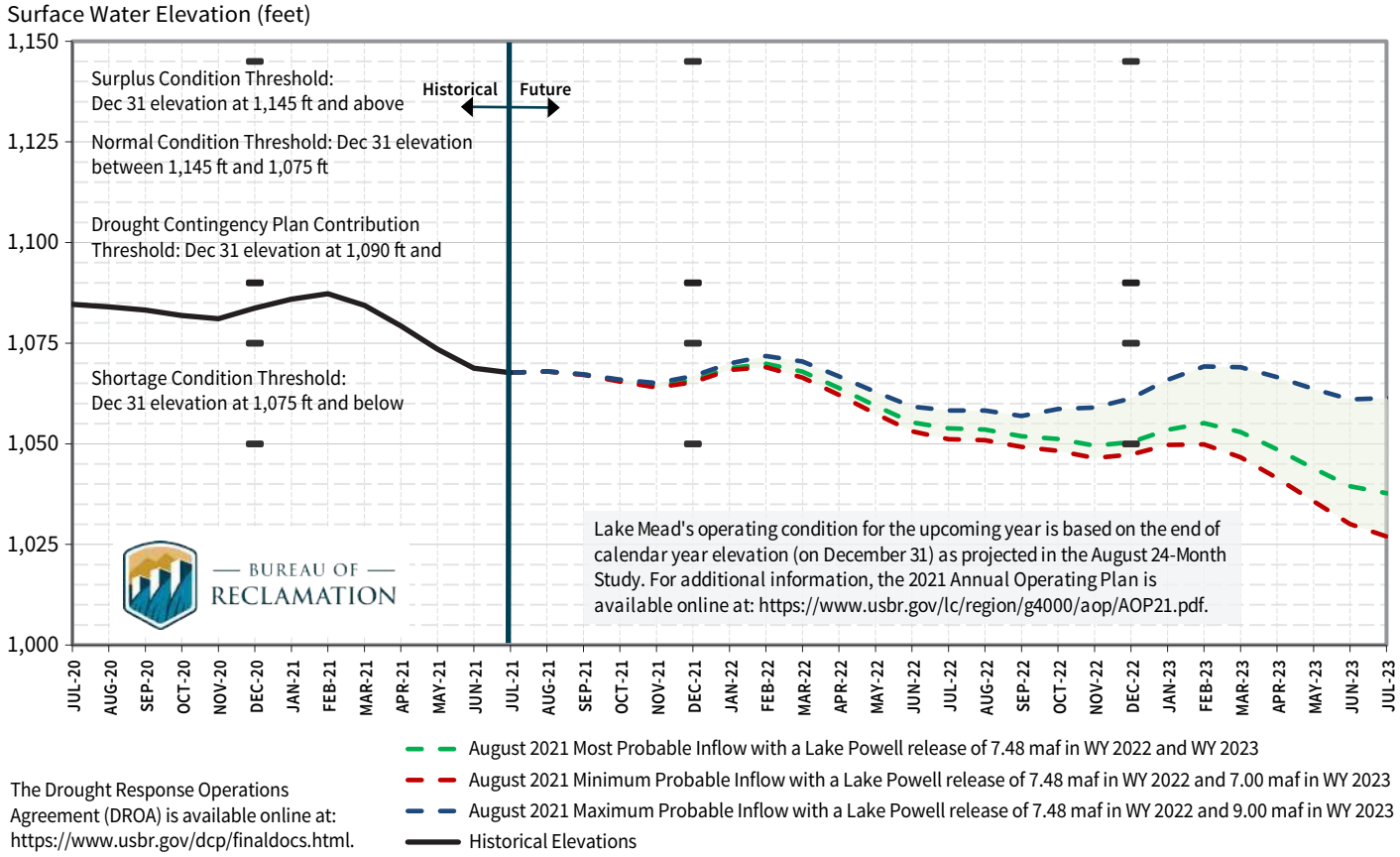
Under the Level 1 shortage Colorado River supplies to Arizona, Nevada, and Mexico will be reduced. Based on the projected elevation of Lake Mead, California's apportionment will not be affected in 2022. However, if dry conditions persist California has an increased risk of shortage in future years when Lake Mead could fall to the elevation that triggers a shortage to California. The present interim guidelines remain in effect through 2025, for operations in 2026. As provided for in the present guidelines, new guidelines are to be negotiated. When the present guidelines were negotiated the prospect of hitting the shortage trigger elevation was remote, illustrating the impact of prolonged dry conditions.

Water Supply Conditions

California's full Colorado River supply was the bright spot in the state's water supply picture for Water

Figure 9. Projected Lake Mead Elevations

Projections from the August 2021 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios. Figure credit: USBR



The Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html.

Year 2021, thanks to the massive reservoir storage capacity on that system. Other water projects did not fare as well. USBR's CVP had a zero allocation for its agricultural contractors north and south of the Delta; Friant Division contractors received a 20 percent allocation. Most CVP urban contractors received 25 percent of historical supplies; American River contractors and Contra Costa received 55 percent. The CVP settlement contractors (senior water rights holders) received 75 percent. USBR's Klamath Project contractors relying on the project's A Canal that diverts water from Upper Klamath Lake, including California contractors in Siskiyou and Modoc counties, had no summer irrigation deliveries. SWP contractors had a five percent allocation. Irrigators supplied by local agencies owning some of the largest Central Valley reservoirs (Modesto, Turlock, and Merced irrigation districts) had allocations ranging from two and a half to three feet per acre.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued curtailment orders to limit diversions in the upper and lower Russian River watersheds, Scott and Shasta river watersheds, and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed. SWRCB's initial order in August for the Delta watershed curtailed all pre-1914 appropriative rights in the San Joaquin River watershed and all pre-1914 appropriative rights in the Sacramento River watershed and the Legal Delta with a priority date of 1883 or later. The CVP and SWP in the Delta watershed and Sonoma Water in the Russian River watershed had earlier filed temporary urgency change petitions with SWRCB seeking modifications to water rights terms and conditions to preserve upstream reservoir storage. Sonoma Water had projected that Lake Mendocino would reach dead pool by October unless its release requirements were modified.

Impacts of reduced surface water supplies affect groundwater usage, which increases in dry years when surface supplies are cut back. Decreased surface supplies for irrigation can affect shallow (typically residential) wells that are either normally recharged by agricultural canal seepage and irrigation or are impacted by increased agricultural pumping. Clusters of dry residential wells were reported in the Klamath Project service area and in Glenn County near the Tehama-Colusa Canal service area, both areas with zero federal irrigation allocations.

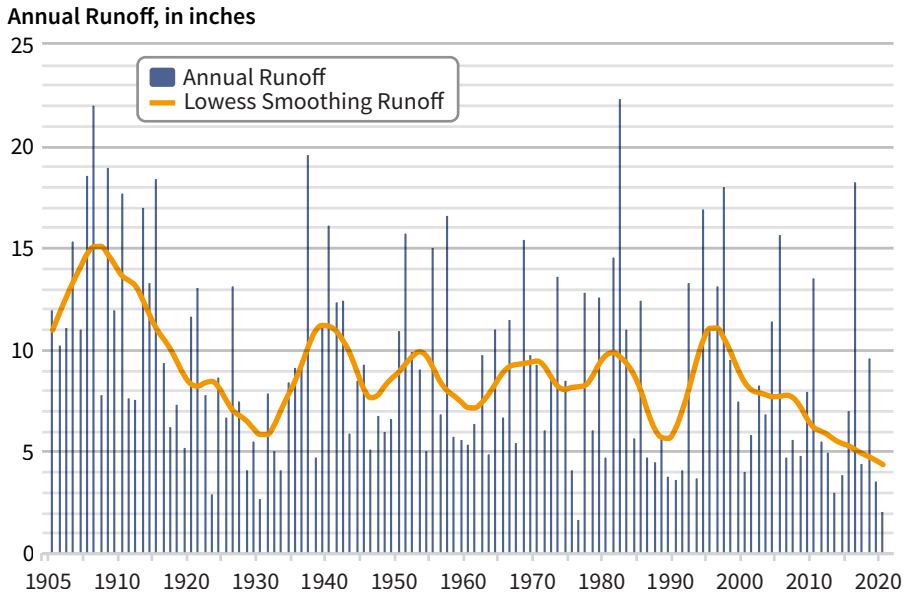
Prospects for WY 2022

Accurately predicting seasonal precipitation and reliably answering the question if California's coming winter will be wet or dry is not within present scientific capabilities. The National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center produces precipitation outlooks for the winter months important to California's water supply, but the historical skill of these outlooks is minimal. The high annual variability in California's annual precipitation means that any year could hold the possibility for record wet conditions, such as those of Water Year 2017, or for continued dry conditions. Improving the ability to make seasonal precipitation predictions is critically needed to support drought preparedness and response.

California's observational record shows that La Niña years are often, but not always, associated with dry conditions in Southern California.

Figure 10. Statewide California Runoff

2020 and 2021 water year data are provisional and subject to change. Figure credit: U.S. Geological Survey



Apart from this relationship, the status of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation conditions does not by itself provide an indication of potential water supply outcomes. Presently the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calls for a 70 to 80 percent chance of La Niña conditions in the coming winter.

The present severely dry conditions will affect the quantity of runoff that occurs from the coming wet season. Figure 10 illustrates California's overall dry trend in recent years, setting the stage for the low runoff efficiency observed in Water Year 2021. The latest model runs of the USGS Basin Characterization model suggest that 140 percent of average annual statewide precipitation would be needed to achieve average statewide runoff, reflecting the moisture deficit in the climate system. When precipitation occurs under conditions of severe moisture deficit, an increased amount of that precipitation replenishes depleted soil moisture and is taken up by vegetation, reducing runoff efficiency. For the upper Colorado River Basin (the watershed tributary to Lake Powell), and estimated 165 percent of average annual precipitation would be needed to achieve average runoff. Figure 11 shows how cumulative climatic water deficit explains the Basin's poor runoff performance in Water Year 2021 and contributes to the low expectations for 2022.

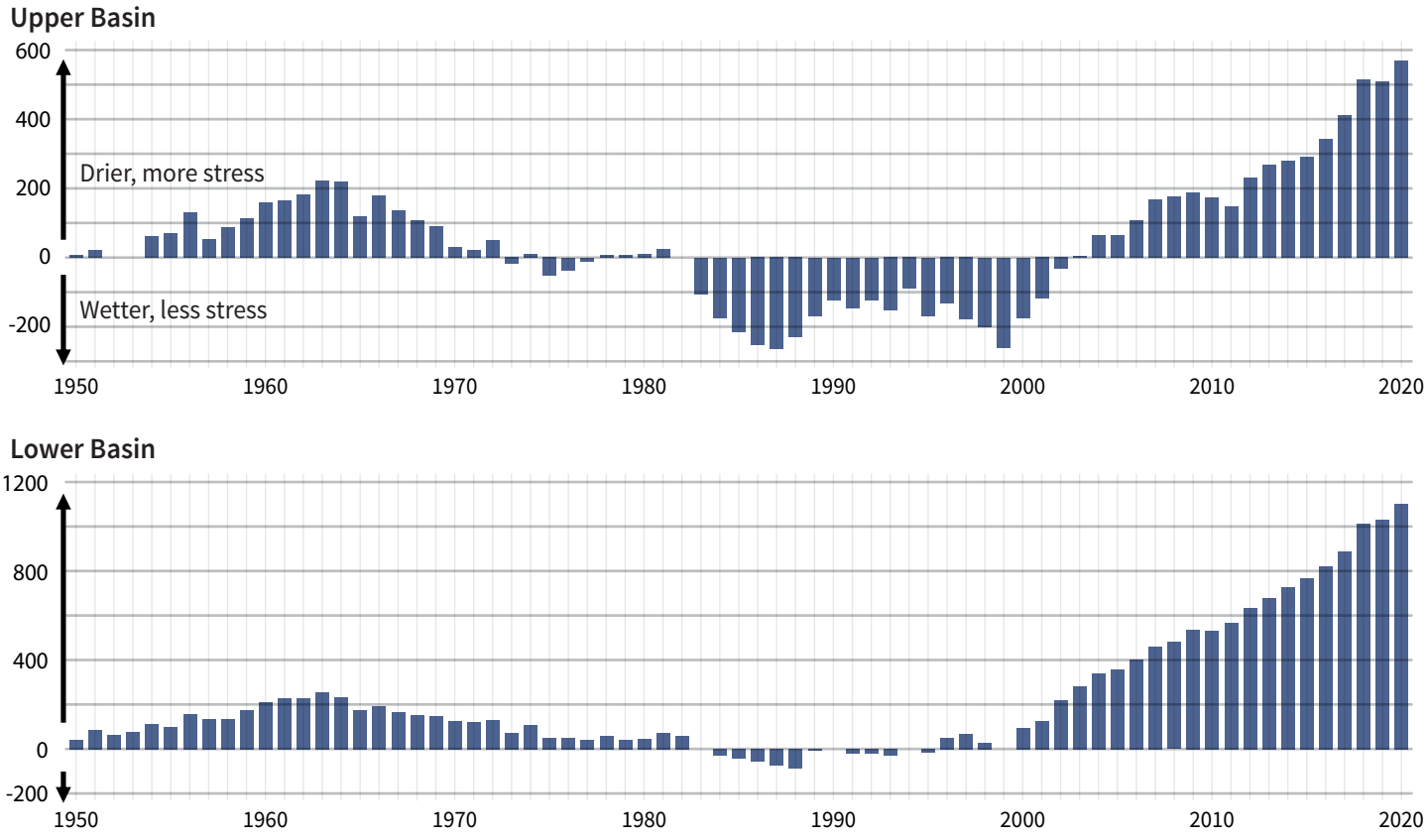
It should also be expected that other impacts expected with warm and dry conditions are likely to persist in 2022. It was observed during California's 2012-2016 drought that harmful algal blooms, such as the one illustrated in the San Luis Reservoir photograph, are being more commonly observed (Figure 12) and that wildfire damage is increasing. According to CAL FIRE statistics for the top 20 wildfires by category, all but two of the largest fires and two of the most damaging fires have occurred from 2000 onward. The 2021 Dixie Fire became the state's second-largest fire.

Improving Water Supply Forecasting

The significant overestimation in DWR's spring 2021 forecasts of

Figure 11. Accumulated Climatic Water Deficit in Colorado River Basin

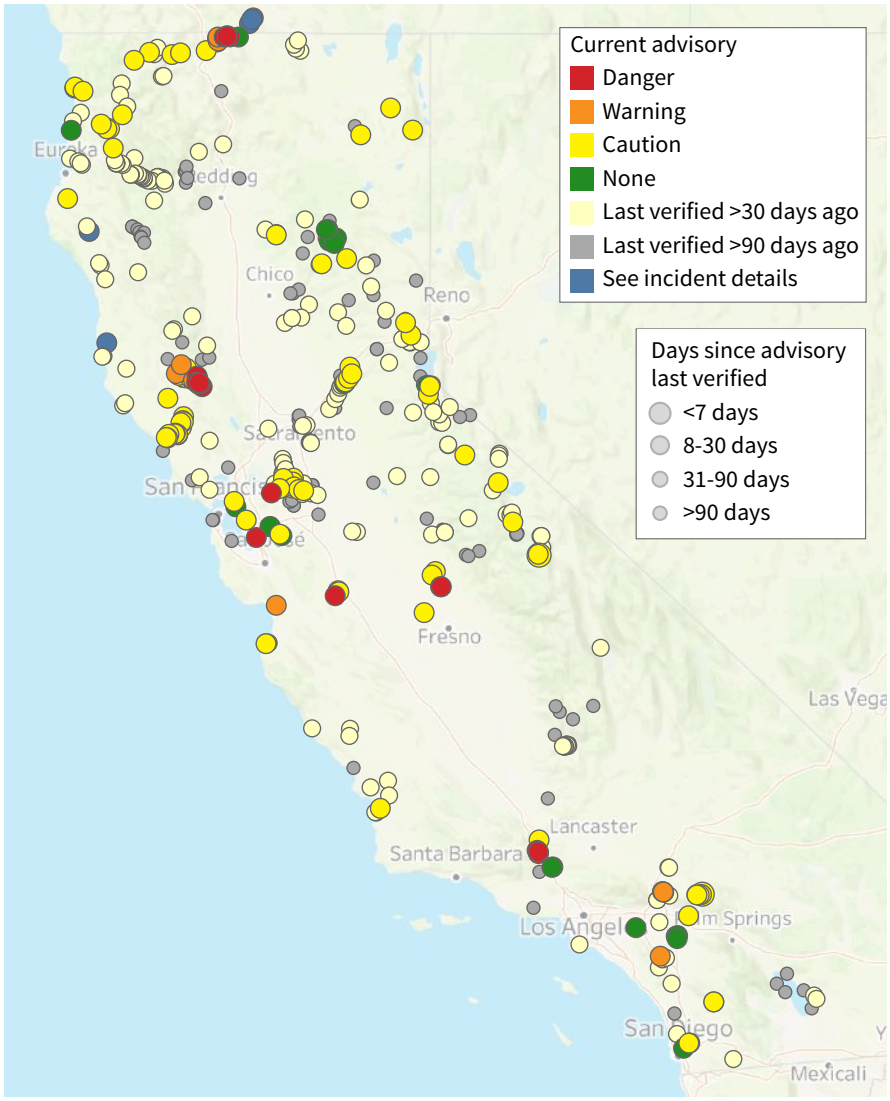
Figure credit: U.S. Geological Survey



snowmelt runoff forecasts illustrate the importance of shifting away from statistical approaches that rely on a historical record no longer reflective of observed conditions, including the need to invest in the data to support better forecasting. DWR is beginning a transition to physically based watershed models that have the capability to address a changing climate and to use gridded data sets, including remotely sensed snowpack observations. DWR has also been investing in near-term experimental statistical seasonal precipitation forecasts to fill a gap in drought preparedness and response information until such time as the federal government can improve its dynamical weather and climate models to provide the forecasts necessary for supporting water management. DWR's Water Year 2022 snowmelt runoff forecasts will begin a transition to the new approaches in the Sacramento River watershed.

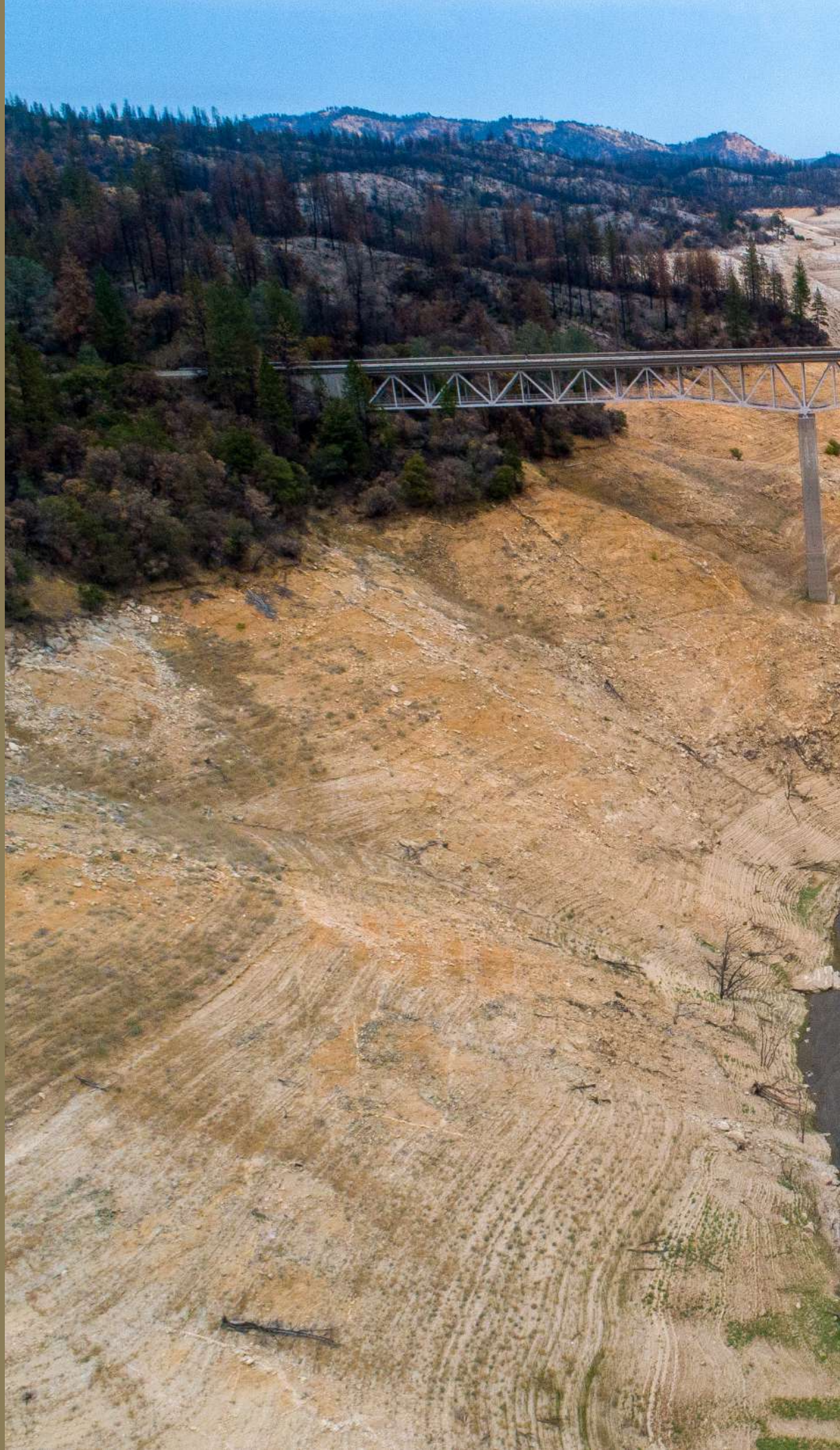
Figure 12. Harmful Algal Blooms Reported to Date in 2021

Figure credit: State Water Resources Control Board





Helicopters load up on water on August 24, 2021, to fight the Caldor Fire, which destroyed much of Grizzly Flats and damaged the town's water distribution system. Photo Credit: CAL FIRE



SEPTEMBER 2021

California Department of Water Resources

715 P Street, Sacramento, 95814

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EXHIBIT N

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COVERING CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
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OPINION

Want good infrastructure? A strong CEQA is the key



BY ***FELICIA MARCUS*** POSTED 07.07.2022

California's infrastructure ranks 31st in the nation (https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings/infrastructure), earning a paltry "C-." Thankfully, our state will receive tens of billions of dollars in investment (https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiE577r7v_2A

hUPITQIHSfsD6UQFnoECA0QAw&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.whitehouse.gov%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2021%2F08%2FCALIFORNIA_The-Infrastructure-Investment-and-Jobs-Act-State-Fact-Sheet.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0FnUMt2eJAlRPzWeMSKwqP) from the federal government to address these shortcomings in addition to state and local dollars.

Investment on this scale could make a huge difference in responding to climate change and environmental injustice. But dollars alone won't ensure we build infrastructure that provides the most benefits without harming communities or the environment.



Thoughtful planning and robust public participation are essential to successful infrastructure development. Our state is lucky to have the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to help us get it right.

CEQA may be our most misunderstood statute. It's a process and planning law, one that ensures development impacts are understood and mitigated to the extent feasible. CEQA is not a "go/no go" law. It helps public agencies make better decisions by requiring public engagement and a consideration of reasonable alternatives for large-scale projects.

This law has played an essential role in improving infrastructure projects.

Take the Cypress Freeway in Oakland. This elevated, double-decked freeway was first built in the 1950s, before CEQA became law, on land subject to liquefaction; it also bisected low-income West Oakland neighborhoods.

After the freeway collapsed in the 1989 earthquake, agencies conducted detailed analyses and considered the impacts of running a freeway through the community. The rebuilt freeway was relocated away from neighborhoods and built at ground level to prevent future collapse.

Similarly, in Los Angeles, public input on a large wastewater upgrade project and a landfill expansion project led to a scaling down of those projects. The process made for better projects and being a better neighbor.

CEQA can help communities identify opportunities to create more housing and jobs while minimizing impacts, as in the Millbrae Station Area Specific Plan. As a result of the CEQA review process, the City of Millbrae approved a transportation hub in 2016 that provided significant benefits while minimizing public health impacts.

Like other statutes, CEQA allows citizen enforcement through litigation. But only two percent of projects that undergo environmental review ever face lawsuits (https://rosefdn.org/wp-content/uploads/CEQA-California_s-Living-Environmental-Law-10-25-21.pdf). Projects that are litigated successfully have typically failed to protect public health or natural resources when they could have or have failed to genuinely involve the public.

In 2011, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) approved a regional transportation plan that focused on freeway expansion in defiance of California's efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions. SANDAG's analysis lacked effective measures to reduce emissions, but the agency approved a freeway-focused plan. After litigation, SANDAG redid its CEQA analysis and included a transit-oriented alternative. San Diego's regional transportation planning is now guided by environmental analysis that's fully aligned with California's climate goals.

While there are stories about litigants filing cases of questionable merit, these are the exception rather than the rule. The tool itself isn't the problem.

As one who has read many CEQA documents as a decisionmaker at the state and local levels, I can say that many project proponents file massive CEQA documents that are not helpful to decisionmakers or the public or fail to study reasonable alternatives to a project because they don't want to.

This approach leaves them vulnerable to successful litigation, to delay, or to project disapproval. The problem here isn't CEQA, it is how proponents approach CEQA. Shorter, clearer documents that genuinely consider reasonable alternatives and take public

comment into account are likely to avoid and typically survive legal challenges.

As California embarks on much-needed investments in infrastructure, we must take full advantage of tools that address the state's long history of environmental injustice and stave off the worst effects of climate change.

The CEQA process and its many benefits is one of the most powerful of those tools.

—

Editor's Note: Felicia Marcus is the former head of the Los Angeles' Public Works Department and the former chair of the California State Water Resources Control Board. She is a visiting fellow at Stanford University's Water in the West Program.

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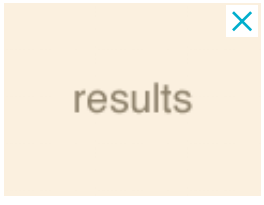
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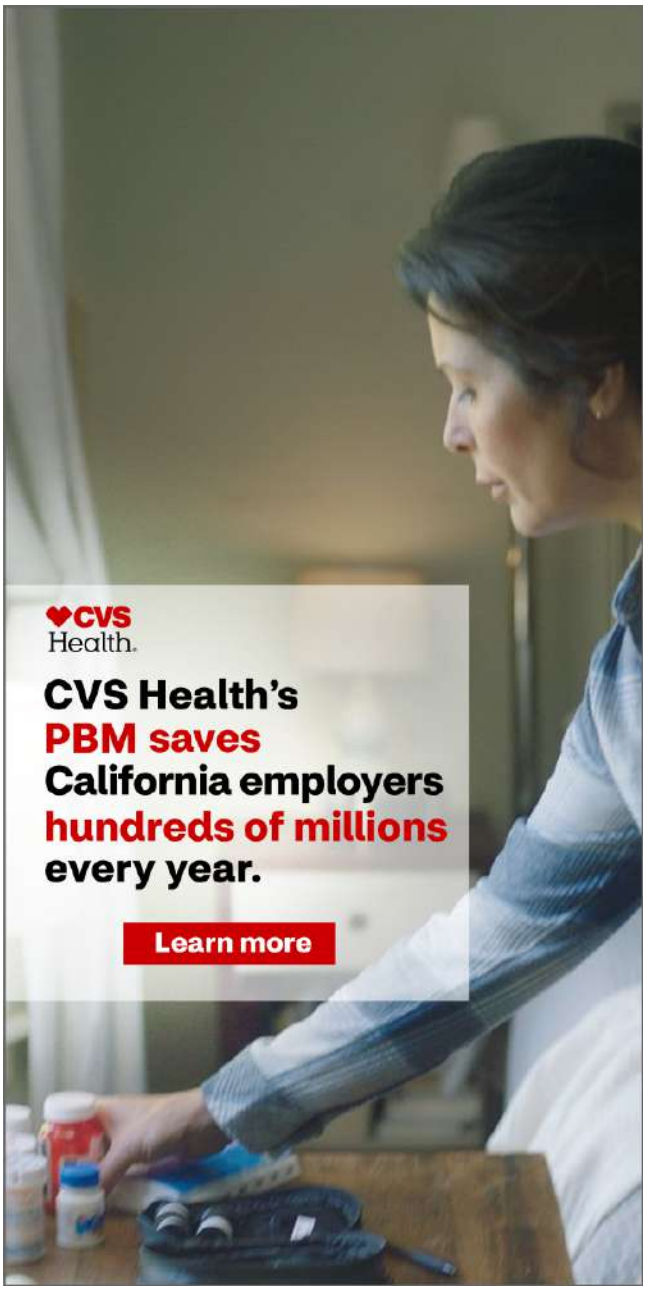












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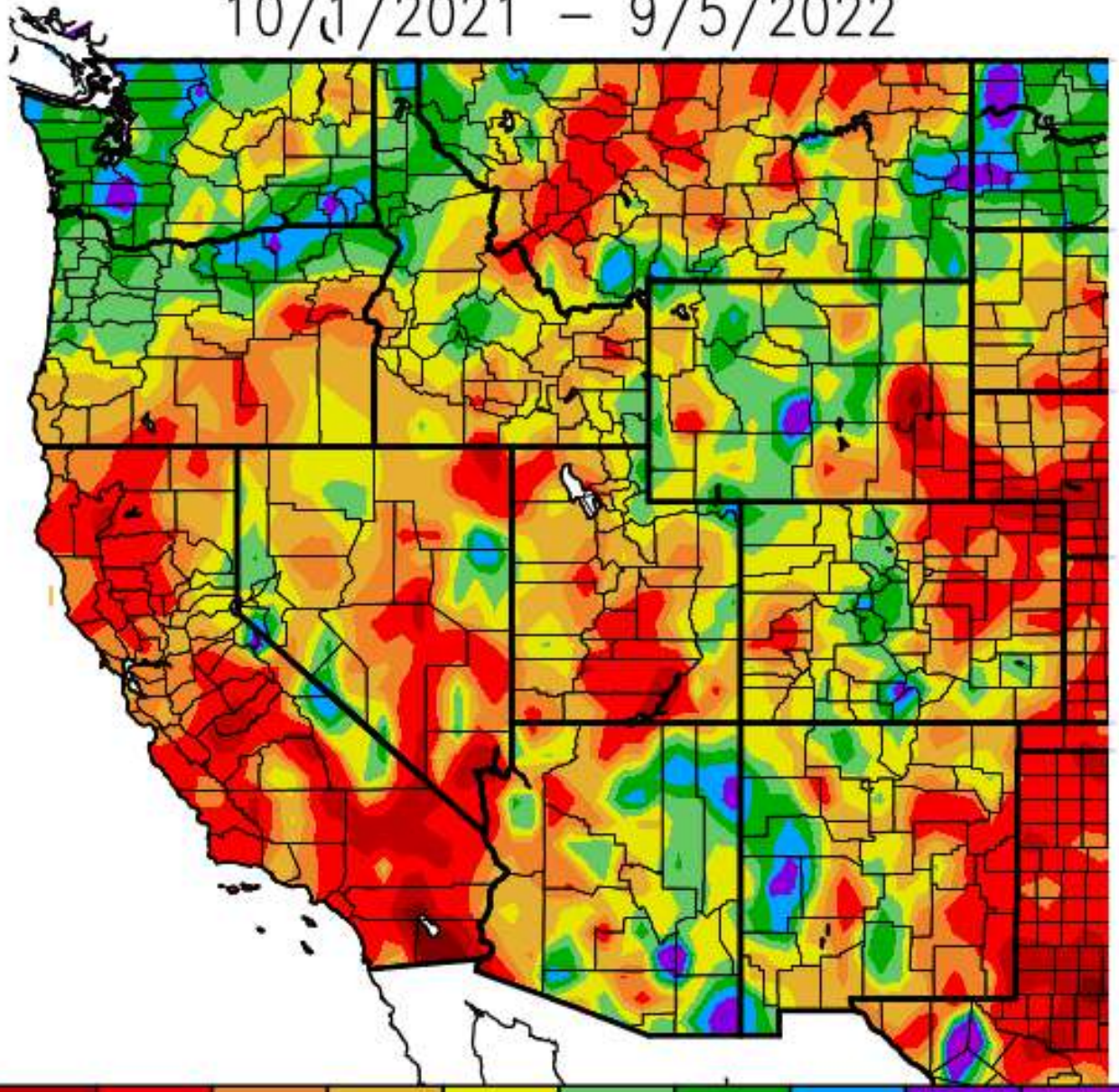
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Drought, Statewide Perspective

Jeanine Jones, California Department of Water Resources

Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
10/1/2021 – 9/5/2022



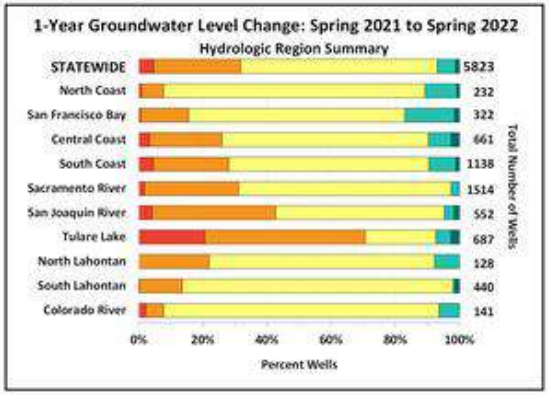
25 50 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 150 175

Generated 9/ 6/2022 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Estimated End of August Statewide Reservoir Storage

Water Year 2022	15.5 MAF	68 percent of average
2021	13.8	60
2020	21.6	93
2019	29.1	125
2018	23.1	100
2017	28.2	122
2016	19.1	83
2015	12.8	55
1977	8.2	36

One-Year Groundwater Level Change
Spring 2021 to Spring 2022



Groundwater level change map for one-year comparison between spring 2021 and 2022. Groundwater level change determined from water level measurements in wells. Map and chart based on available data from the DWR Enterprise Water Management Database as of 08/31/2022. Map Updated: 09/01/2022.


Major Rivers
State Projects
Federal Projects
Local Projects
Redding
Sacramento
San Francisco
Fresno
Los Angeles
San Diego

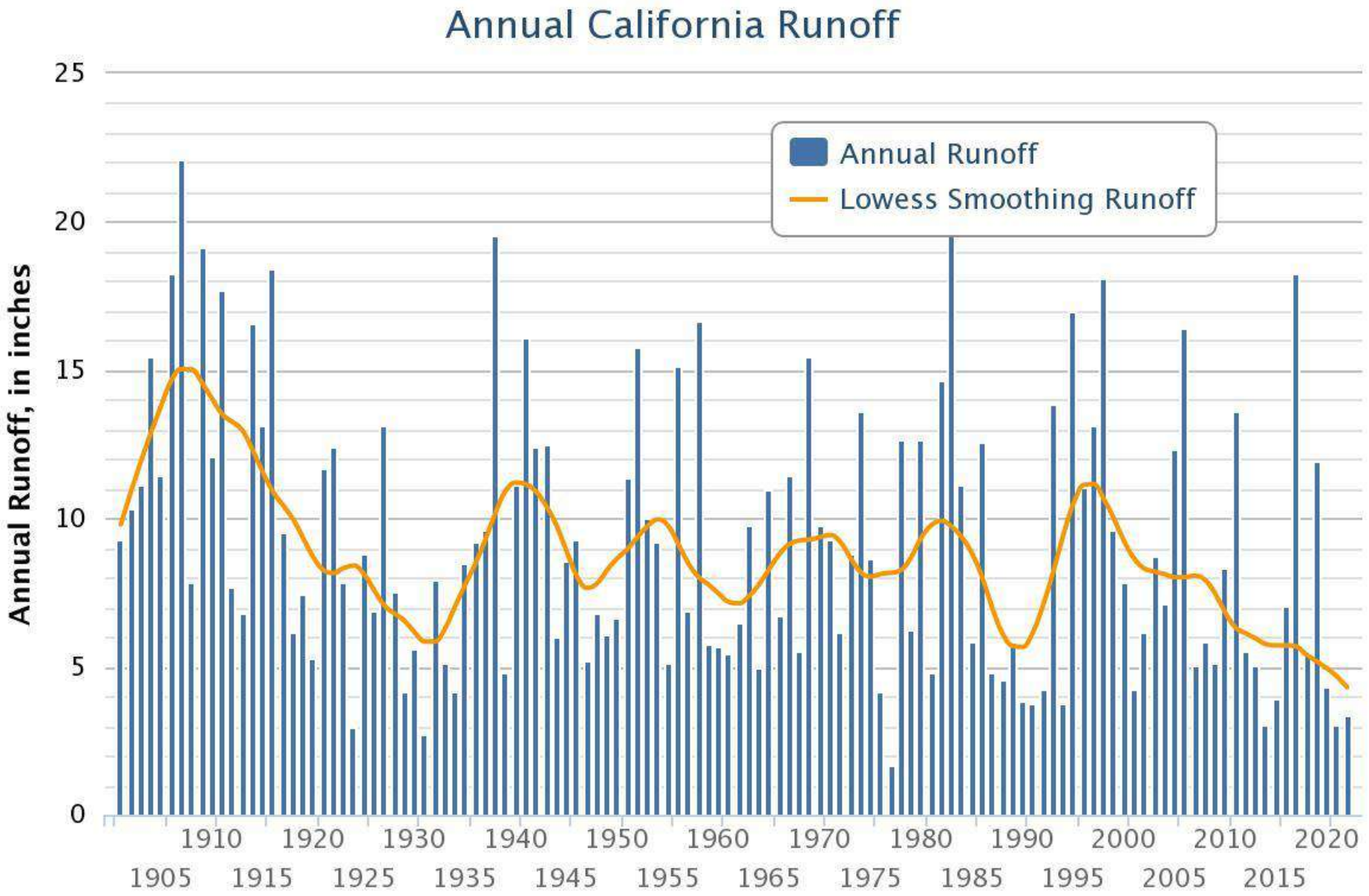
Water Use Background

(Calif. Water Plan)

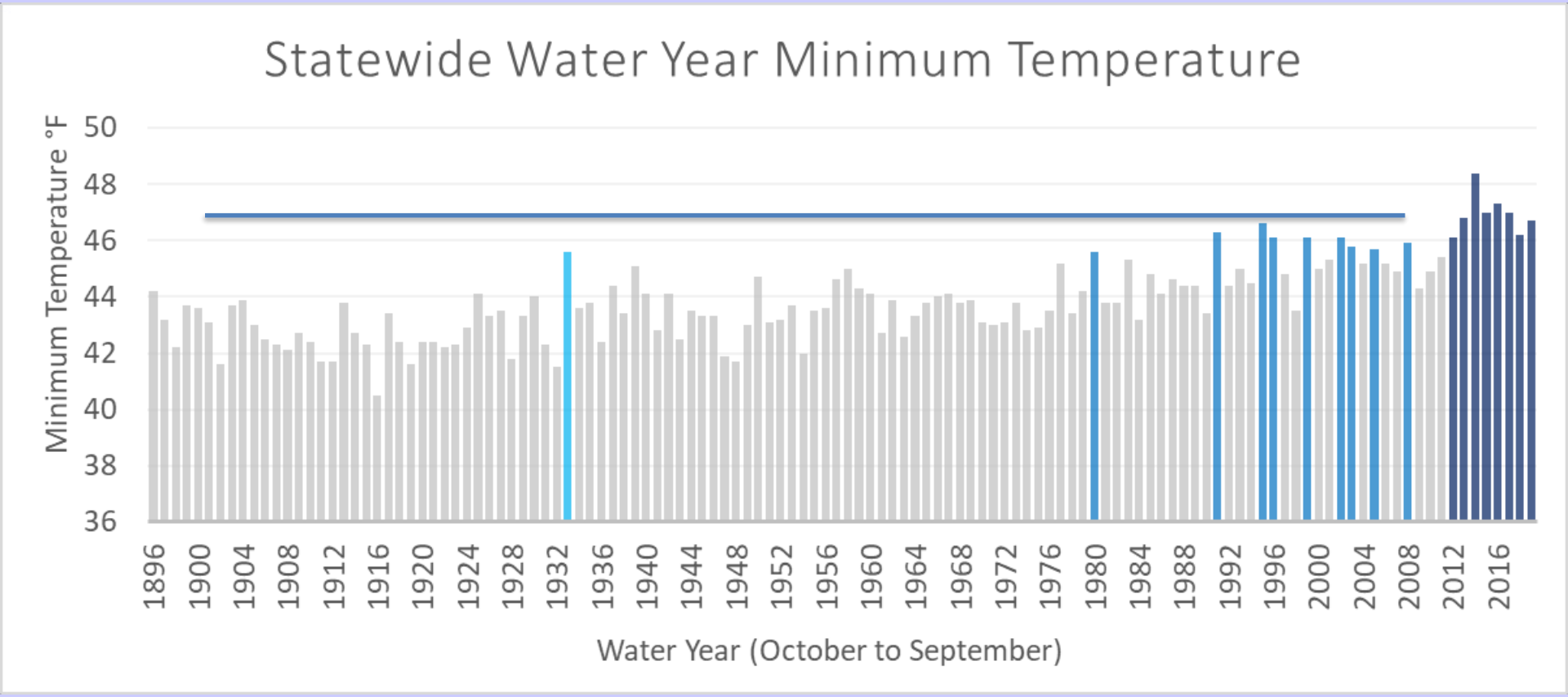
- Statewide, in an average year groundwater supplies about 40% of urban and agricultural water uses, about 60% in drought years
- Water use by sector varies greatly by water year type and hydrologic region, on average statewide:
  - Environmental: 47%
  - Agricultural: 42%
  - Urban: 11%

California's 20th & 21st Century Statewide Droughts

- 1918-20
- 1922-24
- 1929-34
- 1947-50
- 1959-61
- 1976-77
- 1987-92
- 2007-09
- 2012-2016
- 2020- ??

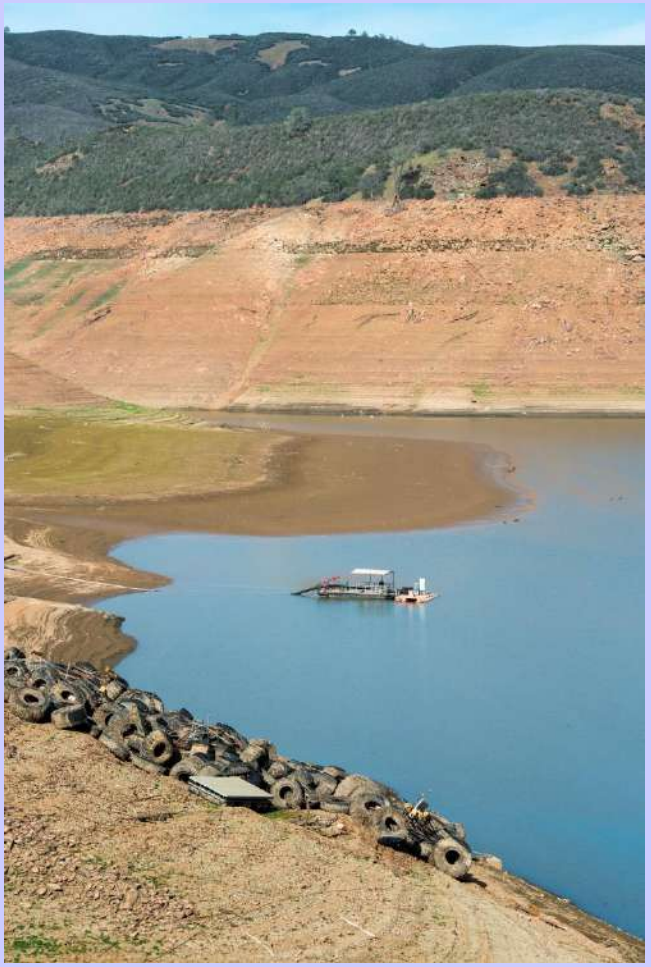

Annual California Runoff
Annual Runoff
Lowess Smoothing Runoff
Annual Runoff, in inches
25
20
15
10
5
0
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
1905
1915
1925
1935
1945
1955
1965
1975
1985
1995
2005
2015

Things Are Changing in 21st Century



21st Century & 20th Century Droughts Not the Same







2012-16

- Included then-warmest years on record, record low statewide snowpack
- State response actions not seen since 1976-77
- First-ever zero CVP ag contractor allocations
- About 500,000 acres fallowed
- First-ever state emergency response for areas of dry private residential wells
- First-ever use of InSAR to monitor statewide land subsidence

2020 - ??

- Zero allocation to most CVP ag contractors in WY 2021 and 2022, CVP M&I health & safety allocation in WY 2022, 5% SWP allocation
- 2022 large-scale urban water use restrictions in Southern California due to infrastructure limitations
- First Lower Colorado River Basin shortage pursuant to the Interim Guidelines
- Record low Lake Oroville elevation in 2021, Hyatt PP unable to generate
- 70% statewide snowpack in WY 2021, yet runoff comparable to 2014-2015
- Groundwater impacts similar to San Joaquin Valley in 2012-16 now seen in parts of Sacramento Valley

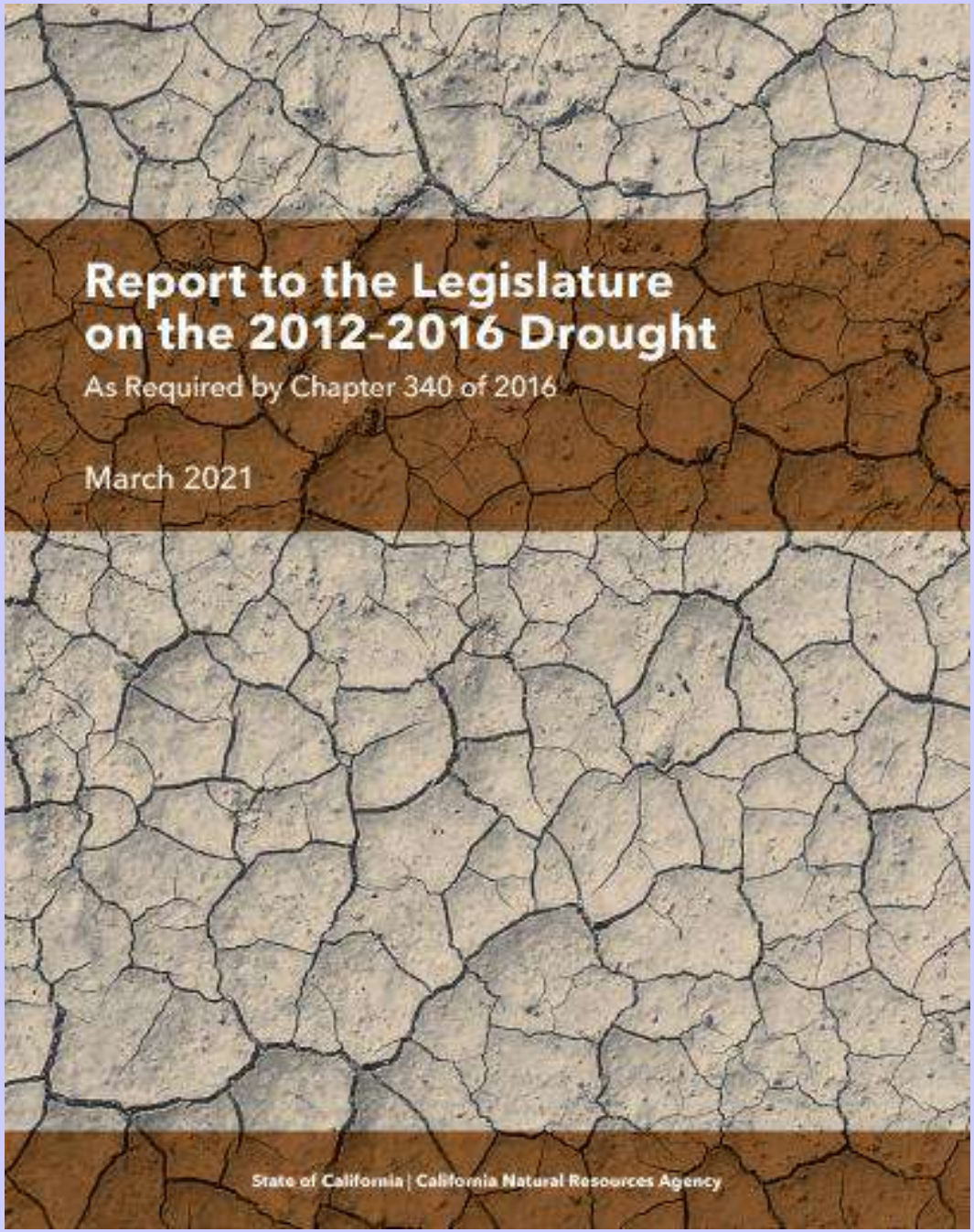


Catastrophic Wildfire Risk

- All but 2 of the state's 20 largest & 20 most damaging fires have occurred from 2000 onward
- Destruction of urban water distribution systems: 2017 Tubbs Fire, 2018 Camp Fire, 2021 Dixie Fire
- Risks/damage to large hydro plants






Report to the Legislature
on the 2012-2016 Drought
As Required by Chapter 340 of 2016
March 2021
State of California | California Natural Resources Agency

Lessons Learned From Past Droughts

- Impacts are highly site-specific, and vary depending on the ability of water users to invest in reliability
- Small water systems on fractured rock groundwater sources are most at risk of public health and safety impacts
- Larger urban water agencies can manage multiple years of drought with minimal impacts to their customers

State Response Actions for Drought Emergency

- Operations of State Water Project under emergency authorities, installation of temporary emergency salinity barrier in Delta
- SWRCB water rights curtailments
- Financial assistance programs enacted in state budget last fiscal year and current fiscal year, for drought & longer-term water resilience, includes:
  - DWR grants for small community urgent drought relief and for larger urban water agencies, free leak detection for small systems
  - SWRCB revolving fund program funding for longer-term water/wastewater resilience
  - Emergency drinking water assistance
  - New this fiscal year, additional DWR grants for small agency/large agency water conservation projects and turf rebates
  - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act grants to local groundwater agencies
  - See **drought.ca.gov** for details



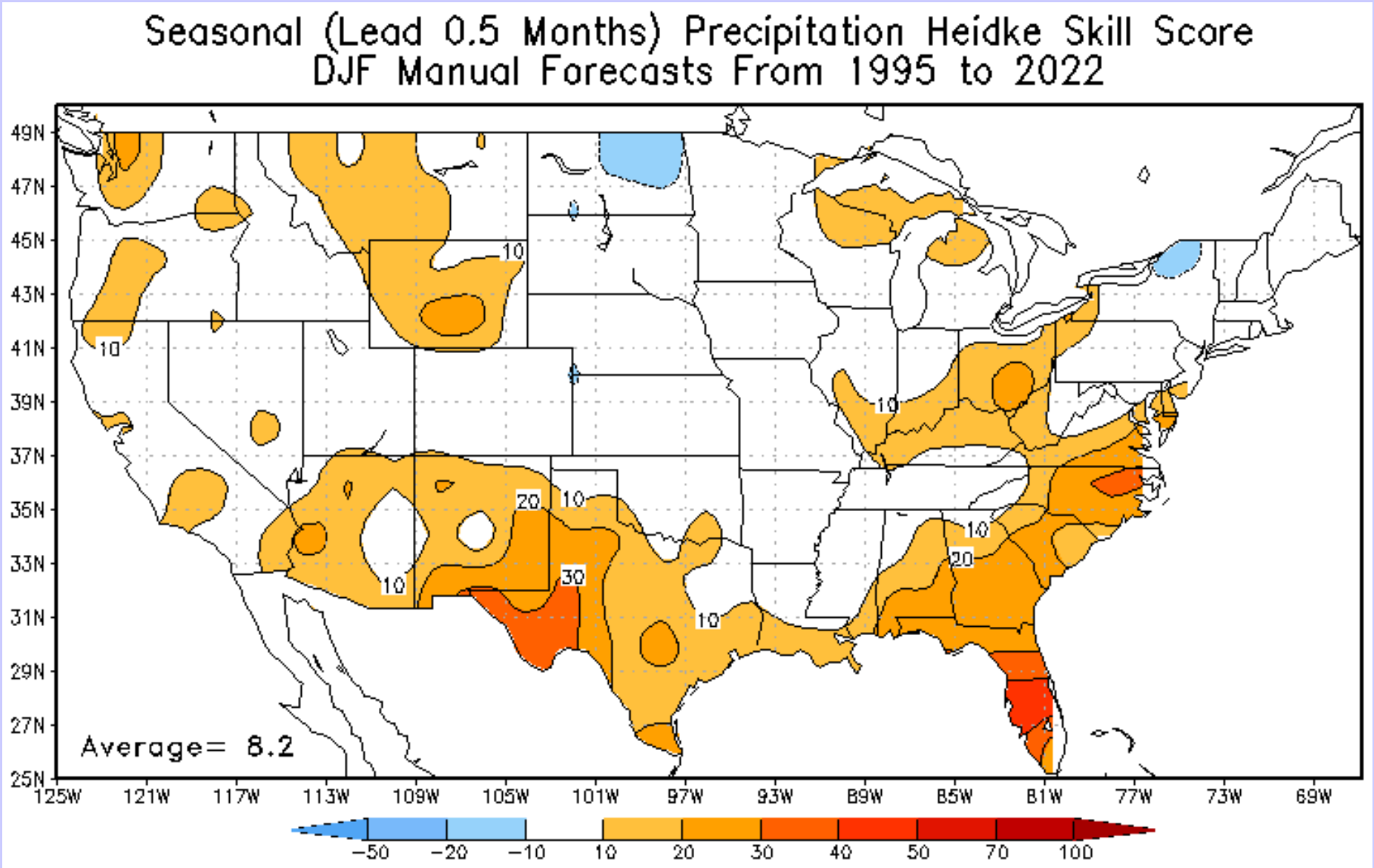
SAVE OUR WATER



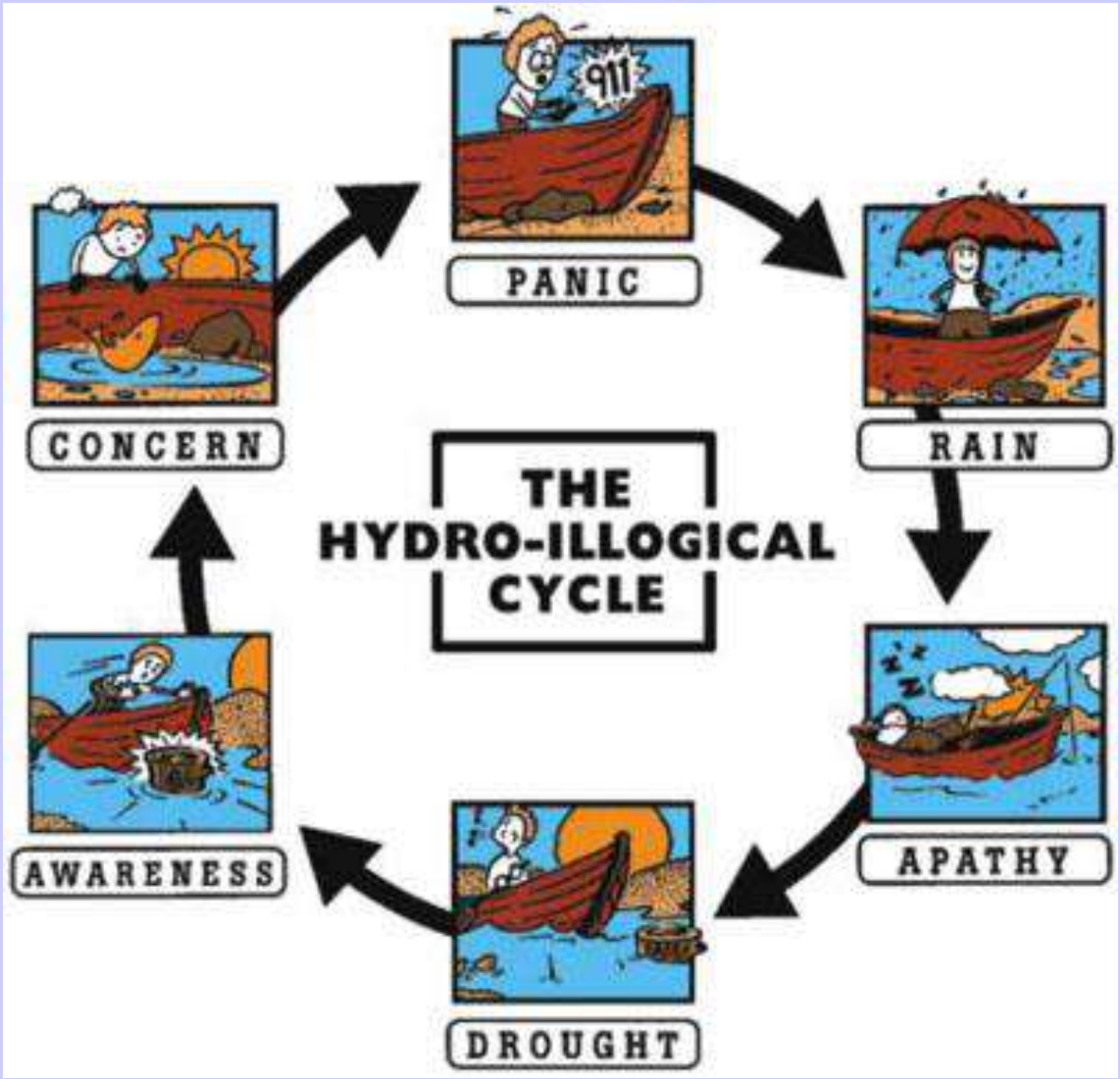
Water Year 2023 Prospects

- No skill in NOAA seasonal precipitation outlooks
- Third year of cool phase of ENSO, historically cool phase is usually dry in Southern California
- Hope for the best, but prepare for a 4th dry year

Historical Skill of NOAA Seasonal Outlooks – Not Usable for Water Management



Planning for Long-Term Resilience



University of Nebraska



AUG 2022

CALIFORNIA'S WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY

Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future







California ALL

California Natural Resources Agency

State Water Boards

CalEPA California Environmental Protection Agency

cdfa



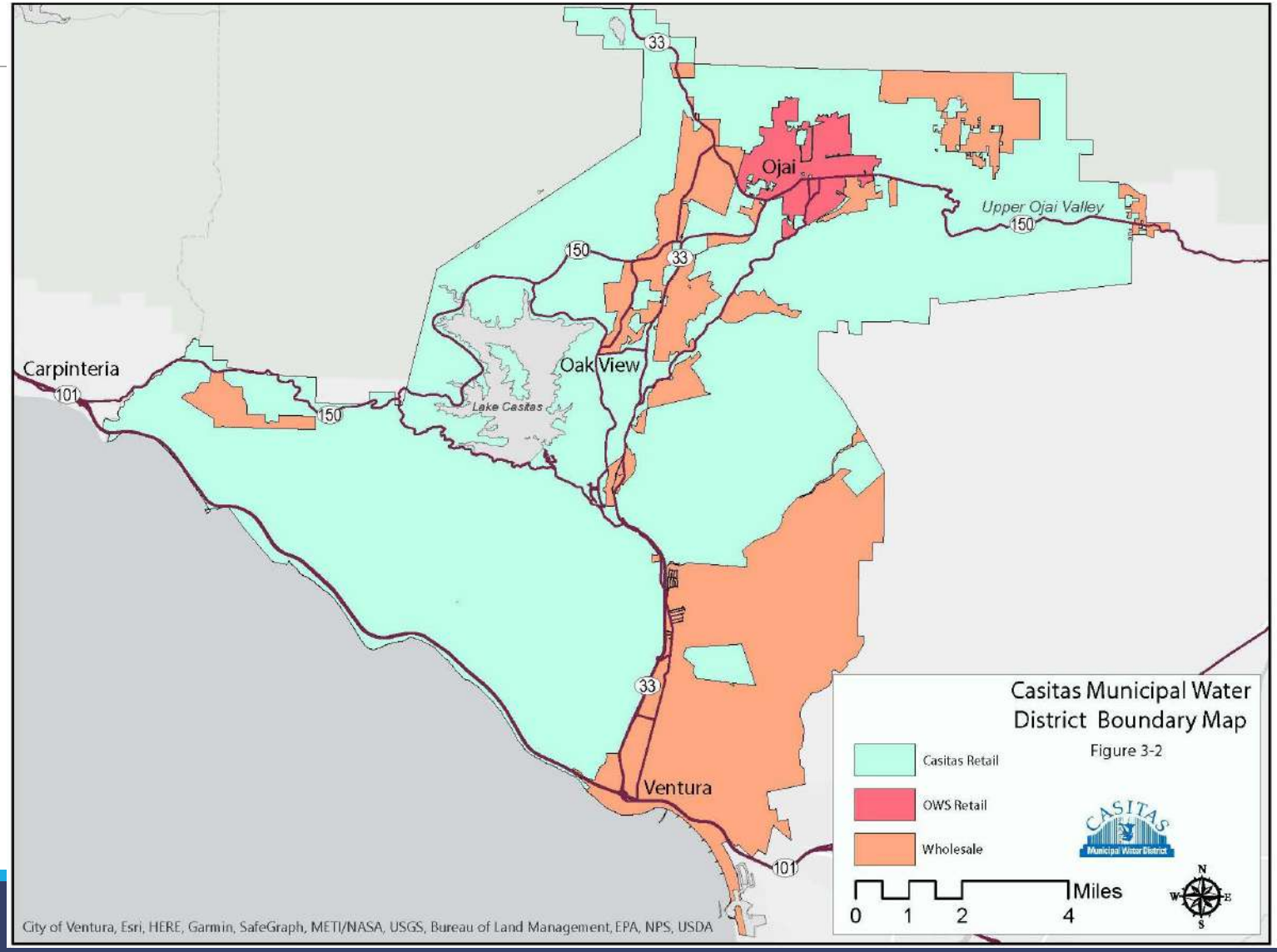


Background & Water Supply Status

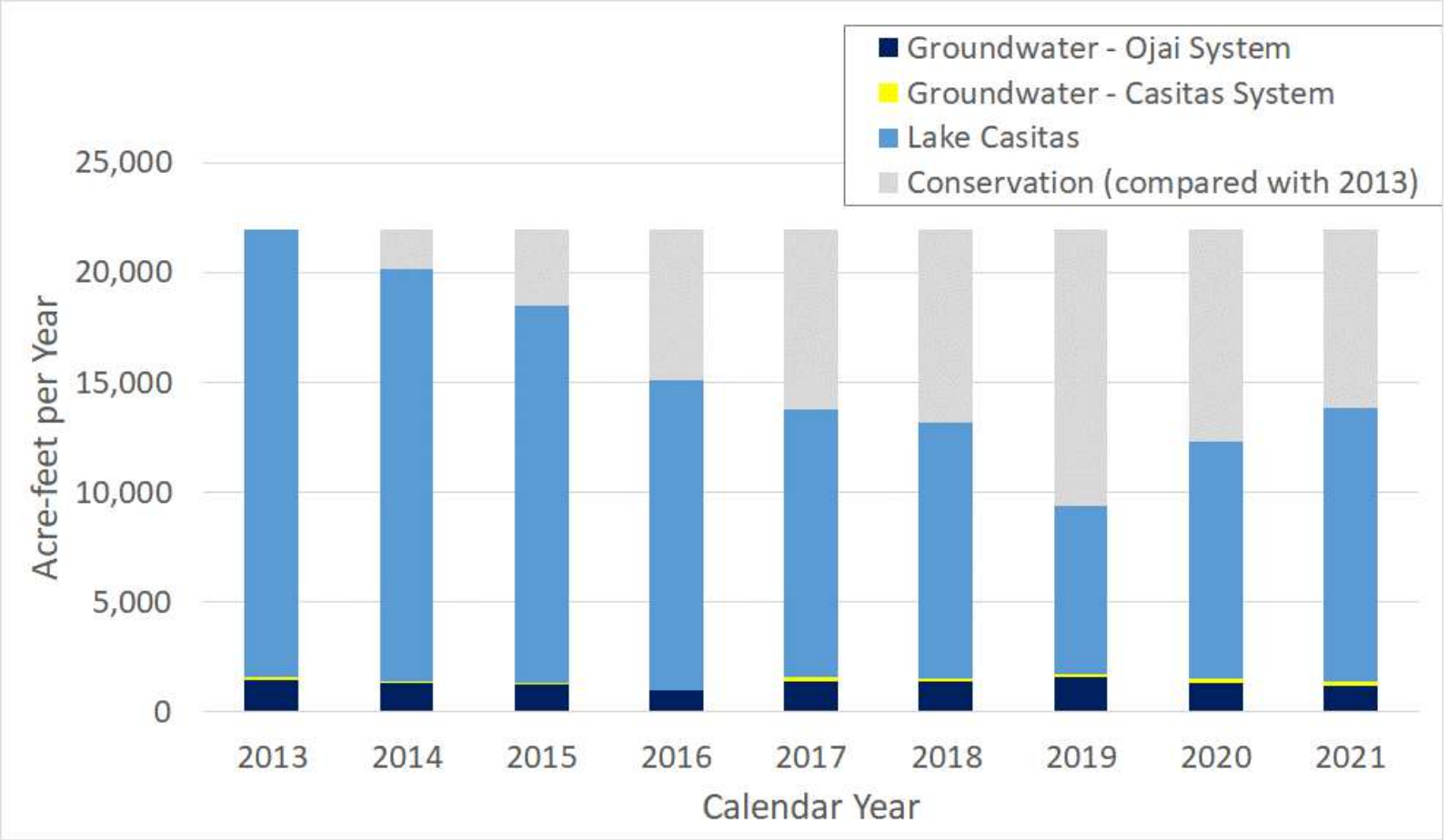
Ventura County Water Forum
September 8, 2022

Casitas Background

- Special District formed in 1952
- Provides water supply and recreational services
- Population served~64,000
  - 46,000 wholesale
  - 18,000 retail
- Ojai Water System acquired in 2017

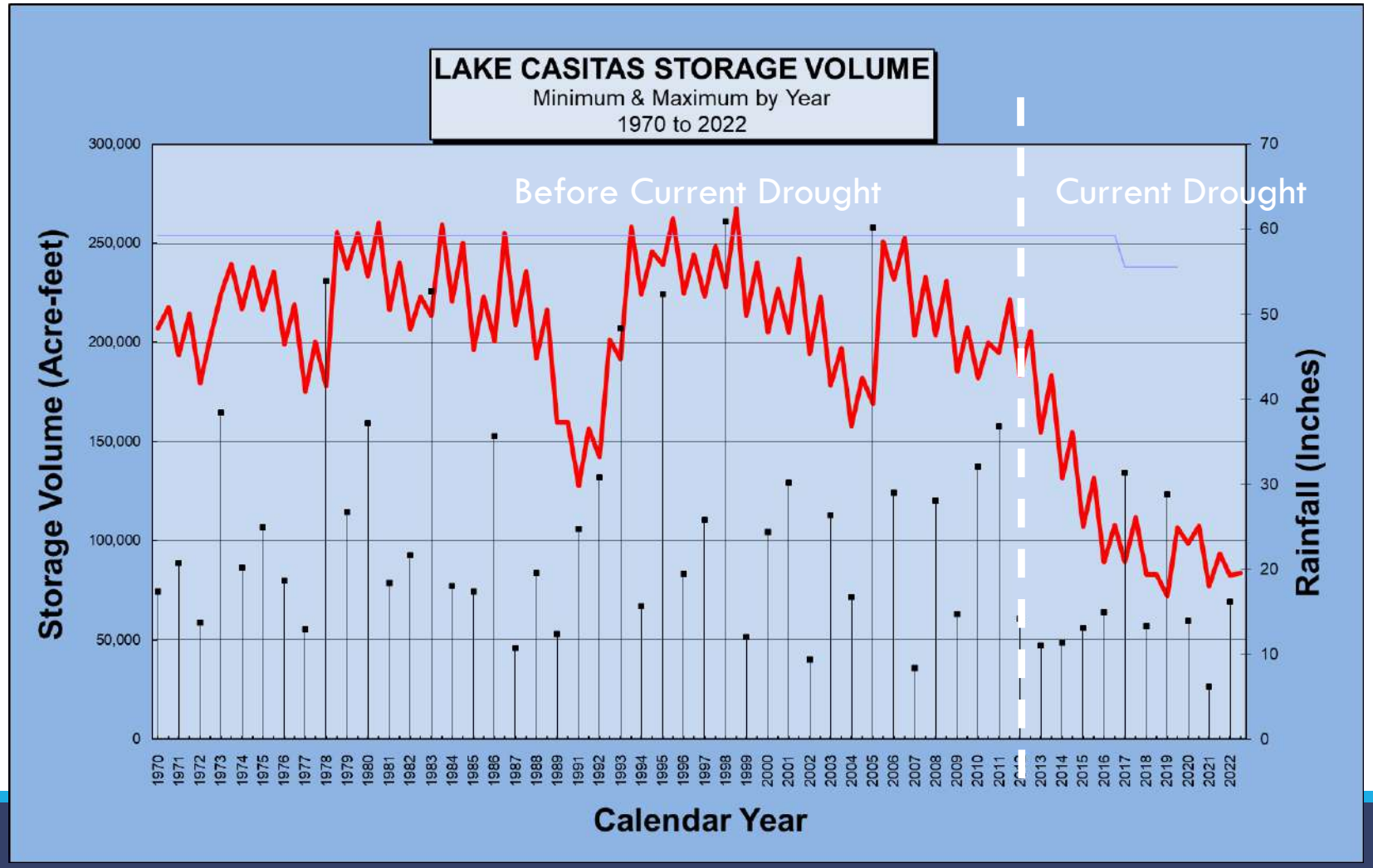


Water Resources



- All supplies are local resources

Current Lake Casitas Water Supply



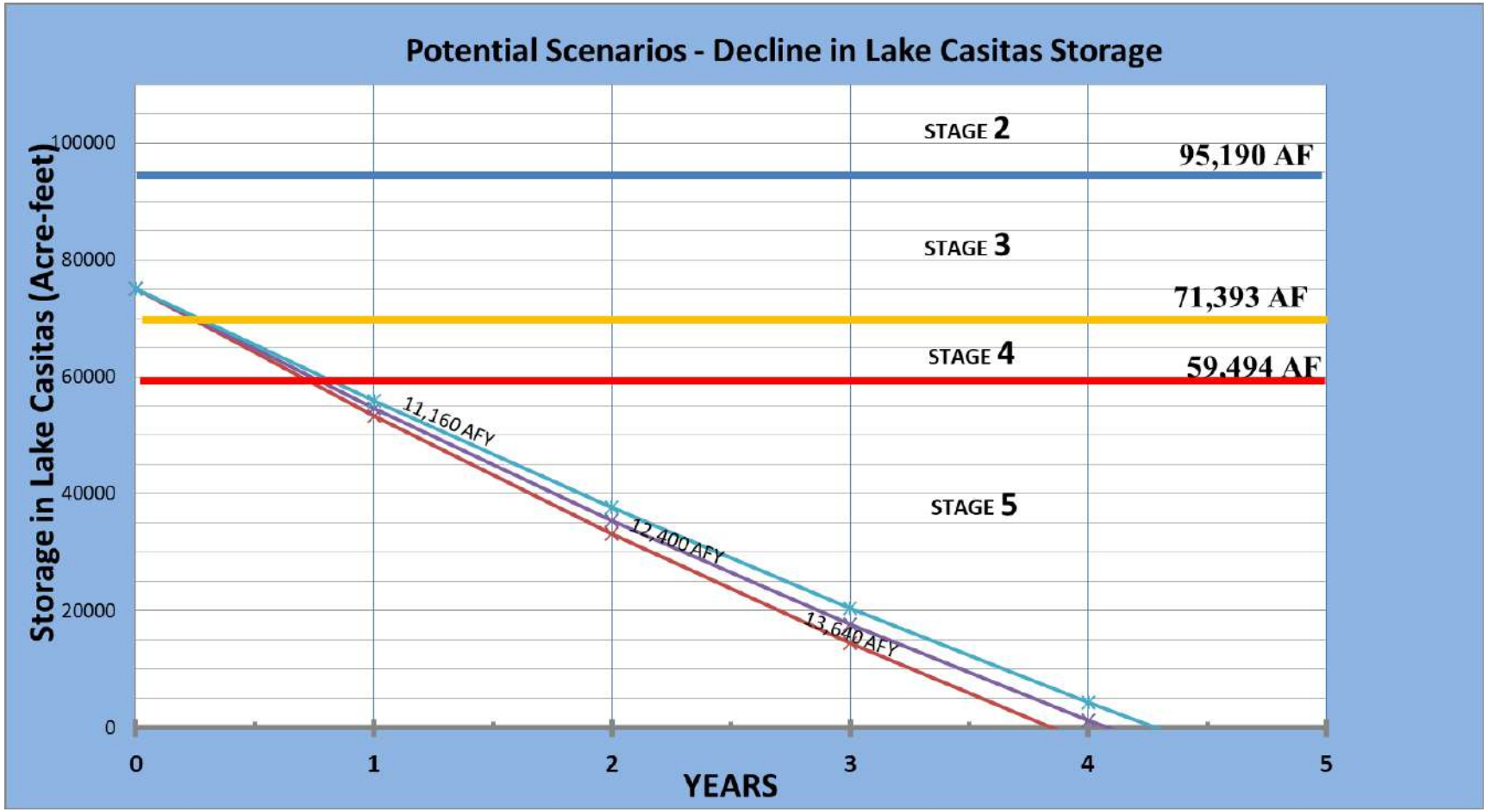
Current Storage (as of 08/16/22):

- 75,000 AF
- 31.5% of Capacity

CASITAS Municipal Water District

Near-term Supply Projections

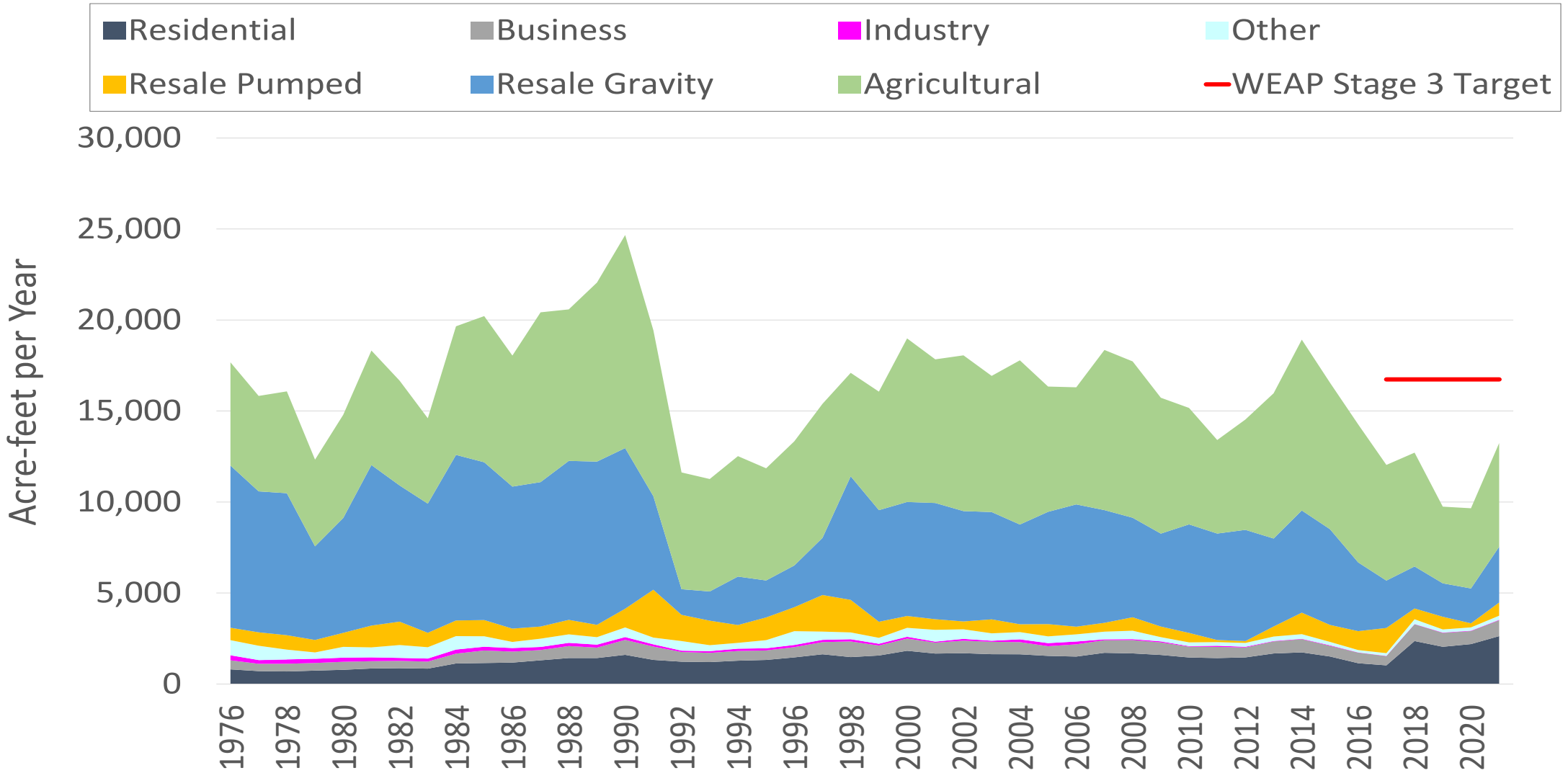
Assumes No Inflows to Lake Casitas



Conservation Actions

- Longstanding Conservation Program since 1992
- Casitas MWD Water Efficiency and Allocation Program(WEAP)
  - Customer Allocations
  - Stage 3 Condition since 2016 (30% Mandatory Reduction)
  - $5 per Unit Penalty for Exceeding Allocation

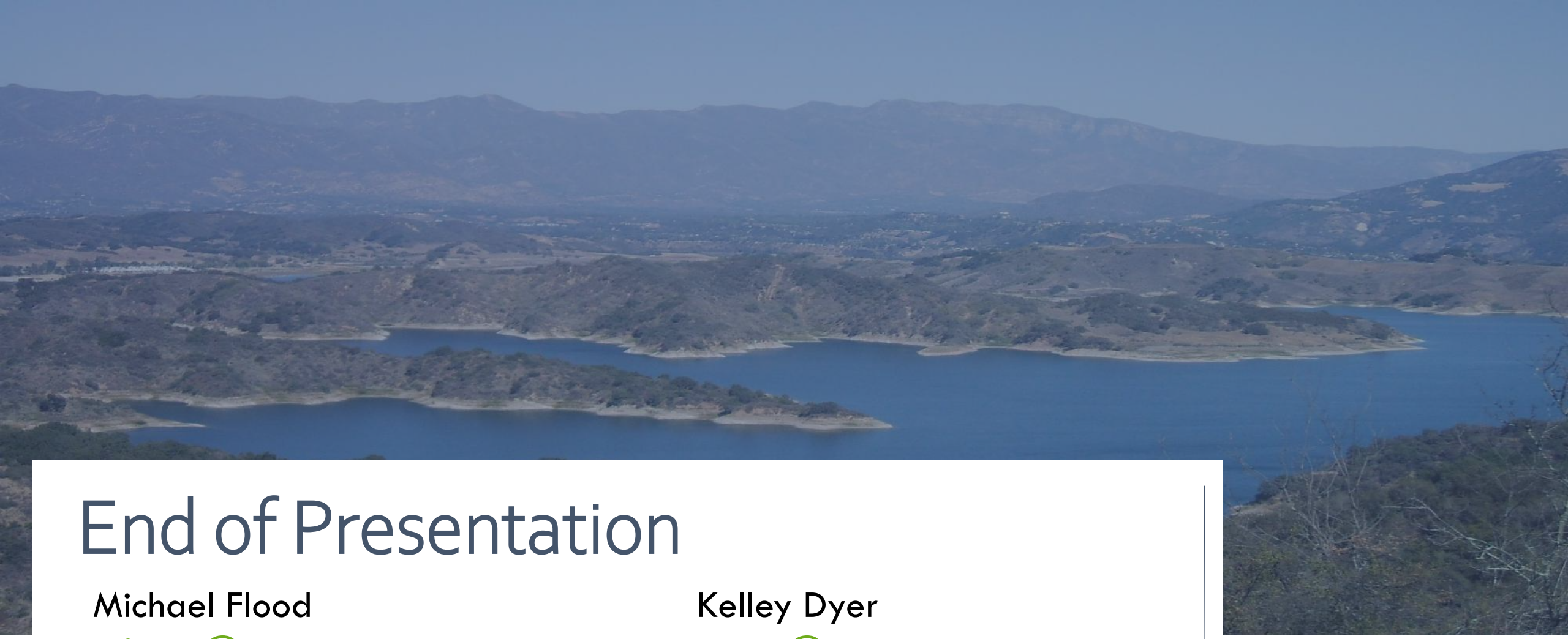
Total Water Use by Customer Class (Casitas and Ojai Systems)



Local Supply/Interconnection Projects

- Local Supply Projects:
  - Groundwater Well Rehab/Replacement
  - Robles Diversion Improvements
  - Critical Drought Protection Measures
- Regional Interconnection Projects under Design:
  - Ventura - Calleguas Interconnection (exchange water)
  - Ventura - Santa Barbara Counties Intertie (2-way direct connection)

CASITAS Municipal Water District



End of Presentation

Michael Flood
mflood@casitaswater.com
805-649-2251 ext. 111

Kelley Dyer
kdyer@casitaswater.com
805-649-2251 ext. 150

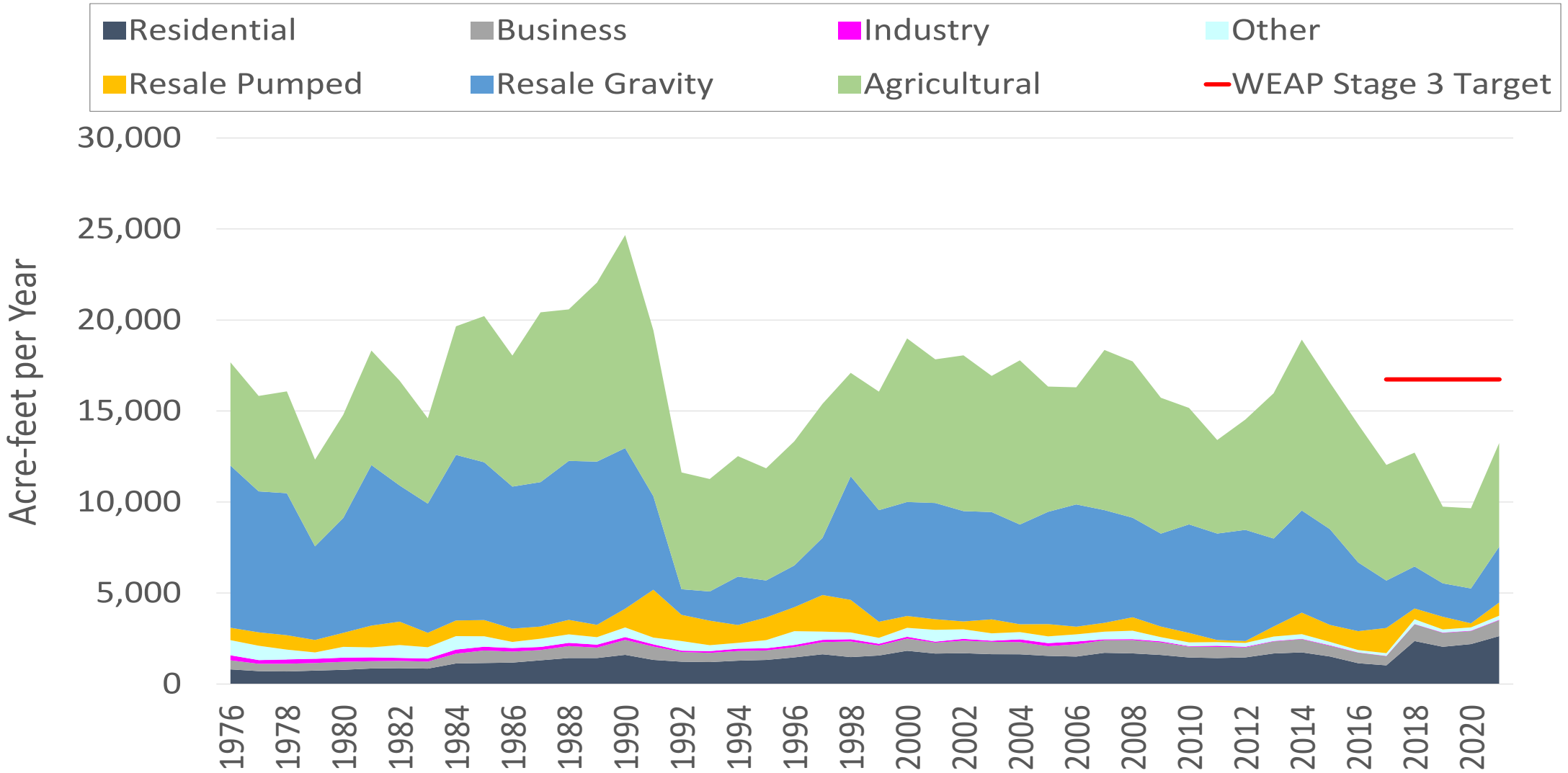
CASITAS Municipal Water District



Conservation and Supply Projects

Ventura County Water Forum
September 8, 2022

Total Water Use by Customer Class (Casitas and Ojai Systems)



Conservation Resources

- Casitas MWD 'Your Water' Web Page
- Casitas MWD Conservation Department:
  - 'Waterwise' Gardening Resources
  - Rebates (Appliances and Controllers)
  - No-Cost Landscape Surveys
  - Assistance with Customer Allocations

Local Supply/Interconnection Projects

- Local Supply Projects:
  - Groundwater Well Rehab/Replacement
  - Robles Diversion Improvements
  - Critical Drought Protection Measures (Robles Bi-Op)
- Regional Interconnection Projects under Design:
  - Ventura - Calleguas Interconnection (exchange water)
  - Ventura - Santa Barbara Counties Intertie (2-way direct connection)

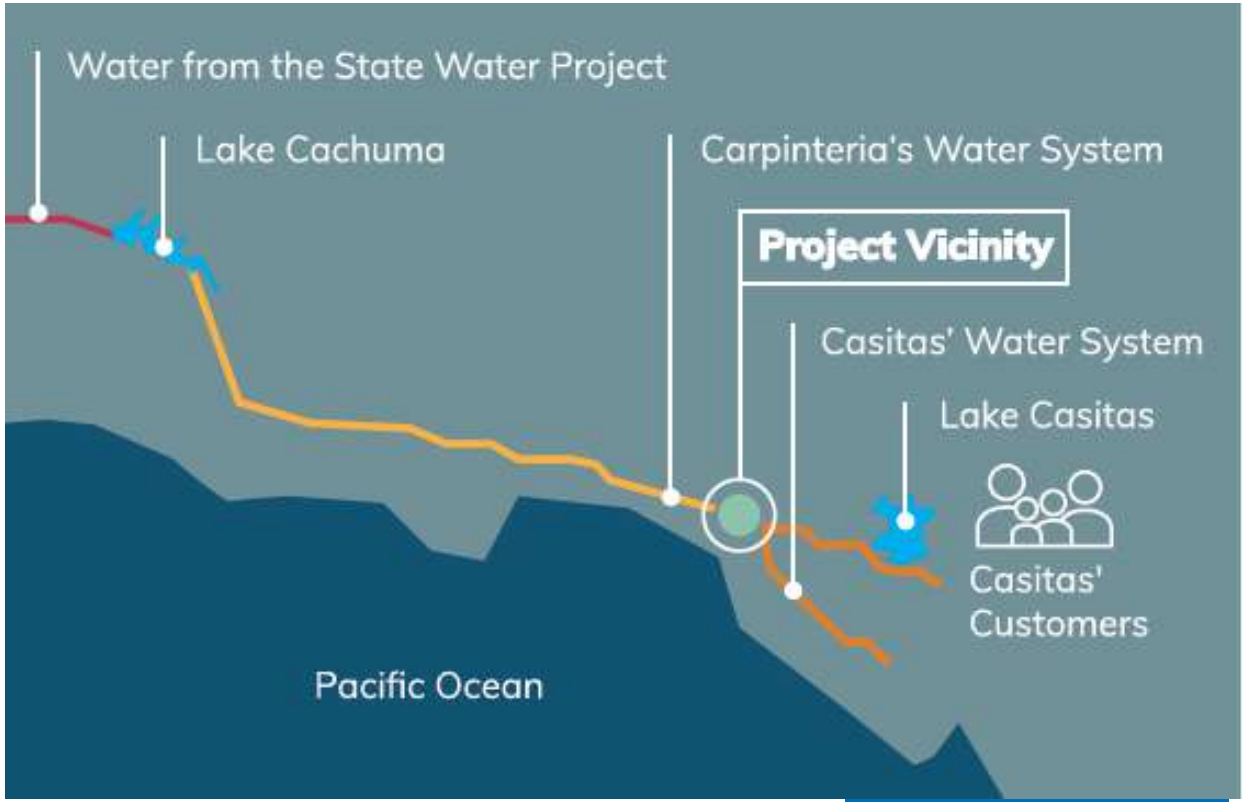
CASITAS Municipal Water District

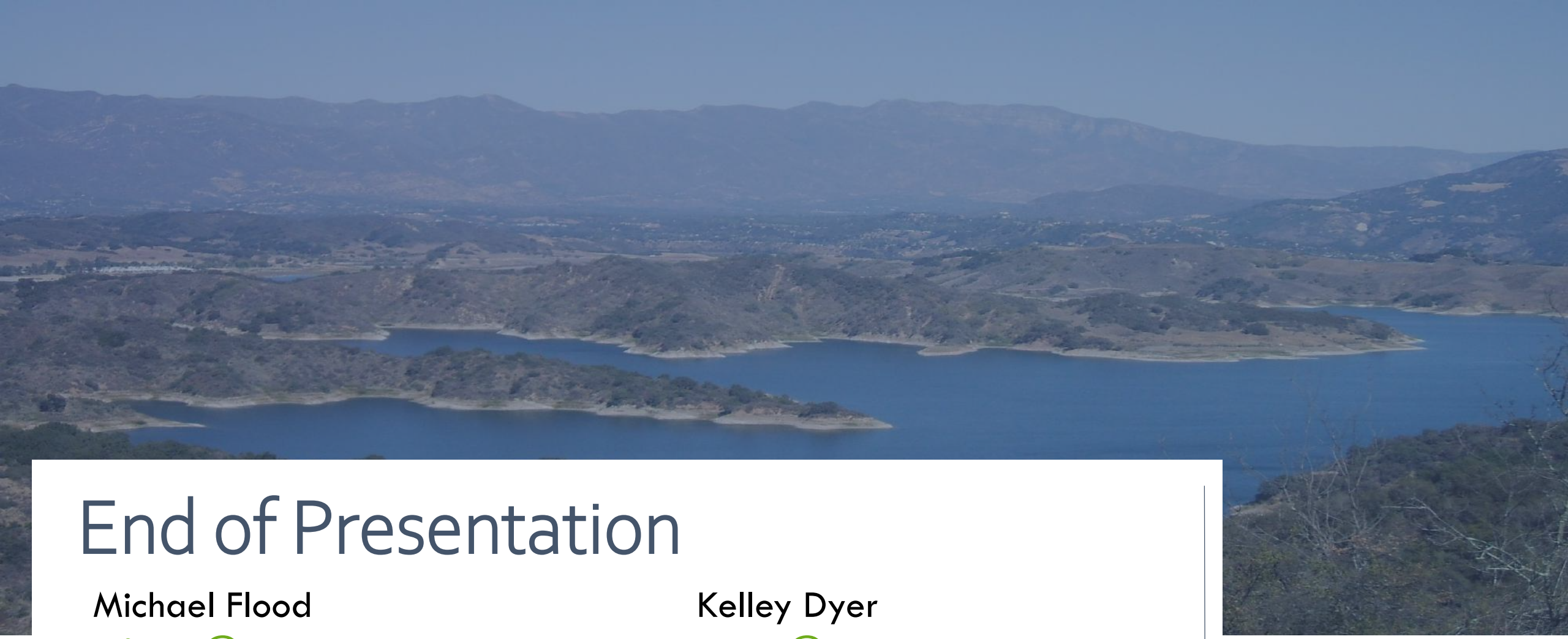
Calleguas - Ventura Interconnection



Ventura-Santa Barbara Interconnection

- 1.3 mile, 16-inch diameter pipeline and related facilities
- $18-$20 Million Capital Cost
  - SRF ASADRA Loan
  - USBR Grant
- Phase 1 Pipeline Construction in 2023-2024





End of Presentation

Michael Flood
mflood@casitaswater.com
805-649-2251 ext. 111

Kelley Dyer
kdyer@casitaswater.com
805-649-2251 ext. 150

CASITAS Municipal Water District

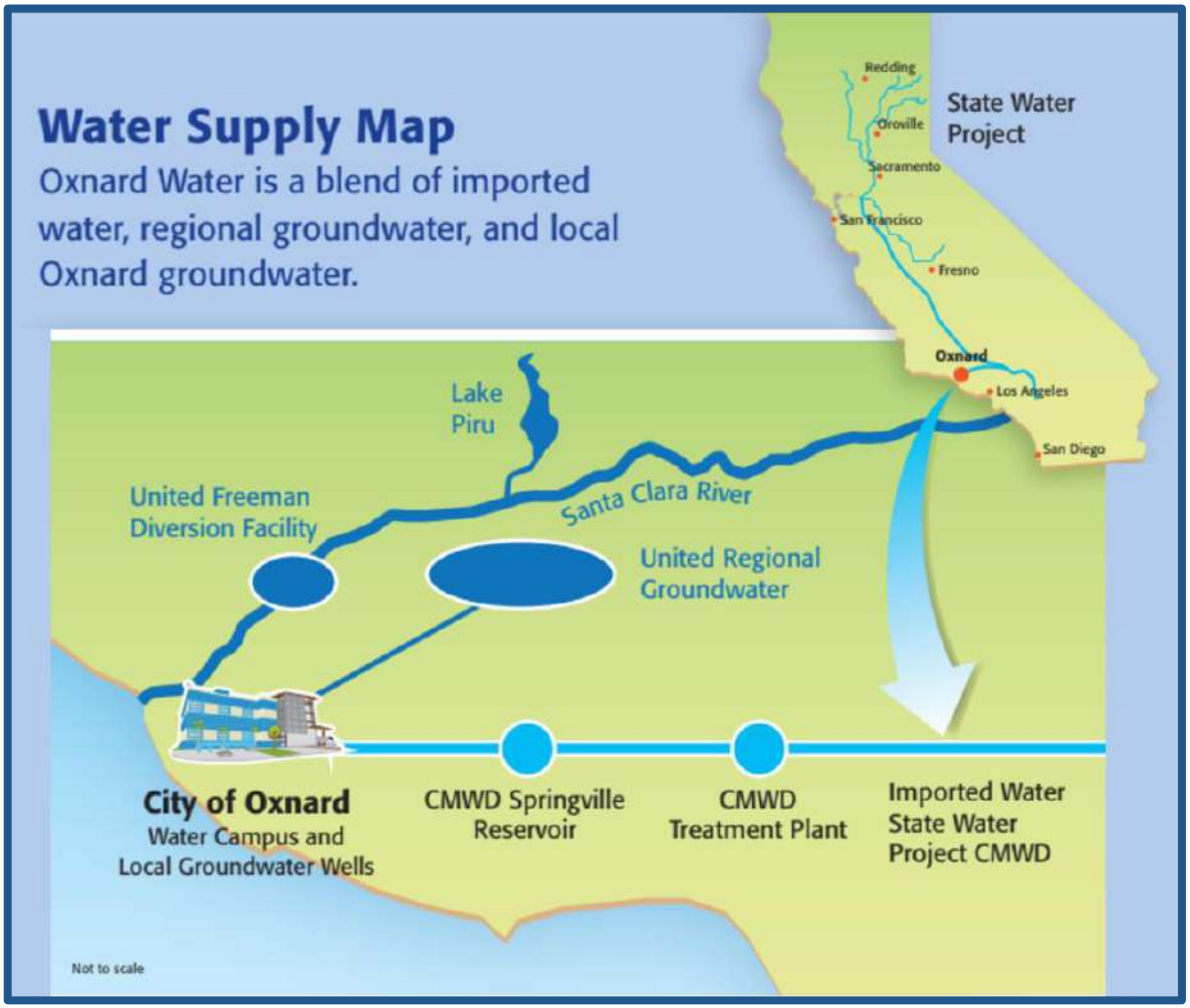
City of Oxnard's Water

County of Ventura Water Town Hall Meeting
September 8, 2022

Omar Castro
Water Division Manager

CITY OF OXNARD CALIFORNIA

OVERVIEW OF OXNARD'S WATER SOURCES



Imported Purchased Surface Water

~34%

City Pumped Groundwater

~36%

Local Purchased Groundwater

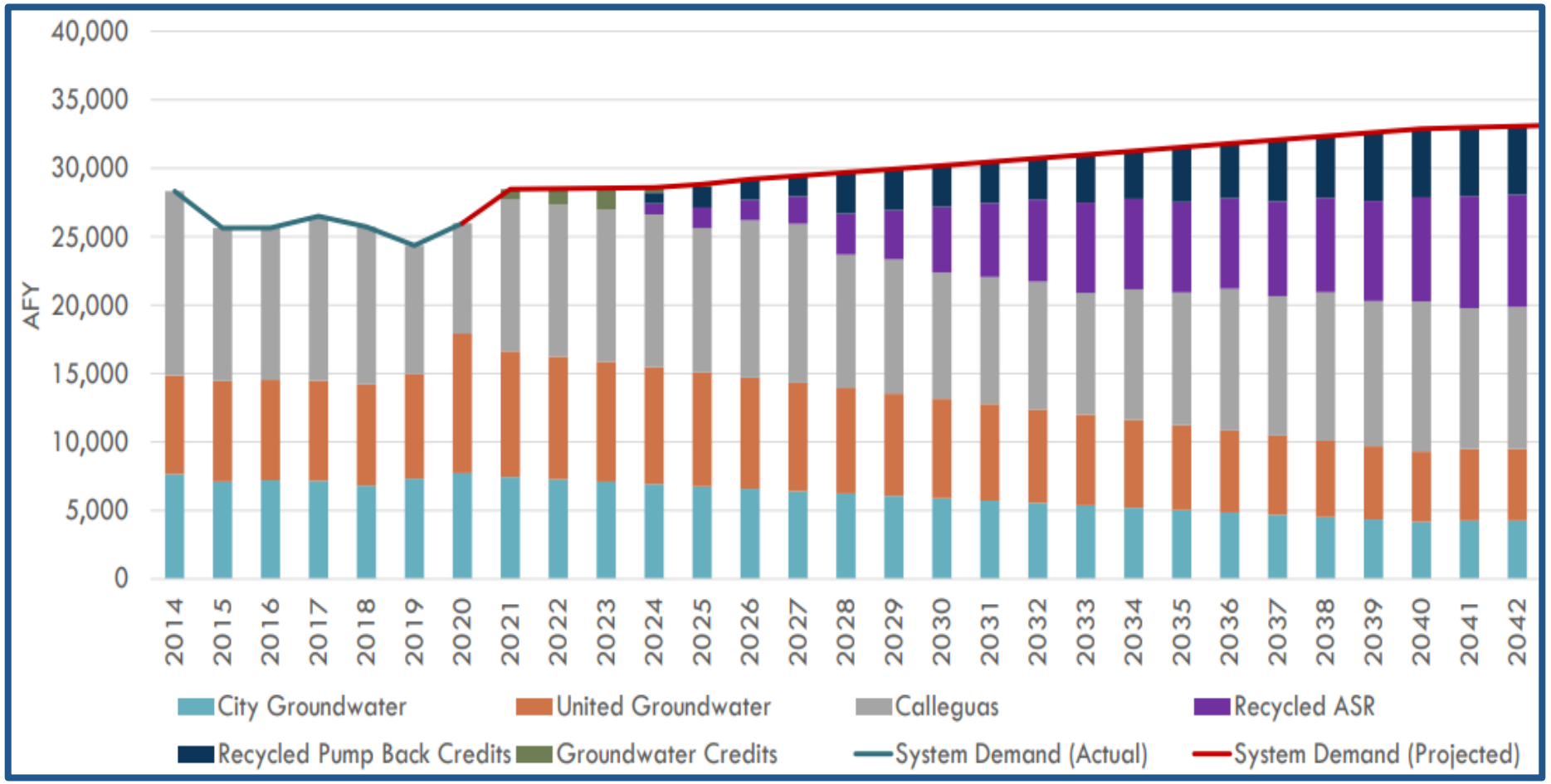
~30%

WHO DO WE SERVE

- Oxnard produces over 25 million gallons of safe and reliable drinking water per day to over 200,000 customers
- Customers are comprised of residential, commercial, institutional, and agricultural



CURRENT WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROJECTIONS



CURRENT WATERING RESTRICTIONS INCLUDE

(1.) Potable water for irrigation of non-functional turf is prohibited

(2.) Watering functional turf (including residential lawns), shrubs and other vegetation limited to one day/week, 10 minutes per day per station (except hand watering, drip irrigation, sport activity)

(3.) Use of potable water to landscapes within 48 hours after rainfall is prohibited

(4.) The irrigation of newly constructed homes and building exteriors with potable water is prohibited unless drip or microspray systems are used

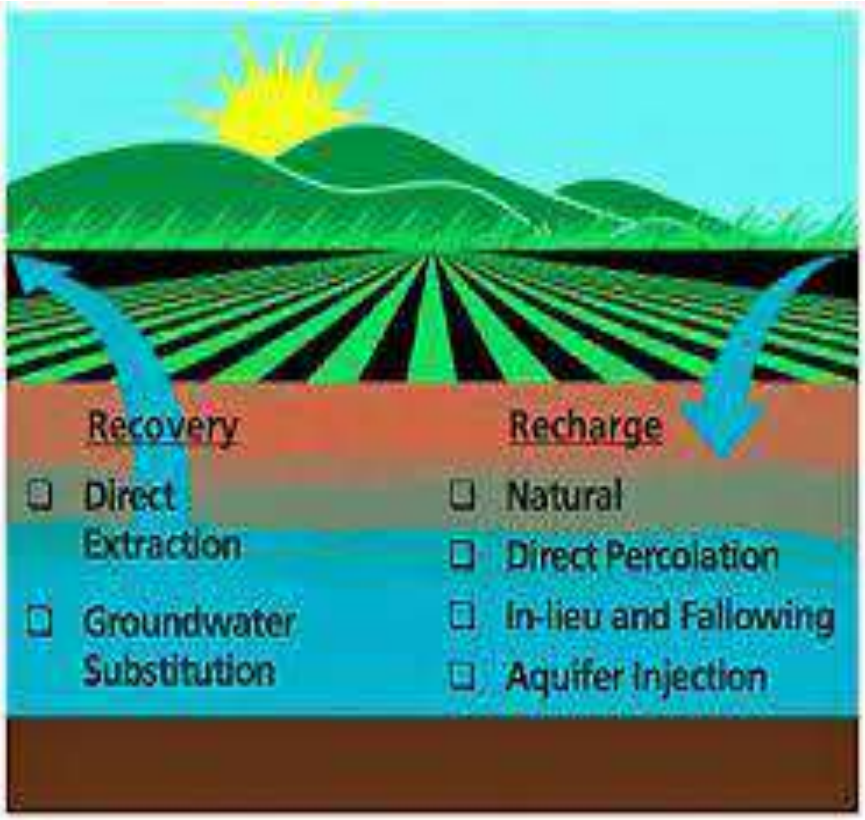
(5.) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature is prohibited, except where the water is part of a recirculating system

*** We've made lots of conservation outreach efforts & spread the word on the multiple rebate programs**

THE LONGER TERM SOLUTIONS: OVERARCHING THEMES

We must coordinate as a region

- We have more in common in our water needs, and we would all benefit from increased coordination



Conjunctive Use:

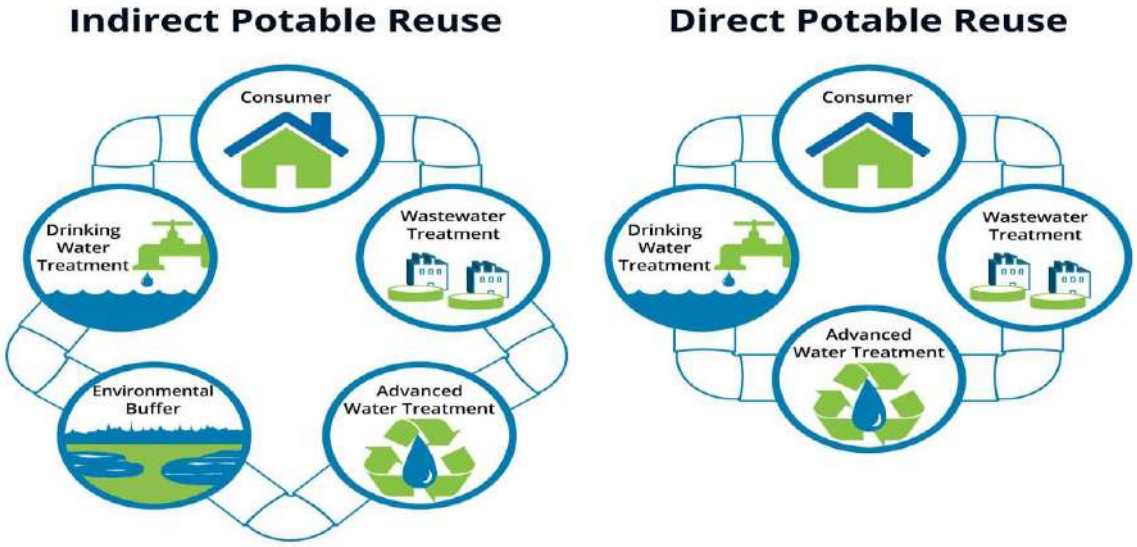
- Coordinated use of various sources of water to maximize sufficient yield
- This means in a drought, pump more groundwater, and at other times, buy more State water or use recycled water to bank for the future

1. DIRECT/INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE PERMITTING FOR DROUGHT SOLUTIONS

Critical Need to Partner and Coordinate With our Legislators:

The Governor's latest water strategy report, released a few weeks ago, says DPR will be allowed in 2023. We must see this through!

- Use historical data and projects to streamline State DPR/IPR permit process
- DPR or IPR projects allowed ASAP.



2. FIND FUNDING AS A SOLUTION TO BUILD OUT RECYCLED WATER FACILITY & INJECTION WELLS

Build out Oxnard's recycled water facility (Advanced Water Purification Facility) and build additional aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells

- The AWPF is already built, and today we recycle Oxnard's wastewater into ultra-pure water
- One ASR well is currently in construction
- The Council has already approved expansion of the AWPF
- We obtained a WIFIA loan and are actively applying for additional grants
- Work collaboratively with the State to utilize significant State funding surplus, especially with the large amount of funding for water infrastructure
- We will also be looking to Metropolitan Water District to obtain any funding opportunities

3. AMEND WATER RATE STRUCTURE, BUY MORE IN WET YEARS, AND STORE WATER IN BASIN

Need to develop a water rate structure that incentivizes the purchase of State water in wet years

- Oxnard looks forward to partnering with Calleguas and Met Water on this
- The objective is overbuying State water in wet years and storing it in the groundwater basin
- We could pump this water and stored recycled water out in dry years, which would help to “drought proof” Oxnard
- This also requires our partnership and coordination with Fox Canyon GMA to allow water banking for multiple years, ideally a decade

CITY OF OXNARD CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

Addressing Drought & Climate Resiliency and Delta Conservation Plan.

Jacquelyn McMillan, Pr. Government Affairs and Regional Rep.
Ventura County's Water Crises and California's Drought
September 8, 2022

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

- Nation's largest wholesale water provider
- Service area: 19 million people/5,200 square miles/parts of six counties
- 26 member agencies
- Supports $1 trillion regional economy
- Imports water from Northern Sierra and the Colorado River, invests in local projects



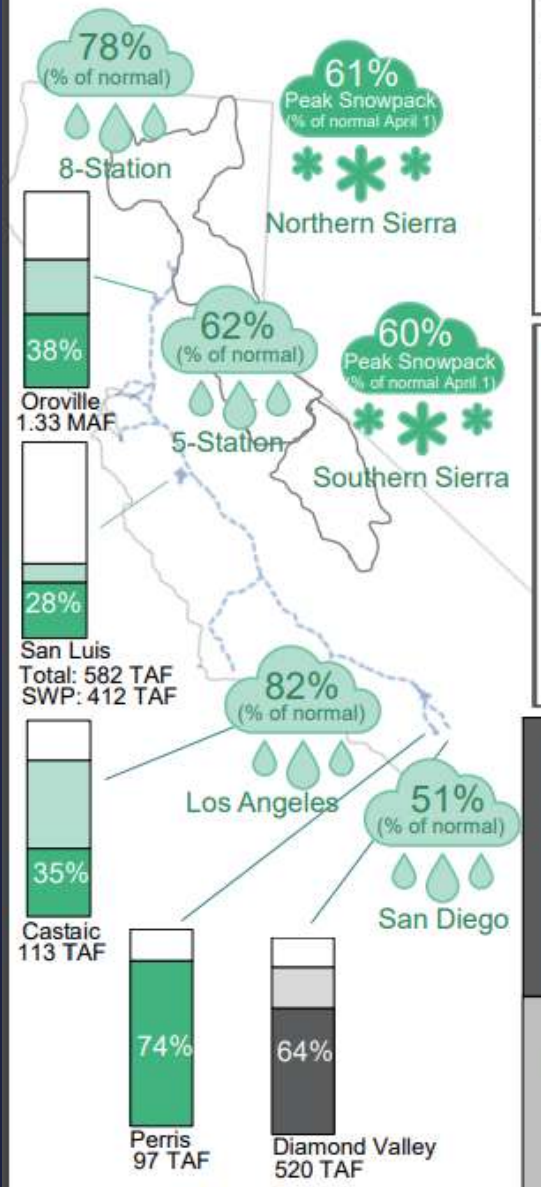
WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS REPORT

Water Year 2021-2022

As of: August 24, 2022

State Water Project Resources

SWP Table A – 5% - 95,575 AF

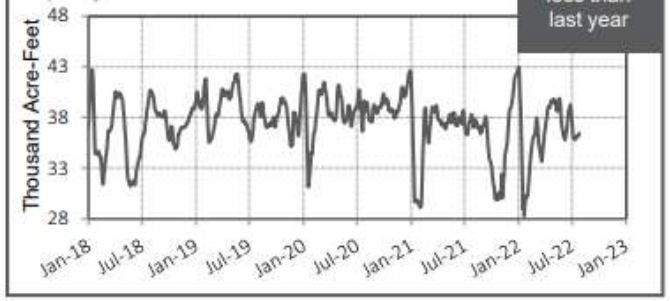


Metropolitan Resources

Lake Skinner Storage

Capacity: 44 TAF

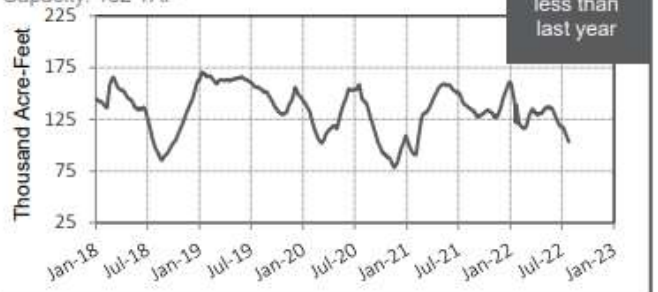
1.9 TAF less than last year



Lake Mathews Storage

Capacity: 182 TAF

36 TAF less than last year



MWD WSDM Storage

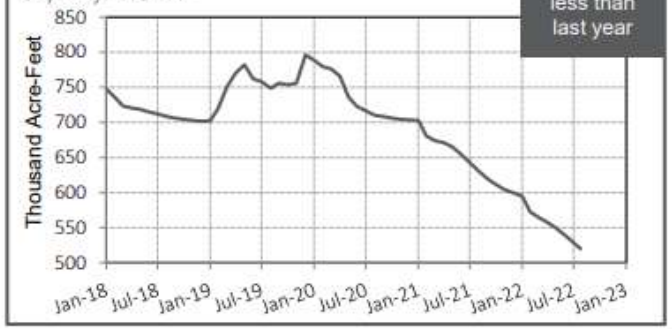
Calendar Year 2022

	Take Capacity
Colorado River Aqueduct Delivery System	255 TAF
State Water Project System	188 TAF
In-Region Supplies and WSDM Actions	426 TAF
Other Programs	11 TAF
Total WSDM Storage Take Capacity	**880 TAF**

Diamond Valley Lake Storage

Capacity: 810 TAF

114 TAF less than last year



Highlights

- For more information on the current drought, including the Emergency Conservation Program tracking:
  - https://www.mwdh2o.com/how-we-plan/drought/
- For more information on the upcoming emergency repair to the Upper Feeder pipeline:
  - https://www.mwdh2o.com/projects-in-your-community/

This report is produced by the Water Resource Management Group and contains information from various federal, state, and local agencies.
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information.
Readers should refer to the relevant state, federal, and local agencies for additional or for the most up to date water supply information.
Reservoirs, lakes, aqueducts, maps, watersheds, and all other visual representations on this report are not drawn to scale.

Questions? Email mferreira@mwdh2o.com

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

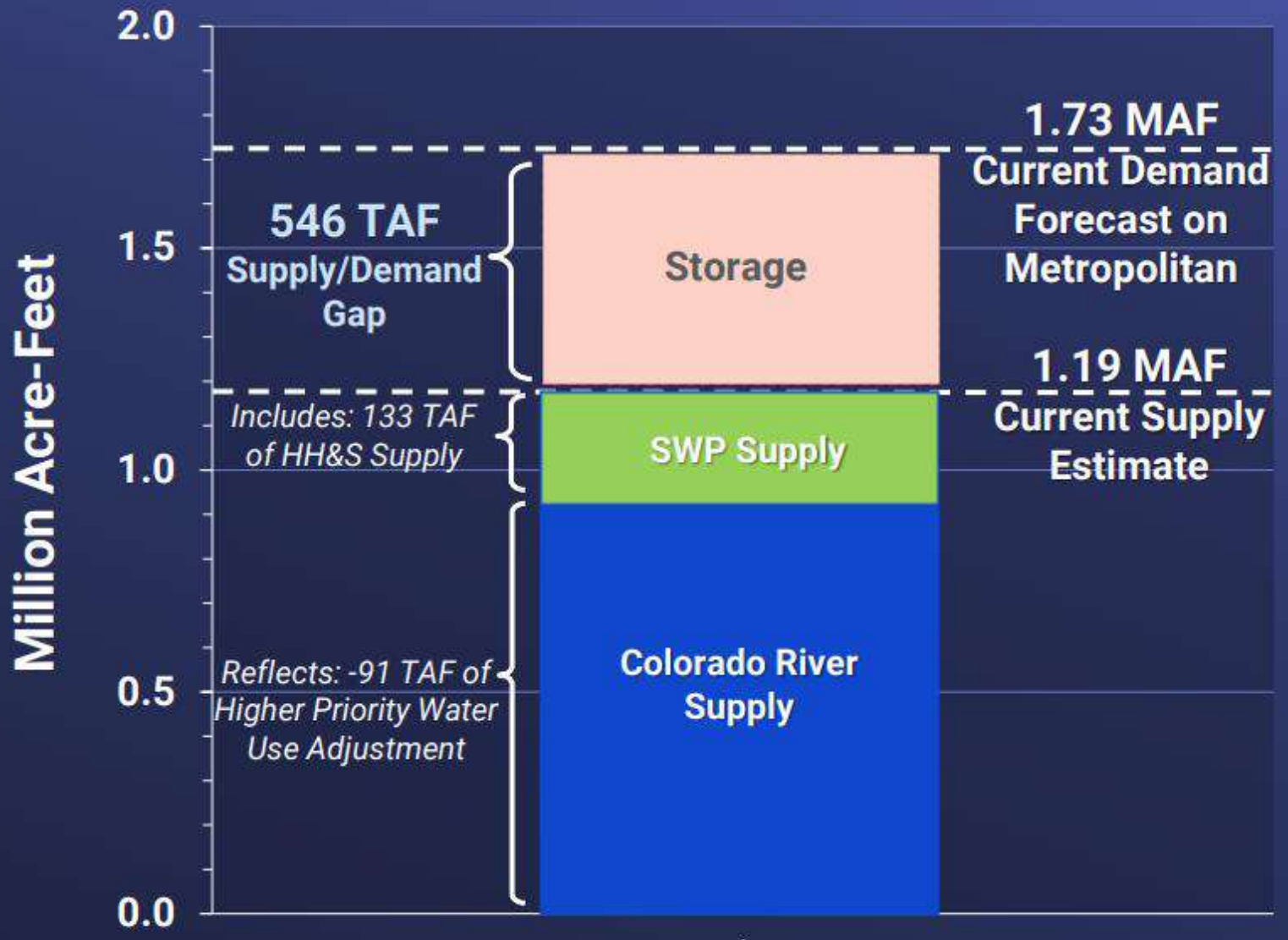
Colorado River Resources

Projected CRA Diversions – 1,117,000 AF



WSDM Supply Demand Balance

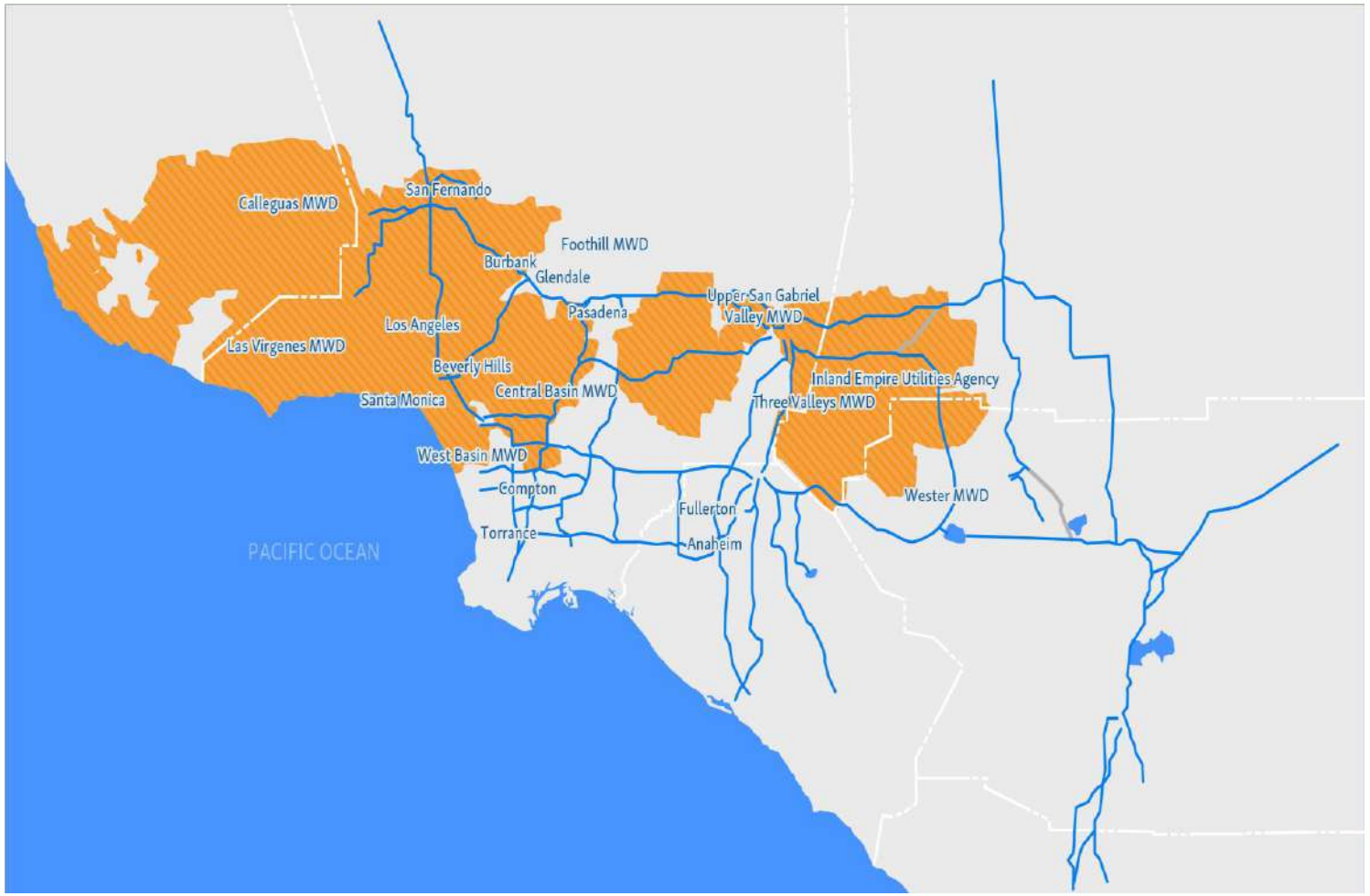
Regional View



Addressing Drought
& Climate Resilience_

SWP-Dependent Areas.

In Metropolitan's service area.

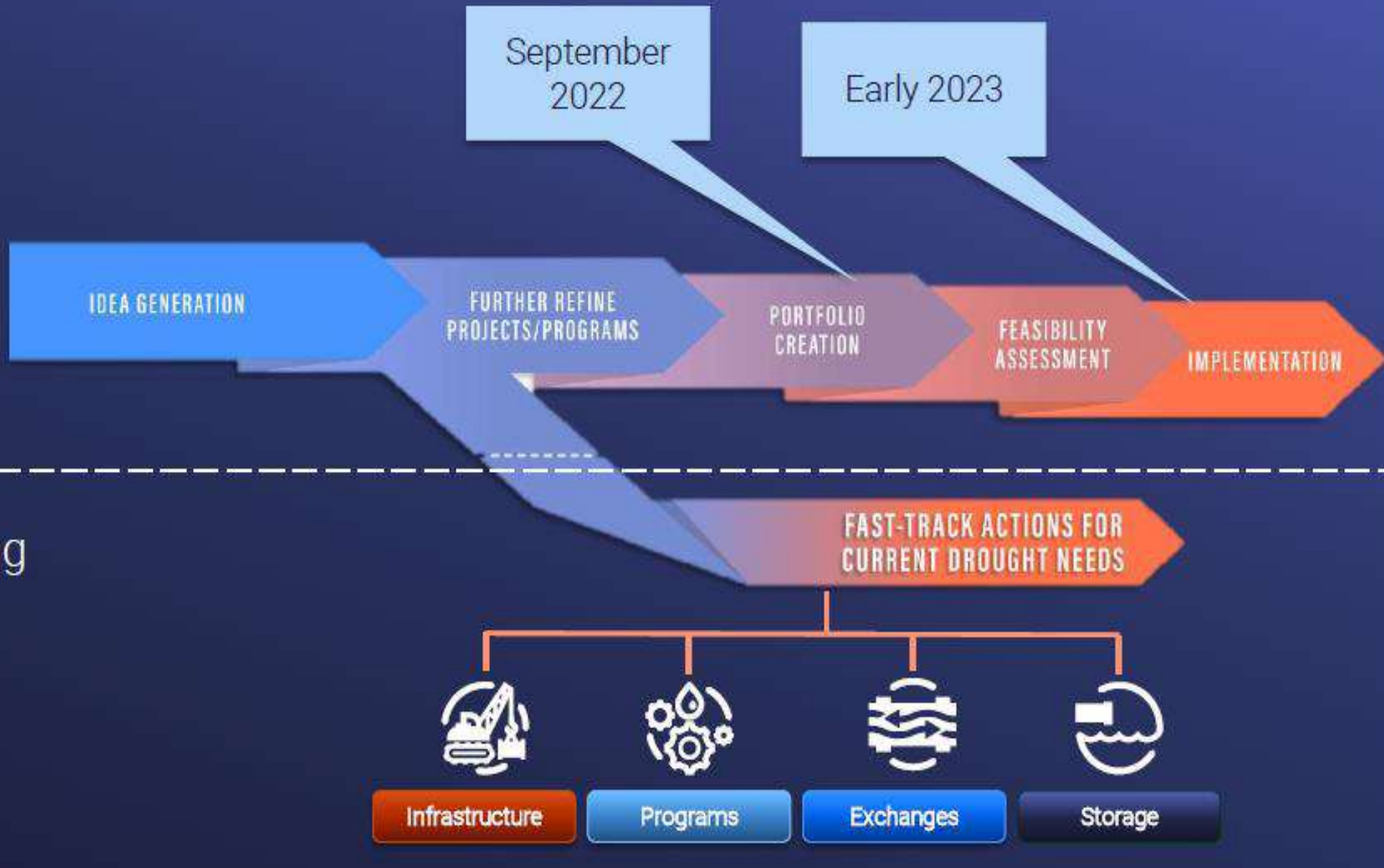


Drought Action Development

Two Parallel Tracks

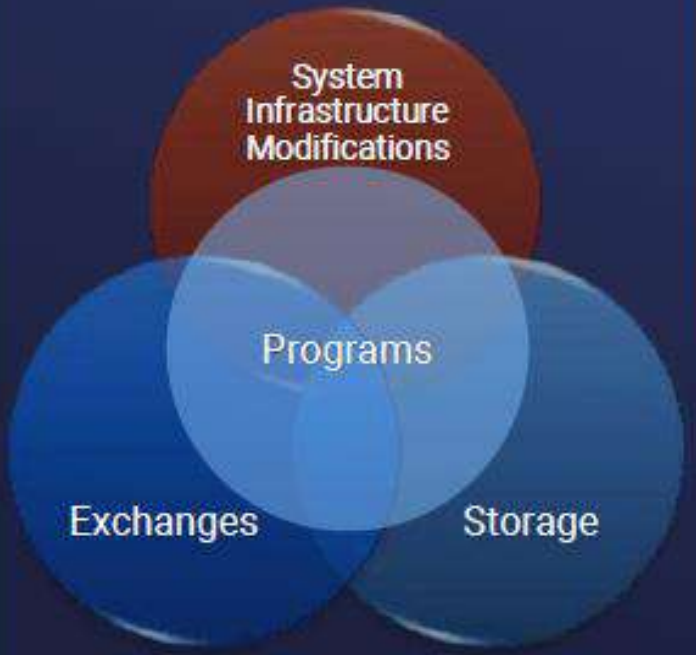
Planning long-term actions for future extreme drought

Implementing near-term actions for current drought emergency



SWP Dependent Area

West Region Drought Actions

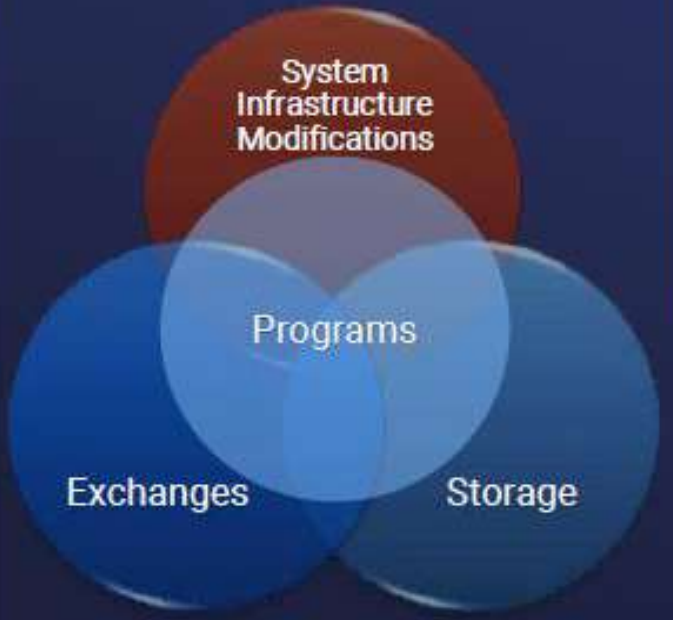


Near-Term Actions



SWP Dependent Area

West Region Drought Actions



July 12, 2022

Long Term Actions



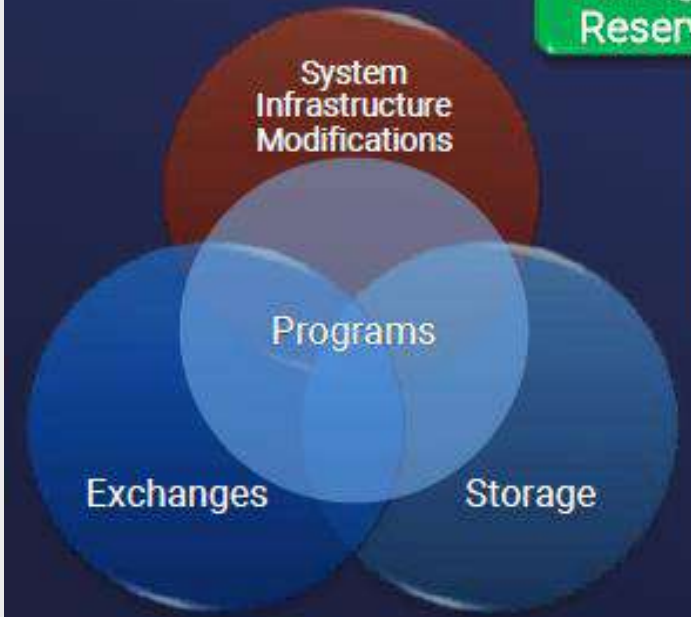
SWP Dependent Area

West Region Drought Actions



Additional Long-Term Actions



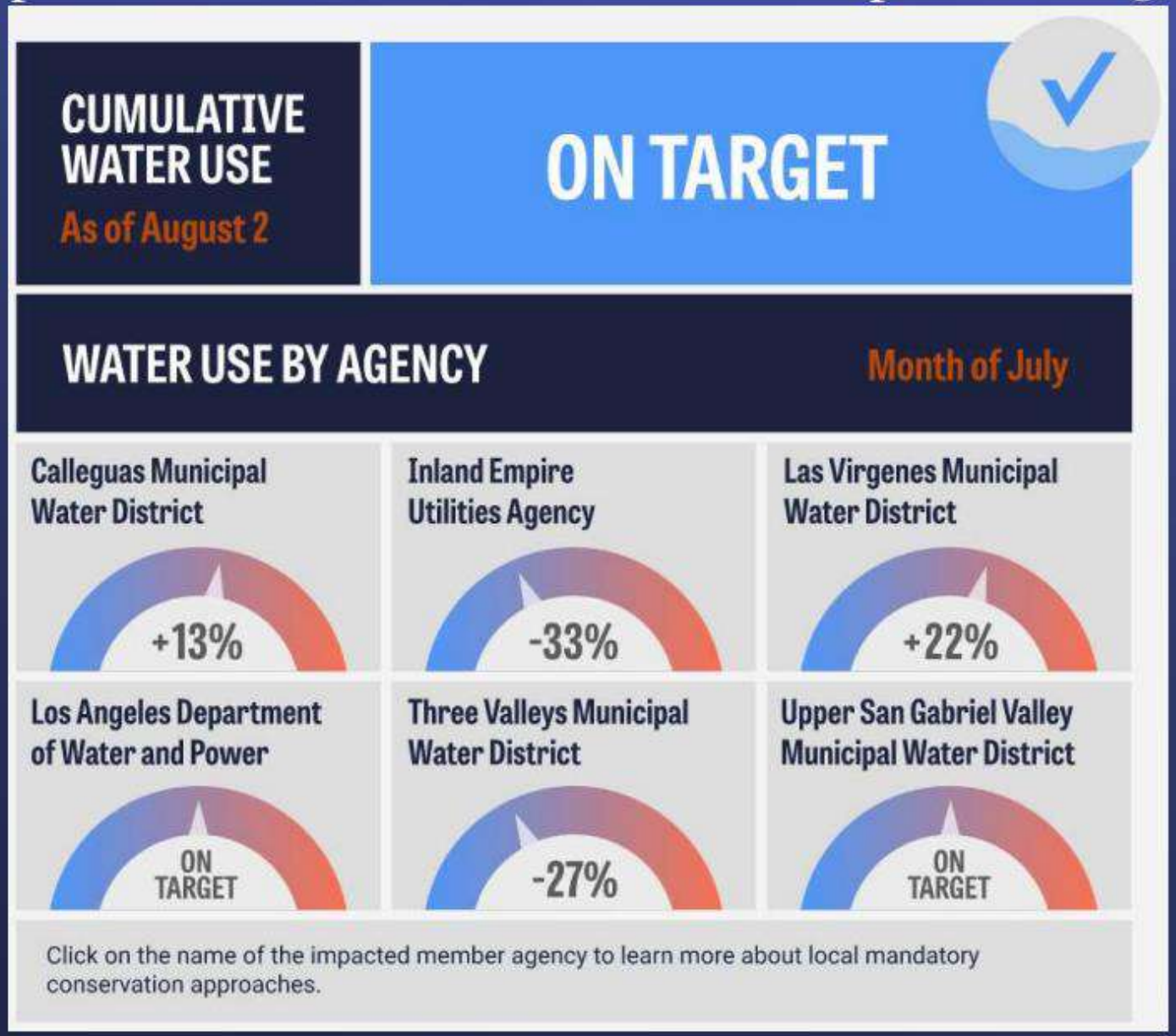


July 12, 2022

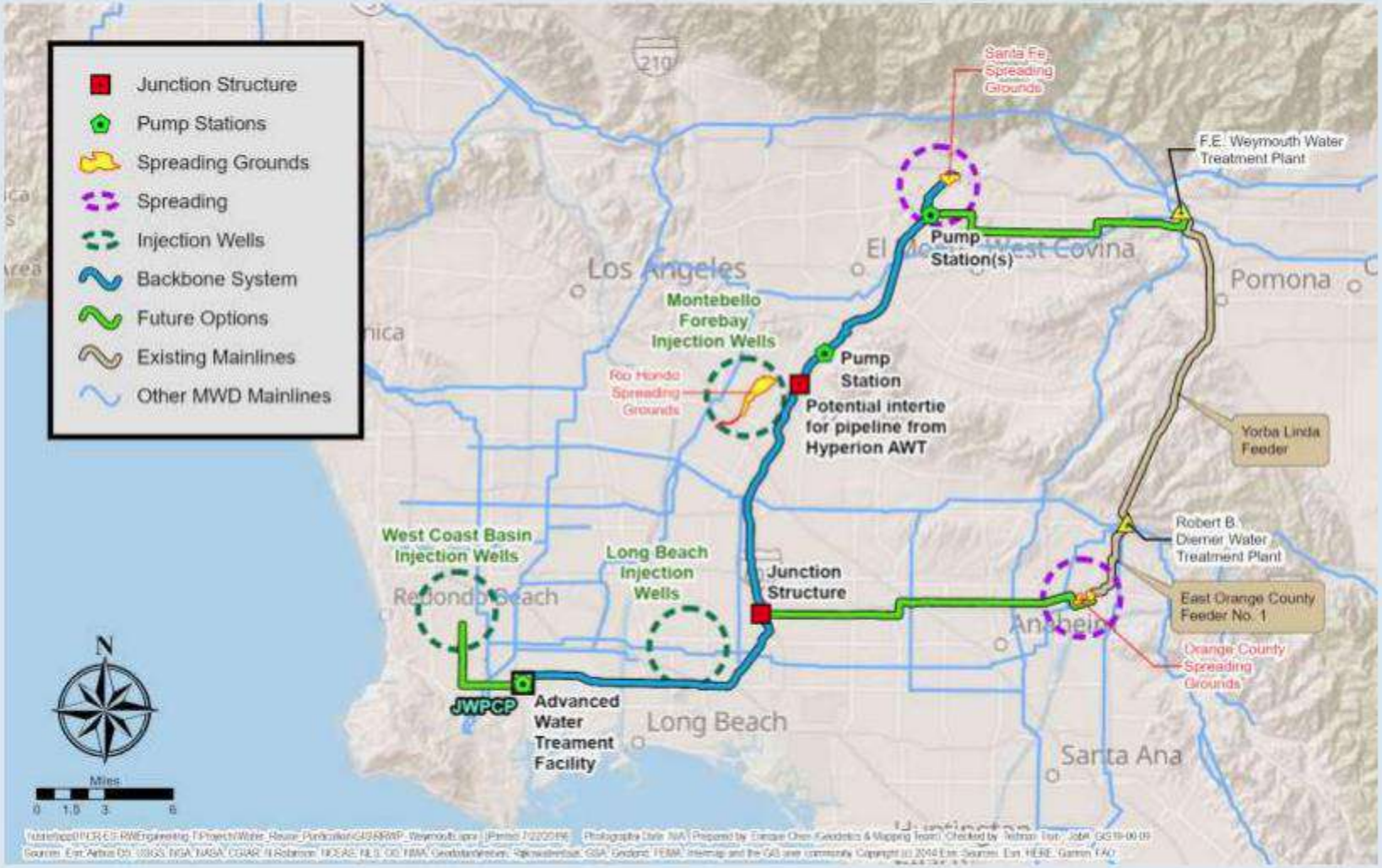
Emergency Water Conservation Program

External Tracking

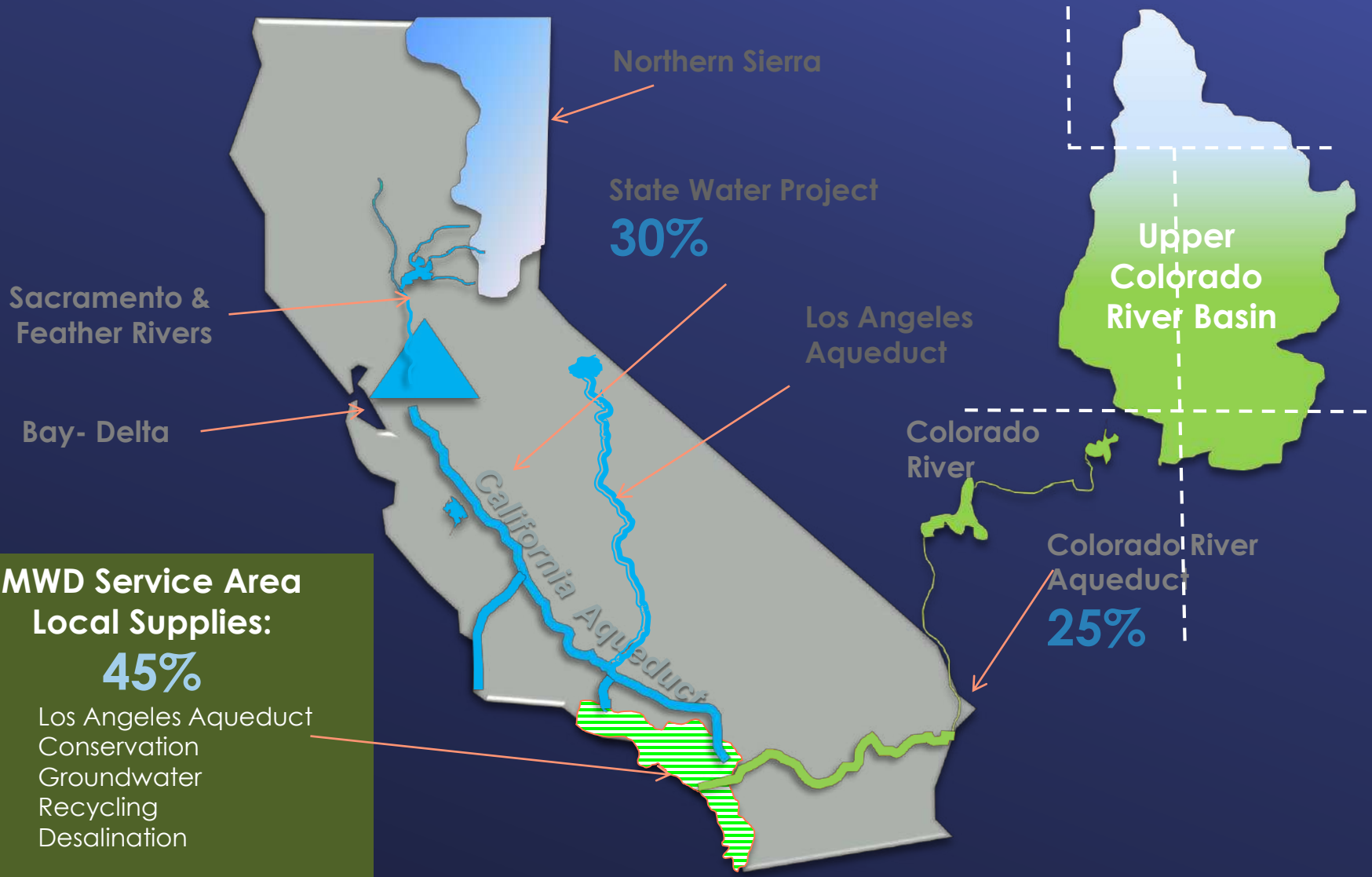
https://www.mwdh2o.com/how-we-plan/drought/



PROGRAM ELEMENTS



Update Delta Conveyance Project

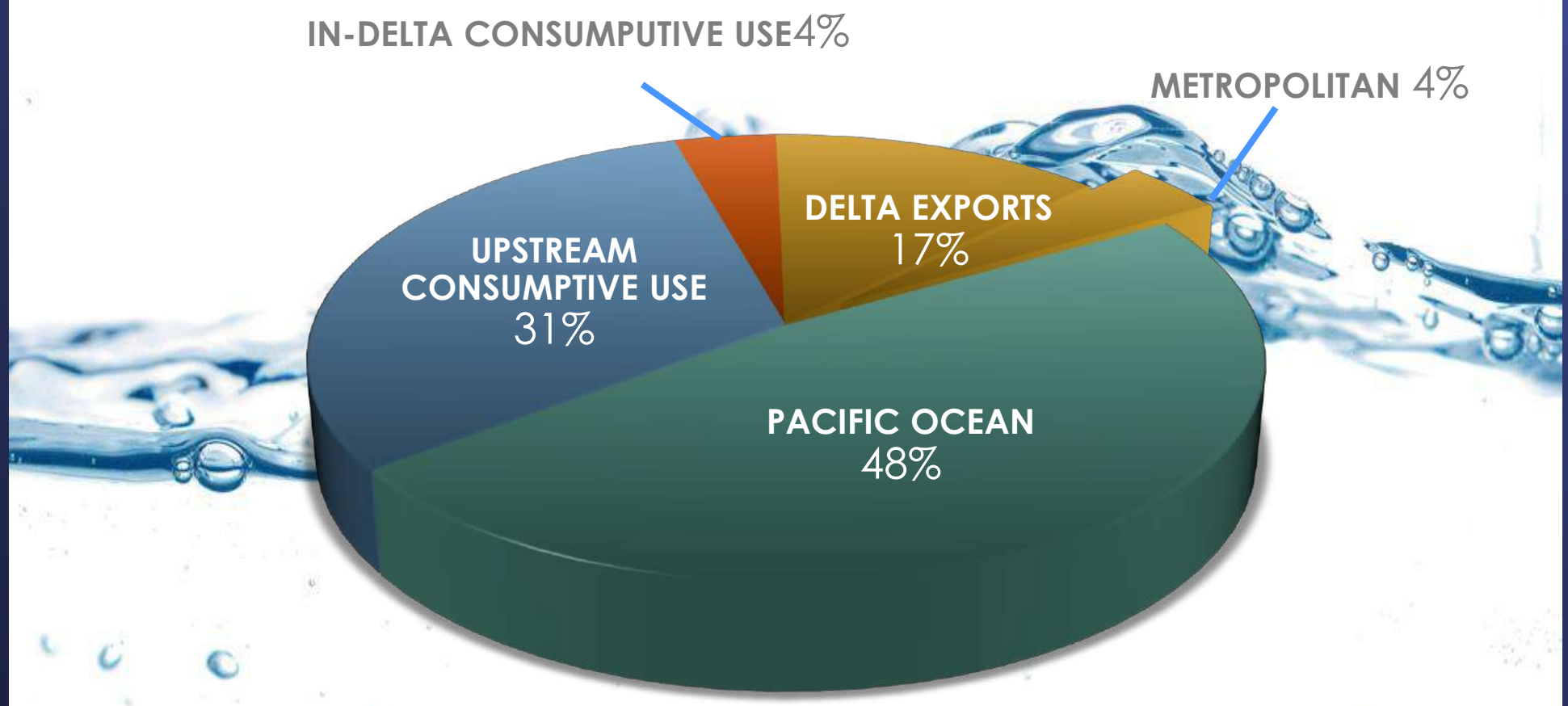


MWD Service Area Local Supplies:

45%

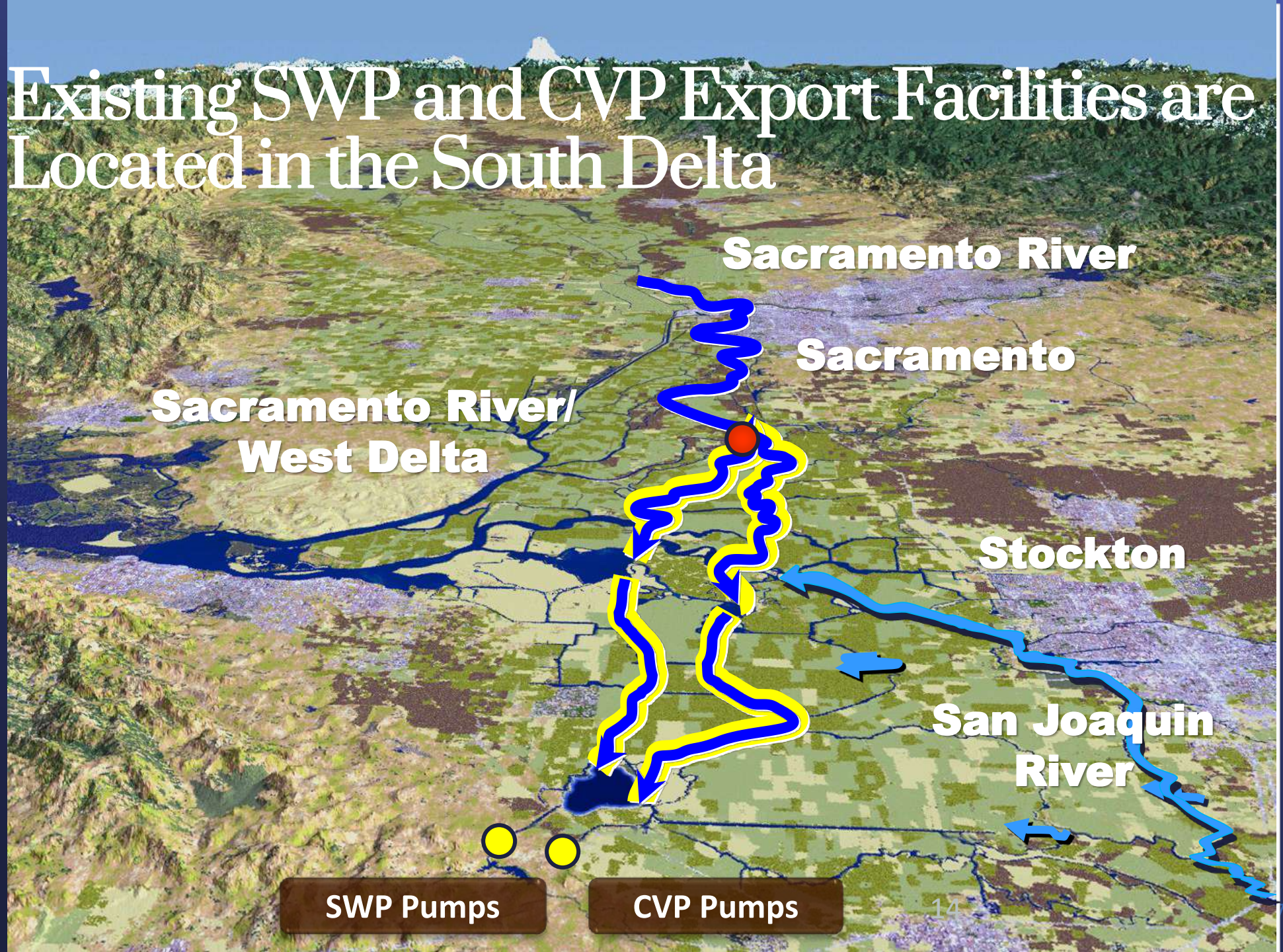
- Los Angeles Aqueduct
- Conservation
- Groundwater
- Recycling
- Desalination

Water Flowing from Delta Watershed



SOURCE: DELTA VISION REPORT (2007)
TIME PERIOD: 1990-2005
ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL RUNOFF 32.85 MAF

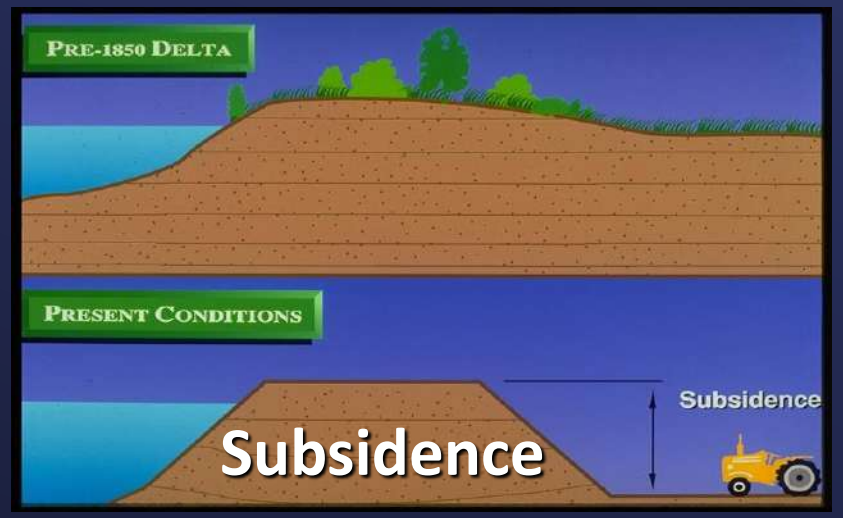
Existing SWP and CVP Export Facilities are Located in the South Delta



Key Delta Risks









Delta Conveyance – Engineering Summary

Three Alignments

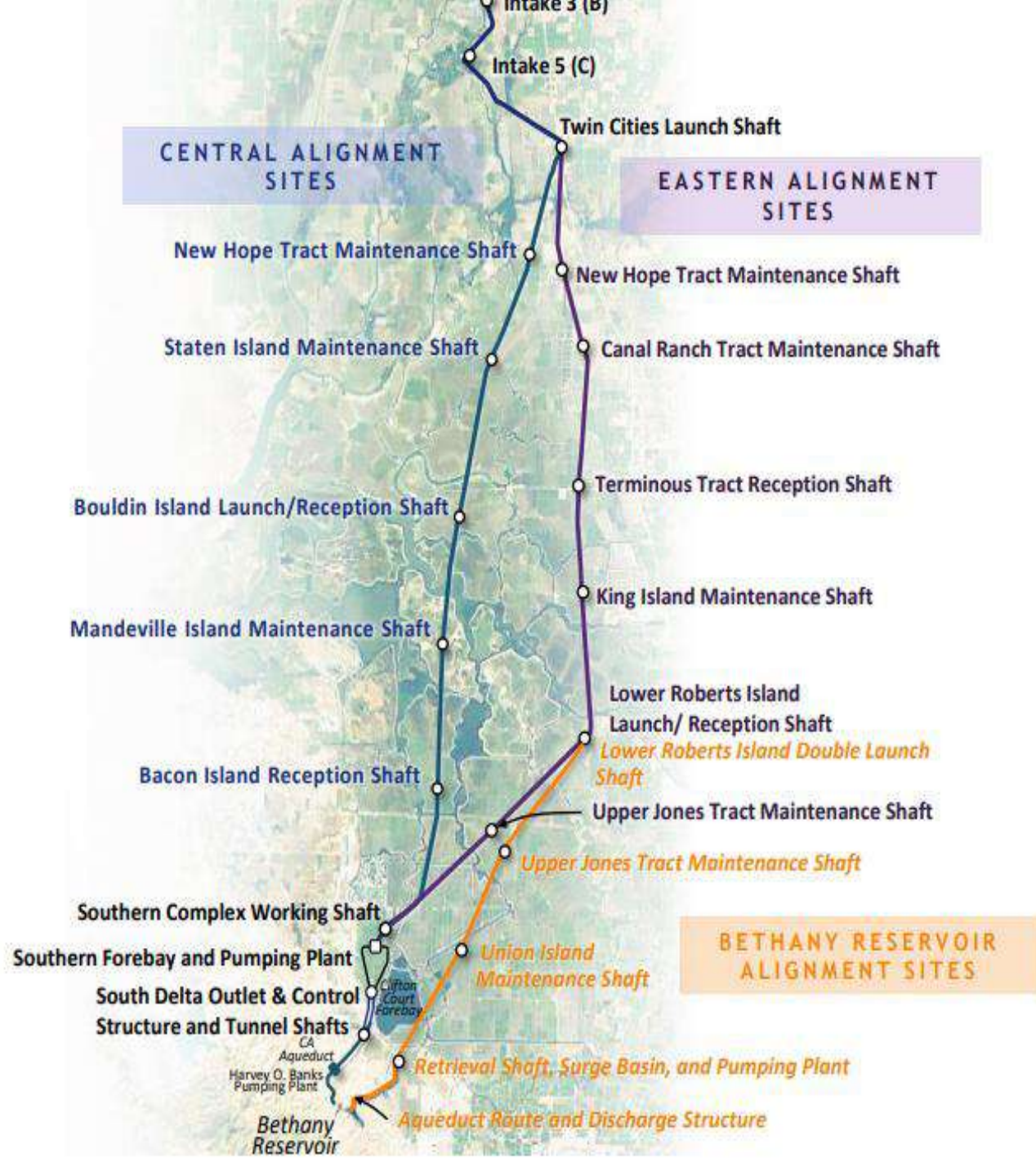
- Central
- Eastern
- Bethany

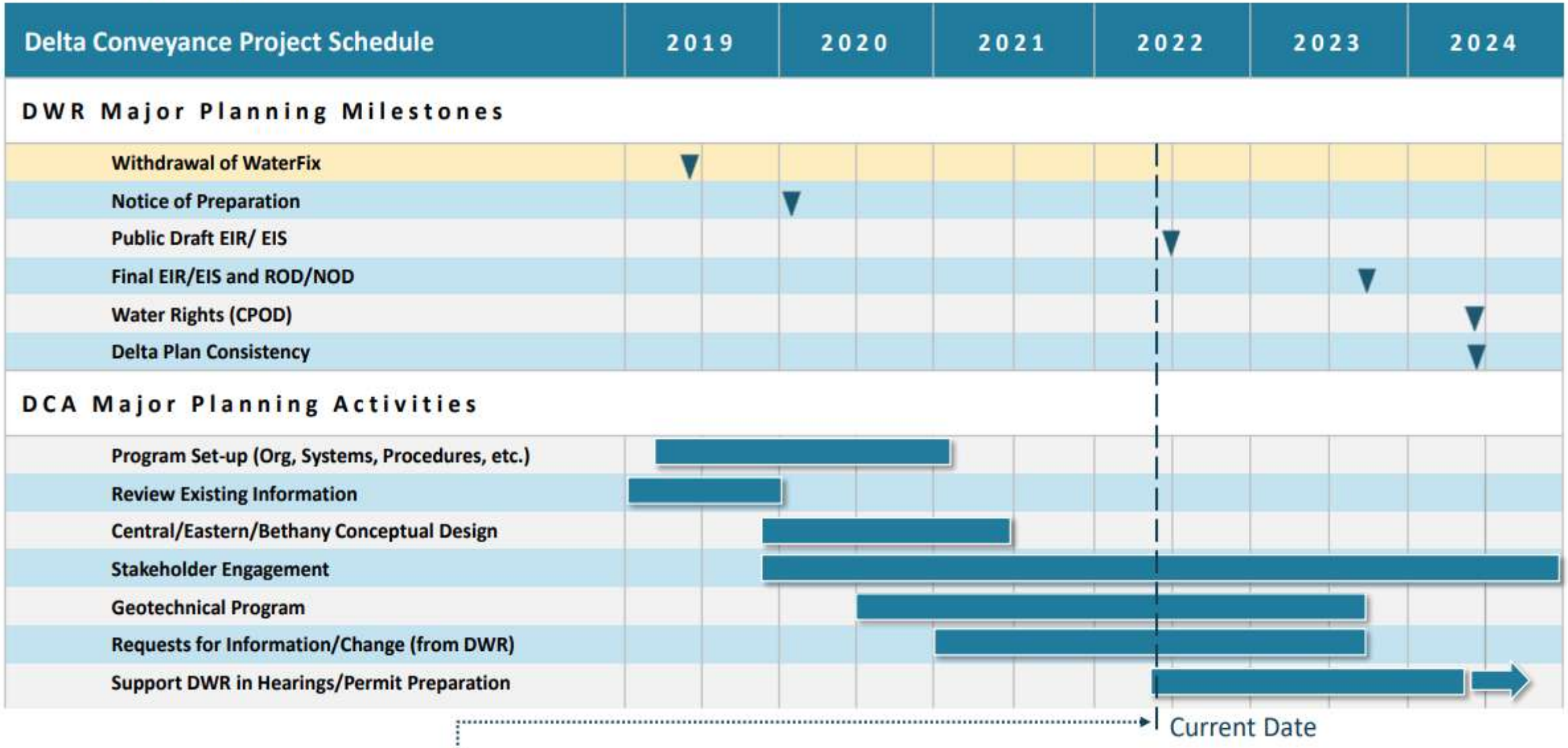
Two Engineering Project Reports

- Central/Eastern Alternatives
- Bethany Reservoir Alternative

Four Capacity Options

- 3,000 cfs
- 4,500 cfs
- <u>6,000 cfs – Proposed Project</u>
- 7,500 cfs




Delta Conveyance Project Schedule
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
DWR Major Planning Milestones
Withdrawal of WaterFix
Notice of Preparation
Public Draft EIR/ EIS
Final EIR/EIS and ROD/NOD
Water Rights (CPOD)
Delta Plan Consistency
DCA Major Planning Activities
Program Set-up (Org, Systems, Procedures, etc.)
Review Existing Information
Central/Eastern/Bethany Conceptual Design
Stakeholder Engagement
Geotechnical Program
Requests for Information/Change (from DWR)
Support DWR in Hearings/Permit Preparation
Current Date


Project Definition
Final EIR
Program Sequence
Planning & Permitting
Final Design
Construction
Initial Outreach
Draft EIR

Newsom's Water Strategy

Create 4 MAF of new storage

Recycle and reuse 800,00 AF/yr by 2030

Free up 500,00 AF of water via conservation

Enhance water supplies through stormwater capture and desalination of ocean and brackish waters.

Small Changes Can Make A Big Difference




THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
1928



United Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

A United Approach to The Water Crisis & California Drought

Presented by Mauricio E. Guardado, Jr., General Manager
September 8, 2022

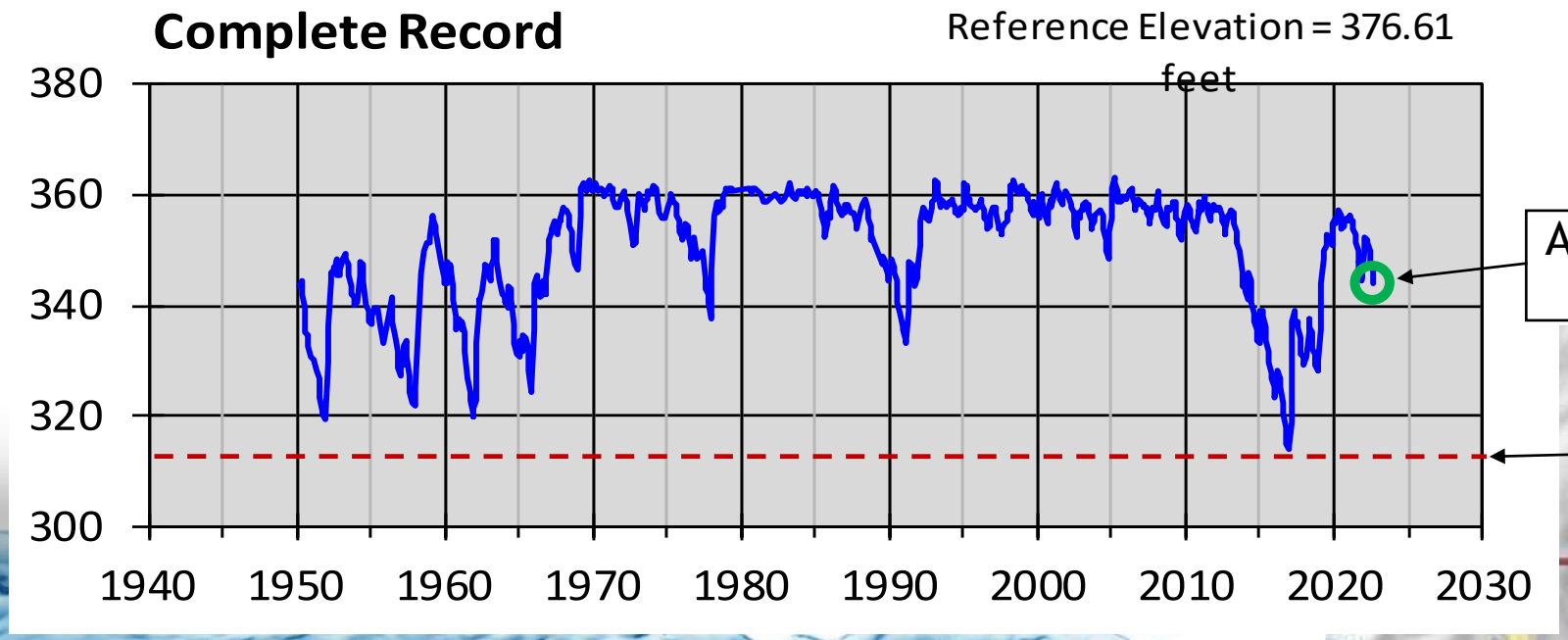


Part I: Where We Are

United Water Conservation District

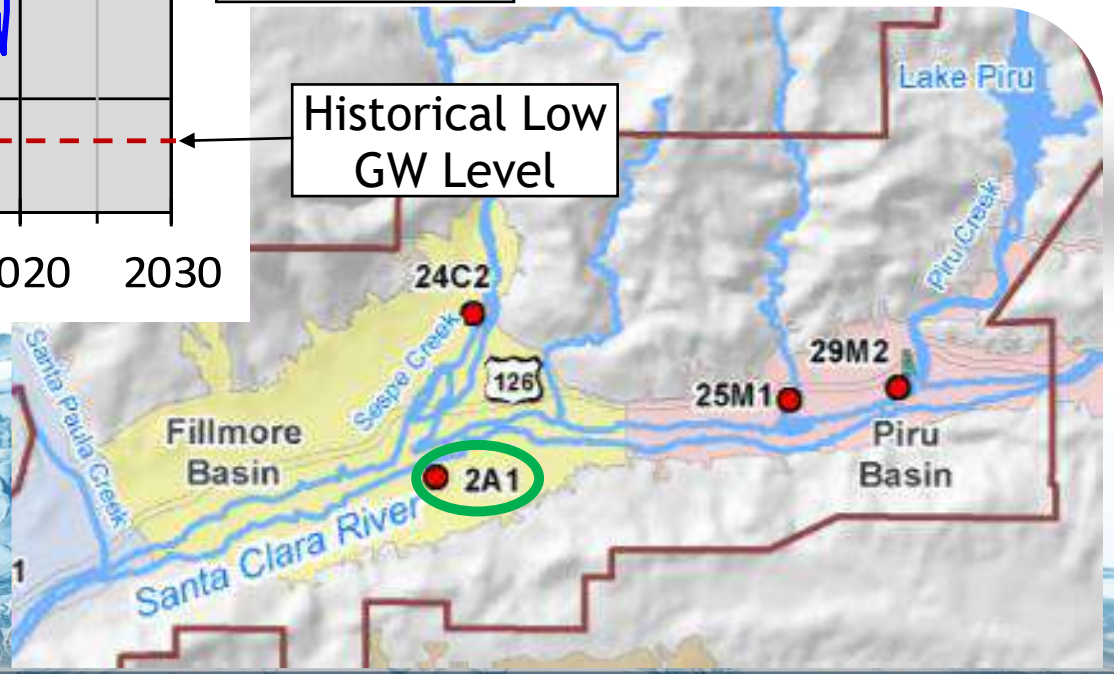
- Serves 334 square miles in central Ventura County
- Recharges groundwater basins using Santa Clara River flows, stormwater and imported water
- Water for agriculture
- Water that supports 215,000+ people in:
  - Cities of Oxnard & Port Hueneme
  - 2 Naval bases
  - Small water companies
- Owns/manages Lake Piru Recreation Area

Groundwater Elevation History at Well 2A1, Fillmore Basin

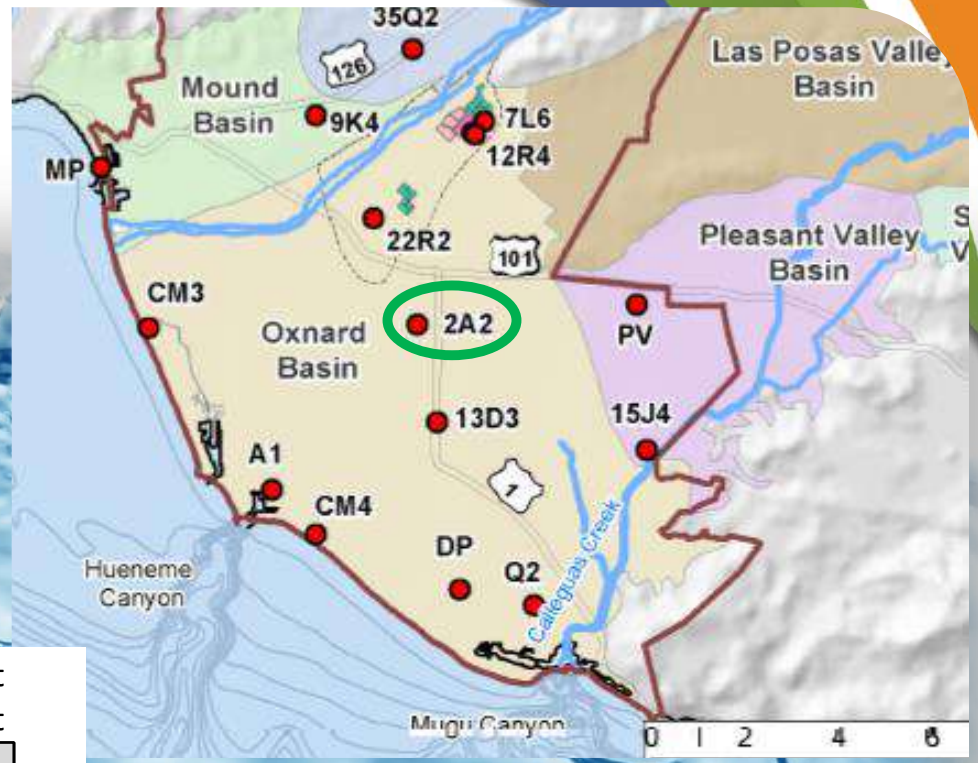


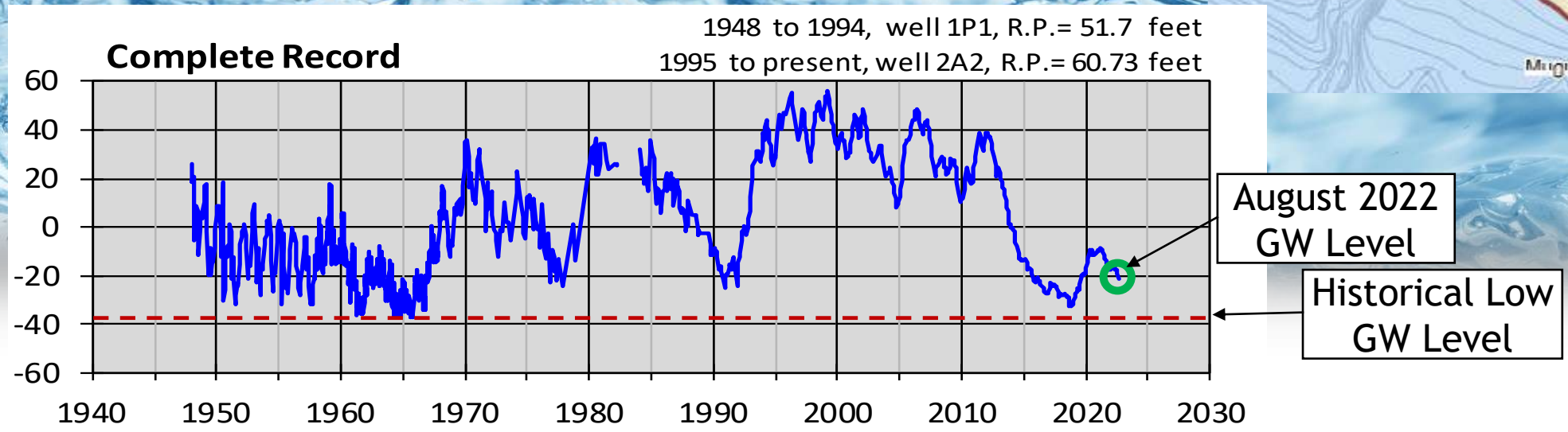
August 2022 GW Level

Historical Low GW Level



Groundwater Elevation History at Well 22R2, Oxnard Basin





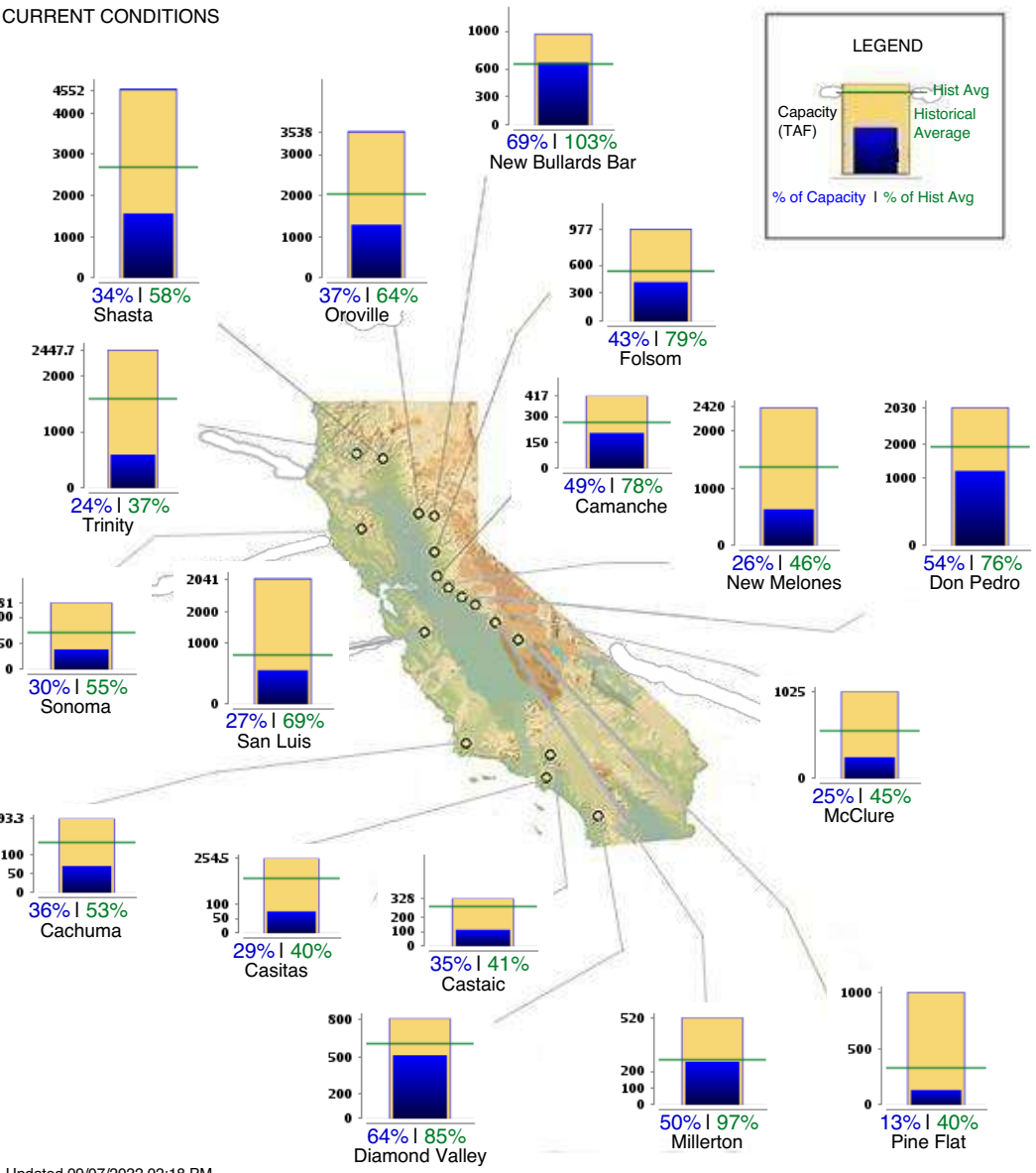


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - September 6, 2022



Updated 09/07/2022 02:18 PM

Current Reservoir Conditions

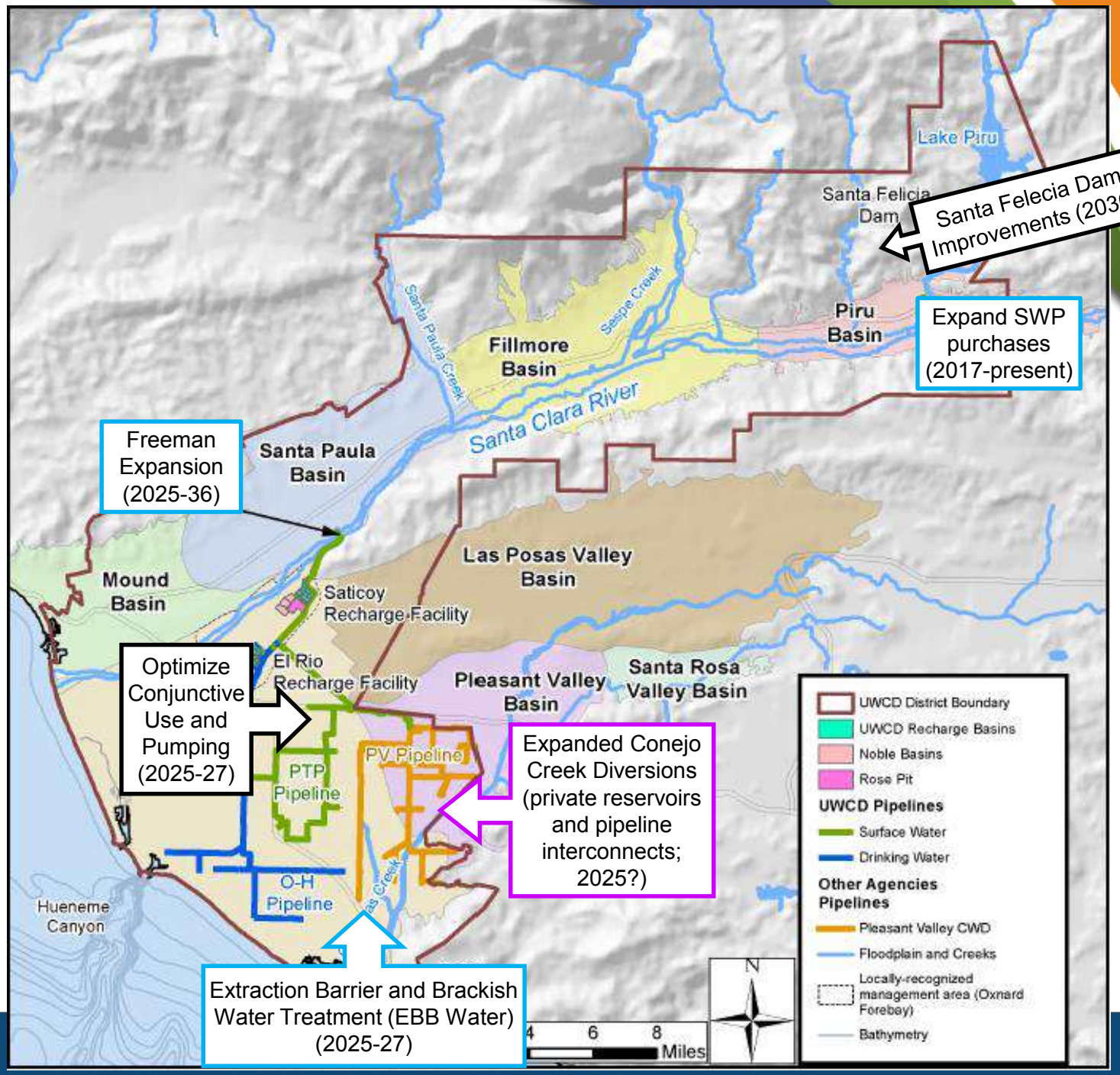


Purchases Exchanges and Transfers of State Water

Year	Volume Secure AF	Type	Partner
2016	1,890	Table A	
2017	10,000	Art 21	
2017	2,678	Table A	
2018	1,103	Table A	
2019	15,000	Art 21	FCGMA
2019	1,000	Exchange	SCVWA
2019	2,362	Table A	
2020	5,625	Transfer	Ventura
2020	788	Table A	
2021	2,362	Transfer	Casitas
2021	1,263	Transfer	Casitas/Ventura
Total	**44,071 AF**		

Upcoming Projects to Boost Sustainability and Resilience

Some projects will also: improve water quality, benefit DACs, and reduce GHG emissions



STATE WATER PROJECT DROUGHT ACTION MAP



WATER SUPPLY PRIORITIES
when in a drought

- **Health & Safety** — Salinity Control for Water Quality
- **Endangered Species**
- **Conserve Storage**
- **Additional Water Supply**

DELTA EXPORTS

- **WINTER/SPRING** — Capture storm flows
- **SUMMER** — Health & Safety needs



AUG 2022

CALIFORNIA'S WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY
Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future







EXCERPTS

- Expand and create water storage capacity above and below ground by **4 million acre-feet of water** (Rehabilitate dams to regain storage capacity)
- Expand average annual groundwater recharge by at least **500,000 acre-feet**
- Recycle and reuse at least **800,000 acre-feet** of water per year by 2030 (better and safer use of approximately 1.5 million acre feet per year of treated wastewater currently discharged to the ocean)
- Expand brackish groundwater desalination production by **28,000 acre-feet** per year by 2030 and **84,000 acre-feet** per year by 2040
- Free up **500,000 acre-feet** of water through more efficient water use and conservation
- **Make new water** available by capturing stormwater, recycling and desalination of ocean water and salty water in groundwater basins

CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY · Water Boards · CalEPA · cdfa

Part II:
A Sustainable Strategy



Project Yields and Benefits

Project	Add supply/ sustainability	Resilience (drought-proof)	Water Quality	Reduce GHGs	Help DACs	Preserve Farmland	Low Cost for Water	Year On-Line
Purchase more SWP water	**6,500**	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	**2019**
Freeman Expansion	**Up to 10,000**		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	**2028 - 2036**
Coastal Brackish (product water + sustainable yield gain)	**16,000 - 22,000**	✓	✓		✓	✓		**2027**
Recycled Water	**4,500 - 7,000**	✓	✓			✓		**2023**
Optimize Pumping	**2,000-7,000**	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	**2025**



United Water Conservation District's

2022 SUMMIT FOR WATER SUSTAINABILITY

IS COMING!

JOIN US
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH
OXNARD, CA



Inside the UWCD's Boardroom, virtual participation is also available!

United Water CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Questions

Mauricio E. Guardado, Jr.
General Manager

United Water Conservation District
(805) 525-4431
mauriciog@unitedwater.org

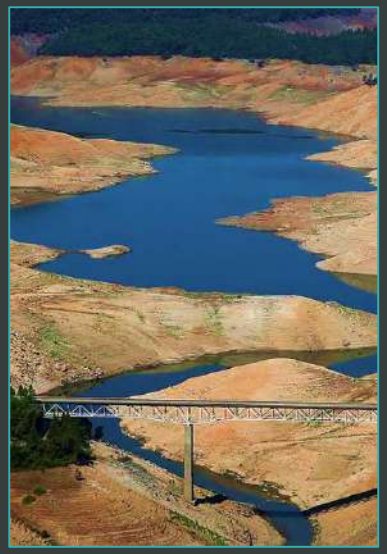
United Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Forum on Ventura County's Water Crisis & California's Drought

Panelist Round One

Calleguas MWD Overview





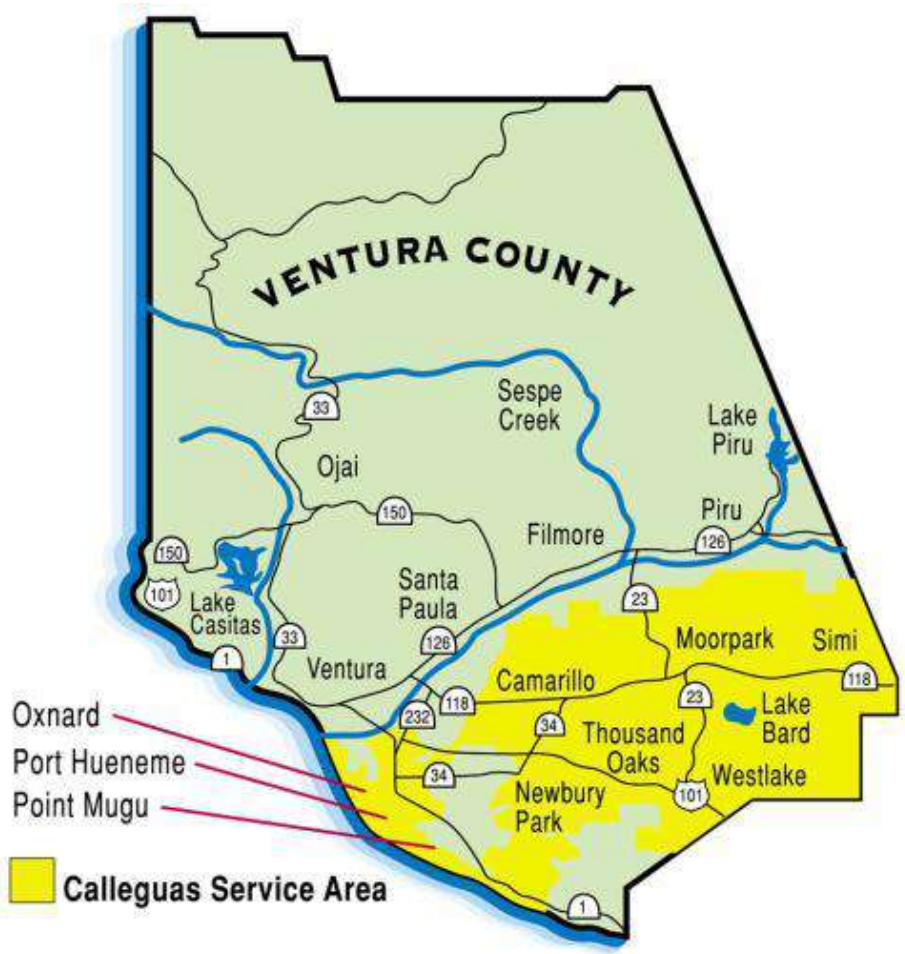


September 8, 2022

CALLEGUAS
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Calleguas Municipal Water District

- Formed in 1953 by local communities to bring in supplemental water
- Supplies imported State water to 19 water agencies and cities serving about 670,000 people
- Governed by a five-member elected board
- Annual budget: $160M
- 70 employees



Calleguas is a State Water Project Dependent Agency



TUESDAY MORNING
April 25
1972

Feather River water reaches faucets here

Water from Northern California streams should begin flowing through Camarillo faucets sometime today, according to Archie Hill, engineer-manager of Calleguas Municipal Water District.

Calleguas began receiving the Feather River water from Metropolitan Water District Monday. First to get the new water--significantly softer than Colorado River water--was Simi Valley followed by Thousand Oaks.

Water from the State Water Project began flowing into the Calleguas service area in 1972. 5 years following the introduction of water from the CRA.

Salinity presents challenges within the Calleguas service area, which includes the Calleguas Creek Watershed and Oxnard Plain.

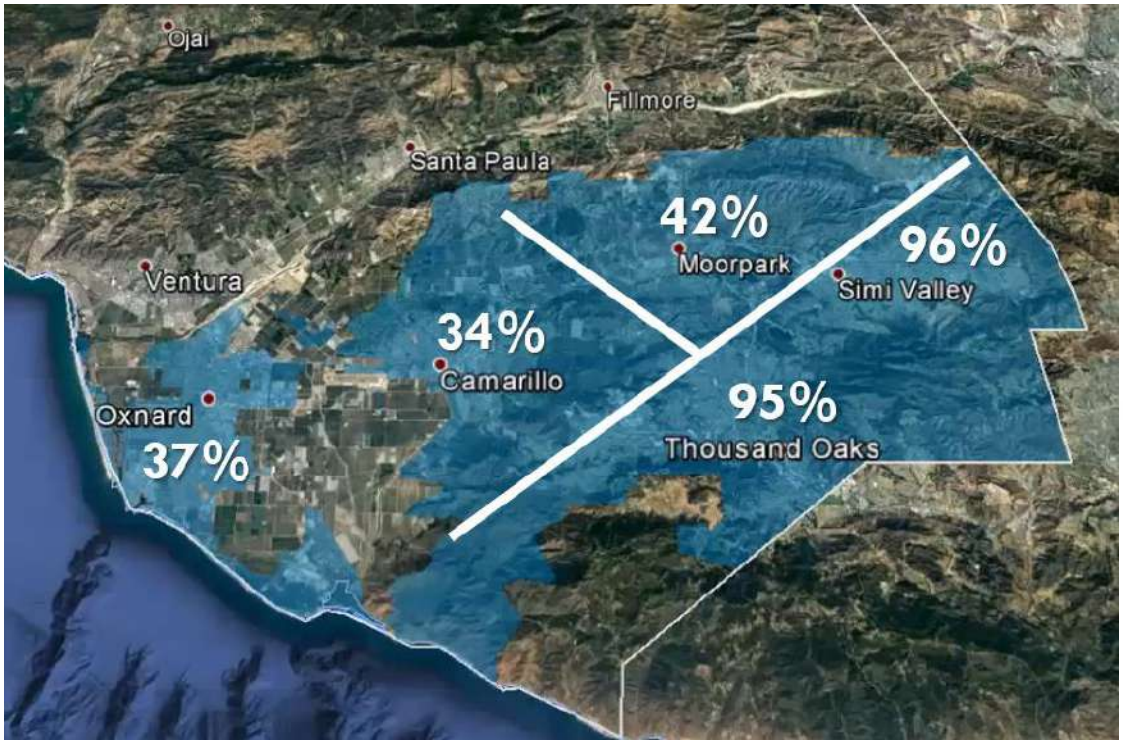
Calleguas only receives full-service treated water supplies from Metropolitan.

Calleguas maintains a single point of connection with Metropolitan.

Sources of Supply



Calleguas Retail Partners



Golden State Water Company
A Subsidiary of American States Water Company

TRIUNFO WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE

AJU

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

PUBLIC WORKS
VENTURA COUNTY

City of Thousand Oaks

PUBLIC WORKS
VENTURA COUNTY

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING

CITY OF OXNARD
CALIFORNIA

CHANNEL ISLANDS BEACH
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

QUALITY SINCE 1924
P.V.M.W.C.
PLEASANT VALLEY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

ZONE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Crestview Mutual Water Co.
328 VALLEY VISTA

3rd Year of Extreme Drought

Driest 3 years
(2020, 2021,2022)

Driest 3 months
(January – March 2022)

Lowest 3-year total deliveries from the
State Water Project (SWP)



Emergency Water Conservation Program

- Focuses on **outdoor water use**
- June 1 – One day per week watering
  - Time limits per station
  - Details determined by retail agency
- If conservation goals are not achieved, a No Outdoor Watering mandate could happen this fall
- Prioritize outdoor irrigation for trees and other high-value plants





CALLEGUAS
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

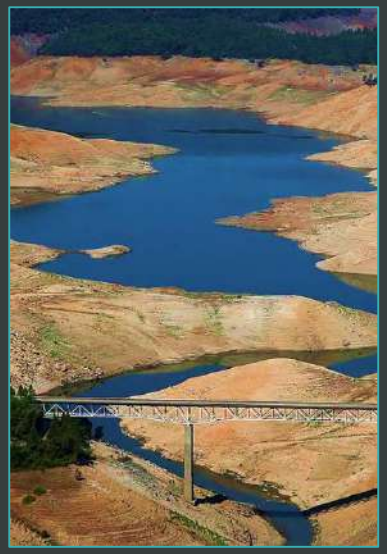
Forum on Ventura County's Water Crisis & California's Drought

Panelist Round Two

Calleguas MWD

Conservation and Long-Term Solutions







September 8, 2022

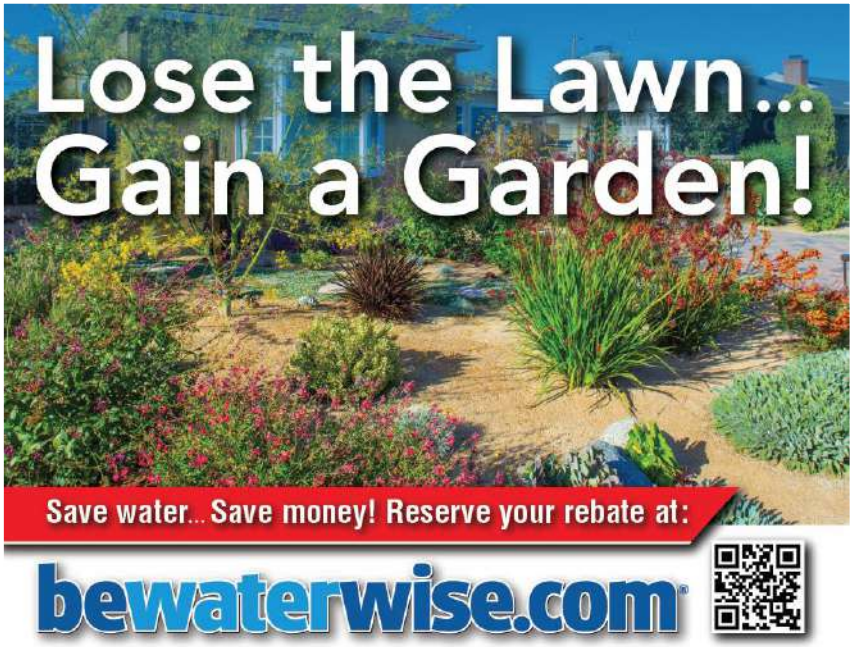
CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Changing Hydrology: What to make of all of this…

- Less water will be available from traditional supplies
- We will need to
  - develop new sources of water
  - better manage, reuse, and conserve the water we have



Rebate Opportunities





***Turf replacement rebate program will allow postponing new plantings until water supplies improve**

New System Interconnections

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

CALLEGUAS - LAS VIRGENES INTERCONNECTION

LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT EST. 1968



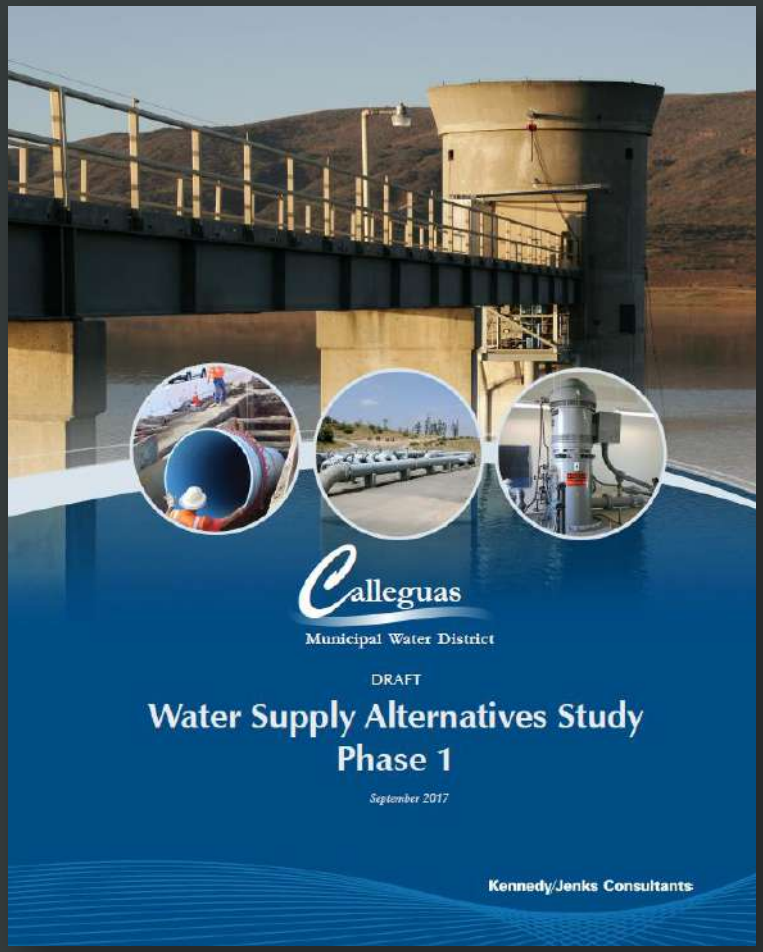


CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
THOUSAND OAKS, CALIFORNIA

CALLEGUAS-CRESTVIEW INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT NO. 552

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Water Supply Alternatives Study



Evaluate and recommend ways to meet Calleguas' demands during an extended outage of imported supplies. Over 120 project concepts evaluated.

Key Question: "How can we reduce demands and increase local supplies to meet our purveyor's needs in a 6-month outage?"

Opportunities for collaboration outside of the traditional Calleguas network.

Original problem statement for the WSAS shifting to also address drought and long-term water supply reliability.



CALLEGUAS
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Ventura County's Water Conservation Efforts

Jeff Pratt

Ventura County Public Works Agency

September 8, 2022

Water Conservation Efforts

- Automated Meter Infrastructure
  - Real Time Leaks and Usage
- MWD/Calleguas- Water Efficient Fixtures
  - Turf Rebates
- Community Outreach Meetings
- Outreach Materials- Website, Social Media, Billing Inserts
- Recycled Water Expansion and G/W Recharge (zero discharge)
- 45% Per Capita Water Usage Reduction Over Last 10 Years

VC WWD's Long Term Solutions

- Side Channel Stormwater Diversion/Recharge (Perc Basins)
- Pilot Study on Dry Weather Urban Water Diversion to Plant for Recycle Water Use
- Brackish Water Desal

PUBLIC
VENTURA COUNTY
WORKS

Questions?

September 8, 2022

Forum on Ventura County's Water Crisis & California's Drought

Jeff Pratt

Ventura County Public Works Agency

September 8, 2022

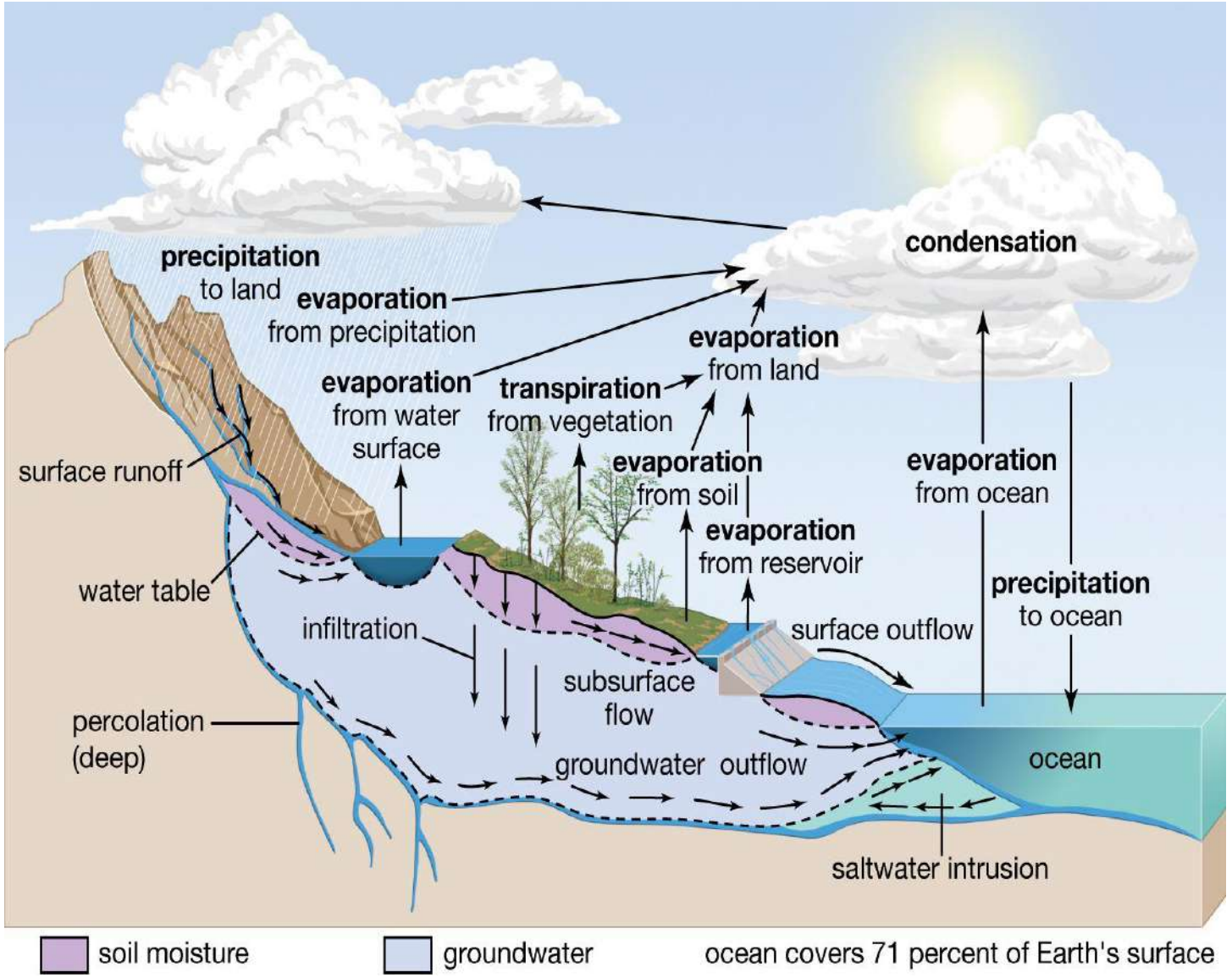
Overview

- Outlook throughout the County
- Differences from County Region to Region (Coastal, Ag, Valleys, etc.)
- County Conservation Policies, Mandates/Emergency Orders

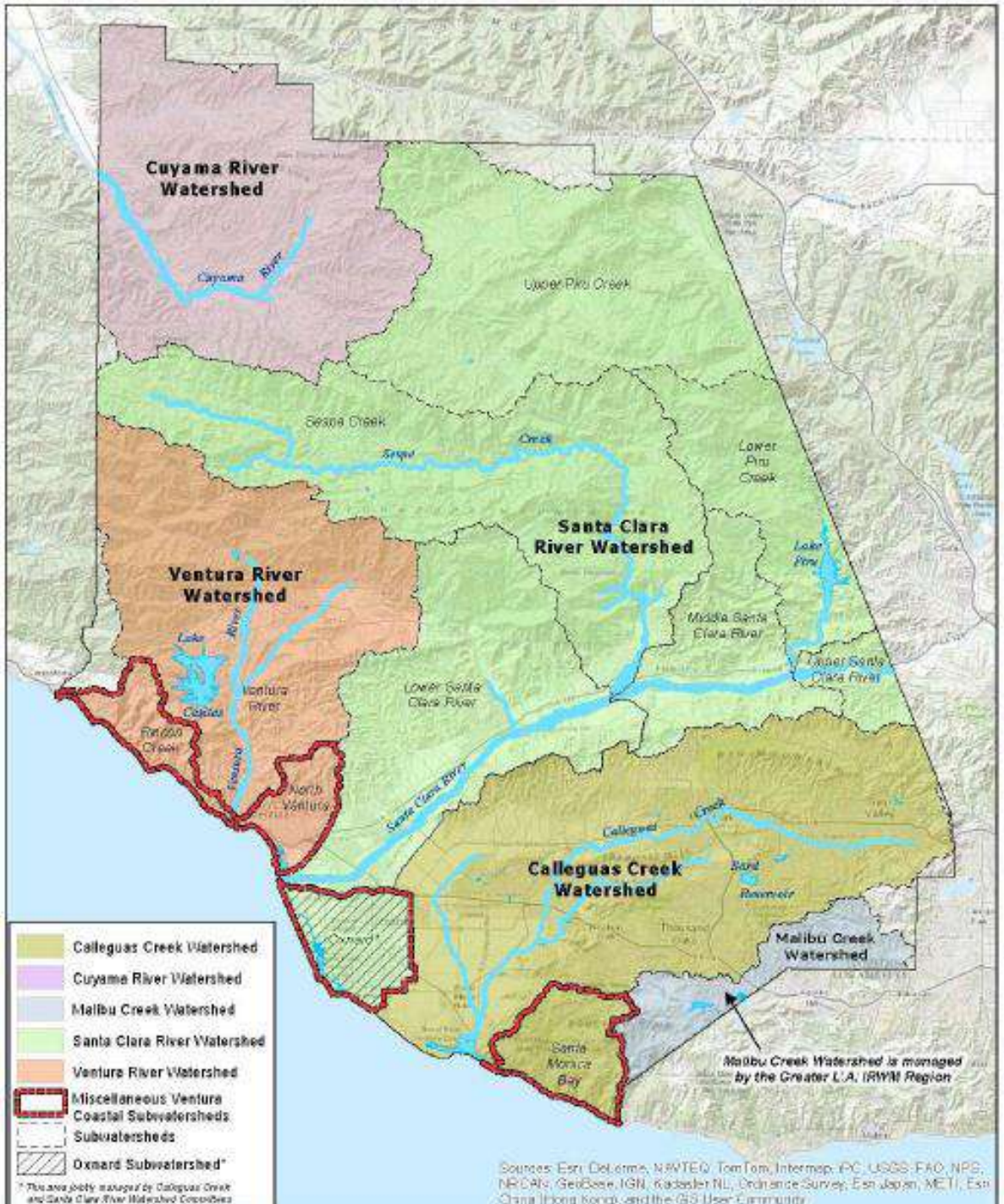
Why Water is an Increasing Concern

- Demands in Ventura County are approaching available supplies
  - In some areas demands exceed supply
- New controls on supplies
  - Increasing environmental regulation
  - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
  - Drought impacts
- County adaption strategy: Increase supply and decrease demand

Hydrologic Cycle



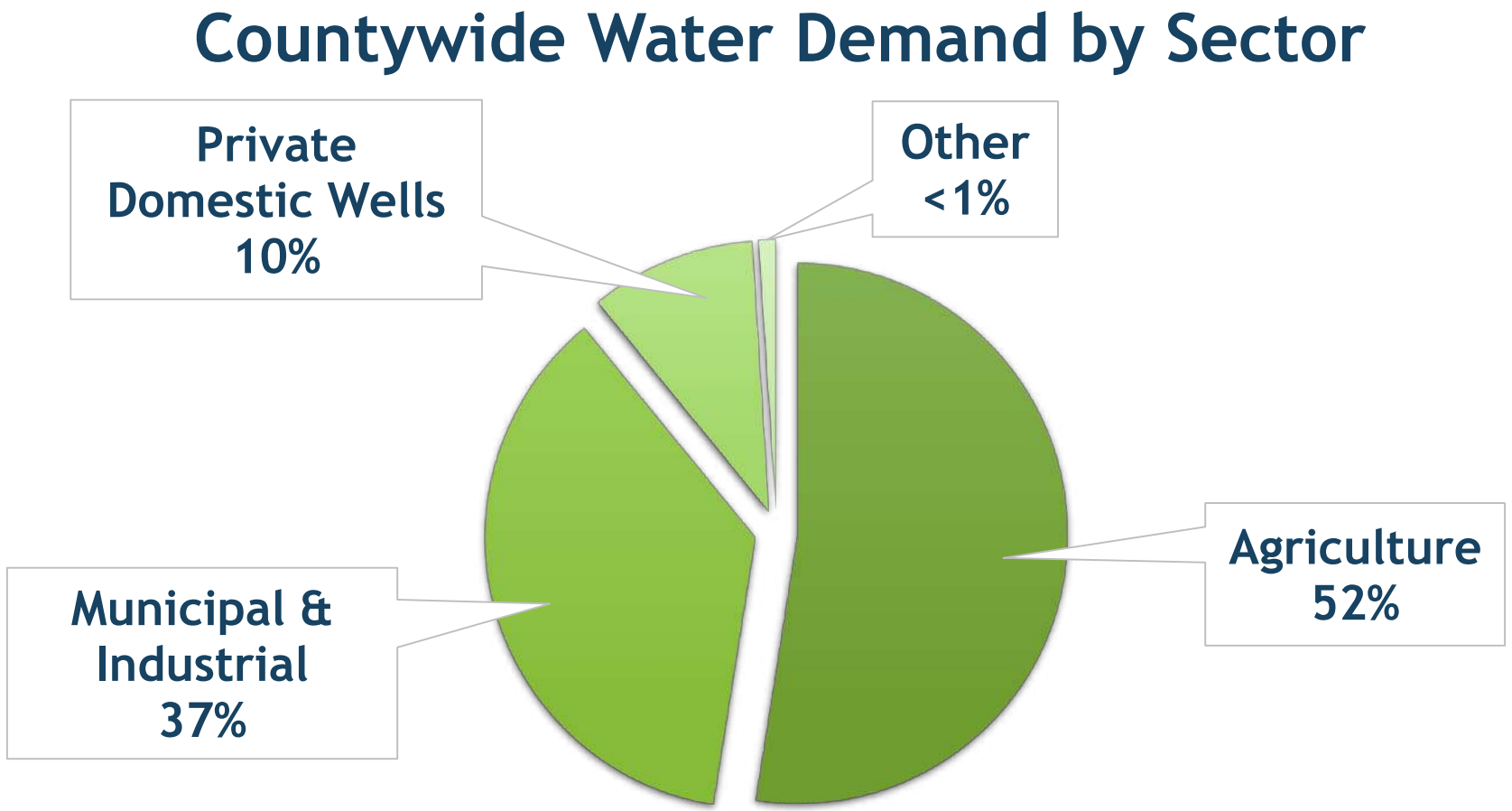
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VC Watersheds

- Major Watersheds
  - Ventura River
  - Santa Clara River
  - Calleguas Creek
  - Cuyama River
  - Malibu Creek
  - Coastal

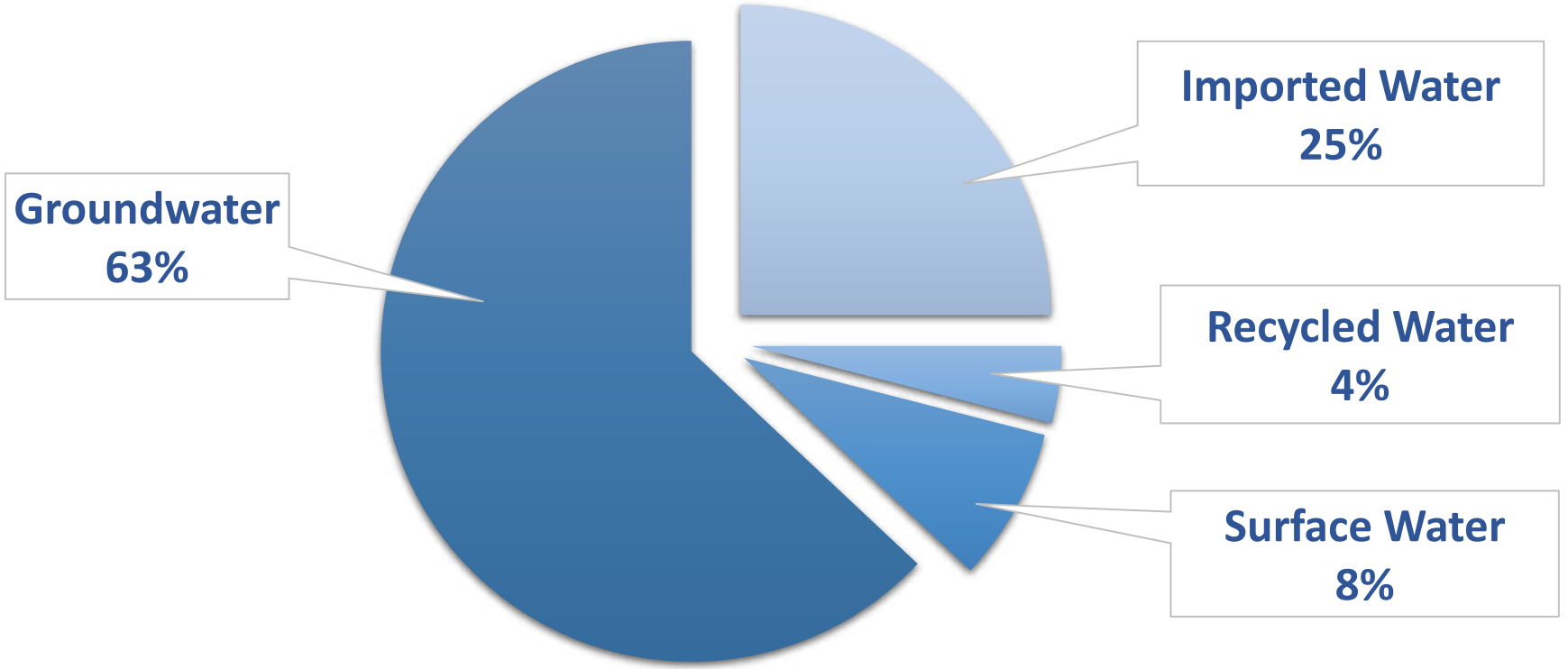
Water Supply and Demand Study 2020



PUBLIC WORKS VENTURA COUNTY

Water Supply and Demand Study 2020

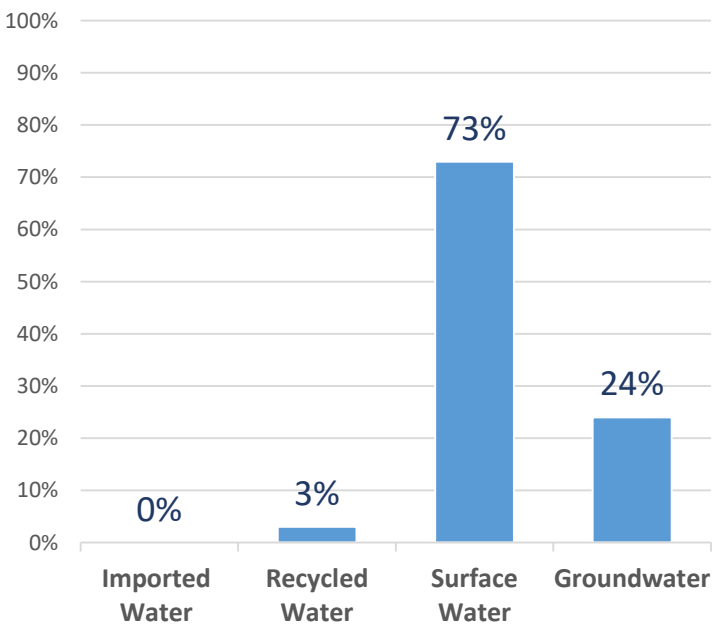
Countywide Water Supplies by Source



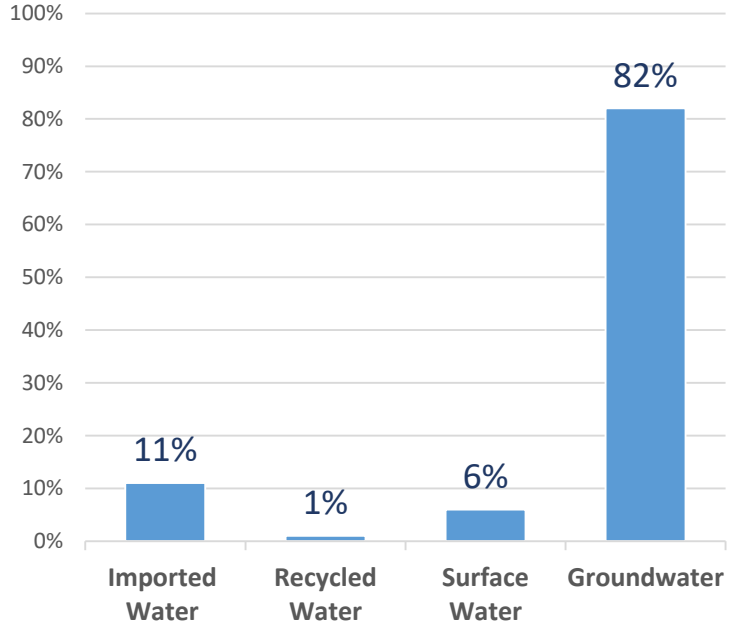
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VENTURA COUNTY

Water Supply by Watershed

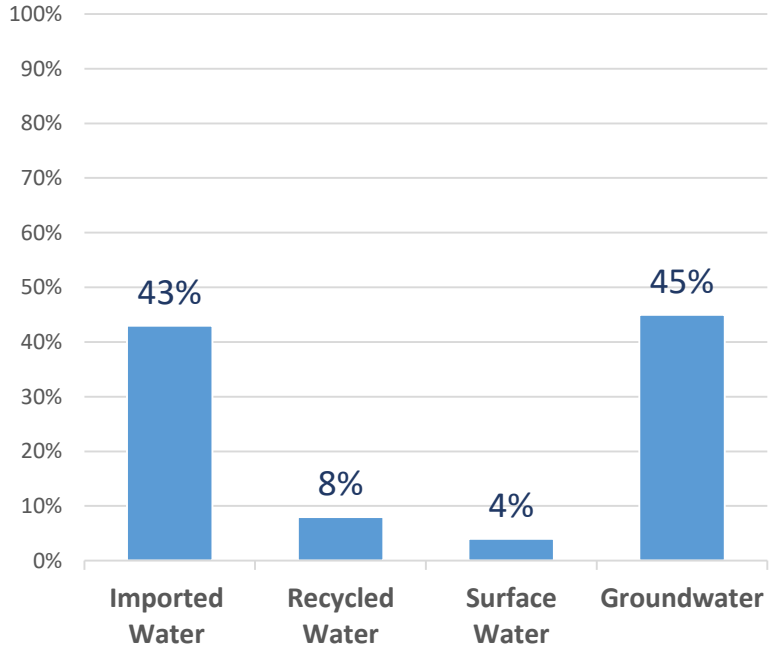
Ventura River Watershed



Santa Clara River Watershed

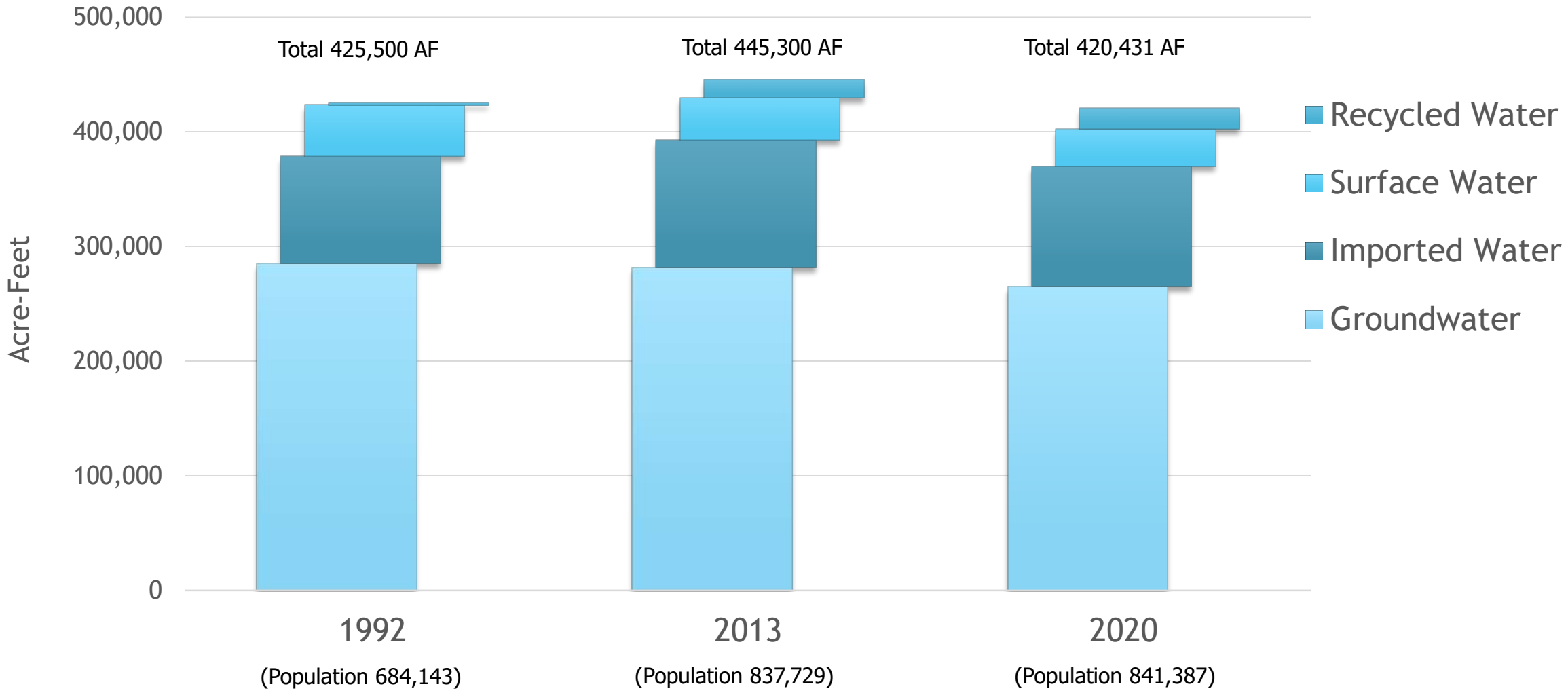


Calleguas Creek Watershed



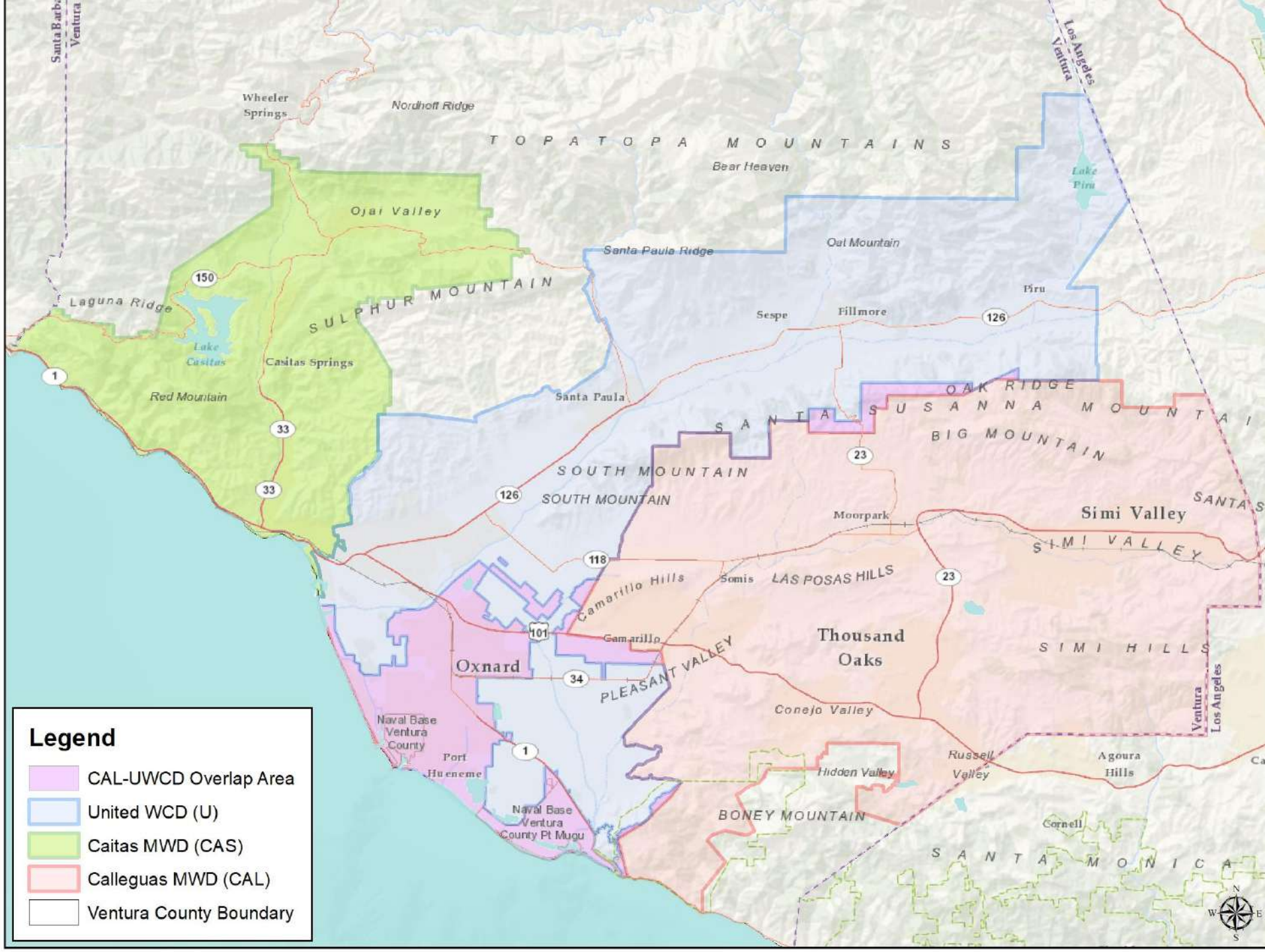
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Countywide Water Sources Over Time

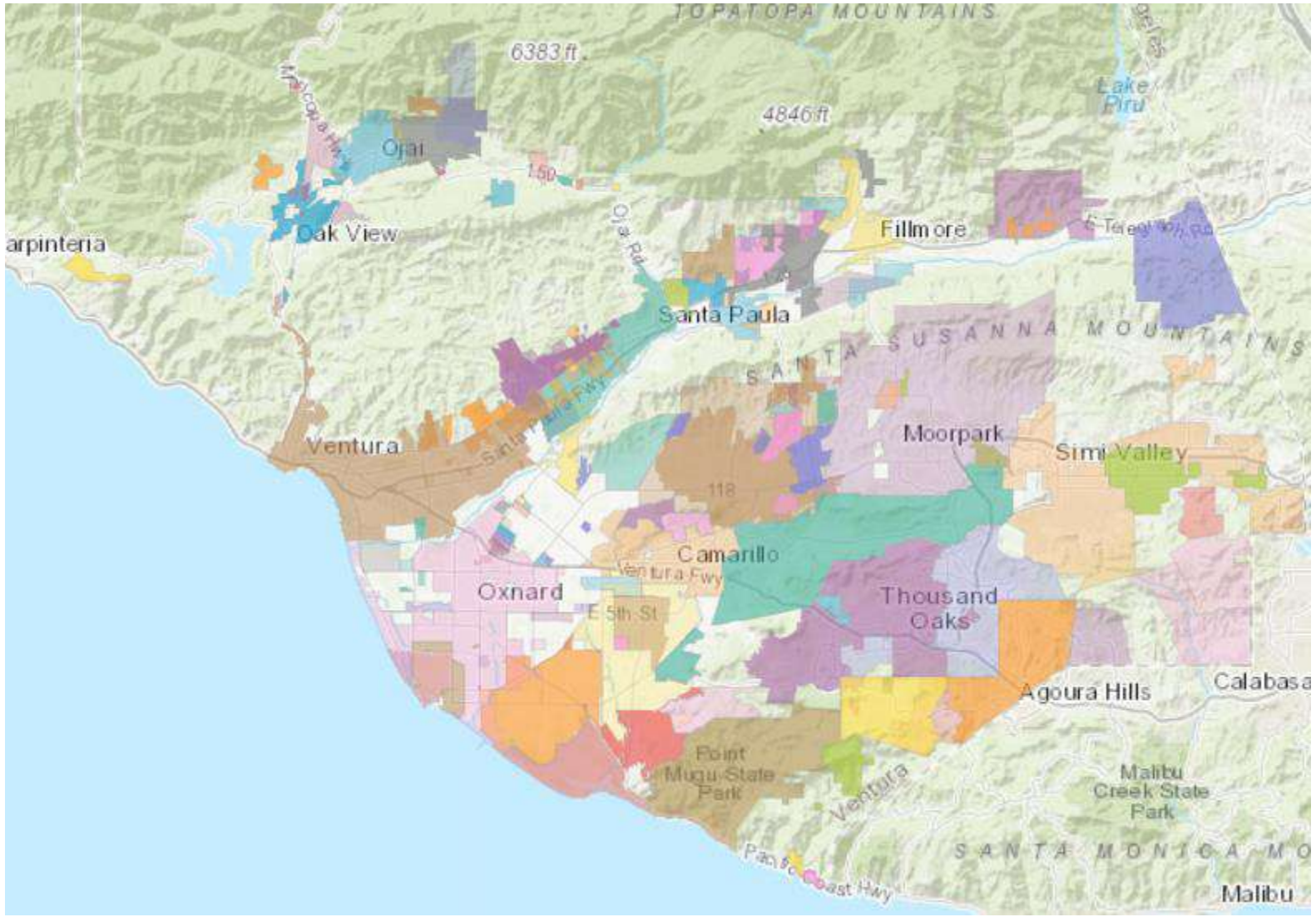


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Water Wholesalers

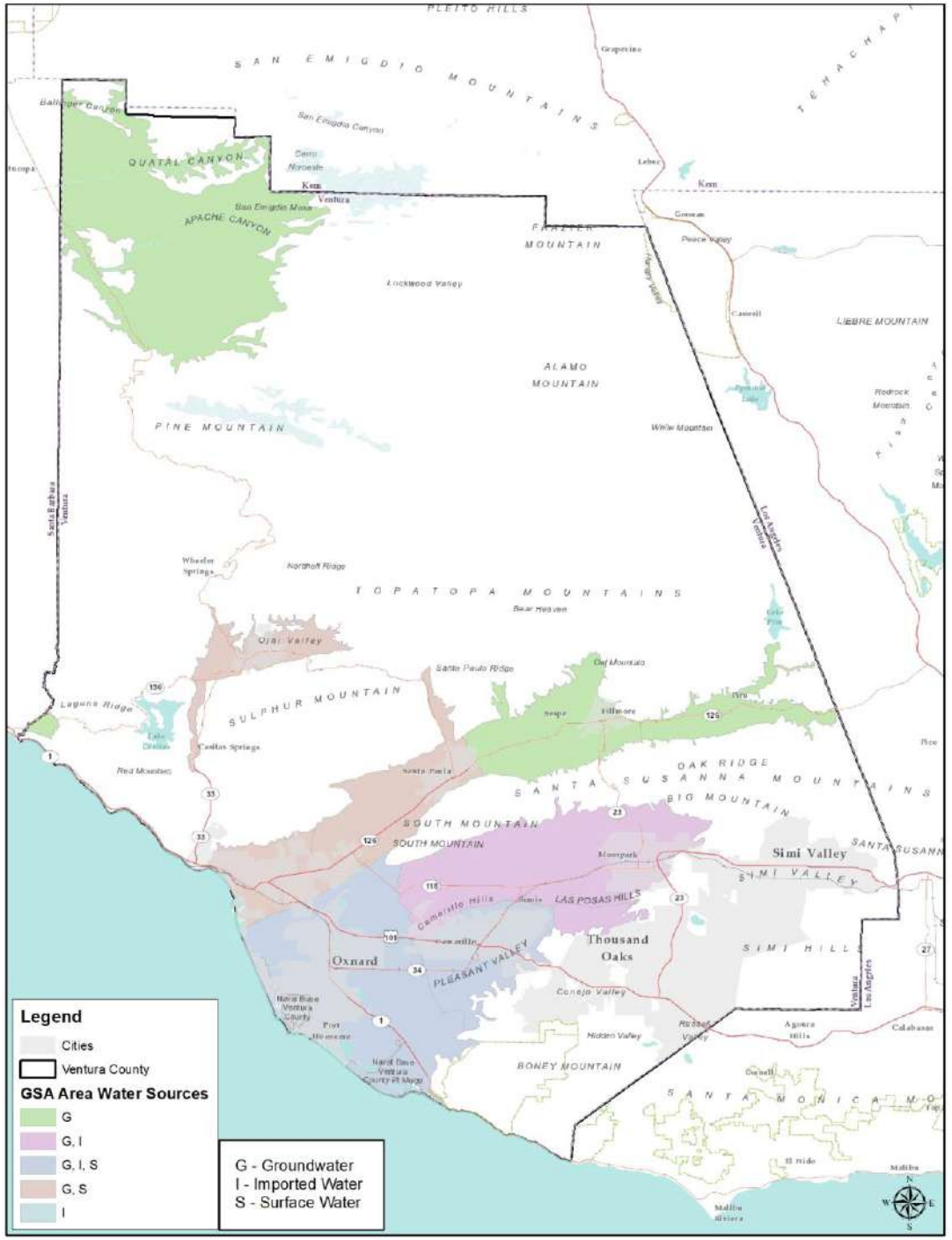


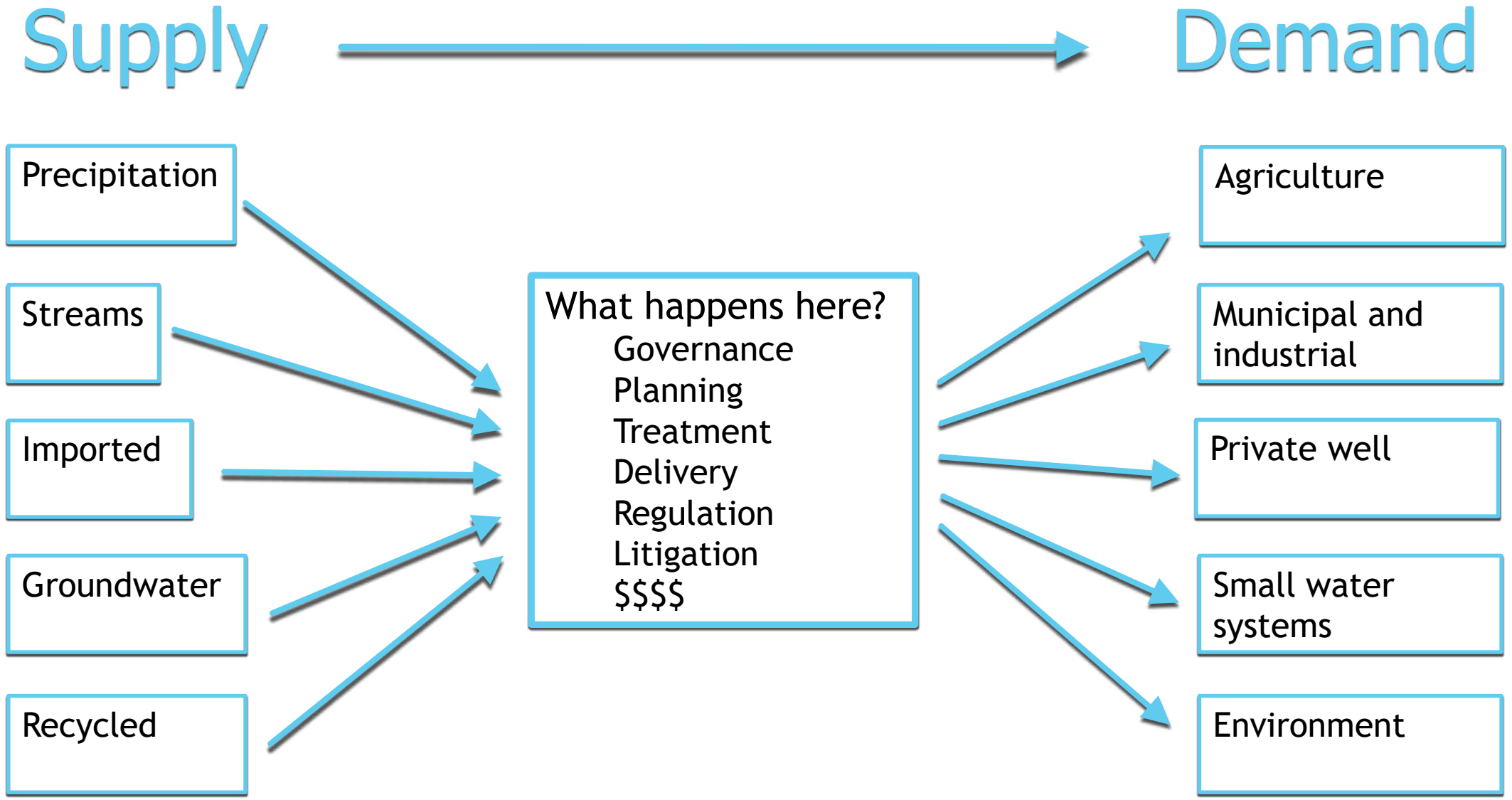
Water Purveyors



Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Groundwater Sustainability Agency	Supervisor District
Cuyama	District 1
Carpinteria	District 1
Upper Ventura River	District 1
Fillmore and Piru	District 3
Mound	Districts 1 and 5
Arroyo Santa Rosa	District 2
Fox Canyon	All Districts





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VENTURA COUNTY
WORKS

Questions?

September 8, 2022

CITY OF VENTURA

Ventura Water

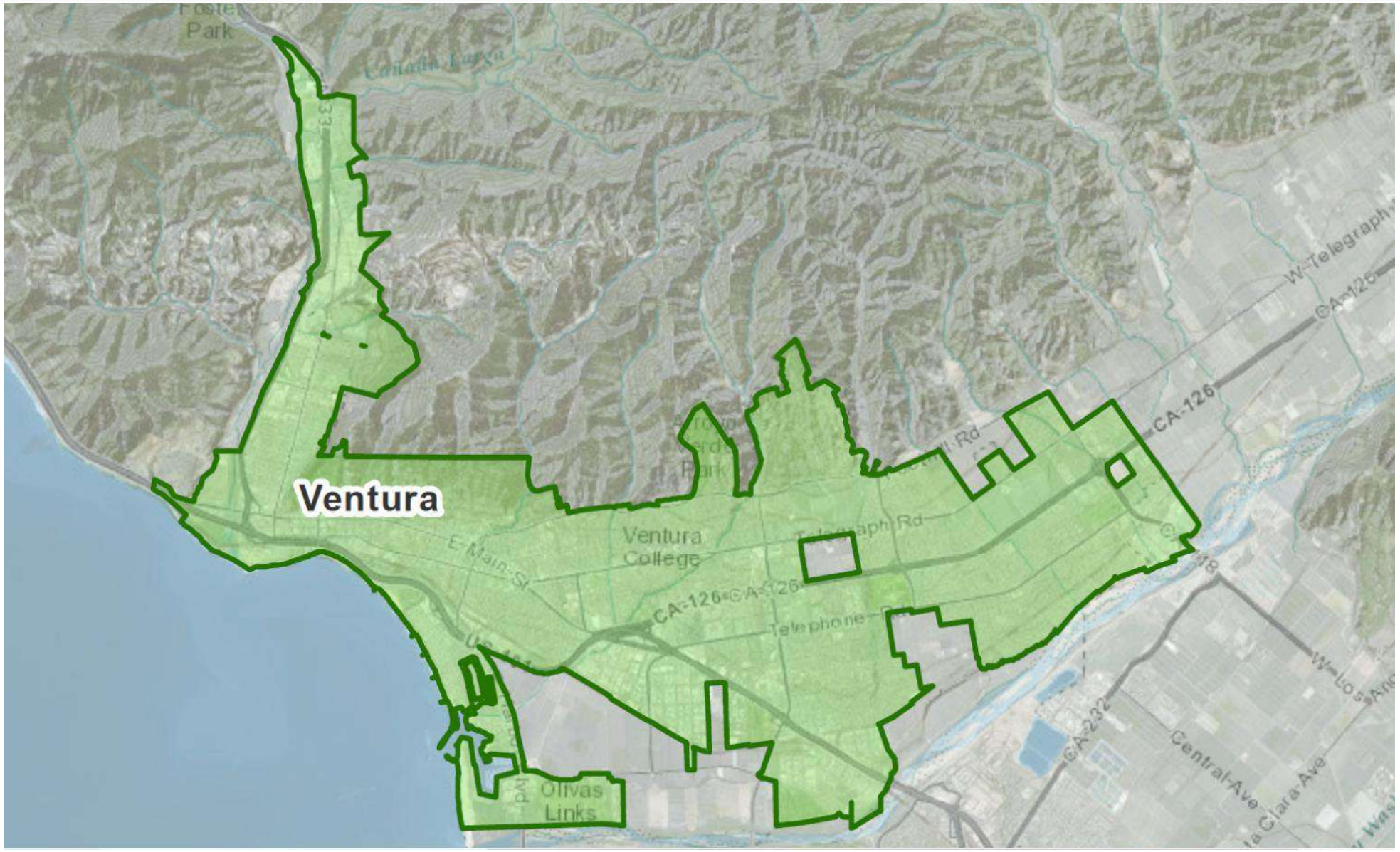


Presenting:

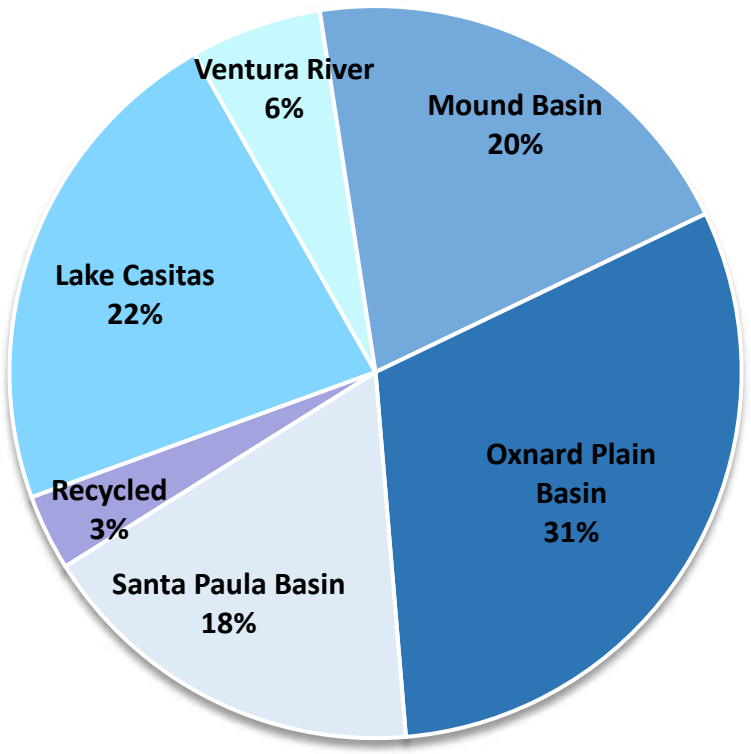
Gina Dorrington
General Manager

Panelist Round 1

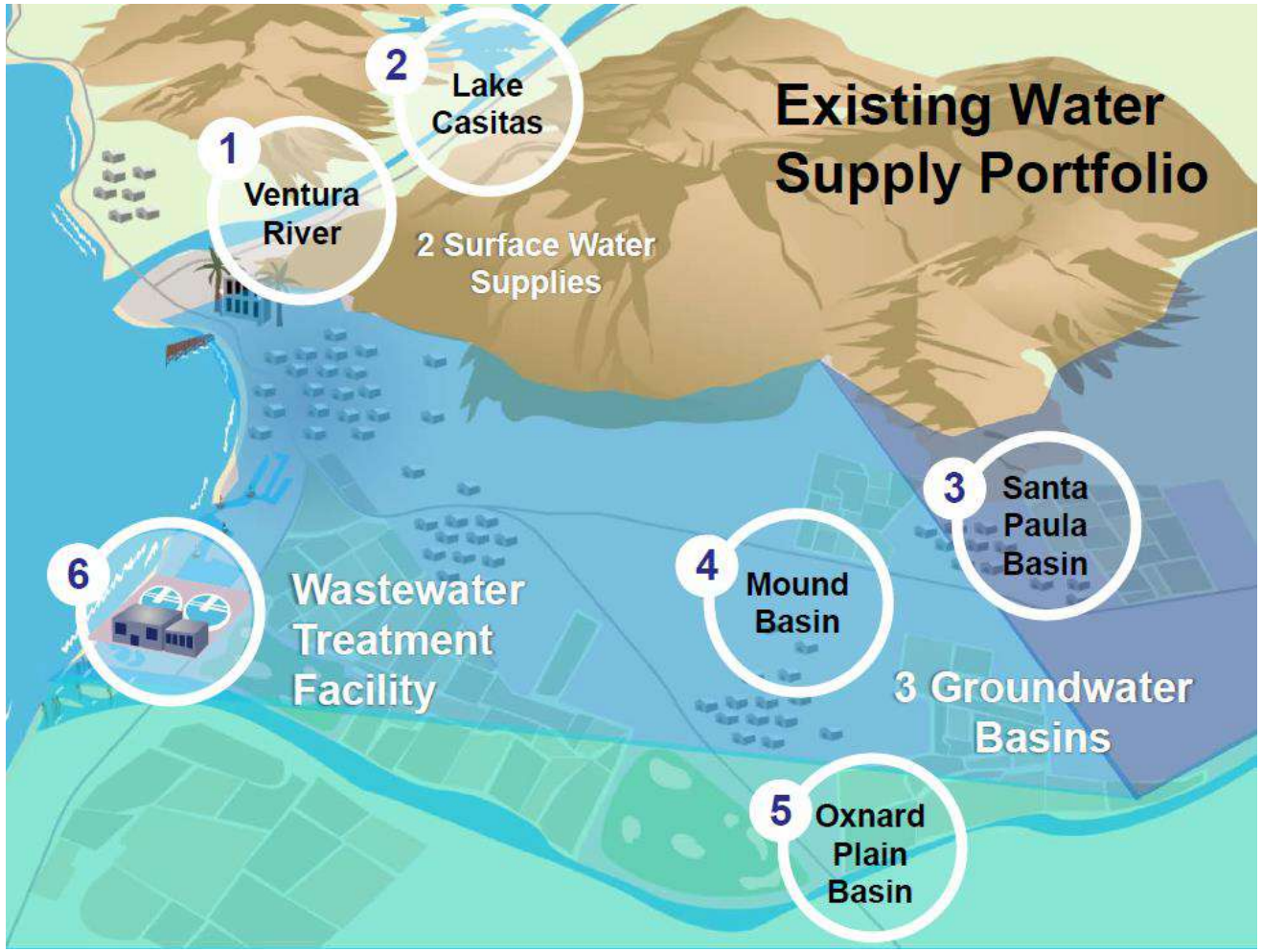
Service Area



Water Supply



2022 Current Water Supply: 17,224 acre-feet (drought conditions)



Water Supply Challenges

Current Water Supplies are Rain Dependent & Vulnerable

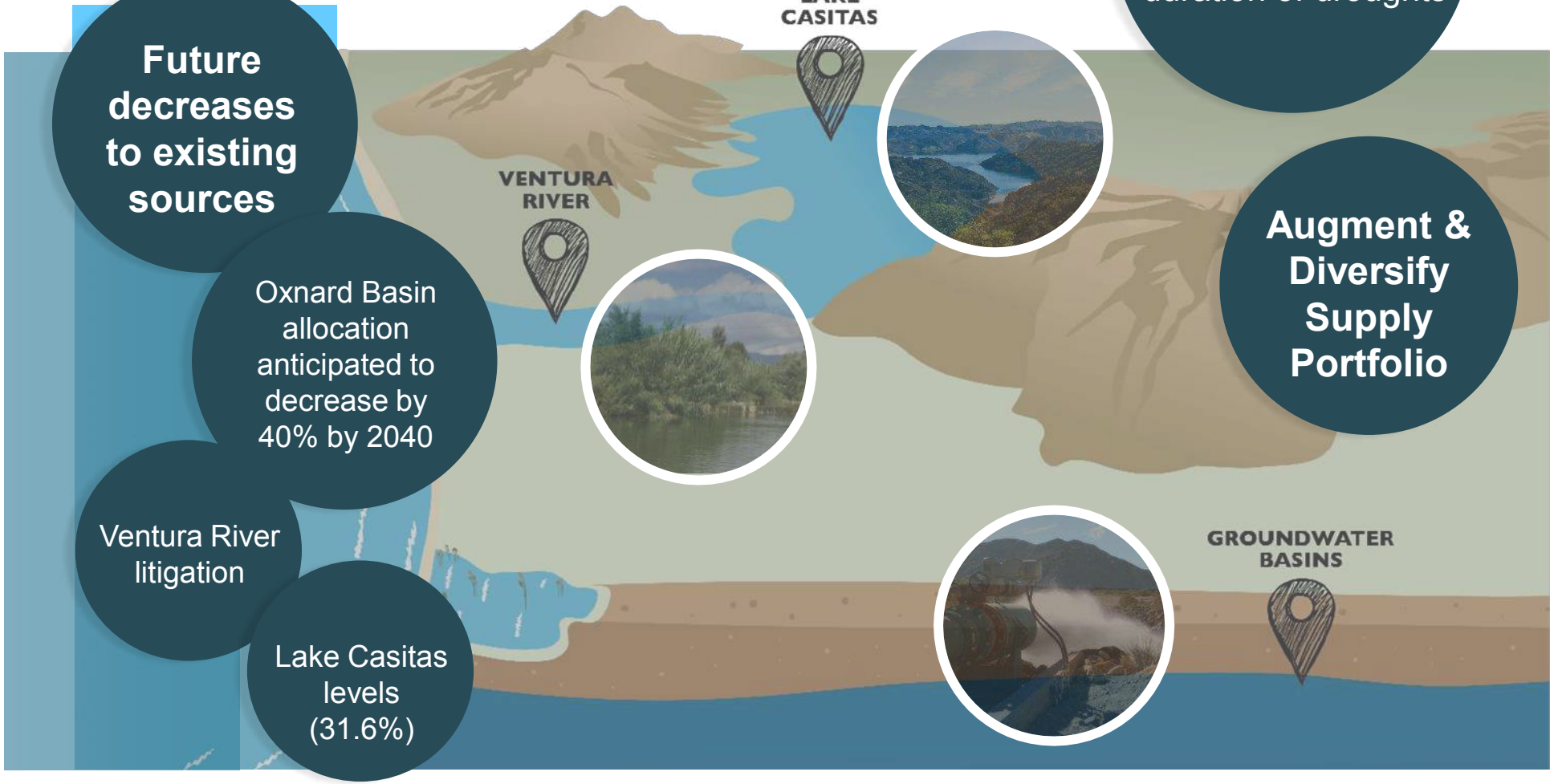
Climate Change
Predict increased frequency and duration of droughts

Future decreases to existing sources

Oxnard Basin allocation anticipated to decrease by 40% by 2040

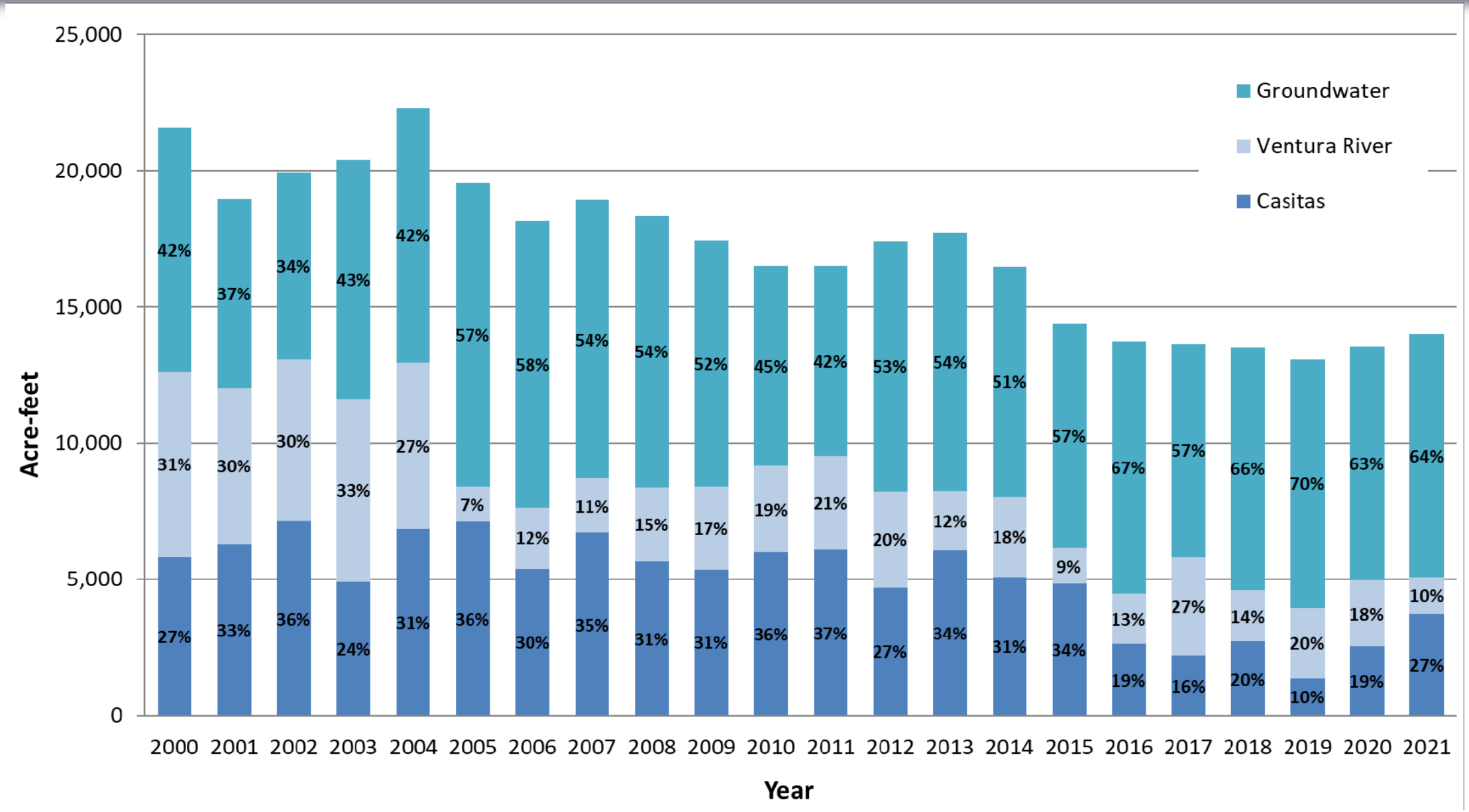
Ventura River litigation

Lake Casitas levels (31.6%)

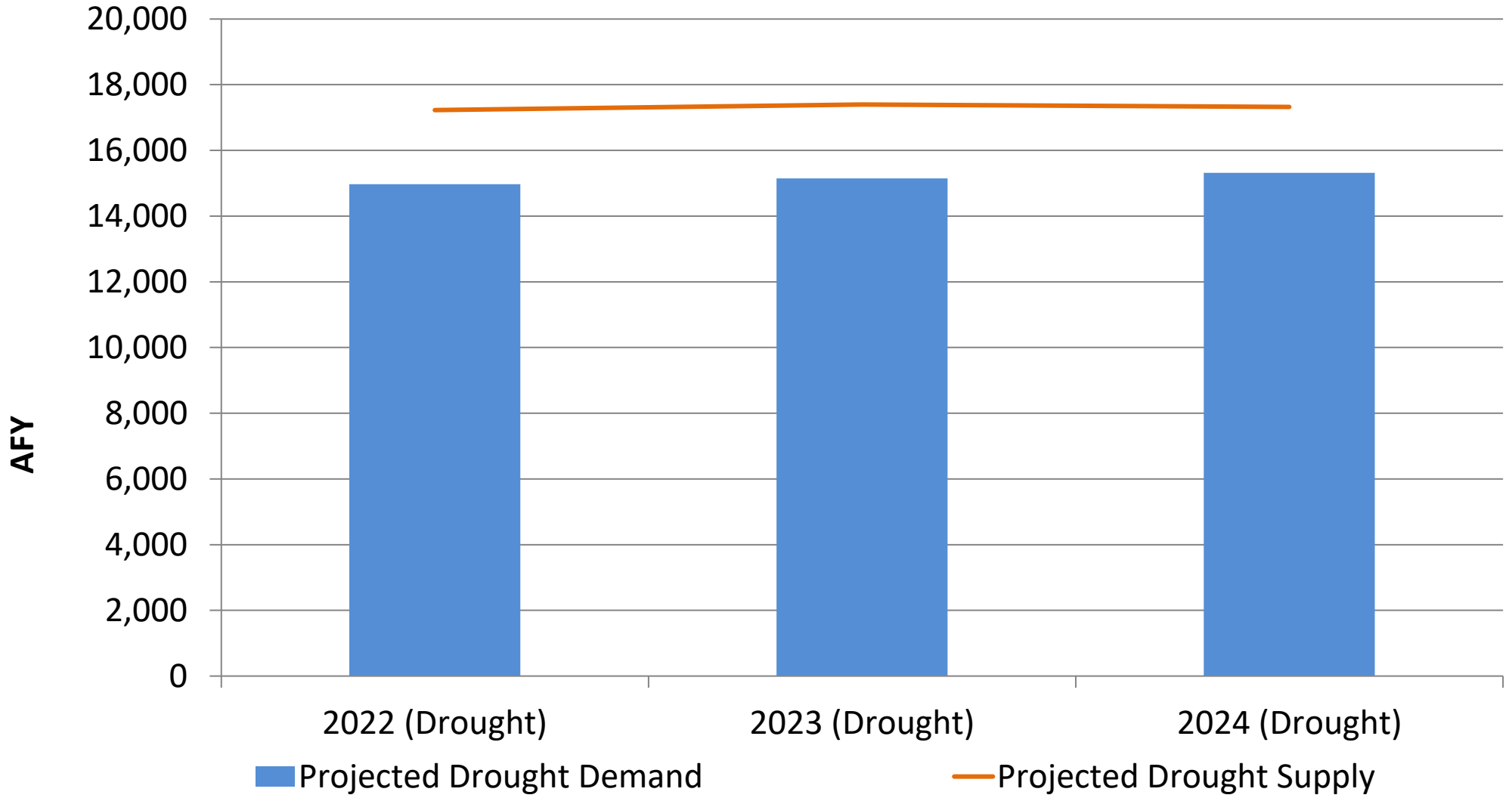


Augment & Diversify Supply Portfolio

Historical Water Supplies



Projected Demand vs. Supply



Drought Orders and Conservation

- State Water Resources Control Board adopted emergency drought regulation effective June 10, 2022
- Implement conservation actions of a stage 2, but not stage 2 rates.

- Monitor conservation
- Increase public awareness
- Notify customers of shortage conditions
- Provide conservation information and kits
- Publicize Stage 2 Conservation and water use reduction goals

- Rebate programs
- Increase recycled water use – Mobile Reuse Program
- Water Waste Ordinance always in Enforcement
- Promote Efficient Water Use
- Collaboration with City Parks







CITY OF VENTURA

Ventura Water

Presenting:

Gina Dorrington
General Manager



Panelist Round 2

Water Conservation Programs



Lawn Replacement Rebate



Free Efficient Sprinkler Nozzles



Smart Irrigation Controller



Free Water Survey



50% off Rain Barrel



Washing Machine Rebate Program



Instant Hot Water Recirculating Pump



Toilet Rebate

CITY OF VENTURA

Mobile Reuse Program

Pickup and haul recycled water

300 gallons per visit

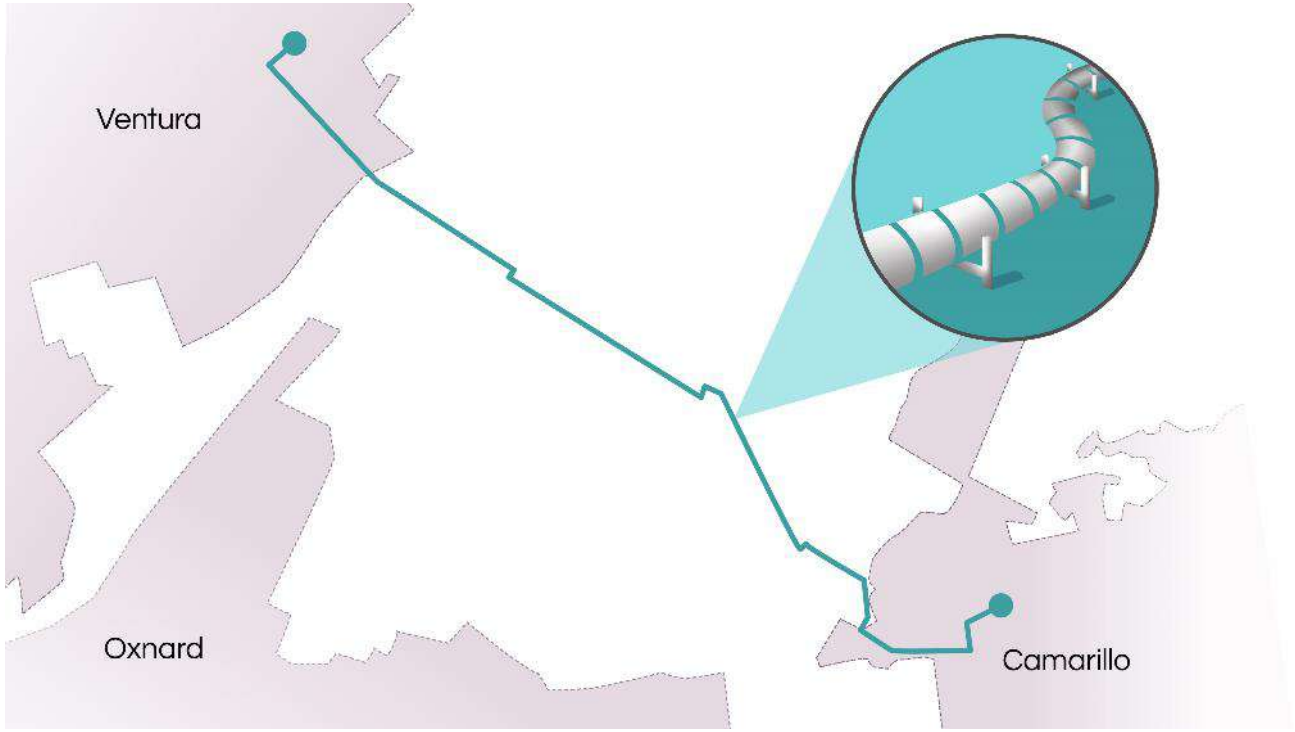
Use for irrigation

Over 1.6 Million Gallons in 2021!



Long-Term Solutions

State Water Interconnection Project



- Now in permitting and design
- Regional Agreements in-progress
- Estimated Start of Construction: **2024**

SECURE
water supply

EMERGENCY
intertie

IMPROVE
water quality

Long-Term Solutions

VENTURA WATER pure



DROUGHT RESISTANT

Creates a drought-resistant, reliable water supply that isn't dependent on rain



ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTIVE

Reduces water discharge to the estuary, creating a natural environment for endangered species



HIGH QUALITY

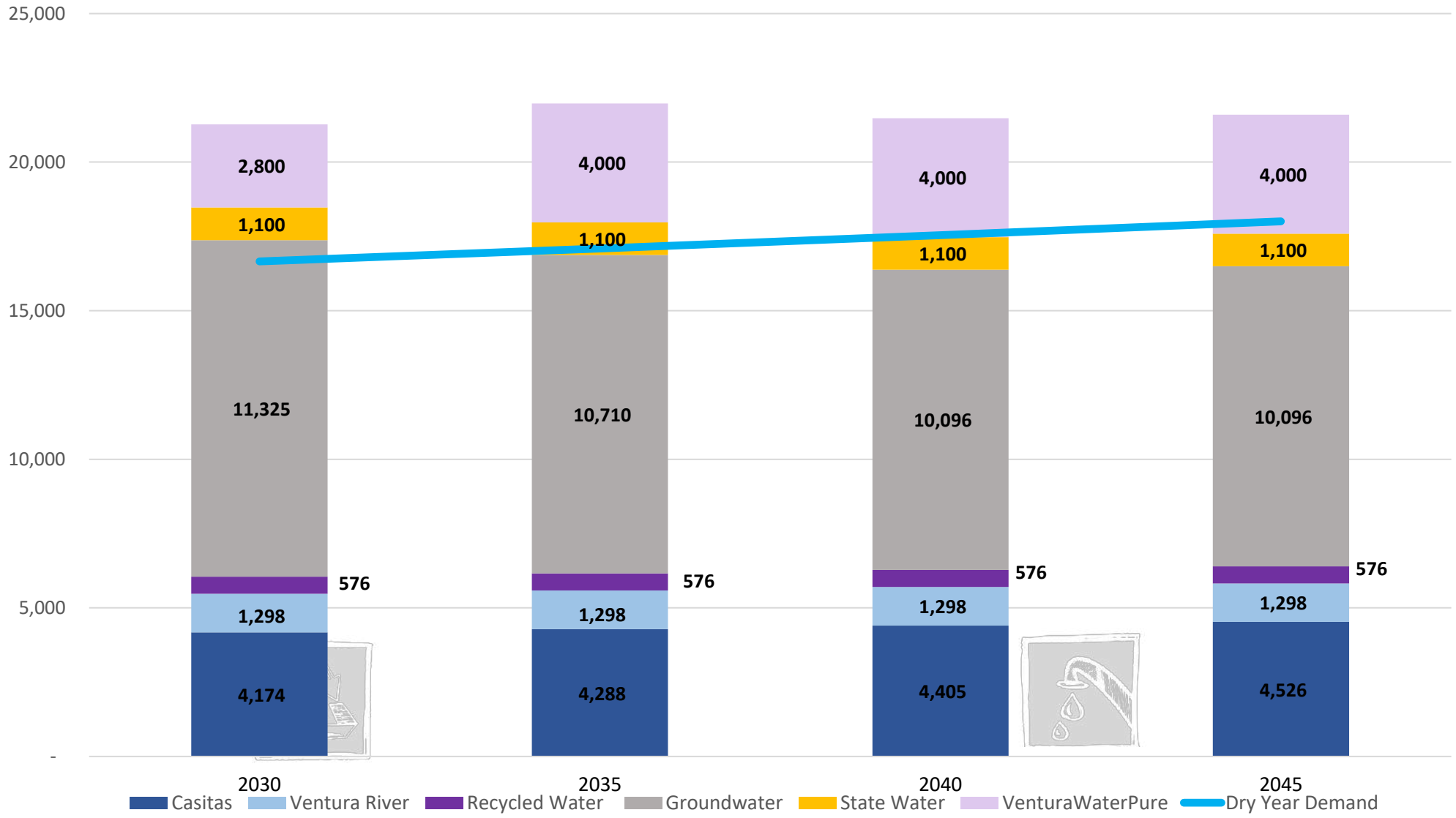
Produces high-quality drinking water



VENTURA WATER pure

Program Components

Future Demand and Supply Projections



Net Zero Policy

- Addresses future water supply for development within the City

- Projects offset new or increased water demand through one or more options:

    1. Water Rights Dedication
    2. Extraordinary Conservation
    3. Payment of Net Zero Fee





- Fees collected help fund the VenturaWaterPure Program

Funding Water Supply Reliability

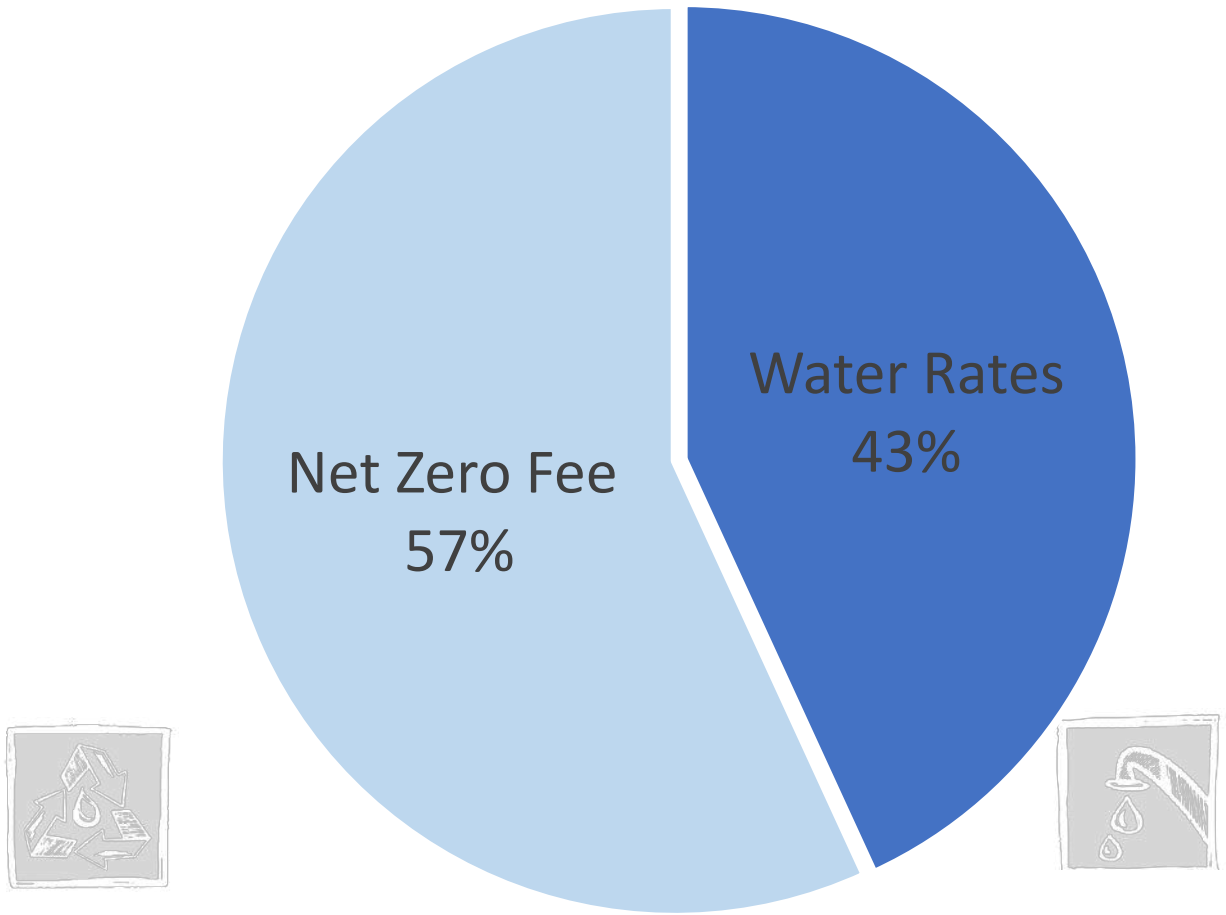


EXHIBIT R

ORDINANCE NO. 186606

An ordinance amending Article 14.6 of Chapter IV of the Los Angeles Municipal Code regarding tenant protections during the COVID-19 pandemic

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Article 14.6 of Chapter IV of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

ARTICLE 14.6

TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF TENANTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

SEC. 49.99. FINDINGS.

The City of Los Angeles is experiencing an unprecedented public health crisis brought by the Coronavirus, which causes an acute respiratory illness called COVID-19.

On March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a State of Emergency in California as result of the COVID-19 pandemic. That same day, the Mayor also declared a local emergency.

On March 16, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-28-20, which authorizes local jurisdictions to suspend certain evictions of renters and homeowners, among other protections. The Executive Order further authorizes the City of Los Angeles to implement additional measures to promote housing security and stability to protect public health and mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The economic impacts of COVID-19 have been significant and will have lasting repercussions for the residents of the City of Los Angeles. National, county, and city public health authorities issued recommendations, including, but not limited to, social distancing, staying home if sick, canceling or postponing large group events, working from home, and other precautions to protect public health and prevent transmission of this communicable virus. Residents most vulnerable to COVID-19, including those 65 years of age or older, and those with underlying health issues, have been ordered to self-quarantine, self-isolate, or otherwise remain in their homes. Non-essential businesses have been ordered to close. More recent orders from the Governor and the Mayor have ordered people to stay at home and only leave their homes to visit or work in essential businesses. As a result, many residents are experiencing unexpected expenditures or substantial loss of income as a result of business closures, reduced work hours, or lay-offs related to these government-ordered interventions. Those already experiencing homelessness are especially vulnerable during this public health crisis.

The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to undermine housing security and generate unnecessary displacement of City residents and instability of City businesses. Therefore, the City of Los Angeles has taken and must continue to take measures to protect public health, life, and property.

This ordinance temporarily prohibits evictions of residential and commercial tenants for failure to pay rent due to COVID-19, and prohibits evictions of residential tenants during the emergency for no-fault reasons, for unauthorized occupants or pets, and for nuisance related to COVID-19. This ordinance further suspends withdrawals of occupied residential units from the rental market under the Ellis Act, Government Code Section 7060, *et seq*.

SEC. 49.99.1. DEFINITIONS.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this article, shall be construed as defined in this section:

A. **Commercial Real Property**. "Commercial real property" is any parcel of real property that is developed and used either in part or in whole for commercial purposes. This does not include commercial real property leased by a multi-national company, a publicly traded company, or a company that employs more than 500 employees.

B. **Endeavor to Evict**. "Endeavor to evict" is conduct where the Owner lacks a good faith basis to believe that the tenant does not enjoy the benefits of this article and the Owner serves or provides in any way to the tenant: a notice to pay or quit, a notice to perform covenant or quit, a notice of termination, or any other eviction notice.

C. **Local Emergency Period**. "Local emergency period" is the period of time from March 4, 2020, to the end of the local emergency as declared by the Mayor.

D. **No-fault Reason**. "No-fault reason" is any no-fault reason under California Civil Code Section 1946.2(b) or any no-fault reason under the Rent Stabilization Ordinance.

E. **Owner**. "Owner" is any person, acting as principal or through an agent, offering residential or Commercial Real Property for rent, and includes a successor in interest to the owner.

F. **Residential Real Property**. "Residential real property" is any dwelling or unit that is intended or used for human habitation.

SEC. 49.99.2. PROHIBITION ON RESIDENTIAL EVICTIONS.

A. During the Local Emergency Period and for 12 months after its expiration, no Owner shall endeavor to evict or evict a residential tenant for non-payment of rent during the Local Emergency Period if the tenant is unable to pay rent due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic. These circumstances include loss of income due to a COVID-19 related workplace closure, child care expenditures due to school closures, health-care expenses related to being ill with COVID-19 or caring for a member of the tenant's household or family who is ill with COVID-19, or reasonable expenditures that stem from government-ordered emergency measures. Tenants shall have up to 12 months following the expiration of the Local Emergency Period to repay any rent deferred during the Local Emergency Period. Nothing in this article eliminates any obligation to pay lawfully charged rent. However, the tenant and Owner may, prior to the expiration of the Local Emergency Period or within 90 days of the first missed rent payment, whichever comes first, mutually agree to a plan for repayment of unpaid rent selected from options promulgated by the Housing and Community Investment Department ("HCID") for that purpose.

B. No Owner shall endeavor to evict or evict a residential tenant for a no-fault reason during the Local Emergency Period.

C. No Owner shall endeavor to evict or evict a residential tenant based on the presence of unauthorized occupants or pets, or for nuisance related to COVID-19 during the Local Emergency Period.

D. No Owner shall charge interest or a late fee on rent not paid under the provisions of this article.

E. An Owner shall: (i) provide written notice to each residential tenant of the protections afforded by this article ("Protections Notice") within 15 days of the effective date of this ordinance; and (ii) provide the Protections Notice during the Local Emergency Period and for 12 months after its termination each time the Owner serves a notice to pay or quit, a notice to terminate a residential tenancy, a notice to perform covenant or quit, or any eviction notice, including any notice required under California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1161 and California Civil Code Section 1946.1. HCID shall make available the form of the Protections Notice, which must be used, without modification of content or format, by the Owner to comply with this subparagraph. HCID will produce the form of the Protections Notice in the most commonly used languages in the City, and an Owner must provide the Protections Notice in English and the language predominantly used by each tenant.

F. No Owner shall influence or attempt to influence, through fraud, intimidation or coercion, a residential tenant to transfer or pay to the Owner any sum received by the tenant as part of any governmental relief program.

G. Except as otherwise specified in this article, nothing in this section shall prohibit an Owner from seeking to evict a residential tenant for a lawful purpose and through lawful means.

SEC. 49.99.3. PROHIBITION ON COMMERICAL EVICTIONS.

During the Local Emergency Period and for three months thereafter, no Owner shall endeavor to evict or evict a tenant of Commercial Real Property for non-payment of rent during the Local Emergency Period if the tenant is unable to pay rent due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic. These circumstances include loss of business income due to a COVID-19 related workplace closure, child care expenditures due to school closures, health care expenses related to being ill with COVID-19 or caring for a member of the tenant's household or family who is ill with COVID-19, or reasonable expenditures that stem from government-ordered emergency measures. Tenants shall have up to three months following the expiration of the Local Emergency Period to repay any rent deferred during the Local Emergency Period. Nothing in this article eliminates any obligation to pay lawfully charged rent. No Owner shall charge interest or a late fee on rent not paid under the provisions of this article.

SEC. 49.99.4. PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL UNITS.

No Owner may remove occupied Residential Real Property from the rental market under the Ellis Act, Government Code Section 7060, *et seq.*, during the pendency of the Local Emergency Period. Tenancies may not be terminated under the Ellis Act until 60 days after the expiration of the Local Emergency Period.

SEC. 49.99.5. RETROACTIVITY.

This article applies to nonpayment eviction notices, no-fault eviction notices, and unlawful detainer actions based on such notices, served or filed on or after the date on which a local emergency was proclaimed. Nothing in this article eliminates any obligation to pay lawfully charged rent.

SEC. 49.99.6. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.

Tenants may use the protections afforded in this article as an affirmative defense in an unlawful detainer action.

SEC. 49.99.7. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION FOR RESIDENTIAL TENANTS.

If an Owner violates Section 49.99.2, except for 49.99.2(E)(i), an aggrieved residential tenant may institute a civil proceeding for injunctive relief, direct money damages, and any other relief the Court deems appropriate, including, at the discretion of the Court, an award of a civil penalty up to $10,000 per violation depending on the severity of the violation. If the aggrieved residential tenant is older than 65 or disabled, the Court may award an additional civil penalty up to $5,000 per violation depending on

the severity of the violation. The Court may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to a residential tenant who prevails in any such action. The Court may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to an Owner who prevails in any such action and obtains a Court determination that the tenant's action was frivolous. A civil proceeding by a residential tenant under this section shall commence only after the tenant provides written notice to the Owner of the alleged violation, and the Owner is provided 15 days from the receipt of the notice to cure the alleged violation. The remedies in this paragraph apply on the effective date of this section, and are not exclusive nor preclude any person from seeking any other remedies, penalties or procedures provided by law.

SEC. 49.99.8. PENALTIES.

Upon the effective date of this section, an Owner who violates this article shall be subject to the issuance of an administrative citation as set forth in Article 1.2 of Chapter I of this Code. Issuance of an administrative citation shall not be deemed a waiver of any other enforcement remedies provided in this Code.

SEC. 49.99.9. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this article is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, that invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this article which can be implemented without the invalid provisions, and to this end, the provisions of this article are declared to be severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this article and each provision thereof irrespective of whether any one or more provisions are found invalid, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable.

Sec. 2. **URGENCY CLAUSE.** The City Council finds and declares that this ordinance is required for the immediate protection of the public peace, health, and safety for the following reasons: the City of Los Angeles and its residents are suffering significant risk to life and property due to the devastating effects of COVID-19, and the protections afforded in this ordinance are vital to mitigate those risks. The Council, therefore, adopts this ordinance to become effective upon publication pursuant to Los Angeles City Charter Section 253.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and have it published in accordance with Council policy, either in a daily newspaper circulated in the City of Los Angeles or by posting for ten days in three public places in the City of Los Angeles: one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; and one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

Approved as to Form and Legality

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By _____
DAVID MICHAELSON
Chief Assistant City Attorney

Date 5/6/2020

File No(s). 20-0147-S19, 20-0479, 20-0522

M:\Muni Counsel\ORDINANCES\Final Revised Draft Ordinance Amending LAMC Article 14.6 Re Tenant Protections 5.6.20.docx

The Clerk of the City of Los Angeles hereby certifies that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, **by a vote of not less than three-fourths** of all its members.

CITY CLERK

MAYOR

Ordinance Passed 05/06/2020

Approved 05/07/2020

Published Date: 05/12/2020
Ordinance Effective Date: 05/12/2020
Council File No.: 20-0147-S19, 20-0479, 20-0522

EXHIBIT S

PHASE I HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT COTTAGES AMONG THE FLOWERS 312-314 WEST ALISO STREET OJAI, CA 93023

September 26, 2006

Prepared for:

Whitman Architectural Design
111 W. Topa Topa
Ojai, CA 93023

Prepared by:

SAN BUENAVENTURA RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
HISTORIC · RESOURCES · CONSULTING
1328 WOODLAND DRIVE SANTA PAULA CA 93060

1. Introduction

This report was prepared for the purpose of assisting the City of Ojai in their compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it relates to historic resources, in connection with the proposed additions to buildings known as Cottages Among the Flowers located at 312-314 West Aliso Street, Ojai. Also, duplex will be constructed on the property. The architectural plans were prepared by Whitman Architectural Design of Ojai. [Figure 1]

This report assesses the historical and architectural significance of potentially significant historic properties in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria for Evaluation, and City of Ojai landmarks criteria.

This report was prepared by San Buenaventura Research Associates of Santa Paula, California, Judy Triem, Historian; and Mitch Stone, Preservation Planner, for Richard Colla, property owner, and is based on a field investigation and research conducted in August, 2006. The conclusions contained herein represent the professional opinions of San Buenaventura Research Associates, and are based on the factual data available at the time of its preparation, the application of the appropriate local, state and federal regulations, and best professional practices.

2. Administrative Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of project impacts on historic resources, including properties "listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources [or] included in a local register of historical resources." A resource is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any of the criteria for listing, which are:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

By definition, the California Register of Historical Resources also includes all "properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places," and certain specified State Historical Landmarks. The majority of "formal determinations" of NRHP eligibility occur when properties are evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation in connection with federal environmental review procedures (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Formal determinations of eligibility also occur when properties are nominated to the NRHP, but are not listed due to owner objection.

The criteria for determining eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) have been developed by the National Park Service. Properties may qualify for NRHP listing if they:

A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

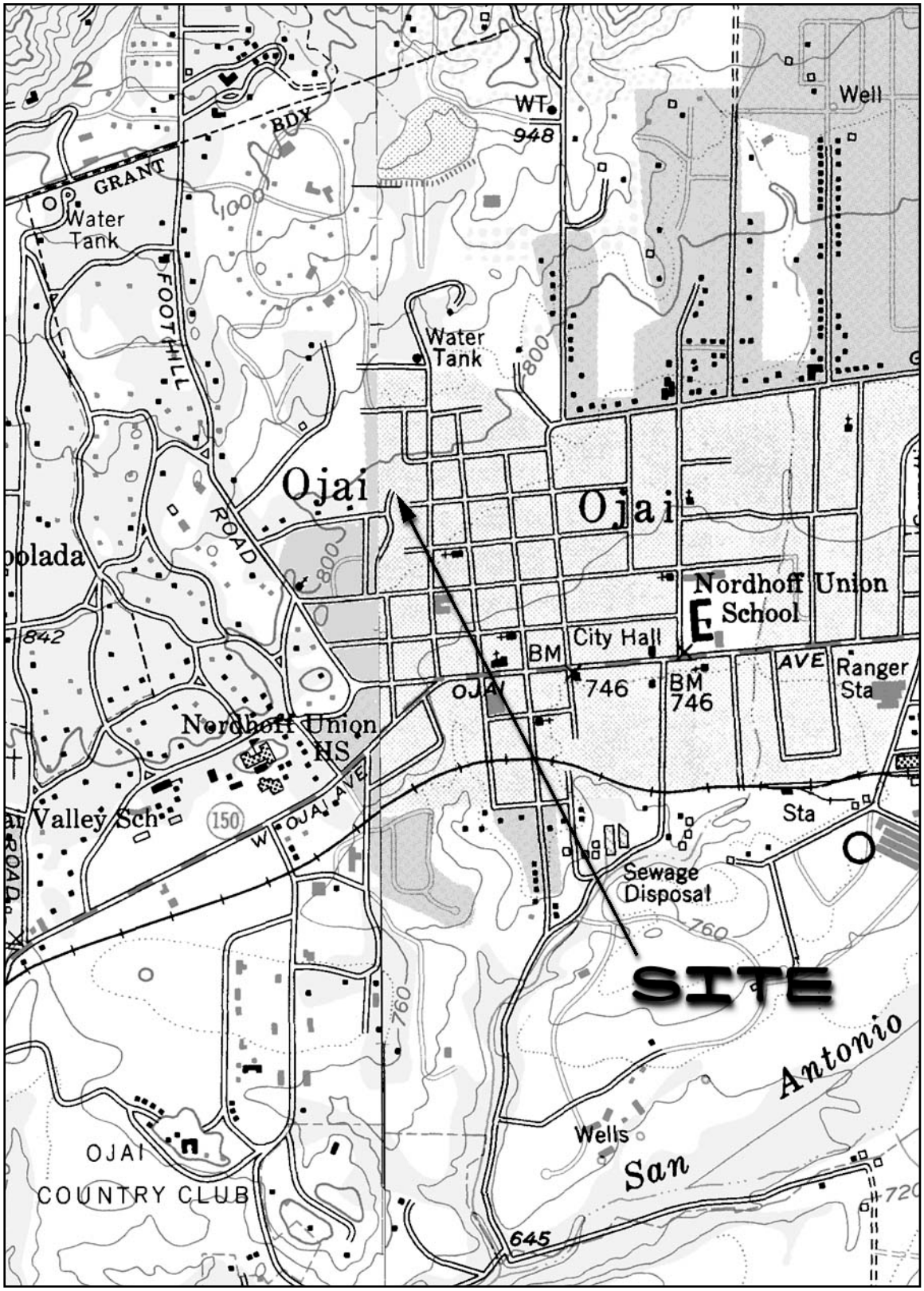


Figure 1. Project Location [7.5' USGS Quadrangles, Matilija, CA and Ojai, CA, 1952 updated to 1988].

D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

The seven aspects of integrity are: Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); Setting (the physical environment of a historic property); Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property); Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time), and; Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the National Register criteria applied to a property. For example, a property nominated under Criterion A (events), would be likely to convey its significance primarily through integrity of location, setting and association. A property nominated solely under Criterion C (design) would usually rely primarily upon integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The California Register procedures include similar language with regard to integrity.

The minimum age criterion for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be regarded as "exceptional," as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, "if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance" (Chapter 11, Title 14, §4842(d)(2))

Historic resources as defined by CEQA also includes properties listed in "local registers" of historic properties. A "local register of historic resources" is broadly defined in §5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code, as "a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." Local registers of historic properties come essentially in two forms: (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current, and (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions. These properties are "presumed to be historically or culturally significant... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant." (Public Resources Code §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

Local Significance and Eligibility

The California Environmental Quality Act defines as historically significant all properties listed in "local registers" of historic properties. Local registers include lists "of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution," and surveys of historic resources maintained as current by the local agency. These properties are "presumed to be historically or culturally significant... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant." (PRC §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

City of Ojai Landmark Criteria: Chapter 8, Sec.4-8.07. Criteria for consideration of nomination.

The Historic Preservation Commission shall, upon such investigation as it deems necessary, make a determination as to whether a nominated property, structures, or area meets one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characterization of the community;
(b) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community;
(c) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;
(d) Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community;
(e) Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant;
(f) Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative;
(g) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;
(h) Its suitability for preservation or restoration. Any structure, property, or area that meets one or more of the above criteria shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration;
(i) It shall have historic, aesthetic, or special character or interest for the general public and not be limited in interest to a special group or person;
(j) Its designation shall not require the expenditure by the City of any amount of money not commensurate with the value of the object to be preserved; and
(k) Its designations shall not infringe upon the rights of a private owner thereof to make any and all reasonable uses thereof which are not in conflict with the purposes of this chapter.

3. Impact Thresholds and Mitigation

According to PRC §21084.1, "a project that may cause a substantial change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The Public Resources Code broadly defines a threshold for determining if the impacts of a project on an historic property will be significant and adverse. By definition, a substantial adverse change means, "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alterations," such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired (PRC §5020.1(6)). For purposes of NRHP eligibility, reductions in a resource's integrity (the ability of the property to convey its significance) should be regarded as potentially adverse impacts.

Further, according to the CEQA Guidelines, "an historical resource is materially impaired when a project... [d]emolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources [or] that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant."

The lead agency is responsible for the identification of "potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource." The specified methodology for determining if

impacts are mitigated to less than significant levels are the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1995), publications of the National Park Service. (PRC §15064.5(b)(3-4))

4. Historical Setting

General Historical Context

The City of Ojai was carved from portions of the Rancho Ojai, granted to Fernando Tico in 1837 by the Mexican government. The 17,716 acre grant was purchased in 1853 by Henry Carnes who in turn sold it in 1856 to Juan Camarillo. Thomas A. Scott eventually acquired the rancho in 1864 in hopes of prospecting for oil. His representative in California was Thomas Bard, who acted on his behalf to eventually subdivide the rancho during the 1870s. In 1874 Roys Gaylord Surdam, real estate speculator and entrepreneur, laid out the town of Nordhoff on 1,606 acres he purchased from Bard. The town was named after the writer Charles Nordhoff, who had so effectively publicized California in his popular book *California: for Health, Pleasure, and Residence*.

Surdham advertised Ojai in eastern newspapers and proclaimed the area as the "great sanitarium and health resort of California." He offered to give the land free to whoever would build a hotel, and in 1874 Abram W. Blumberg answered that challenge by constructing the Nordhoff Hotel, also known as the Ojai Valley House and finally as the Ojai Inn. Other resorts followed, including the Berry Villa on Ojai Avenue just west of the Ojai Inn, and the Oak Glen Cottages to the east. In addition, resorts near Ojai, Matilija Hot Springs, Lyon's Springs and Wheeler's Resort were built between the 1870s and 1890s.

In 1898 the Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad built a branch line to the Ojai Valley, thus encouraging growth by providing a better access to farmers at the east end of the valley and promoting tourism. Ojai's growth proceeded slowly. By 1912 Sanborn Maps show that the majority of residences were built on the blocks closest to Ojai Avenue, where the small commercial district was located. Even then, houses were few and scattered.

The business district had grown considerably by 1912 and a large number of services were offered along Ojai Avenue to local residents including the Ojai State bank, three grocery stores, the Ojai Print Shop, real estate/ insurance office, carpenter and builder, contractor, watchmaker, clothes cleaner, Ojai Bakery, sweet shop, billiards, Ojai garage, blacksmith, three general merchandise stores, Ojai Drugstore, barber, and laundry.

With the completion of the Foothill Hotel in 1903, Ojai's reputation as a resort town was sealed. This ornate hotel catered to wealthy eastern clientele. Among the notables who came to Ojai were John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Charles Pratt, secretary of Standard Oil, and Edward D. Libbey, millionaire glass manufacturer from Ohio.

Libbey also built a house in Ojai and became involved in changing the face of the town by persuading community leaders to execute a new plan for Nordhoff. Architects Richard Requa and Frank Mead were hired and designed a Mission theme for the downtown. The old wood frame buildings were brought together under an arched arcade topped by a Mission style parapet. A new post office with a Spanish-style domed tower was built across the street. In 1917, when the arcade was completed, the name of the town was changed to Ojai.

The El Roblar Hotel, presently The Oaks, was built in 1920 by the Ojai Hotel Company organized by Libbey and designed by Richard S. Requa. The Ojai Valley Inn and golf course was also established by Libbey in the 1920s

as a private club. It closed during the Depression and was used to house the military during World War II. Following the war, the Inn reopened to the public and a pool, riding trails and stables were added.

Although a number of guest cottages and hotels were built in Ojai over the years to accommodate tourists and other visitors to the community, prospective full-time residents had a difficult time finding housing, and rentals were even more scarce. Large-scale housing tracts were never really developed in Ojai. A few small tracts of residential land were developed during the 1920s, including Country Club Drive and the Siete Robles Tract south of Ojai Road, but for the most part, residential development occurred on a small scale or on an individual basis by local builders. Occasionally, architects designed homes for more affluent residents.

Perhaps due to the scarcity of affordable rental housing, John Burnham was induced to develop the Cottages Among the Flowers, a small group of homes that he envisioned would be rented by teachers, artists and families. He apparently was intrigued by the informal arrangement of the Pierpont cottages at the east end of the Ojai Valley, and decided to create a similar development on the west end near the town center and close to several of the valley's private and public schools.

Site-Specific Context

The present 1.55 acre property at 312-314 West Aliso Street, known as Cottages Among the Flowers, was originally owned by Mary Scott and part of was a larger parcel bounded by Aliso Street on the south, Summer Street on the north, Mallory Way on the west and private property on the east. It was purchased in 1929 by John D. Burnham, a local developer, who built nine cottages and two garages on the property with plans to eventually build a total of thirty cottages. Over time the original parcel was subdivided. Five parcels were created along Mallory Way, and to the north, John Rains subdivided it further and built the Valley Outpost Lodge between 1947 and 1949. Two of the original nine cottages located on the southwest side of the property, were broken off into two separate parcels in 1948 and 1949, reducing the number of residences on the original parcel to seven.

John D. Burnham

Born in New York in 1895, John DuBois Burnham attended both public and private schools before entering Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. Following college he became a teacher and athletic director at Kent School before turning to real estate in New Jersey. Burnham married Constance Fairchild whom he had met while a teenager. Both families vacationed next to each other in the Lake Champlain area of upstate New York. After their marriage, the couple moved to Glen Ridge, New Jersey where Constance Fairchild's family lived. The 1920 U.S. Census shows the couple living with her parents in Glen Ridge. The occupations of both Mr. Fairchild and John Burnham were listed as real estate.

The couple moved to Santa Barbara with Constance's parents after 1920, where Burnham continued in real estate development in the Montecito area. Burnham moved three years later to an Ojai ranch and began development in Ventura County. He developed the area known as Country Club Estates near the Ojai Valley Inn during the late 1920s. One of the houses he apparently had built for his family on Oak Lane in 1929 was designed by Ventura architect Harold Burket. Having designed a house for his family, Burnham then asked Burket to design a group of small houses on a large lot on Aliso Street. On October 11, 1929, *The Ojai* newspaper reported:

> Burnham Plans Cottages of Carmel Type, Eight or Ten Artistically Designed Structures to be Started Soon on Former Scott Property.

> With the approval of the architect's plans last week John Burnham announced an extensive building program which he is about to undertake in Ojai. Having acquired a portion of the Scott property on Aliso Street bordering on the Foothills bridle path -- just across from the Masonic Court -- Mr. Burnham plans to start construction within a very short time of eight or ten residences which will form a court for rental purposes.
>
> Harold Burket of Ventura is the architect who has prepared the designs, the plans calling for very attractive cottages of the Carmel type, the sizes varying from four to six rooms and the rentals planned to be from $50 upward. The houses will be nicely furnished and will be set in a very pleasing background since the Scott property has many beautiful trees -- oaks, peppers and eucalypti. The cottages will not be placed in a rigid formal way but will be scattered in among the trees in an artistic fashion.

Nine cottages and a garage were completed in January, 1930 and named "Cottages Among the Flowers." The cottages were built to take advantage of the natural contours of the property and existing landscape elements including trees and boulders. In addition, many other shrubs and flowers were planted at the time the houses were completed. Each cottage was named after one of these flowers or shrubs.

A review of the City Directories for Ojai in 1934 and 1946 shows that the majority of renters were school teachers from the Ojai Valley School and the public schools. By 1960, only one remaining renter was a school teacher, the rest had various jobs including clerking at the Village Drug, saleswoman and construction worker. Several names with no occupations were listed.

John Burnham and his family left Ojai, probably shortly after 1930, eventually resettling in Los Angeles where he died in 1952. The Cottages Among the Flowers was purchased by John Rains circa 1947 and sold to Roxanna Todd Hodges in 1966. It is unknown if there were other owners between Rains and Burnham. The present owner, Richard Colla, purchased the property from Hodges in 1986.

Harold E. Burket

Born on November 11, 1891 in Nebraska, Harold Burket came to California with his family at the age of two, settling in Paso Robles. His parents were John and Julia Burket, and he had a younger sister, Elizabeth. His father was born in Illinois and his mother in Iowa. John Burket was employed as an undertaker in 1900 in Paso Robles. By 1910 the family is living in Watsonville, with Julia as the head of the household. Harold graduated from high school in Watsonville and then attended the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in 1916, presumably with a degree in architecture.

It is uncertain when Burket settled in Ventura County, but he evidently traveled to Ventura for the first time as a member of the Berkeley Glee Club, and moved there at some point after his graduation from Berkeley. Probably between 1920 and 1924, he married Isabel Camarillo, the daughter of Adolfo Camarillo. By 1924 he and engineer Leonard E. Wikoff were practicing architecture in a Long Beach partnership and in 1928 his office was located at 441 East First Street in Long Beach. He may have maintained an office both in Long Beach and Ventura for a time, since the *Oxnard Courier* for February 12, 1928 stated that Burket and his wife Isabel would be starting a business in Ventura and would move back to the county in March from Long Beach. During the late 1920s he set up an office in downtown Ventura in the El Jardin Patio building on Main Street.

Nothing is presently known about his work in Long Beach. Burket spent the last forty years of his long and extensive architectural career in Ventura County. After he returned to Ventura County in 1928, the following

year he undertook a number of significant commissions. Among those were designs for the Ventura County Annex (jail) adjacent to the Ventura County Courthouse in Ventura; the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church in Camarillo, the Community Presbyterian Church on Poli Street in Ventura; a "palatial" residence in Hobson Heights, Ventura for Amos Lovvorn, manager of the Ventura J.C. Penney store; the Firestone Tire & Rubber Store in Ventura; and the Cottages Among the Flowers in Ojai.

Few of Burket's designs from the 1930s and 1940s could be located. This was generally a slow time for architects because of the Depression and the scarcity of building materials during World War II. However, he is known to have designed one important commission for Ventura High School, the PWA-funded auditorium, built in 1939. He also designed the Ventura Post Office on Santa Clara Street in 1936, probably also a PWA project. The Post Office was extensively remodeled in 1964. In 1941 he designed a fire station on Figueroa and Santa Clara streets in Ventura, as well as the Great Eastern Department Store on South Oak Street in 1940. Like so many architects, Burket worked on military projects during the 1940s. He designed buildings for the Navy at the Port Hueneme base.

By the late 1940s and 1950s, construction was booming again and Burket designed the buildings on the new Oxnard High School campus in 1949-1950 as well as a master plan and buildings for Camarillo High School in 1951. He also designed a law office on Fourth Street in Oxnard in 1950. During the late 1950s he designed the buildings for the new Ventura College Campus on Telegraph Road and the addition to the E.P Foster Library on Main Street, Ventura. Burket also designed the Our Lady of Assumption church on Telegraph Road in Ventura, probably in the early 1960s. This may have been one of his last major projects. He died on September 28, 1970, at the age of seventy-eight.

Over his forty plus year career, Burket designed his buildings in the popular styles of the period. The 1920s, perhaps the most prolific period for his commissions, his designs were done in the eclectic styles of the time. These remain as some of his best and most recognized works. They include the Ventura County Annex (jail/offices) building designed to imitate the main Courthouse with its Neoclassic style and Roman Doric influences. Also included is the Presbyterian Church on Poli Street and the Baptist Church in Camarillo in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The Firestone Tire store was designed in the Zig-Zag Moderne style. The Cottages Among the Flowers on Aliso Street in Ojai was designed in what the newspapers called "Carmel cottages" style. He chose the Streamlined Moderne style for several of his buildings during the late 1930s and 1940s, best seen in the Ventura High School and Great Eastern Department store buildings. By the 1950s, Burket had turned to modernism and most of his school campuses reflected that style.

It is unknown if he received any awards for his architectural designs. His plans for the Baptist Church in Camarillo were published in *Architectural Digest* in 1931. Burket was appointed on April 27, 1933 to the State Board of Architectural Examiners, Southern District Board, to finish the term held by John C. Austin, expiring in January 1934. It appears that he served a second term. His obituary published in the *Ventura Star Free Press* on September 29, 1970 stated that many of Ventura county prominent architects once worked for Burket before they started their independent careers.

5. Potential Historic Resources

The 1.55 acre grounds at 312-314 W. Aliso Street contains nine buildings arranged in an irregular plan, consisting of six single residences, one duplex unit and one garage/laundry and one carport. All the buildings were constructed in 1929 except for the carport which was built sometime after 1939. The buildings are connected by informal winding walkways lined with stone borders. The site is heavily landscaped in a naturalistic

and informal way. Approximately nineteen mature oak trees are scattered throughout the site. On the west side of the site is a seasonal creek bed.

312 W. Aliso Street. This residence is nearly identical to 312-C and 314-B although the plans have been reversed in some of the units. The complex plan one-story residence has a medium front gable roof and overhanging eaves and features an offset gable over the porch. Over the screened-in front porch is a bent gable roof. On the other side of the porch is an exterior brick chimney, a major feature constructed of used and over-fired brick. Windows are individual or in pairs and are multi-paned wood casements with plain wood mouldings. The screen doors have three recessed panels on the lower half. The southern elevation contains a square bay window with a pair of casement windows and a window box below supported by large decorative corbels. The house is covered with board and batten siding and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. [Photo 1]

312-A W. Aliso Street. This residence is identical to 312-B and 312-F. It is the smaller of the units with just one bedroom. Irregular in plan, the one-story residence has a medium-low pitched front gable roof with overhanging eaves and a centered shed roof over the front entrance supported by massive wood corbels. On either side of the entry are multi-paned wood casement windows with plain wood mouldings. The southern elevation has a square bay window with multi-paned wood casements and a window box below. Remaining windows are multi-paned wood casements. The house is covered with wide horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. [Photo 2]

312-B W. Aliso Street. This house is nearly identical to 312-A W. Aliso Street, with a reversed plan. Also this house features board and batten siding instead of horizontal siding. The entrance on the west elevation has a small shed roof overhang supported by corbels. [Photo 3]

312-C W. Aliso Street. This one story residence is identical to 312 and 314-B except that it is covered with wide horizontal wood siding instead of board and batten siding. [Photo 4]

312-D & 312-E W. Aliso Street (Duplex). This residence is one-story with a long rectangular plan and a medium gable roof and very shallow eaves with a cornice moulding. An exterior brick chimney is located at the east end of the building. The southern elevation features the two side-by-side entrances with a small concrete stoop. Windows are multi-paned wood casements with plain wood mouldings. The house is covered with wide horizontal wood siding. At the west elevation is a square bay window with casement windows and a window box. [Photo 5]

312-F W. Aliso Street. This residence is nearly identical to 312-A and 312-B. The wood sheathing on this house is wide horizontal siding. [Photo 6]

314-B W. Aliso Street. This residence is nearly identical to 312 and 312-C, with the exception of the wall cladding, which is wide horizontal wood lap siding. Also changes have been made to the windows on the west elevation. The pair of multi-paned wood casements appear to have been replaced with aluminum frame windows within the original openings. An aluminum porch cover has been added on the west elevation. [Photo 7]

Garage/laundry Building. This long, narrow rectangular plan building is one story in height with a low pitched gable roof. The building features five garage bays each with double-swinging wooden doors. The doors are covered with vertical boards with cross pieces forming an upside down “V”. To the west of the bays is the entrance to the laundry room. A second entrance is located at the rear north elevation and a pair of multi-

paned casement wood windows on the west elevation. The building is sheathed in wide horizontal wood siding. [Photo 8]

Carport. This garage building has a long rectangular plan with a low gable roof. The north elevation is open and supported by three square posts. The remaining three sides are covered with wide horizontal wood siding. [Photo 9]

6. Eligibility of Historic Resources

National and California Registers: Significance, Eligibility and Integrity

This property does not appears to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 (significant historical events) because it is not associated with any known historical event or theme important in Ojai's history.

The property does not appear to be potentially eligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 (lives of persons significant in our past). The property is associated with John Burnham, who developed the property along with the houses on Country Club Lane. However, Burnham only lived a few years in Ojai and his contributions to the community, other than as a developer, are unknown.

The property appears to be potentially eligible under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3 (design and construction) as a scarce example of a type of hybrid multiple-family housing, featuring a number of single family detached residences on one lot. Architect Harold Burket designed the development to fit into the informal rural character of Ojai and to provide residents of limited means with an opportunity to rent a fully furnished one or two bedroom modern and up-to-date cottage in a fully landscaped, rustic setting.

The property is also significant as a design by a well-known Ventura architect, Harold J. Burket, who was becoming prominent in Ventura County during the 1920s for his design of the new Ventura County Courthouse Annex and the Presbyterian Church among others. Burket's career spanned over forty years in Ventura County, where he designed numerous residences, commercial buildings, churches and other institutional buildings in the styles of the period.

The Cottages Among the Flowers was described at the time of its construction as consisting of "Carmel style cottages." The style apparently being referenced are the small rustic homes which began to be built during the 1920s in Carmel by its Bohemian population of artists, writers and poets. Many were simple, rustic board and batten cottages and others were more knowingly whimsical designs, with steep pitched roofs and Period Revival elements lending them an almost fairy-tale quality. Burket's designs for the Cottages Among the Flowers imbued them with some of this character. Although small, he designed them with complex intersecting roof-lines and plans that produced an informal, nearly improvised, character. The surfaces of the board and batten or horizontal wood sheathing were broken up with pairs of multi-paned casement windows that readily swung outwards for fresh air. Playful touches included the massive corbels under the porch roofs and the picturesque flower boxes. The finishing rustic touches were the large exterior brick chimneys using clinker or over-fired brick.

Integrity Discussion

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

All of the seven cottages and two garages appear to be in their original **location.** The original plan **(design**) of the cottages is intact. One minor alteration has occurred to the roofs of all the cottages (except the duplex): the roof was extended out creating open eaves on all sides, replacing the shallow eaves and cornice. The wood roof shakes were replaced with composition shingles. The historic **setting** of the property has been retained. Mature oak trees provide setting along with stone-lined walkways. Early photographs of the property show two small wooden bridges that are no longer on the property. The integrity of **materials** is intact. The **feeling and association** of the property as a group of small cottages is intact. Overall, the integrity of the property is sufficient for eligibility.

Landscape features have changed over time. The Cottages Among the Flowers was apparently so named after the field of California poppies that grew on the site. When the site was developed and pathways laid out, introduced flowers and shrubs were planted. With loss of the sun due to the growth of the oak trees, the flowers were phased out.

Conclusion

The property at 312-314 W. Aliso Street appears to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion C (3).

Local Significance and Eligibility

Under criterion (a), the property does not appears to be significant as part of the development or cultural characterization of Ojai. Under criterion (b), it is not identified with a person or persons who made significant contributions to the history of Ojai. Under criterion (c), the property appears to be significant for its architectural style, described when it was built as "Carmel Cottage style." While this is not a recognized style, it represents the intent of the architect when he designed these buildings. Today the cottages of Carmel have been recognized for their distinct character.

Under criterion (d), the property has been identified with Ventura architect Harold Burket whose individual work has been recognized throughout Ventura County. The cottages appear to embody design elements (criterion e and f) which make them both architecturally significant and innovative. This character is seen in the massive corbels under the porch roof, window boxes and the brick chimneys with their use of clinker and used brick. The cottages are in a unique location in a rural setting with winding paths, stone borders and many oak trees (criterion g). These physical characteristics make it a familiar visual feature.

Criterion (h) states that if one or more of the above criteria are met, then the property shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration. The integrity of this property has been discussed under the National and California Register eligibility. The property retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, and workmanship, and of feeling and association.

Criterion i, j, and k are not applicable for this review.

Conclusion

The City of Ojai retains a list of potentially significant historic properties identified in a survey conducted in 1986. This survey was not adopted by the Ojai City Council. The property at 312-14 W. Aliso Street is listed in

the survey. The buildings at 312-14 W. Aliso Street are potentially eligible for listing on the National and California Registers under Criterion C and as a City of Ojai landmark under criterion c, d, e, f and g.

7. Project Impacts

The proposed project includes additions and alterations to the seven residences and two garages plus the construction of a new duplex. Changes to each of the seven residences include the demolition of at least two exterior walls and roof systems to create the additions. The new exterior walls will be constructed of materials similar to the original (board and batten or horizontal wood siding), and the new windows will be similar to the original multi-paned wood casement windows. In some cases, character-defining features (corbels, bay windows, planter boxes) will be removed. These features will be reproduced elsewhere on the new additions. All of the buildings will be raised and placed on a new concrete perimeter and post foundation. The roof structures on some of residences will be removed, rebuilt and raised to accommodate the enlarged buildings. The existing chimneys will be demolished and reconstructed using the original brick.

Because the subject property may qualify for local landmark designation, the proposed project may represent an adverse impact on historic resources, and further analysis of these impacts will be discussed.

With respect to these impacts, the CEQA Guidelines state:

> Generally, a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource. (PRC §15064.5 (b)(3))

These standards and the supporting literature describe the principles of historic preservation as well as accepted methodologies for carrying out preservation, restoration and rehabilitation projects. Below is a discussion of the proposed project, in terms of the ten *Secretary's Standards:*

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

   Discussion. The historic residential use of the property will be retained.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alterations of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

   Discussion. The proposed additions will result in the removal of at least two sides of each building and the addition of between 349 and 498 square feet to the existing 507 to 1,008 square foot buildings. The square footage increase varies from building to building, between roughly 37% to 83% over the existing. In addition, the roofs will be reconstructed and, in some cases, made taller to accommodate the expanded building.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

Discussion. No conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings will be added.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

   Discussion. No architectural features related to historically significant alterations are proposed to be removed.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

   Discussion. Exterior historic finishes and features will be preserved on those elevations of the property which will remain. However, the historic wood siding and some of the distinctive features such as the multi-paned wood casement windows, corbels and window boxes and roof-lines will be demolished when the original exterior walls are removed.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

   Discussion. Some historic features, such as posts and beams on porches and planter boxes below windows, and corbels, will be repaired. If features must be replaced because of deterioration, the replacements will match the originals in design, color and texture, and where possible, in materials.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken.

   Discussion. The preparation of exterior wood surfaces will be done by hand sanding and hand scraping and caulking prior to painting. No sandblasting will be used on the wood surfaces.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

   Discussion. Not applicable.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

   Discussion. The new additions will remove at least two entire exterior walls and roofing material on each of the cottages, thereby removing a significant amount of historic materials. The new construction proposed to be added to the existing residences has been designed to be compatible with the historic portions of the existing building in terms of materials. However, the massing, scale and size of the original buildings will be substantially altered.

The new work will be differentiated from the old by using a similar but compatible siding and window treatments. The new additions will recreate the window boxes and corbels where lost on the original elevations. The historic setting will be preserved by retaining the majority of oak trees, rock borders and pathways.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

    Discussion. The new additions will result in the removal of a significant amount of historic fabric and will not be structurally independent from the existing buildings.

Conclusion

Overall, this project conforms to some of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* in terms of the design of the proposed new construction, but not in terms of the treatment of historic fabric and the removal of important character defining elements of the buildings. The large additions built on on the highly visible elevations radically alter the historic form (plans and elevations) and, in some cases, remove character defining features. The roof changes are also significant. The original design of complex and compact roof-lines was intended to produce an architectural informality which is substantially diminished with the proposed new larger and more massive roof forms.

8. Mitigation Measures

If implemented as proposed, the application of the following additional mitigation measures will reduce the environmental impacts of this project but not to a less than significant and adverse level:

1. The existing physical conditions should be documented with archival quality photographs.

2. If during the course of construction, historic features are damaged or found to be deteriorated, they should be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence, and accomplished in consultation with a qualified historic preservation professional.

3. Design the new additions in such a manner that provides some differentiation in material, color, and detailing such that the new work does not appear to be part of the historic building. The character of the historic resource should be identifiable after the addition is constructed.

4. The final plans for the project, including a complete schedule of materials and architectural details, shall be reviewed and approved by a qualified historic preservation professional for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* prior to the issuance of building permits.

5. The City of Ojai should make the California State Historic Building Code available to this project in order to minimize the need to impose current building code requirements on the historic property.

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Photo 1. 312 W. Aliso Street, north and west elevations. [11 July 2006]

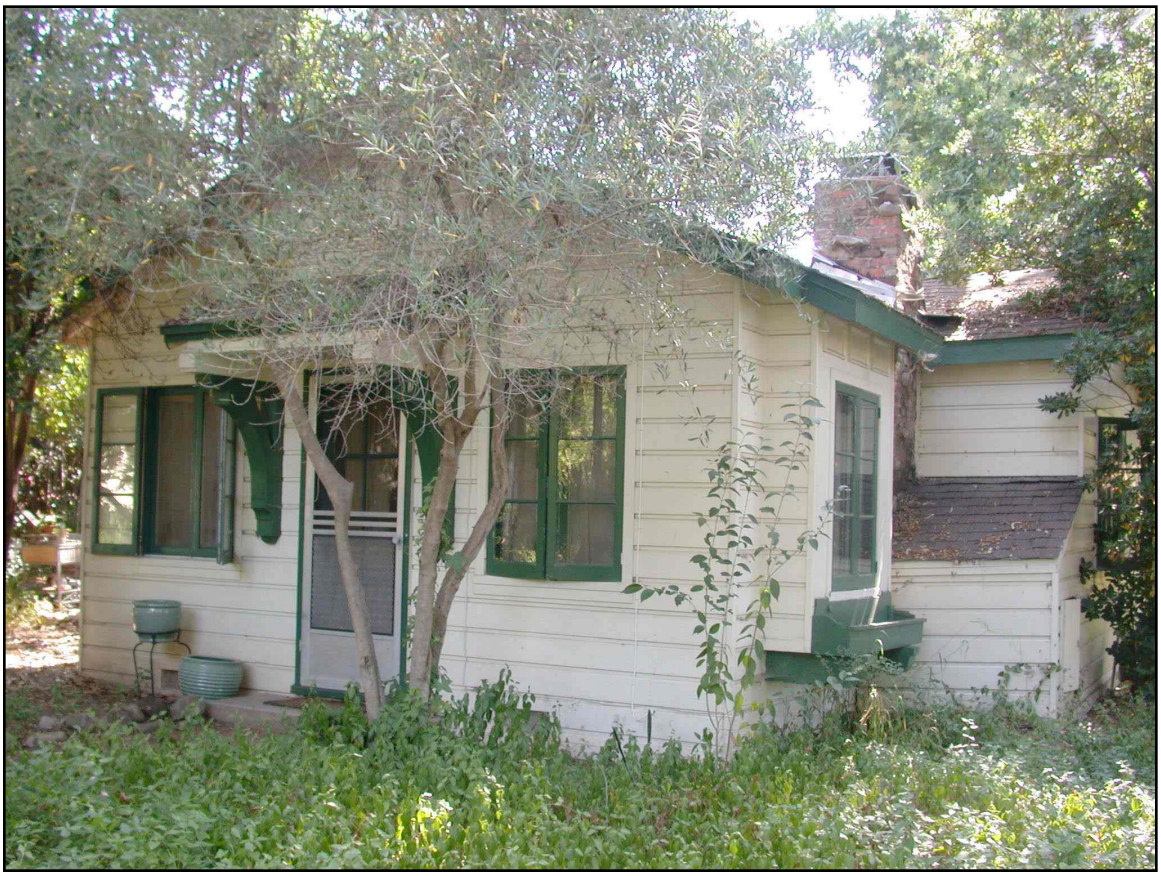


Photo 2. 312-A W. Aliso Street, west elevation. [11 July 2006]



Photo 3. 312-B West Aliso Street, west and south elevations. [11 July 2006]



Photo 4. 312-C West Aliso Street, west elevation. [11 July 2006]



Photo 5. 312-D & 312-E W. Aliso Street (duplex), south and east elevations. [11 July 2006]



Photo 6. 312-F W. Aliso Street, west and south elevations. [11 July 2006]



Photo 7. 314-B W. Aliso Street, west elevation. [11 July 2006]


Photo 8. Garage/laundry building, south elevation. [11 July 2006]



Photo 9. Carport, north elevation. [11 July 2006]

EXHIBIT T

Historic Resources Report
412 Mallory Way
Ojai, California

31 January 2005

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PLANNING DEPT

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CITY OF OJAI

1. Introduction

This report was prepared for the purpose of assisting the City of Ojai in their compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it relates to historic resources, in connection with the proposed demolition of buildings located at 412 Mallory Way, Ojai. This report will assess the historical and architectural significance of this property in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria for Evaluation and the City of Ojai landmark criteria. A determination will be made as to whether adverse environmental impacts on historic resources may occur as a consequence of the proposed project, and mitigation measures recommended, as appropriate. [Figure 1]

This report was prepared by San Buenaventura Research Associates of Santa Paula, California, Judy Triem, Historian; and Mitch Stone, Preservation Planner, for Marc Whitman, AIA, and is based on a field investigation and research conducted in January 2005.

2. Administrative Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of project impacts on historic resources, including properties "listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources [or] included in a local register of historical resources." A resource is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any of the criteria for listing, which are:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Register may also include properties listed in "local registers" of historic properties. A "local register of historic resources" is broadly defined in §5020.1 (k), as "a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." Local registers of historic properties come essentially in two forms: (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current, and (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions. (Public Resources Code §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

By definition, the California Register of Historic Resources also includes all "properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places," and certain specified State Historical Landmarks. The majority of "formal determinations" of NRHP eligibility occur when properties are evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation in connection with federal environmental review procedures (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Formal determinations of eligibility also occur when properties are nominated to the NRHP, but are not listed due to owner objection.

The criteria for determining eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) have been developed by the National Park Service. Properties may qualify for NRHP listing if they:

A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a

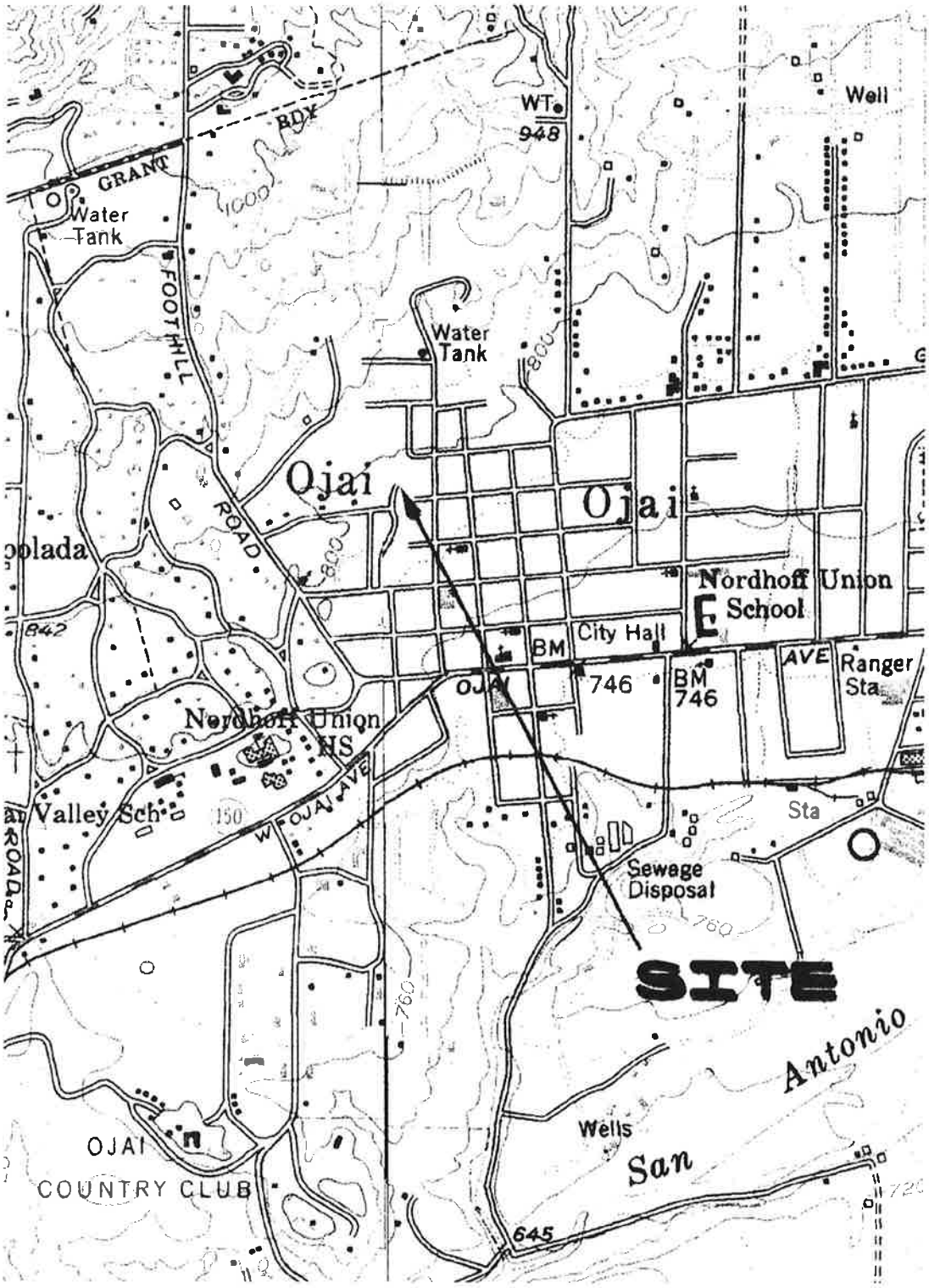


Figure 1. SITE LOCATION
Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Matilija CA and Ojai CA, 1952 updated to 1988.

property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

The seven aspects of integrity are: Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); Setting (the physical environment of a historic property); Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property); Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time), and; Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the National Register criteria applied to a property. For example, a property nominated under Criterion A (events), would be likely to convey its significance primarily through integrity of location, setting and association. A property nominated solely under Criterion C (design) would usually rely primarily upon integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The California Register procedures include similar language with regard to integrity.

The minimum age criterion for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be regarded as "exceptional," as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, "if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance" (Chapter 11, Title 14, §4842(d)(2))

3. Impact Thresholds and Mitigation

According to PRC §21084.1, "a project that may cause a substantial change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The Public Resources Code broadly defines a threshold for determining if the impacts of a project on an historic property will be significant and adverse. By definition, a substantial adverse change means, "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alterations," such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired (PRC §5020.1(6)). For purposes of NRHP eligibility, reductions in a resource's integrity (the ability of the property to convey its significance) should be regarded as potentially adverse impacts.

Further, according to the CEQA Guidelines, "an historical resource is materially impaired when a project... [d]emolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources [or] that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant."

The lead agency is responsible for the identification of "potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource." The specified methodology for determining if impacts are mitigated to less than significant levels are the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1995), publications of the National Park Service. (PRC §15064.5(b)(3-4))

4. Historical Setting

General Historical Context

The City of Ojai was carved from portions of the Rancho Ojai, granted to Fernando Tico in 1837 by the Mexican government. The 17,716 acre grant was purchased in 1853 by Henry Carnes who in turn sold it in 1856 to Juan Camarillo. Thomas A. Scott eventually acquired the rancho in 1864 in hopes of finding oil. His representative in California was Thomas Bard, who acted on his behalf to eventually subdivide the rancho during the 1870s. In 1874 Roys Gaylord Surdam, real estate speculator and entrepreneur, laid out the town of Nordhoff on 1,606 acres he purchased from Bard. The town was named after the writer Charles Nordhoff, who had so effectively publicized California in his popular book *California: for Health, Pleasure, and Residence.*

Surdham advertised Ojai in eastern newspapers and proclaimed the area as the "great sanitarium and health resort of California." He offered to give the land free to whoever would build a hotel, and in 1874 Abram W. Blumberg answered that challenge by constructing the Nordhoff Hotel, also known as the Ojai Valley House and finally as the Ojai Inn. Other resorts followed, including the Berry Villa on Ojai Avenue just west of the Ojai Inn, and the Oak Glen Cottages to the east. In addition, resorts near Ojai, Matilija Hot Springs, Lyon's Springs and Wheeler's Resort were built between the 1870s and 1890s.

In 1898 the Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad built a branch line to the Ojai Valley, thus encouraging growth by providing a better access to farmers at the east end of the valley and promoting tourism. Ojai's growth proceeded slowly. By 1912 Sanborn Maps show that the majority of residences were built on the blocks closest to Ojai Avenue, where the small commercial district was located. Even then, houses were few and scattered.

The business district had grown considerably by 1912 and a large number of services were offered along Ojai Avenue to local residents including the Ojai State bank, three grocery stores, the Ojai Print Shop, real estate/insurance office, carpenter and builder, contractor, watchmaker, clothes cleaner, Ojai Bakery, sweet shop, billiards, Ojai garage, blacksmith, three general merchandise stores, Ojai Drugstore, barber, and laundry.

With the completion of the Foothill Hotel in 1903, Ojai's reputation as a resort town was sealed. This ornate hotel catered to the wealthy eastern clientele. Among the notables who came to Ojai were John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Charles Pratt, secretary of Standard Oil, and Edward D. Libbey, millionaire glass manufacturer from Ohio.

Libbey also built a house in Ojai and became involved in changing the face of the town by persuading community leaders to execute a new plan for Nordhoff. Architects Richard Requa and Frank Mead were hired and designed a Mission theme for the downtown. The old woodframe buildings were brought together under a long arched arcade topped by a Mission style facade and a new post office with a Spanish-style domed tower was built across the street. In 1917 when the arcade was completed, the name of the town was changed to Ojai.

The El Roblar Hotel, presently The Oaks, was built in 1920 by the Ojai Hotel Company organized by Libbey and designed by Richard S. Requa. The Ojai Valley Inn and golf course was also established by Libbey in the 1920s as a private club. It closed during the Depression and was used to house the military during World War II. Following the war, the Inn reopened to the public and a pool, riding trails and stables were added.

With the renewed availability of gasoline following the war, more people than ever traveled by automobile, and the auto court and motel began to rise in popularity. Auto courts first appeared in Ojai during the late 1940s. Local directories in 1948-49 listed the Valley Outpost Lodge on Mallory Way and Blairs Court at 255 S. Montgomery Street. Hotels listed that year included the Ojai Manor on Matilija Street; El Roblar on Ojai Avenue; Ojai Valley Inn and the Pierpont Cottages and Hotel.

By the early 1950s, Ojai auto courts and motels included the Bald Street Court; Ojai Valley Motel on Ojai Ventura Highway; the Pierpont Cottages and the Valley Outpost Lodge on Mallory Way at Eucalyptus Street. By 1957, the number of motels and auto courts had grown to include the Orchid Town Guest Ranch, Bil-Mar Motel and the Ojai Rancho Motel. In 1964-65, the list had expanded to include the Capri Motel on E. Ojai Avenue, the Casa Mañana Motel on Ventura Avenue, El Camino Lodge on Ojai Avenue, and the 399 Motel on Maricopa Road.

By the 1960s, the motel had become the most popular place to stay among visitors to Ojai. The Foothills Hotel had closed during the Depression and reopened as a boy's school, eventually being demolished. The El Roblar (Oaks Hotel) continued to serve as a hotel and is now a spa. The Ojai Valley Inn continued to grow and expand. By the 1980s, virtually all of the early auto courts that survived had become private residences, including the Valley Outpost Lodge, which was converted from an auto lodge to residential use during the 1980s.

History of Site

The 3.52 acre property at 412 Mallory Way, known originally as Valley Outpost Lodge, was part of the Maria McKee Subdivision of Rancho Ojai. It was purchased around 1947 by John W. Rains.

John W. Rains, a native of Flagstaff, Arizona, came to Ventura with his family in 1909 at the age of three. His father, John H. Rains, opened a shoe store in downtown Ventura. Rains Shoe Store moved to another location on Main Street in 1930 where it remained until it closed in 2004. Rains also owned shoe stores in Ojai and Oxnard for a few years.

Following the death of his father in 1946, John W. Rains continued to operate the Rains Shoe Store in Ventura. He also purchased land on Mallory Way in Ojai on which he and his wife Oneita established the Valley Outpost Lodge, a motor lodge. They named the cottages after popular racehorses of the day. In the early 1950s John and Oneita and their son John moved to Ojai and lived on Daly Road.

The Valley Outpost Lodge was apparently built over a three-year period between 1947 and 1949. At least one of the buildings was moved from the area flooded when the Matilija dam was built in 1947. The remaining 18 buildings were built in a modified semicircle with the southern portion of the grounds containing a swimming pool and shuffleboard area. In 1999 a laundry/storage building was constructed on the site of a horse barn. The lodge apparently offered horseback riding to its guests at one time.

A publicity brochure advertised the lodge as follows:

> "Near, but yet so far," typifies the location of Valley Outpost Lodge: Within easy walking distance of the business section of Ojai, but distant enough to enjoy the peaceful tranquility of a mountain retreat. This restful haven consists of 23 modern, mountain-type cottages conveniently placed on nearly 5 acres of land, 15 of which have well arranged kitchens. Rock bordered paths and driveway lead to these cottages, many of which are sheltered under wide spreading branches of live oak trees. Panel ray heat to take off the chill of early morning mountain air, foam rubber mattresses for restful comfort, Servel refrigerators, and Western Holly ranges are among the many cottage features, while daily maid service allows one more time for vacation enjoyment. Conveniently located is a large swimming pool where one may find refreshing enjoyment under a sunny blue sky or perchance relaxation on easy chairs and lounges under colorful large umbrellas. Fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, hiking, or horseback riding are available.
>
> Located at an elevation of 1000 feet assures one of warm, smog free, pleasant days and cool, restful nights.
>
> The rates start from $5.00 for singles, $7.50 to $9.00 daily for doubles. Special rates by the week or month made, or for large parties. Come and enjoy a week or a longer vacation under ideal

surroundings." (Brochure, Valley Outpost Lodge, undated)

The Valley Outpost Lodge was sold to Mike Kaplan during the 1960s. By the 1980s, the property was referred to in the Haines Directory as The Lodge. It was also called Troy Lodge during the 1980s, by which time it was utilized as residential rentals. The property was purchased by the Becker Group in March 1997 from Charlie Wade and Andrew Pollet.

5. Potential Historic Resources

The 3.52 acre grounds contains 19 buildings arranged in a semicircle, consisting of 12 single units, six duplex units and the office building and manager's residence. The single and duplex units are nearly all identical. There is one laundry/storage building. The buildings are all designed in the late California Bungalow style combined with the emerging Ranch style. To avoid repetition, each type will be described once as well as one representative photo for each of the two types of buildings. [Figure 2]

Single Units. These one-story 20 foot by 20 foot buildings have medium gable roofs with exposed rafters under the open eaves. The front of the building contains a front door with adjacent pair of double-hung wood sash windows surrounded by plain wood moulding. Over the French door is a shed roof supported by knee brackets. A small flagstone patio runs across the front of the house. The remaining windows are single one-over-one wood sash with plain wood mouldings. The house is covered with medium wide tongue and groove siding. Under the gable roof is vertical siding with a scalloped edge. The house rests on a concrete foundation and the roof is covered with composition shingles. Building 11 was the former laundry and converted to a residence in the 1990s. At that time, windows were added. [Photo 1]

Duplex Units. The one-story duplex measures 20 feet by 40 feet and has a side-facing medium gable roof that extends out over the front of the residence with exposed rafters under the open eaves. The front french doors are symmetrically spaced and divided by pairs of double-hung wood sash windows. Over the entrances are shed roofs supported by knee brackets. Some buildings have raised porches with stone walls or flagstone patios. The remaining windows are single double-hung wood sash. The buildings are clad in medium wide tongue and groove siding and rest on a concrete foundation. Under the gable roofs are vertical board siding with a scalloped edge. A minor variation of the duplex unit has single front wood sash windows on either side of the front entrances. [Photo 2]

Office Building. This L-plan one-story residence/office building has a medium side gable roof with an offset front gable. Rafters are exposed under the broad eaves. An exterior chimney is located on the western elevation. The wood sash one-over-one windows are arranged singly, in pairs and in threes with a plain wood moulding. There are two entrances on the front (southern) elevation. The French doors have a shed roof overhang supported by knee brackets. The house is covered with wide horizontal tongue and groove siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with composition shingles. An addition at the west end of the building was constructed in 1969. [Photo 4]

Manager's Residence. This one story residence has a low front gable roof that extends out over the west elevation with exposed rafters under the eaves. This extension may have originally been a porch that has since been enclosed and has a grouping of five casement windows with flat wood mouldings. The front entrance on the northern elevation has a small concrete stoop and a French door. Adjacent pair of wood sash windows has two-over-two panes with plain wood mouldings. The house is covered with wide horizontal drop siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with composition shingles. This building differs from the other residences in siding and windows, and is probably the building that was moved from the Matilija area when the dam was constructed. [Photo 3]

Laundry/Storage Building. This long narrow rectangular-plan one story building, constructed in 1999, was built to resemble the existing buildings using similar wood sash windows, horizontal wood siding and vertical board skirt under the gable ends. On the western elevation, six garage door openings are simulated with wood moulding applied over the siding. This building replaced an earlier horse barn.

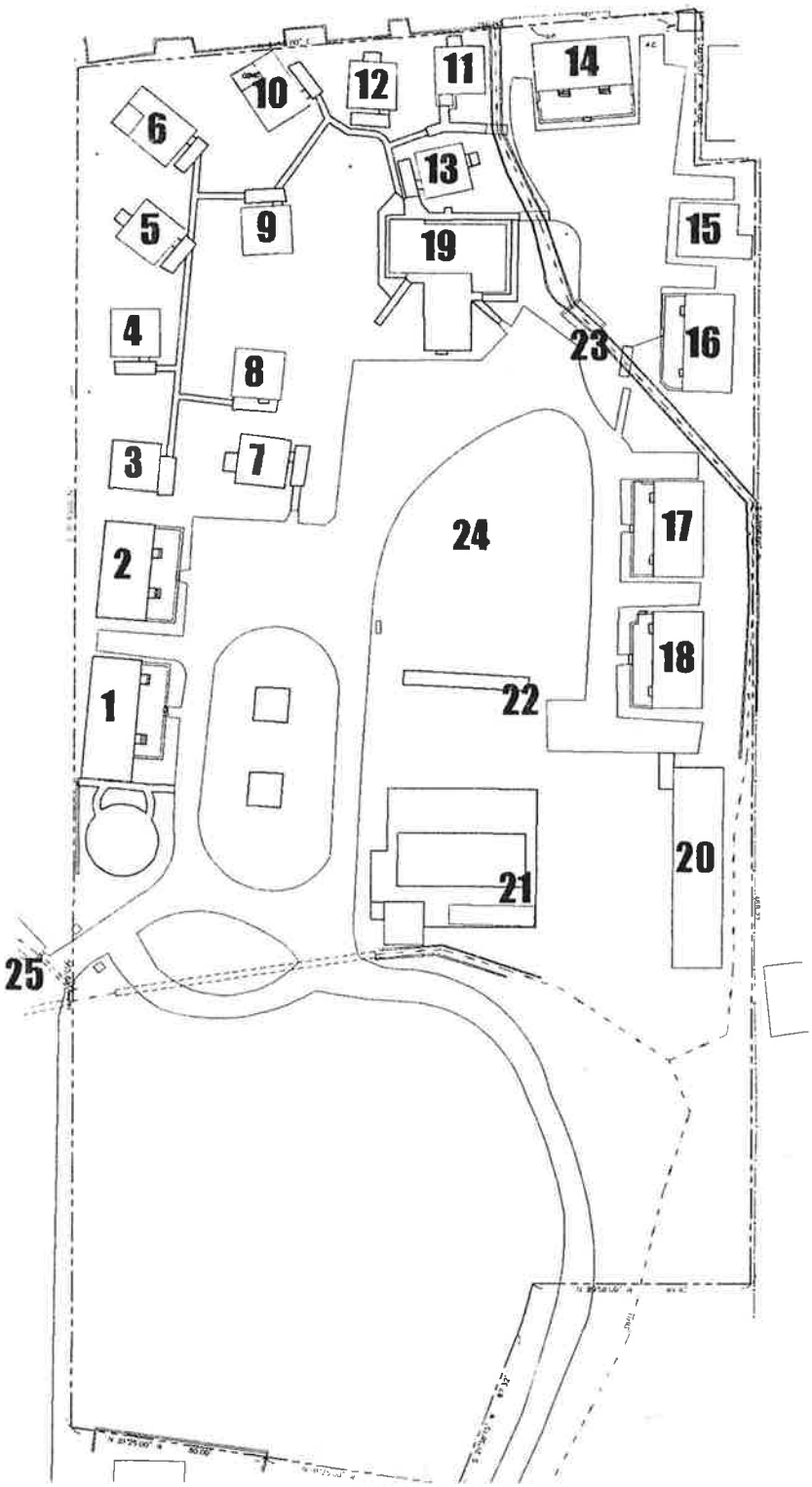


Figure 2. SITE PLAN (Existing)
Source: Whitman Architectural Design.

Landscape Elements. At the southern end of the grounds near the entrance at Mallory Way and Eucalyptus Street, there is a stone wall and large grouping of cactus plants. Adjacent to the cactus is a partially covered old wooden sign and a horse head hitching post with a ring in its mouth. The grounds are heavily landscaped with native oak trees, palm trees, other deciduous trees and stone walls, flagstone patios, concrete pathways and asphalt drives with parking areas. Some of the stone walls surrounding the patios were constructed in the 1990s. A small stone lined creek runs through the property with a small wooden bridge. Other features include a filled-in swimming pool and a shuffleboard court and wishing well. [Photos 5-6]

Table of Buildings/Structures

Ref. Number	Type	Date of Construction	Historic Name
1	duplex	1947	Count Fleet/Kayak
2	duplex	1948	Citation/My Request
3	single family residence	1947	Count Atlas
4	single family residence	1947	Crystal Pennant
5	single family residence	1947	Equipoise
6	single family residence	1947	Fair Play
7	single family residence	1947	Whirlaway
8	single family residence	1947	War Admiral
9	single family residence	1947	Trumpeter
10	single family residence	1947	Royal Crusader
11	single family residence	1947	former laundry
12	single family residence	1947	Sea Biscuit
13	single family residence	1947	Sir Galahad
14	duplex	1948	Top Flight/Don Lin
15	single family residence	c 1930 (moved)	Cover Up
16	duplex	1948	On Trust/Bay View
17	duplex	1949	Man O War/Black Gold
18	duplex	1949	Malicious/Chickle
19	office	1947	Hi Ho Silver/office
20	laundry/storage	1999	Laundry/storage
21	swimming pool/filled in	c 1950	Swimming pool
22	shuffleboard/wishing well	c 1950	shuffleboard/well
23	stone-lined creek/bridge	c 1950	creek/bridge
24	front landscape area	c 1950	front landscape area
25	horse head hitching post	c 1950	hitching post

6. Eligibility of Historic Resources

National and California Registers: Significance, Eligibility and Integrity

This property appears to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under **Criterion A** and CRHR **Criterion 1** (significant historical events) because it is a representative example of post-war automobile tourism era in Ojai. It was built as a motor lodge and resort during the late 1940s and apparently remained in this use through the 1980s.

The property does not appear to be potentially eligible under NRHP **Criterion B** and CRHR **Criterion 2** (lives of persons significant in our past). The property is associated with John W. Rains, who established the Lodge in 1947 but owned it for only about twelve years. Rains is perhaps best known for the Rains Shoe Store he operated in Ventura. He does not appear to have made any significant contributions to the history or development of Ojai.

The property appears to be potentially eligible under NRHP **Criterion C** and CRHR **Criterion 3** (design and construction) as a scarce example of a 1940s auto court in Ojai. The Valley Outpost Lodge was among the earliest auto courts/motels built in Ojai (along with Blairs Court on S. Montgomery Street, and the Bald Street Court). The Valley Outpost Lodge appear to be all that remain today from the early pre-1950 era.

As a property type, the auto court or motor court was a "step up" from the earlier auto camps of the 1910s and 1920s, where tourists stayed in tent cabins — generally a wooden enclosure with screened openings, and often unfurnished. The auto court represented an evolution away from the early rudimentary form to more substantial buildings furnished with "all the comforts of home." Cottages, in rural areas, were often stretched out in a long u-shape, crescent shape, or in-line rows. Exterior imagery became important to entice guests, with domestic architecture the most common source. Motor courts began to look like "tidy villages of miniature cottages" surrounded by landscaped grounds. Owners christened the courts with names that provided comfortable informality.

The motor court proliferated during the Depression as a low-cost place to stay. The FHA liberalized its regulations to permit financing of cottages under $2,000 with no down payment. *The Tourist Court Journal* established in 1937, urged new court builders to use modern architecture built of stucco and painted pure white. Quaint cabins, however, continued to be built until the early 1950s.

Prior to World War II, the auto courts were gradually increasing in popularity over hotels. Travelers liked the privacy they found in a motor court. The individual cabins had more ventilation and were usually quieter and cheaper. The auto court business waned during World War II with gas rationing, but it quickly revived following the war. During the 1950s, the term "court" was gradually replaced by motel, a more modern sounding word. Also, individual cabins were replaced by single buildings comprising a string of rooms that were more economical to build, especially with the building material shortages during and right after the war. By the late 1950s, corporations began establishing motels, leading to the "mom and pop" run motels being gradually replaced by the Holiday Inn and Howard Johnson chains, which sought highway frontage to be near restaurants and gas stations. (Liebs: 161-191)

The Valley Outpost Lodge is perhaps the only remaining example of a 1940s auto court in Ojai with individual cottages arranged around a central court. The office is located in the center of the complex with well manicured landscaped grounds, a swimming pool and shuffleboard court. A horse barn with individual stalls also existed where the present laundry is now located.

Integrity Discussion

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

The seven aspects of integrity are: Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); Setting (the physical environment of a historic property); Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property); Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time), and; Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

All of the nineteen cottages appear to be in their original *location*, except for the manager's cottage which was probably moved onto the property in 1947. The original plan (*design*) of the cottages is intact. The only addition appears to have been to the office building, which it was done using similar materials and scale, and the swimming pool has been filled. The historic *setting* of the property has been retained. Mature oak trees, palm trees and deciduous trees provides setting along with stone walls and flagstone

patios, swimming pool, shuffleboard, and wishing well.

The integrity of *materials* is intact. The *feeling* and *association* as an auto court has been partially lost since the property no longer serves as a resort or motel for transient guests. Overall, the integrity of the property is sufficient for eligibility.

Conclusion

The property at 412 Mallory Way appears to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A (1) and C (3).

Local Significance and Eligibility

The California Environmental Quality Act defines as historically significant all properties listed in "local registers" of historic properties. Local registers include lists "of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution," and surveys of historic resources maintained as current by the local agency. These properties are "presumed to be historically or culturally significant... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant." (PRC §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

City of Ojai Landmark Criteria

The following is a discussion of the property as it relates to the criteria established by the City of Ojai for evaluating potential City Landmarks.

Chapter 8, Sec.4-8.07. Criteria for consideration of nomination.

The Historic Preservation Commission shall, upon such investigation as it deems necessary, make a determination as to whether a nominated property, structures, or area meets one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characterization of the community;
(b) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community;
(c) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;
(d) Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community;
(e) Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant;
(f) Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative;
(g) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;
(h) Its suitability for preservation or restoration. Any structure, property, or area that meets one or more of the above criteria shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration;
(i) It shall have historic, aesthetic, or special character or interest for the general public and not be limited in interest to a special group or person;
(j) Its designation shall not require the expenditure by the City of any amount of money not commensurate with the value of the object to be preserved; and
(k) Its designations shall not infringe upon the rights of a private owner thereof to make any and all reasonable uses thereof which are not in conflict with the purposes of this chapter.

Under criterion (a), the property appears to be significant as part of the history of tourism in Ojai. Under criterion (b), it is not identified with a person or persons who made significant contributions to the history of Ojai. Under criterion (c), the property appears to be significant for its building type, an auto court.

Under criterion (d), the property has not been identified with a master builder or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community. The original builder and designer are unknown. It does not appear to embody design elements (criterion e) which make it architecturally significant. Nor does it contain design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative (criterion f). Its design is very simple and its materials common for the period in which it was built. It is not in a unique location (criterion g) nor does it exhibit physical characteristics that make it a familiar visual feature.

Criterion (h) states that if one or more of the above criteria are met, then the property shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration. The integrity of this property has been discussed under the National and California Register eligibility. The property retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, and workmanship, and retains partial integrity of feeling and association.

Criterion i, j, and k are not applicable for this review.

Conclusion

The City of Ojai retains a list of historic properties identified in a survey conducted in 1986. The property at 412 Mallory Way is listed in the survey.

The above eligibility discussion has provided evidence that the nineteen buildings at 412 Mallory Way are potentially eligible for listing on the National and California Registers under Criterion A and C and as a City of Ojai landmark under criterion a and c.

7. Project Impacts

Due to its eligibility for listing on the NRHP, CRHR and as a City of Ojai Landmark, the proposed demolition of the nineteen buildings at 412 Mallory Way will have adverse impacts on historic resources, as defined by CEQA.

8. Mitigation Measures

A principle of environmental impact mitigation is that some measure or combination of measures may, if incorporated into a project, serve to avoid or reduce significant and adverse impacts to a historic resource. In reference to mitigating impacts on historic resources, the CEQA Guidelines state:

> Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant. (PRC §15126.4 (b)(1))

These standards, developed by the National Park Service, represent design guidelines for carrying out historic preservation, restoration and rehabilitation projects. The Secretary's Standards and the supporting literature describe historic preservation principles and techniques, and offers recommended means for carrying them out. Adhering to the Standards is the only method described within CEQA for reducing project impacts on historic resources to less than significant and adverse levels.

The demolition of an historic property cannot be seen as conforming with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. Therefore, the absolute loss of an historic property should generally be regarded as an adverse environmental impact which cannot be mitigated to a less than significant and adverse level. Further, the usefulness of documentation of an historic resource, through photographs and measured drawings, as mitigation for its demolition, is limited by the CEQA Guidelines, which state:

> In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur. (PRC §15126.4 (b)(2))

Implied by this language is the existence of circumstances whereby documentation may mitigate the impact of demolition to a less than significant level. However, the conditions under which this might be said to have occurred are not described in the Guidelines. It is also noteworthy that the existing CEQA case law does not appear to support the concept that the loss of an historic resource can be mitigated to less than adverse impact levels by means of documentation or commemoration. (League for Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland [1997] 52 Cal.App.4th 896)

Taken in their totality, the CEQA Guidelines require a project which will have potentially adverse impacts on historic resources to conform to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, in order for the impacts to be mitigated to below significant and adverse levels. However, CEQA also mandates the adoption of feasible mitigation measures which will reduce adverse impacts, even if the residual impacts after mitigation remain significant. Means other than the application of the Standards would necessarily be required to achieve this level of mitigation. In determining what type of additional mitigation measures would reduce impacts to the greatest extent feasible, best professional practice dictates considering the level of eligibility of the property, as well as by what means it derives its significance.

Mitigation programs for impacts on historic resources tend to fall into three broad categories: documentation, design and interpretation. Documentation techniques involve the recordation of the site according to accepted professional standards, such that the data will be available to future researchers, or for future restoration efforts. Design measures could potentially include direct or indirect architectural references to a lost historic property, e.g., the incorporation of historic artifacts, into the new development, or the relocation of the historic property to another suitable site. Interpretative measures could include commemorating a significant historic event or the property's connection to historically significant themes.

Discussion

The following mitigation measures are recommended for adoption:

1. Documentation

Documentation shall include the photographic recordation of the site accompanied by this report and deposited in the Ojai Valley Historical Museum with a copy to the Ojai Library. Photographs should be at least 5 by 7 inch black and white prints on archival quality paper.

2. Design Measures

Design measures shall include direct architectural references to the lost historic property. In this case, the proposed design of the new residences are to be Craftsman in style with heavy beams, stone veneer, wood shingle siding, and exposed rafters. Some of these elements are found on the existing cottages with their gable roofs, exposed rafters, and wood siding. The mature trees will be preserved and landscape features will include man made streams and bridges and pedestrian paths.

3. Interpretation

One or more of the following measures shall be undertaken by the City of Ojai:

- Interpretation of this site shall include an exhibit to be produced by a preservation professional that will be displayed at the Ojai Valley Museum. This exhibit will highlight the history of tourism in Ojai and focus on the postwar buildings (inns, hotels, lodges, motels) which have been a part of this history.
- Applicant shall contribute to an historic Preservation Fund, established by the city for the preservation of endangered historic buildings, based on criteria and a fee schedule developed by the city.
- A plaque shall be produced that will be placed on the site that will commemorate and interpret the history of the site.

PHOTOS ONLY

* BASED ON STANDARD PRESERVATION PRACTICES

* STUDY TRIEMS RECOMMENDATION

9. Selected Sources

Baur, John E. *Health Seekers of Southern California*. San Marino, California: Huntington Library, 1959.

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Hutchinson, Wm. Henry. *Oil, Land and Politics*. Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.

Leibs, Chester H. *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1985.

Map of Town of Nordhoff, 1897, compiled and mapped, J.B. Waud, Surveyor, Ventura, CA.

Ojai City Directories, 1946 through 1969

Ojai Telephone Directories, 1947-1960

Sanborn Maps: 1912, 1929 (updated 1939)

Telephone communication with John Rains by Judy Triem, January 10, 2005

Triem, Judith P. *Ventura County: Land of Good Fortune*. Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, 1985.

Valley Outpost Lodge advertising brochure, located in Ojai Valley Museum archives.

Ventura County Historical Atlas, 1912

Ventura County Assessor's records for property at 412 Mallory Way, Ojai.

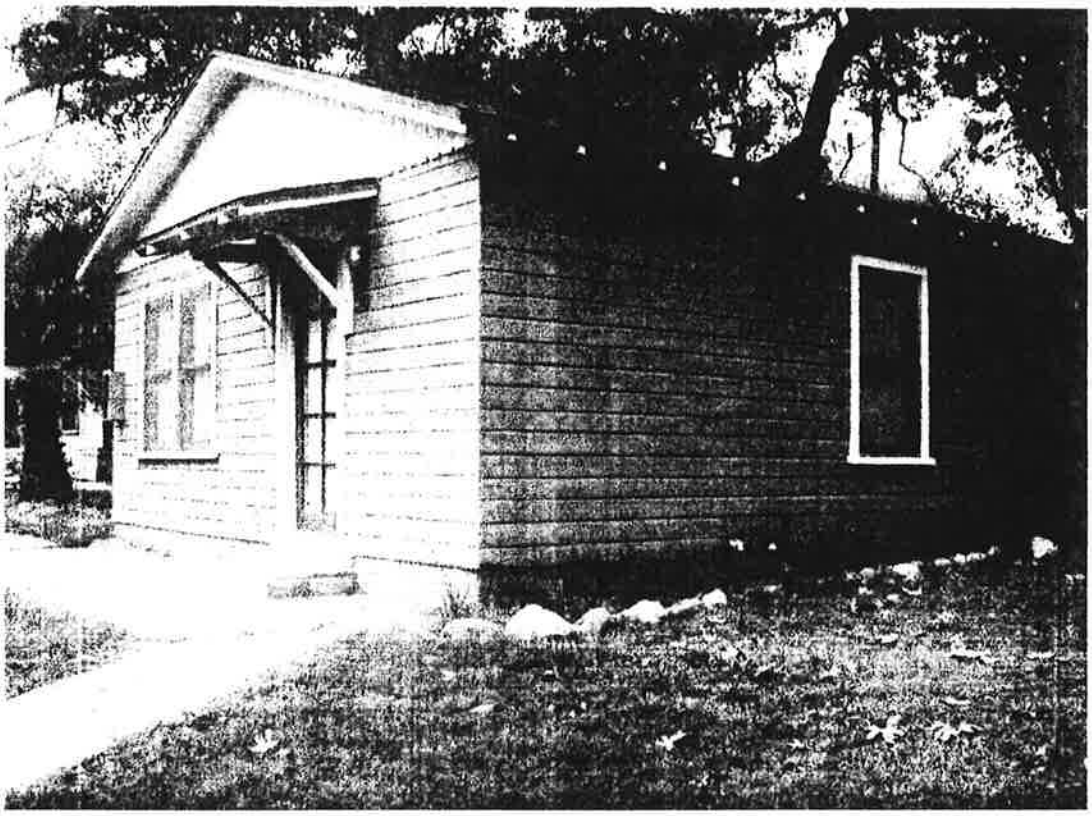


PHOTO 1. Ref No. 8, Single unit (6 January 2005).

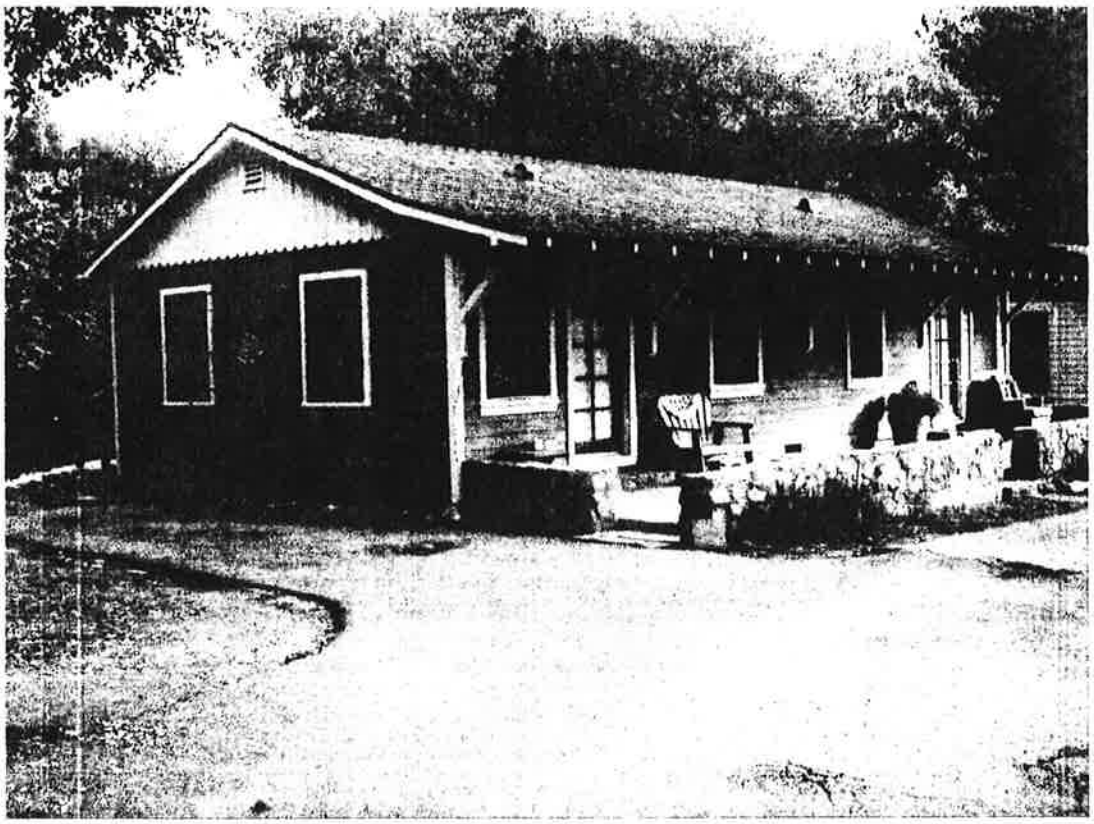


PHOTO 2. Ref. No. 17, Duplex (6 January 2005).

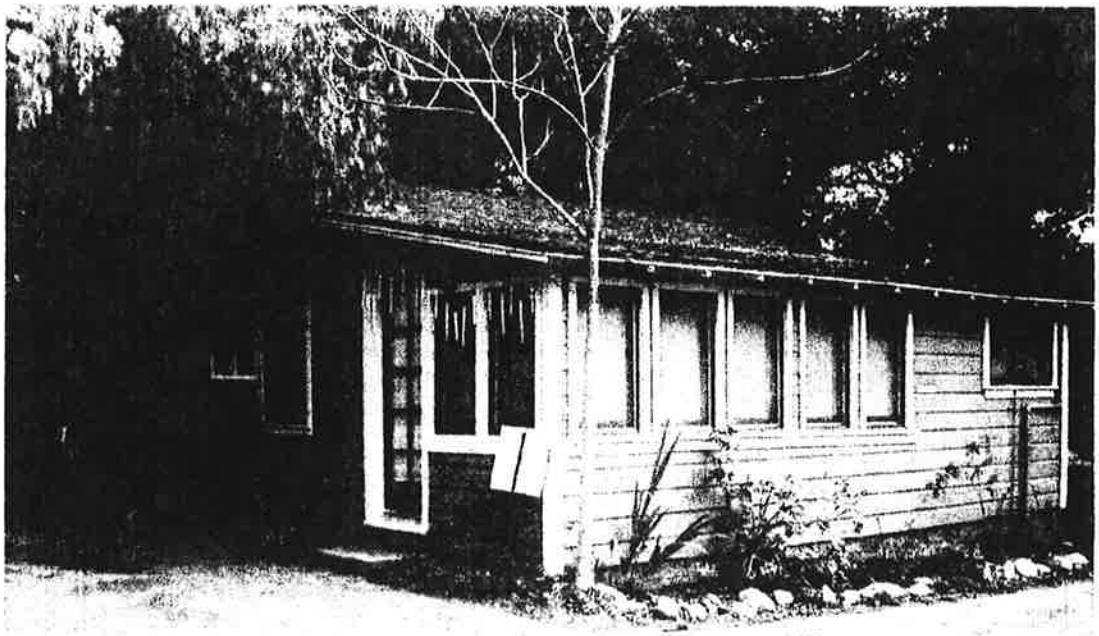


PHOTO 3. Ref. No. 15, Manager's residence (6 January 2005).

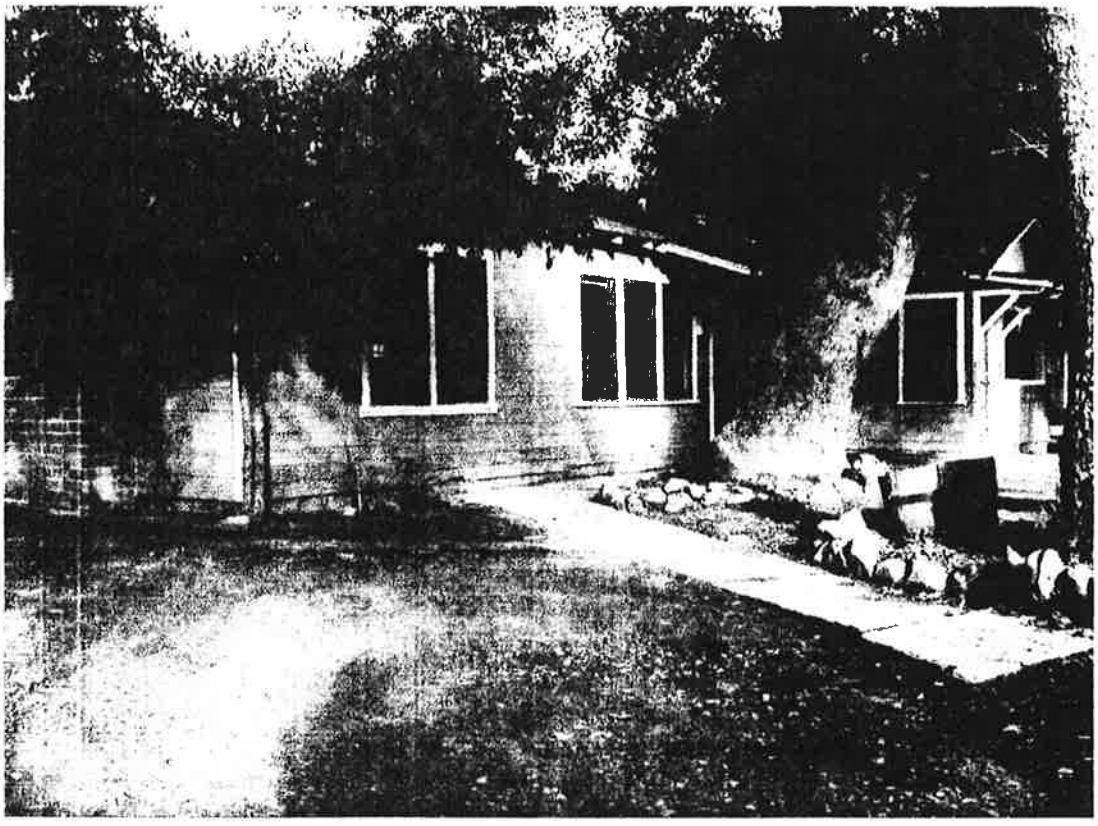


PHOTO 4. Ref. No. 19, former office (6 January 2005).

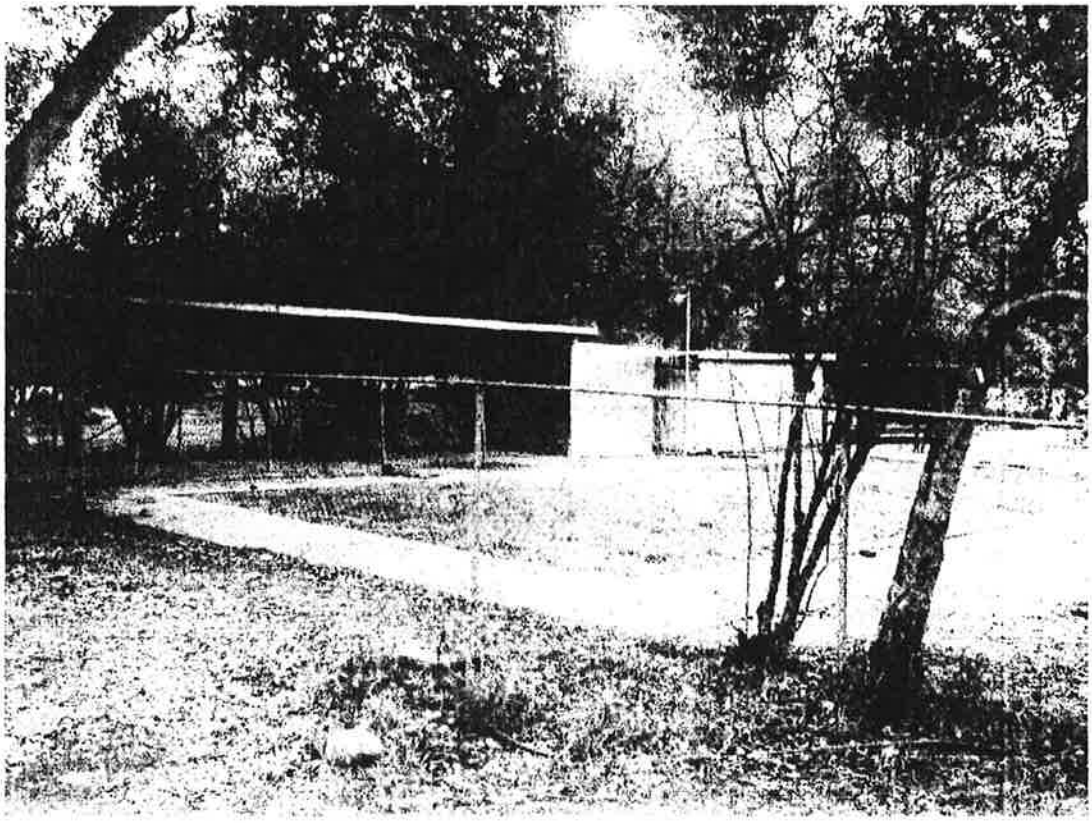


PHOTO 5. Ref. No. 21, Former swimming pool (6 January 2005).

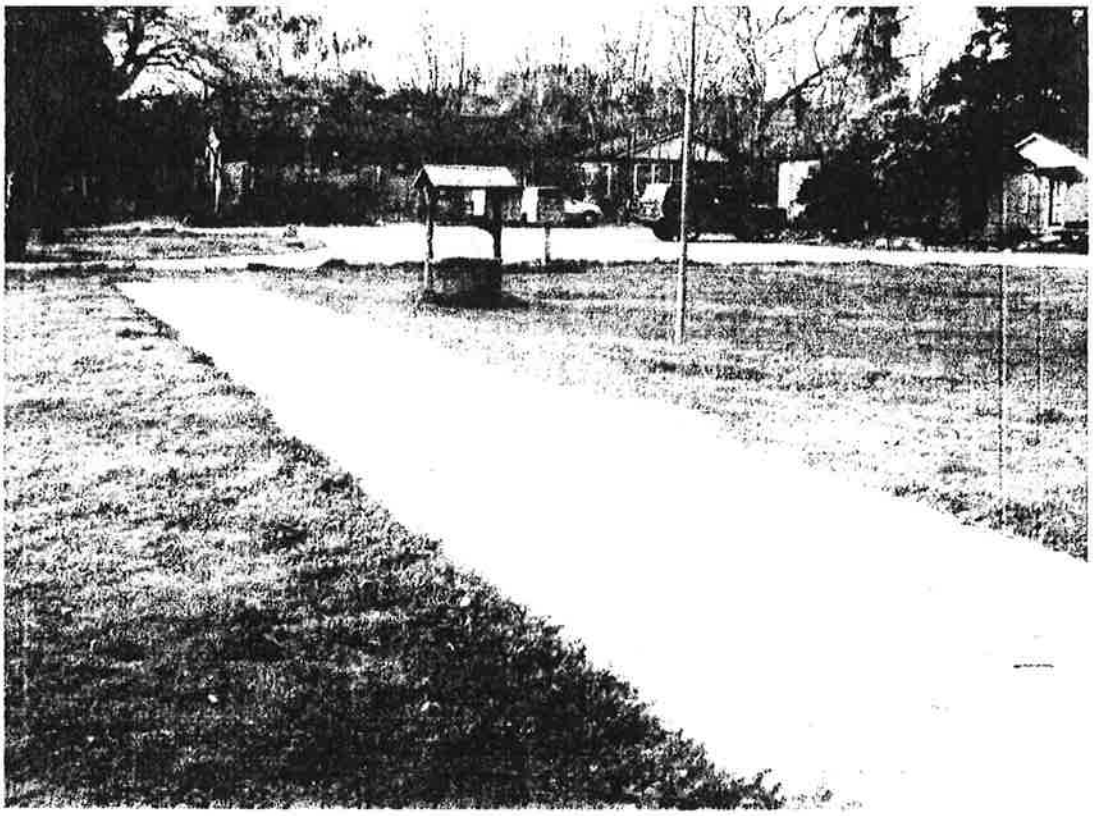


PHOTO 6. Ref. No. 22, shuffleboard court/wishing well (6 January 2005).