



**CITY OF NORCO
STREETS, TRAILS AND UTILITIES COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA**

**Monday, December 4, 2017
City Council Chambers, 2820 Clark Avenue, Norco, CA 92860**

CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL: William Naylor, Chair
Sherry Walker, Vice Chair
Cathey Burt, Commission Member
Gary Schonke, Commission Member
Michael Thompson, Commission Member

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

TO BE READ BY THE CHAIR: *"All discretionary actions before the Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission are advisory in nature and final actions will be confirmed, modified, or deleted by the City Council."*

1. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** *This is the time when persons in the audience wishing to address the Commission regarding matters not on the agenda may speak. Please complete the speaker card in the back of the room and present it to the City Clerk so that you may be recognized.*
2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - A. Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission Regular Meeting Minutes of October 2, 2017.
Recommended Action: Approval (*Director of Public Works*)
3. **DISCUSSION / ACTION ITEMS**
 - A. Urban Forest Specifications and Standards – Verbal Discussion
 - B. Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan – Verbal Discussion
 - C. Trail Map and Trail Identification – Verbal Discussion
4. **COMMISSION/SUBCOMMITTEE/STAFF COMMUNICATIONS**

ADJOURNMENT

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's office, (951) 270-5623, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title II). Staff reports are on file in the Public Works Department. Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Counter in City Hall located at 2870 Clark Avenue during normal business hours. The meeting is recorded.



**CITY OF NORCO
STREETS, TRAILS AND UTILITIES COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES**

**Monday, October 2, 2017
City Council Chambers, 2820 Clark Avenue, Norco, CA 92860**

CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL: William Naylor, Chair
Sherry Walker, Vice Chair
Cathey Burtt, Commission Member
Gary Schonne, Commission Member
Michael Thompson, Commission Member

Chair Naylor asked for a moment of silence in memory of those who lost their lives in the Las Vegas tragic event last Sunday evening.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: **Commission Member Thompson**

1. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:**

Bonnie Slager stated her concerns regarding the trail on Norconian Drive and requested the K-rail be moved over to widen the trail enough for equestrians. She also requested River Drive, between Valley View Avenue and Woodward Avenue, be looked at as a designated trail and would like an update on the materials being placed in this area.

2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**

- A. Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission Regular Meeting Minutes of August 7, 2017.
Recommended Action: Approval (*Director of Public Works*)

M/S Thompson/Burtt to approve the Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission Regular Meeting Minutes of August 7, 2017, as written; the motion was carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: NAYLOR, WALKER, BURTT, SCHONNE, THOMPSON
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE

3. **DISCUSSION / ACTION ITEMS:**

- A. LED Retrofit of Street Lights – Oral Discussion

Director Blais presented the discussion regarding an LED retrofit of existing street lights. He stated a representative from Southern California Edison has approached the City regarding the retrofit; and noted the potential savings and safety benefits. He stated the decorative lights on Sixth Street would not be included. He noted the upgrade of these lights would be City responsibility and the costs associated.

Commission Member Schonne inquired who would be responsible for the maintenance of the street lights and what the savings would be. In response, Director Blais stated Southern California Edison is responsible for the maintenance and explained how the upgrade will affect the rates and the potential savings over time.

Vice Chair Walker inquired if residential as well as commercial street lights would be included and stated she did not see a downside to the upgrades. In response, Director Blais clarified which streetlights the retrofit would apply to and reiterated it would not include the decorative lighting on Sixth Street.

Commission Member Burttt inquired if there are different rate classifications for Southern California Edison. In response, Director Blais stated there is a specific rate for street light purposes only.

Commission Members Thompson and Burttt inquired if staff foresees future options that may be better than LED. In response, Director Blais stated the inability to predict whether there will be better lighting options in the future or if there will be any future energy regulations.

Chair Naylor thanked staff for recent maintenance performed on the decorative lighting on Sixth Street. He stated the benefits he has personally experienced after installing LED lighting in his residence.

Chair Naylor opened the discussion to the public.

Maureen O'Donnell inquired about the age of the street lights on Sixth Street. In response, Superintendent Piorkowski stated the street lights on Sixth Street were installed in the early 1970's.

Chair Naylor brought the discussion back to the Commission.

M/S Schonne/Burttt to recommend retrofit of existing Southern California Edison street lights to LED; the motion was carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: NAYLOR, WALKER, BURTT, SCHONNE, THOMPSON
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE

B. Street Sign Replacement – Oral Discussion

Director Blais presented the discussion of replacing current street signs with LED lit street signs at major intersections within the City. He stated the importance of uniform signage for maintenance purposes and recommended the "slim design" sign due to the smaller profile and the new Davit arm style.

Commission Member Burttt inquired about the installation process and how difficult it would be. In response, Director Blais stated the new signs would be powered through the existing traffic signals.

Vice Chair Walker stated the new design seems to be more secure and easier to maintain. She inquired if the street name would be centered on the sign and noted her color preference.

Commission Member Schonne stated the vinyl portion of the current metal signs have not held up very well and inquired about the life expectancy of the plastic portion of the proposed signs. In response, Director Blais stated with the new design, parts would be able to be ordered separately and replaced as needed.

Chair Naylor stated the poor condition of the signs have been a concern and thanked staff for bringing this item to the Commission.

Chair Naylor opened the discussion to the public.

Bonnie Slager noted the occasional high winds in the area and stated her concerns regarding safety. In response, Director Blais stated the new signs would be more secure based on the design.

Chair Naylor brought the discussion back to the Commission.

Chair Naylor stated his color preference and that he would like to see the City logo included on the sign.

Commission Member Thompson stated he would also like to see the City logo on the sign and inquired if the color of the sign near Silverlakes would be changed if the Commission were to decide on a different color. In response, Director Blais stated the color of the sign near Silverlakes would remain the same.

Chair Naylor asked for input from the public, with a show of hands, as to the color of the sign. The consensus for the sign color was green.

M/S NAYLOR/SCHONNE to recommend the “slim design” street sign, green in color, with a horse head or similar symbol; the motion was carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: NAYLOR, WALKER, BURTT, SCHONNE, THOMPSON

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

C. Trail Classification – Oral Discussion

Director Blais presented the discussion regarding trail classifications and requested input from the Commission in clearly and adequately defining different types of trail within the City. He stated his concerns with the current trail map and noted there would be no removal of any trails.

Chair Naylor opened the discussion to the public.

Glenn Hedges stated his concerns regarding the trail and alignment of the street on Hillside Avenue behind the high school. He stated the importance of understanding the trails cannot be maintained according to a new construction standard noting there were never really any constructed trails in “Old Town”. He stated the trail on Sierra Avenue between Fourth Street and Valley View Avenue is one of the best examples of a properly constructed trail in “Old Town” and noted the construction included putting in curb, gutter and trail. He noted it would be a big improvement if Pedley Avenue and Crestview Drive had a similar design.

Bonnie Slager stated she has ridden the trails for many years and felt they were trails, not bridle trails, noting there is a big difference between the two. She stated the busier streets, such as California Avenue, should have fencing for safety purposes while the smaller streets may be a trail with no fencing. She stated she does not expect the trails to be perfect but stressed the importance of the psychological barrier of a fence. She noted Sierra Avenue between Fourth Street and Sixth Street is a good example of an area where there was not enough room for a proper trail. She stated the fencing was installed with the understanding that there are items such as telephone poles located in the trail.

Maureen O'Donnell stated she recently moved to this area for the trails and noted the psychological barrier of trail fencing is helpful. She stated the definition of bridle path means that a bridle is needed, no bicycles or wheel traffic.

Joey Chase stated the average rider would not know the difference between an engineered trail and non-engineered trail and suggests using descriptions such as improved trail and non-improved trail.

Glenn Hedges stated that in the past Public Works came to the Norco Horsemen's Association and asked for assistance in identifying the trails but nothing was done with the information. He noted the last accurate trail map he recalls is from 2002. He stressed the conditions of the trails matter to him and that we should be able to come up with a minimum standard. He stated he would like to see the sub-committee from 2015 be reinstated to help justify the designation of more funds towards trails.

Chair Naylor brought the discussion back to the Commission.

Chair Naylor stated he recommends there be a master plan for the trail system and that he would like to have input from the community through a focus group.

Commission Member Schonke suggested posting signage stating the trail as "maintained" or "unmaintained", similar to how the county handles certain roads.

Vice Chair Walker stated how unique the City is and that the trails need to be protected. She suggested classification of trails be posted until they are properly improved to legally protect the City. She stated the importance of improvements such as fencing for safety purposes but otherwise the trails do not need to be perfect.

Commission Member Thompson stated the importance of the trails, referencing past trail maps and the Gateway Specific Plan, and suggested different classifications.

Commission Member Burt stated her concerns regarding liability to the City when classifying a trail.

Chair Naylor stated he feels strongly that there should be a community meeting when we are closer to a finished product. He noted the trails are considered multi-use trails per the municipal code.

Commission Member Thompson stated for the record that he is not happy with the direction this is heading in.

This item will be brought back to the Commission at a later date.

D. Approval of Trail Fencing Replacement Projects for Fiscal Year 2017-18

Director Blais presented the staff report on file and stated staff is recommending approval of the four projects listed.

Chair Naylor opened the discussion to the public.

Glenn Hedges stated his preference would be to replace the trail fencing on Bronco Lane between Corydon Avenue and Shawnee Drive; Arapaho Street, Stetson Drive, and Pacer Drive from Western Avenue to Stetson Drive; Bluff Street from Vine Street to River Road; and Pedley Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Street.

Chair Naylor brought the discussion back to the Commission.

Vice Chair Walker stated she is in favor of the listed projects and proposes to re-visit the other discussed areas next year.

Commission Member Schonne inquired about salvaging existing wood fencing and using it in other areas. In response, Superintendent Piorkowski stated it would be difficult to determine how much would be salvageable, noting each post is set in concrete.

Chair Naylor stated his concerns regarding replacing fencing in areas where residents have removed it without permission. He stated he concurs with replacing the fencing at the suggested location on Sierra Avenue. He stated with the possibility of a new hotel, he would prefer to see the fencing replaced on Fifth Street between Hamner Avenue and Corydon Avenue. In response, Superintendent Piorkowski stated the costs would most likely double due to the long stretch of fencing and noted the inner fence is there to protect the landscaping maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Vice Chair Walker stated most fencing that has been removed by residents was due to the fact that it had deteriorated beyond repair.

Commission Member Thompson stated for budget reasons he would support the suggested locations, although he would prefer to see the fencing replaced on Fifth Street and Sixth Street.

M/S THOMPSON/BURTT to make recommendation to approve the list of trail fencing replacement projects for fiscal year 2018/19 as stated in the staff report.

AYES: WALKER, BURTT, SCHONNE, THOMPSON

NOES: NAYLOR

ABSENT: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

4. COMMISSION/STAFF COMMUNICATIONS

Commission Member Thompson inquired about the status of Norco Drive, Mustang Lane and the new traffic signal equipment at the intersection of Fifth Street and Hamner Avenue. In response, Director Blais stated Norco Drive is an item that will be discussed in the future; Mustang Lane is a capital improvement project and will begin within the fiscal year; and in regards to the new traffic signal equipment at the intersection of Fifth Street and Hamner Avenue, protected left hand turn lanes are being installed.

M/ NAYLOR to agendize a discussion item to move the City trails portion of the Commission under the Parks and Recreation Department, stating it would be beneficial to combine all trails under one department.

The motion died due to a lack of a second.

Vice Chair Walker inquired about the status of the Corydon Staging Area. Superintendent Piorkowski stated this project is overseen by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Chair Naylor inquired about the status of the dual turn lanes projects on Hamner Avenue. Director Blais stated plans for Second Street are currently being reviewed by Caltrans; and plans for Sixth Street are being prepared for submittal to Caltrans.

Chair Naylor also inquired about the status of the North Drive improvements. Director Blais stated the project is currently underway noting the contractor will be starting this week; the monument sign will be going out to bid within the next month or two; and the fencing portion of the project will be awarded this week.

ADJOURNMENT: Chair Naylor adjourned the meeting at 9:27 P.M.

City of Norco

Urban Forest Specifications and Standards



Department of Public Works

Update 12-4-17

City of Norco
Department of Public Works

Urban Forest Specifications and Standards

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1. Intent and purpose.

The City recognizes the economic, environmental and aesthetic importance of the trees and plantings within the community. It shall be the City's policy to utilize applicable techniques, methods and procedures required to preserve, when feasible, all trees and plantings on City property. This chapter is part of a comprehensive plan developed in the best interest of the Norco community to regulate the planting and maintenance of trees in or adjacent to streets and within easements, in rights-of-way and other public places within the City, to provide for orderly development and protection of public facilities, and to regulate the removal of trees that contribute significantly to the value of land, preservation of resources, and quality of life in the City of Norco.

The purpose of this section is to assure that a single tree species on any given street will be planted, maintained, trimmed, and replaced if damaged, in a uniform manner to develop a consistent and formal streetscape, providing a canopy effect appropriate to the nature of development adjacent to the street. The installation, maintenance and replacement standards established in this section are intended to implement an effective Urban Forestry Program to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

2. Definitions.

a. "Approved Street Tree" shall mean any tree hereafter planted within any street right-of-way or easement adjacent thereto which conforms to the Approved Street Tree List and which is planted in accordance with this Chapter. "Approved Street Tree" shall also mean any existing tree within the right-of-way or easement adjacent thereto which conforms to the established species and location in any given area, and which was planted as a required street tree under the provisions of any improvement agreement, or as otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works, or any tree of the approved species and in an acceptable location which was or may be planted as a replacement.

b. "Approved Street Tree List" is a list that shall be maintained by the Public Works Department containing the botanical and common names of all trees authorized to be planted in the public right-of-way or tree planting easements. The list may be revised to include other suitable trees, trees to be planted for evaluation purposes, or to exclude trees deemed to be unsuitable.

c. "Maintenance" shall mean planting, pruning, staking, cabling, treating for pests and disease, removing, or any other act that nurtures the street tree population, sustains tree life and health, and promotes public safety.

d. "Other Plantings" shall mean any trees, shrubs, grass or ground cover other than public landscaping, planted within street right-of-way or easements or in proximity thereto, or on adjoining property.

e. "Owner/Occupant" shall mean any person owning property, as shown on the last equalized assessment roll for City taxes, or the lessee tenant, or other person having control or possession of the property.

f. "Tree Pruning" shall refer to the removal of diseased, dead, dying, decayed, interfering or obstructing branches, or the training of young trees to control growth and enhance performance or function in the landscape, and by developing and preserving tree structure, health and stability. No more than 25% of the tree canopy should be removed within a growing season.

g. "Street Tree Planting" shall mean the planting of City street trees within the public right-of-way, in parks and in easements dedicated to tree planting. Street trees shall be planted in residential neighborhoods within tree planting easements in suitable vacant planting sites, which avoid conflicts with underground utilities and hardscapes.

h. "Tree Removal" means either 1) complete removal, such as cutting a tree to the ground and grinding the stump; or 2) taking any action that would lead to the death of a tree or cause permanent damage that may compromise tree health and stability. Tree removal may include, but shall not be limited to, severe pruning or topping, poisoning, over watering, under watering, trenching, excavating, or altering the soil grade around the tree trunk.

i. "Tree Topping" is the removal of large branches to a stub, or smaller lateral not large enough to assume a terminal role. Tree topping is not an approved tree pruning practice for City street trees or protected trees, and is considered tree removal under this Chapter.

j. "Unapproved Street Tree" shall mean any tree planted within street right-of-way or easements or in proximity thereto, or on adjoining property, which does not qualify as an Approved Street Tree.

3. General provisions--Installation and maintenance.

a. The purpose of this chapter is to preserve parkway trees, to regulate the maintenance and removal of such trees, and to establish the varieties, minimum size, methods, and location for the planting thereof, and other related matters.

b. The City Council, by resolution, shall establish an Approved Street Tree List containing the botanical and common names of all trees authorized to be planted in the public right-of-way or tree planting easements adjacent thereto. The list shall be reviewed periodically by the Public Works Department and the Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission, and may be modified by recommendation to the City Council.

c. The Streets, Trails and Utilities Commission shall be tasked with recommending the appropriate species or variety of tree planted within the public street right-of-way or established street or access easements as specified in the Urban Forest Specifications and Standards

d. Street trees shall be planted in conformance with the adopted street tree resolution and in accordance with departmental standard specifications.

e. A working manual entitled "Urban Forest Specifications and Standards" illustrating the standards established herein shall be maintained and updated periodically by the Public Works Department for use by employees and for distribution to developers and builders.

f. The Director of Public Works shall be responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Chapter. He or she shall undertake maintenance and planting programs and controls as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Chapter consistent with facilities and resources available. He or she may designate certain representatives to administer any portion of this Chapter.

4. Planting of Trees, Removal, and Replacement

a. Consistent with the availability of resources, the Public Works Department shall initiate and administer a program to provide for the planting, maintenance, care, removal, and replacement of Approved Street Trees.

b. Except for an emergency, which shall be an imminent threat of injury to persons or property, a tree may not be removed without the review and approval of the Director of Public Works or his/her representative.

c. Trees with attributes most appropriate to their location and surroundings will be selected by the Director of Public Works or his/her representative from the Approved Street Tree List. Trees planted in the public right-of-way and tree planting easements shall conform to the City street tree planting standard detail.

d. The current resident, or if there is no current resident, then the owner shall be responsible for the adequate watering and protection of City street trees in tree planting easements.

e. It shall be unlawful for any person to plant or remove any tree in any public right-of-way without first obtaining a written permit from the Public Works Department. Said permit shall specify the location and variety of trees or plants to be planted or removed.

f. Street trees or Other Plantings that are required to be planted by a subdivider or developer in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the City, may be planted without a permit, provided, however, that such trees and plantings shall conform to City approved plans and specifications and shall be planted under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

5. Tree installation standards.

a. Unless otherwise specified, all trees shall be furnished in 15-gallon containers. The trees shall be of the size normally expected for commercially available nursery stock of 15-gallon size for the required species. Diameters shall be measured six inches above the crown root. The caliper of the tree must be between an inch (1") and one and one-half inches (1-1/2") in diameter and the height of the tree will not exceed eight feet, and the width three feet. All trees shall be in a healthy growing condition at the time of planting and shall be approved by the Director of Public Works or his/her representative at the site prior to planting.

b. All plants shall be healthy, have a normal configuration and be well-rooted. The roots shall show no evidence of having been restricted, free from insect pests, grown in nurseries which have been inspected by the State Department of Agriculture. All plants shall be Number One grade of their normal species or variety unless otherwise specified. They shall have normal well-developed branch systems and vigorous root systems. Plants shall be free from disfiguring knots, injuries, abrasions of the bark, sun scalding or other objectionable disfigurements. Plants not conforming to the requirements herein shall be considered as defective, and such plants, whether in place or not, will be marked as rejected and shall be removed immediately and replaced with suitable plants.

c. All trees shall be submitted to the Director of Public Works or his/her representative for review and approval prior to installation. Where required, street encroachment permits shall be obtained from the City prior to installation.

d. The installing contractor shall guarantee all trees for a period of one year from the date of acceptance. Irrigation systems will be required. The Director of Public Works or his/her representative must approve the design and make of these systems.

6. Installation.

a. All trees shall be planted in accordance with spacing and location designated on the plans or in the special provisions or as directed by the Director of Public Works or his/her representative.

b. Holes for planting trees shall be excavated four times the rootball diameter. The holes should never be deeper than the rootball. Soft fill dirt should not be added to the bottom of the hole. Trees should be planted slightly shallow, one to two inches of the rootball higher than the original grade. The exposed ball should be covered with two to four inches of mulch.

c. The hole shall be backfilled with same soil that came out of the hole. No soil amendments will be added.

d. The soil around the ball shall be worked so that no air pockets are left. (Large pockets of air can cause the roots to dry out.) The soil around the ball will be firmed so that the tree is vertical and adequately supported, but the soil will not be packed down. The hole will be watered while it is backfilled. In non-turf areas, the remaining soil will be mounded into a dike on the outer edge of the hole to collect water over the root zone. All tags or labels shall be removed so that they will not girdle the trunk or branches as the tree grows.

e. When planted, the tree shall be staked in the manner prescribed by the City. Parkway trees shall be planted at approximately 40-foot intervals and shall maintain a minimum distance of ten feet from any utility, meter, sewer lateral, streetlight standard or fire hydrant within the parkway. All trees shall maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet from a drive apron, corner, or intersection.

f. Trees shall be planted in line with the existing trees, or midway between the back of the curb and the near edge of the equestrian trail or standard sidewalk. If a curb, trail and/or sidewalk has not been constructed, trees shall be planted on a line equivalent thereto, or as directed by the Director of Public Works or his/her representative.

g. Trees shall be planted with the ball of earth surrounding the roots intact. Containers shall be removed without injury to roots and without breaking the ball of earth surrounding the roots. Root-bound trees will be rejected.

h. No person shall remove or relocate any tree or plant without prior authorization and permit from the Director of Public Works or his/her representative. Any tree removed without permission from the City shall be replaced by the violator with a new tree at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

7. Staking and tying of trees.

a. All 15-gallon trees shall be held vertically with two eight or ten-foot lodgepole stakes. Stakes will be two-inch lodgepole pine treated with copper naphthanate. A rubber or vinyl cinch tie or approved equal shall be nailed to the stakes with roof nails. Hoses or wires shall not be used for tying. Ties shall be placed six inches above the top flex point on the tree trunk.

b. Trunks of trees shall be secured to hold the trees upright without injury for a period of 12 months from date of installment. The method of staking and tying shall be as approved by the Director of Public Works or his/her representative.

8. Trimming and pruning of trees.

a. Following the planting of trees, pruning should be limited. Broken or damaged limbs should be removed. Some limbs can be removed for structural stability or appearance as necessary. (Ord. 772, 2001; Ord. 567 Sec. 1 (part), 1986)

b. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than City personnel, to trim any Approved Street Tree without first obtaining a permit from the Public Works Department. The permit shall be issued when the Public Works Department finds that pruning is necessary and that the proposed method is satisfactory. A permit is not required for removing sucker growth, watersprouts, low hanging branches lower than 8 feet from the ground.

9. Watering of trees after installation.

Proper watering is the key to survival of newly planted trees. A slow, gentle soaking of the root zone is preferable. Excess water accumulation in the planting hole is a leading cause of transplant death. Watering must be appropriate for soil type and drainage.

10. Maintenance and guarantee of trees.

a. The builder/developer shall maintain all trees until maintenance is assumed by the City and further, the builder/developer shall guarantee all trees for a period of one year after the acceptance of the improvements by the City, and shall replace in kind all trees that have died or which have failed to show visible signs of root establishment and growth during said one-year period. The Director of Public Works or his/her representative shall inspect each tree at the end of the one-year period and report to the builder/developer as to the acceptability of each tree planted. Unacceptable trees shall be replaced. Upon completion of such inspection and any required replacement, the City shall accept the trees for maintenance by the City, excluding watering. The one-year warranty guarantees the public improvements for a one-year period after City acceptance and shall include an amount to be determined by the Director of Public Works to cover the replacement of trees at the end of the one-year period.

b. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to water all trees located in a parkway abutting his/her property as necessary to promote healthy growth, to protect the improvements within the parkway, and to do such trimming as can be done from the ground to preserve the neat appearance and unobstructed use of the parkway.

c. Sucker growth, water sprouts and young overhanging branches on mature trees may be removed to a height of eight feet by the owner/occupant.

d. The City shall be responsible for all maintenance of median divider parkways and shall be responsible for all major pruning or other tree surgery and the control and treatment of insect pests and disease as funds are available.

Specimen Listing

Street Tree Listing (non SCE areas)

Botanical Name

Common Name

<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree, Australian Willow Myrtle
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree, Mimosa
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree, Australian Flame Tree
<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Hackenberry-Yunnan Hackenberry
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud, CA Redbud, Judas Tree
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese Fringe Tree
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Tree
<i>Geijera carviflora</i>	Australian Willow, Wilga
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda Tree
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese Flame Tree
<i>Koelreuteris paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweet Gum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree, Yellow Poplar
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine, African Fern Pine
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree
<i>Tabebuia avellaneda</i>	Pink Trumpet Tree
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree
<i>Tristania coferta</i>	Brisbane, Pink or Australian Brush Box
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Sawleaf Zelkova

Agonis flexuosa

General Notes

Peppermint Tree is a very useful tree in temperate coastal areas as an evergreen specimen or shade tree. It tolerates heat but not extreme cold.

Has fragrant Leaf.

Native to Western Australia.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Vase Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 15 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate, Medium to Light Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. White. Flowers in Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Red Brown, Exfoliating or Furrowed.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.



Albizia julibrissin

General Notes

Fast growing, but messy because of fruit and flower litter. Caterpillars are more of a problem back east than in California. Shade tree tolerant of a variety of conditions.

Native to Southwestern and Eastern Asia.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 35 feet.

Width: 20 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Less than 50 years.

Leaves Bipinnately Compound, Light Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Pink or Rose. Flowers in Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Prolific, Brown Pod, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall, Winter or Summer.

Bark Dark Gray, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low to Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers and Dry Fruit.



Brachychiton acerifolius

General Notes

This partly deciduous tree has showy red or orange flowers.

Native to East Coast of Australia.

Family: *Malvaceae*
Previously listed in the *Streculiaceae* family.

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Conical Shape.

Has Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 60 feet.

Width: 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Ovate to Palmately Lobed, Glossy
Medium Green, Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Orange or Red. Flowers in
Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers
(male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Follicle, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches),
fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Green, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Cassia leptophylla

General Notes

Prefers fast draining soil. Requires a moderate amount of water. Seeds are considered poisonous.

Native to Brazil.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 25 feet.

Width: 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Less than 50 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Even, Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen to Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Yellow. Flowers in Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Pod, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Celtis sinensis

General Notes

Deciduous tree growing to 65 feet in height. Often used for bonsai and in ornamental gardens. Fruit attracts birds. Similar to *C. occidentalis* but smaller.

Native to Eastern Asia.

Family: *Cannabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 40 - 65 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Ovate, Medium Green, Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Has separate male and female flowers on the same tree (monoecious).

Orange or Purple Drupe, Very Small (Under 0.25 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall Edible.

Bark Mottled, Light Gray, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Cercis occidentalis

General Notes

Western Redbud is a commonly used native shrub found in riparian canyons and tolerates dry conditions. It blooms best in full sun. Otherwise, it is quite reliable once established.

Native to California foothills, Arizona, and Utah.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 10 - 20 feet.

Width: 10 - 20 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Round, Blue Green, Gray Green or Medium Green, Red, Gold or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Purple. Flowers in Spring.

Prolific, Brown or Purple Pod, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Dark Brown or Red Brown, Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Cinnamomum camphora

General Notes

Provide good drainage in clay soil. Smog tolerant.

Has fragrant Flower and Leaf.

Native to China and Japan.

Family: *Lauraceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 50 - 65 feet.

Width: 50 - 60 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years or more.

Leaves Elliptic, Glossy Light to Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

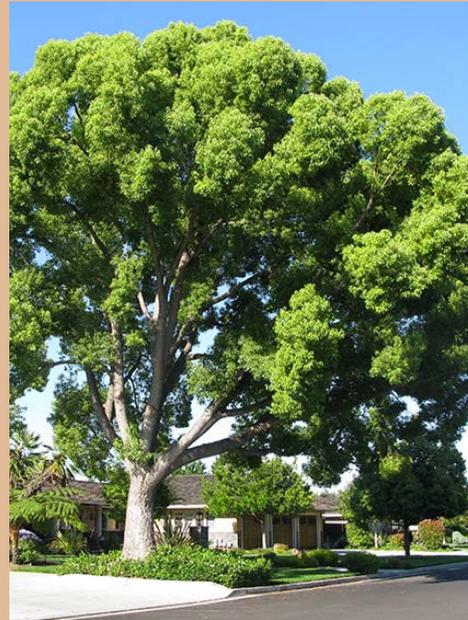
Flowers Inconspicuous. Fragrant Flowers in Spring. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Black Drupe, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Winter or Summer.

Bark Dark Gray, Light Gray or Red Brown, Blocky or Furrowed.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Geijera parviflora

General Notes

Makes good street tree; noninvasive roots, casts light shade. Moderate growth rate. Pendulous habit. These Australian trees have water-filled leaves that are fire resistant.

Native to Australia.

Family: *Rutaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Oval Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 30 feet.

Width: 20 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate to Linear, Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

White. Flowers in Spring or Fall. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Mostly Green Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Summer Wildlife use it.

Bark Dark Brown or Light Green, Rough.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Ginkgo biloba

General Notes

Plant male tree only as female tree has fruit with obnoxious odor. Plant male trees to avoid fruit. Can grow to 100 feet in the right conditions but commonly shorter.

Native to China.

Trees may be referred to as male or female.

Family: *Ginkgoaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Conical Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 35 - 65 feet.

Width: 25 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Rhomboidal, Medium to Light Green, Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring.

Orange or Yellow Drupe, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Wet Fruit.



Jacaranda mimosifolia

General Notes

Seed capsules are often used in decorative arrangements. Hardy to 25 degrees F.

Native to Northwestern Argentina and Bolivia.

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading with a High Canopy.

Oval, Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous to Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 40 - 50 feet.

Width: 20 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Odd, Light Green, Deciduous to Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Blue or Lavender. Flowers in Spring, Summer or Fall. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Capsule, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall Wildlife use it.

Bark Light Green or Light Gray, Furrowed or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers and Dry



Koelreuteria bipinnata

General Notes

Good shade tree.

Native to Asia.

Family: *Sapindaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 40 feet.

Width: 15 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Bipinnately Compound, Medium Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Yellow. Flowers in Summer or Fall. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Prolific, Orange, Red or Rose Capsule, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Liquidambar styraciflua

General Notes

Resistant to oak root fungus.

Native to Eastern United States.

Family: *Hamamelidaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Conical Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 80 feet.

Width: 40 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Lobed and Palmate, Dark Green, Red, Gold, Purple or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Has separate male and female flowers on the same tree (monoecious).

Prolific, Brown, Beige or Mostly Green Capsule with Winged Seeds, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall Wildlife use it.

Bark Light Green or Light Gray, Furrowed.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Liriodendron tulipifera

General Notes

Aphids can be very troublesome; cause honeydew drip. Requires a moderate amount of water. Has fragrant Bark and Flower.

Native to Eastern United States.

Family: *Magnoliaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Conical or Oval Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 60 - 80 feet.

Width: 40 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Lobed, Light Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Fragrant Green, Orange or Yellow. Flowers in Spring or Summer.

Brown Cone of Samaras, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall Wildlife use it.

Bark Dark Gray or Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Magnolia grandiflora

General Notes

Little Gem Magnolia has a compact and is smaller version of other commonly used Magnolias. It blooms at a young age and leaf drop is fairly common.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to Southeastern United States.

Family: *Magnoliaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Oval, Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 60 - 80 feet.

Width: 50 - 60 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Elliptic to Broadly Ovate, Glossy Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Fragrant White. Flowers in Spring, Summer or Fall.

Prolific, Purple or Red Follicle, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense to Very Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers, Dry Fruit and leaves.



Pinus canariensis

(Canary Island Pine)
Pinaceae (Pine family)
Origin: Canary Island

General Notes

Resistant to Oak Root Fungus.

Native to Canary Islands of Spain.

Family: *Pinaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Weeping and requires ample growing space.

Columnar or Conical Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 50 - 80 feet.

Width: 20 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Needle, Blue Green or Dark Green,
No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Inconspicuous.

Brown Cone, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches),
fruiting in Winter.

Bark Red Brown, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to
Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Pistachia chinensis

General Notes

Resistant to oak root fungus. Needs good drainage. Although it can grow to 60 feet it is most commonly shorter in cultivation. Has fragrant Leaf.

Native to China.

Trees may be referred to as male or female.

Family: *Anacardiaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a High Canopy.

Oval, Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 25 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Even with Oblong to Elliptic Leaflets, Medium Green, Red, Gold, Orange or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Trees may be sold as male or female.

Prolific, Red or Mostly Blue Drupe, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Dark Brown, Light Gray or Light Green, Furrowed or Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately



Platanus acerifolia

General Notes

A tough, durable tree; can tolerate severe pruning and smog.

Native to Spain.

Family: *Platanaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Oval, Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 70 - 85 feet.

Width: 50 - 70 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Palmate, Medium Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring or Winter. Has separate male and female flowers on the same tree (monoecious).

Prolific, Brown or Mostly Green Achene, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Summer.

Bark Cream, Light Green, Light Gray or Multicolored, Exfoliating or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit, Twigs and Bark.



Podocarpus gracilior

General Notes

Branches droop but resist breakage. Needs good drainage. Also known as *Podocarpus falcatus*.

Native to Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Trees may be referred to as male or female.

Family: *Podocarpaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect and requires ample growing space.

Oval or Rounded Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 50 - 65 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate to Linear, Blue Green, Gray Green or Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Has either male or female flowers (dioecious). Trees may be sold as male or female.

Green to Purple Cone, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Light Gray, Furrowed or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Quercus suber

General Notes

Underside of leaf is light gray. Leaf drop in spring may seem abnormal, but is typical pattern for the tree. Bark is the source of commercial cork.

Native to Western Mediterranean and North Africa.

Family: *Fagaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Oval, Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 70 feet.

Width: 70 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Oblong to Ovate, Glossy Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

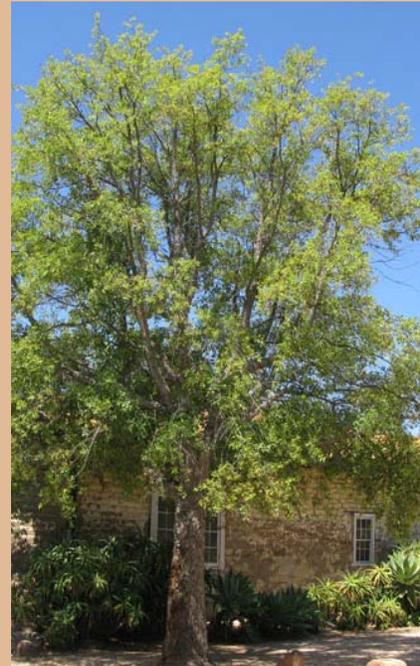
Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Has separate male and female flowers on the same tree (monoecious).

Prolific, Brown Acorn, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Fall or Winter.

Bark Light Green or Light Gray, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Sapium sebiferum

General Notes

Chinese Tallow Tree is a popular shade tree, for its fall color and it thrives in warm climates. The sap is poisonous. It may require regularly scheduled light top-trimming of top shoots to maintain a lower height.

Native to China and Japan.

Family: *Euphorbiaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Conical or Oval Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 30 - 40 feet.

Width: 25 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 60 years.

Leaves Ovate, Light Green, Red, Gold, Orange, Purple or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Yellow. Flowers in Spring.

Gray or White Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Light Green or Red Brown, Furrowed, Ridged or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers and Dry Fruit.



Tabebuia avellanedae

General Notes

Branches don't droop and resist breakage. National tree of Paraguay. A spectacular spring and winter flowering tree. Long brown fruit pods open lengthwise releasing small winged seeds.

Native to South America.

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Rounded or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 35 - 40 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 or More Inches per Year.

Leaves Palmately Compound, Green, No Change, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Pink, Purple, Lavender-Pink. Flowers in Spring or Winter. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Pod, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Winter or Spring.

Bark Brown to Gray.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as out of Leaf.



Tipuana tipu

General Notes

A medium sized flowering legume tree for mild climates.

Native to Bolivia and Southern Brazil.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a High Canopy.

Oval, Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous to Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 50 feet.

Width: 25 - 50 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Odd, Light Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous to Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Orange or Yellow. Flowers in Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Pod, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Dark Brown or Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers and Dry Fruit.



Lophostemon confertus

General Notes

Drought resistant once established. Smog tolerant. May be a larger tree in warmer areas.

Native to Australia.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Oval or Rounded Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 30 - 50 feet.

Width: 10 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Ovate, Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. White. Flowers in Spring. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown or Red Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Summer.

Bark Striking, Light Green, Red Brown or Multicolored, Exfoliating or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Zelkova serrata

General Notes

Somewhat more resistant to Dutch Elm Disease than most elms. 'Musashino' is a very upright cultivar, growing to 45 feet and spreading to only 20 feet.

Native to Eastern Asia.

Family: *Ulmaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 50 - 65 feet.

Width: 50 - 65 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Oblong to Ovate, Medium Green, Bronze, Red, Gold or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Brown Drupe, Very Small (Under 0.25 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Dark Brown, Light Gray or Light Green, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to Dense out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Specimen Listing

Trees Suitable for Planting Under “Wires”

Botanical Name

Common Name

Bauhinia blakeana	Hong Kong Orchid
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion Tree
Eucalyptus torquata	Eastern Redbud
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe Tree
Chitalpa tashkentensis	Chitalpa
Koelreuteris paniculata	Golden Rain Tree
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle
Metrosideros excelsus	New Zealand Christmas Tree
Photinia fraseri	Photinia
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear
Podocarpus henkelii	Long Leafed Yellowwood
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel
Tristania laurina	Water Gum

Bauhinia blakeana

General Notes

A hybrid between *Bauhinia purpurea* × *Bauhinia variegata*.

Exotic-looking flowering tree for frost free areas. This hybrid tree does not produce fruit. Its flowers are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, larger than on other Blakeana.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to Hong Kong.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Umbrella Shape.

Has Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 40 feet.

Width: 20 - 25 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Lobed and Palmate, Gray Green, Partly Deciduous.

Fragrant Pink, Purple or Rose. Flowers in Fall or Winter. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Fruitless.

Bark Dark Gray or Light Gray, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.



Cercis Canadensis

General Notes

Utility friendly tree.

Eastern Redbud is a commonly used single or multi-trunk tree, effective as a flowering or foliage accent, in lawns or residential garden settings. Leaves are an attractive lemon in fall. It blooms best in full sun, where it receives moderate moisture. It may require light top-trimming of vigorous top shoots to maintain its height below 25'.

Native to Eastern United States.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 25 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Round, Medium to Light Green, Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Pink or Rose. Flowers in Spring.

Bark Dark Brown or Red Brown, Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Callistemon citrinus

General Notes

Lemon Bottlebrush is commonly grown as a shrub, or as a single trunk tree standard. It is a tough, reliable evergreen species, attractive by nature of its red brushlike flower plumes, though it is considered quite common and not especially exciting otherwise. It is especially attractive to hummingbirds. Has fragrant Leaf.

Native to Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria in Australia.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Oval or Rounded Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 20 - 25 feet.

Width: 25 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

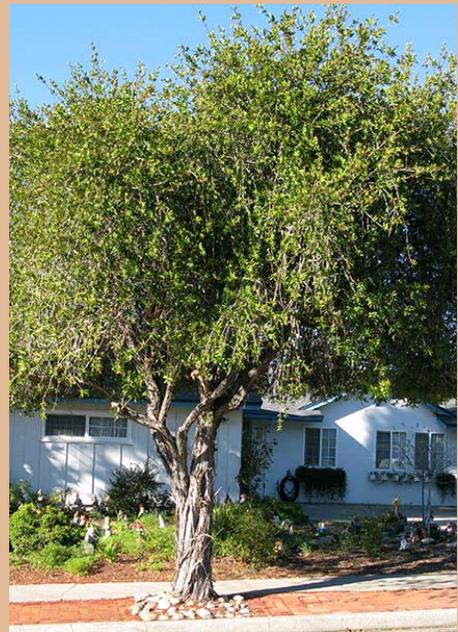
Leaves Lanceolate, Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Red. Flowers in Spring or Summer.

Bark Light Green or Light Gray, Exfoliating or Striated.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers.



Cassia leptophylla

General Notes

Prefers fast draining soil. Requires a moderate amount of water. Seeds are considered poisonous.

Native to Brazil.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 25 feet.

Width: 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity Less than 50 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Even, Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen to Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Yellow. Flowers in Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Pod, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Eucalyptus torquata

General Notes

Hardiness estimate: 17-22 degrees F.

Has fragrant Leaf.

Native to Western Australia.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Columnar Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 20 - 35 feet.

Width: 15 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate, Light Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Red or Yellow. Flowers in Fall, Winter, Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Purple or Red Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Spring, Summer or Fall
Wildlife use it.

Bark Red Brown, Blocky or Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Eriobotrya deflexa

General Notes

Its shiny bronzy green new foliage with reddish highlights is quite attractive, and it rarely sets fruit. Large panicles of deep pink flowers are showy in the spring. It looks best with regular pruning to maintain its shape, and regular deep watering to promote healthy growth. Native to Taiwan and Southern Vietnam.

Family: *Rosaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 15 - 25 feet.

Width: 15 - 25 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Oblong, Glossy Medium to Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

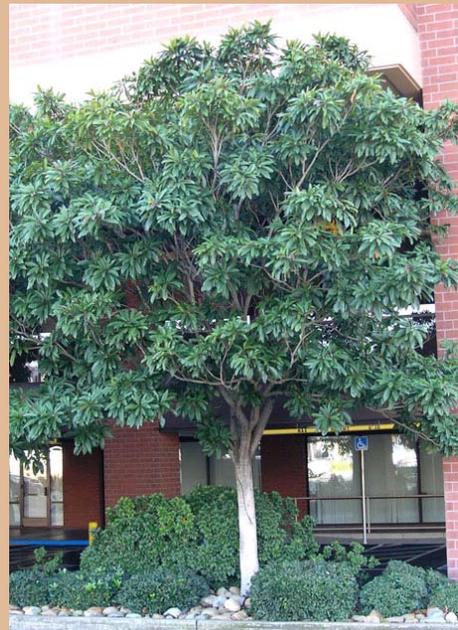
Flowers Showy. White. Flowers in Spring. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Yellow or Mostly Green Pome, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Summer.

Bark Light Green, Exfoliating or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Wet Fruit.



Chionanthus retusus

General Notes

Its spring flowering is quite impressive, and is attractive in fall, with the reddish berries seen amongst the yellow fall foliage. It is a very clean looking tree. It is easily maintained below 25' in height.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to China, Korea, and Japan.

Family: *Oleaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 10 - 20 feet.

Width: 6 - 12 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Ovate, Medium to Light Green, Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Fragrant White. Flowers in Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Purple or Mostly Blue Drupe, Medium (0.50 - 1.50 inches), fruiting in Fall or Winter.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Wet Fruit.



Chitalpa tashkentensis

General Notes

Chitalpa is an unusual small flowering accent tree, especially useful in riparian or native garden settings, usually multi-trunked or low-branching. It blooms best in full sun, when it receives moderate moisture. It becomes taller in half shade. It generally remains below 25' in height.

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate to Ovate, Gray Green, Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Lavender. Flowers in Spring, Summer or Fall. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown, Beige or Mostly Green Capsule, fruiting in Fall Wildlife use it.

Bark Light Green, Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Flowers and Wet Fruit.



Koelreuteris paniculata

General Notes

Drought and smog tolerant. A hardy, attractive tree.

Native to Asia.

Family: *Sapindaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 20 - 35 feet.

Width: 25 - 40 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Odd, Medium to Dark Green, Bronze or Gold, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Yellow. Flowers in Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Prolific, Brown or Yellow Capsule, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Dark Brown or Light Green, Fissured.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Low in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Lagerstroemia indica

General Notes

Crape Myrtle is a commonly used single or multi-trunk tree, effective as a flowering or foliage accent. It blooms best in full sun, when it receives moderate moisture.

Native to China.

Family: *Lythraceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Oval, Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 feet.

Width: 25 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Oval, Bronze or Dark Green, Red, Gold, Orange or Multicolored, Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. Lavender, Pink, Red, Rose or White. Flowers in Summer. Brown Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Fall.

Bark Striking, Light Green, Pink or Red Brown, Exfoliating or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderately Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Metrosideros excelsus

General Notes

Drought resistant and smog tolerant. Forms areal roots that descend to the ground and take root. These can become extra trunks that provide additional support. Resistant to salt spray. A good coastal tree. Can grow taller if conditions are right.

Native to New Zealand.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Oval or Rounded Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 30 - 35 feet.

Width: 30 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Oblong to Ovate, Glossy Dark Green or White, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Red. Flowers in Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown or Gray Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Dark Brown.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate to Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Photinia franseri

General Notes

Fraser Photinia is used as either a single or multi-trunk trunk tree standard. Its shiny reddish evergreen foliage and flowers in the summer make it quite attractive. It is very durable, and tolerates heat, moderate dryness as well as poor soils. It is mildew resistant and has brightly colored new growth.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to Asia.

Family: *Rosaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Oval Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 12 - 20 feet.

Width: 8 - 12 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Ovate, Glossy Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Fragrant White. Flowers in Spring. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Fruitless.

Bark Dark Brown or Light Gray, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.



Pyrus kawakamii

General Notes

Handsome tree when well maintained.

Native to Taiwan and China.

Family: *Rosaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Spreading with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Umbrella Shape.

Has Evergreen to Partly Deciduous foliage.

Height: 15 - 30 feet.

Width: 15 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Elliptic to Ovate, Glossy Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen to Partly Deciduous.

Flowers Showy. White. Flowers in Spring or Winter. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown or Mostly Green Pome, Very Small (Under 0.25 inches), fruiting in Spring or Summer.

Bark Dark Brown or Light Green, Blocky or Furrowed.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Podocarpus henkelii

General Notes

Drooping dark green foliage. Branches droop but resist breakage. Needs regular watering.

Native to South Africa.

Trees may be referred to as male or female.

Family: *Podocarpaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Conical Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 36 Inches per Year.

Leaves Lanceolate, Dark Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Inconspicuous. . Has either male or female flowers (dioecious). Trees may be sold as male or female.

Green Cone.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense to Very Dense in Leaf.



Stenocarpus sinuatus

General Notes

Firewheel Tree is an unusual subtropical tree for temperate regions, often sought after for its dark glossy green leaves and very unusual flowers. Once established, it becomes rather durable. The leaves are attractive and the unusual flowers look like a pinwheel.

Native to Australia.

Family: *Proteaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect with a Low Canopy.

Oval Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 30 feet.

Width: 15 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 Inches per Year.

Longevity 50 to 150 years.

Leaves Ovate, Glossy Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Red or Yellow. Flowers in Fall.

Brown Follicle, Large (1.50 - 3.00 inches)
Wildlife use it.

Bark Dark Brown, Light Green, Red Brown or Orange, Exfoliating, Furrowed or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Tristania laurina

General Notes

Can be trained as a single or multi-trunked tree. Slow growing tree, so planting a larger specimen is desirable.

Has fragrant Flower and Leaf.

Native to Australia.

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Low Canopy.

Oval or Rounded Shape.

Has Evergreen foliage.

Height: 20 - 35 feet.

Width: 15 - 30 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Lanceolate to Ovate, Glossy Medium Green, No Change, Evergreen.

Flowers Showy. Fragrant Yellow. Flowers in Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown or Red Capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall.

Bark Striking, Cream, Dark Brown, Red Brown or Multicolored, Exfoliating or Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense to Very Dense in Leaf.

Litter Issue is Dry Fruit.



Draft 12-4-2017

COMPREHENSIVE TRAIL MAINTENANCE PLAN

City of Norco

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INTRODUCTION TO COMPREHENSIVE TRAIL MAINTENANCE PLAN

The City of Norco was incorporated to preserve an equestrian and animal-keeping lifestyle. The preservation of an equestrian trail circulation system is vital to maintaining the rural and animal-keeping/equestrian lifestyle of the community. The unmatched freedom and uniqueness of that trail system provided to the equestrians in the community is a goal that should be preserved and built upon.

The City of Norco has worked hard to establish and improve the community's quality of life through the development of the trails system, improving trail segments to form a large recreational and transportation network. The trail system has improved opportunities for equestrians to have pleasure rides, to ride to commercial areas, get exercise, learn more about the community, meet other equestrians, observe and experience the outdoors, and preserve the community.

The purpose of the Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan is to assist in providing for a safe, convenient, and efficient trail system and trail plan for the community's equestrians and pedestrians. The trail system is viewed as a vital infrastructure of the community, just as important and an essential public asset and resource as roads, parks, utilities, and storm drain improvements. There is strong encouragement for the continued use of the community's trails and for an equestrian lifestyle. As a result, there are issues that need to be addressed in order to provide a safe, functional, and integrated system of trails. This Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan provides a framework for addressing and accommodating these issues, identifying the solid vision for the community's trails.

The Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan should have the goal of promoting a systems approach to trail development and maintenance in the community. With the popularity of trails in the community, the City should strive to create the trail system, making it functional, linking all places in the community, and striving to maintain and improve the system. The Plan should have a goal to assist in shaping the fabric of the community, promoting the integrated part and effect the trails has on the community. The Plan should also inspire the community to enhance and maintain the trail system, being a "living document" that helps the community meet the challenges and take advantage of future opportunities.

The primary overall goal of the Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan is to provide a document that compiles all existing information into one source for easy reference and potential updates. It is intended to be easy to use, comprehensive and can be updated when necessary and appropriate. It is a long-term, comprehensive, and general document. The plan will provide for identification of existing equestrian trails, as well as establishing clear design standards and criteria for the rehabilitation of existing trails.

The goals and policies presented below emphasize the importance of establishing, promoting and maintaining a circulation system is vital to maintaining the equestrian and animal-keeping lifestyle of the community. The goals and policies are intended to provide for a safe, convenient, and efficient trail system and trail maintenance plan for the community.

GOAL 1: A circulation network of equestrian trails and streets, integrated with the planned land uses that provide for a safe, efficient, and economic movement of people and goods.

Policy 1.1: Develop a circulation system of equestrian trails connecting all residential lots into a city-wide network that connects residential areas with commercial areas, public facilities, and open space/recreational elements.

Policy 1.2: Establish a trail system that is separate and safe from vehicular traffic with appropriate (signalized as necessary) road and intersection crossings to maintain circularity of the trail system.

GOAL 2: Encourage the use of alternate transportation modes.

Policy 2.1: Support the development of the Coast to Crest Trail (biking and hiking) through the Santa Ana River corridor.

Policy 2.2: Continue to cooperate in the development of the Santa Ana River Equestrian Trail through the City.

Policy 2.3: Provide safe and convenient equestrian/pedestrian access between residential neighborhoods and the parks, open space and schools which service those neighborhoods.

Policy 2.4: Provide safe crossings of major arterials for pedestrians and equestrians.

GOAL 3: To ensure adequate funding sources to develop and maintain a trail system throughout the entire community (or **Develop adequate and stable funding for planning, acquisition, development and management of trails**).

Policy 3.1: Develop a funding source dedicated solely for trail development and maintenance.

Policy 3.2: Ensure that Development Impact Fees are dedicated and used for trail purposes

Policy 3.3: Ensure that adequate funds are designated in the Annual Operating Budget each year for ongoing trail development and maintenance

Policy 3.4: Promote new City funding mechanisms and identify new funding sources for acquisition, development, and maintenance of trails

GOAL 4: To develop and allow the use of alternative trail materials (fence and footing) to address the specific needs of equestrians and continuing challenges within the community trail system

Policy 4.1: To address trail material stability in trail problem areas such as slopes and driveway approaches

Policy 4.2: To address footing to provide traction without slippage (even with water running on the trail), for the trail to provide “grit”

Policy 4.3: To limit potential injuries to users of the trail system - horse, equestrians and pedestrians

Policy 4.4: To address stability and the ability to maintain the trail and material when grading and repairing the trail system

Policy 4.5: To provide alternatives for residents to use in addressing specific concerns, such erosion, “tracking” of material onto driveways, etc.

Policy 4.6: To address alternative trail fence material

GOAL 5: To provide a safe, thorough network connecting equestrians and pedestrians with residential and commercial areas, public facilities, and open space/recreational areas.

Policy 5.1: Establish trails that are separate and safe from vehicular traffic with appropriate (signalized as necessary) road and intersection crossings to maintain circularity of the trail system.

Policy 5.2: Promote the expansion of the City's local trail system to integrate with the Crest to Coast trail system.

Policy 5.3: Strengthen community image and sense of place, identifying trails for recreational purposes, providing educational information on surrounding habitat and points of interest, and to develop an objective trail rating system for both equestrians and hikers for user ability and conditions.

GOAL 6: Horse trails shall be developed to maintain the City's commitment to the rural atmosphere and an equestrian lifestyle.

Policy 6.1: All residential lots have direct access to this trail system.

Policy 6.2: Appropriate signage should be located on and adjacent to trails to alert vehicular traffic to equestrian use as determined by the City.

Policy 6.3: Establish standards for trail development and maintenance to ensure that the quality and function of existing (and future) trails remains high. The City should maintain a Trail Circulation Map indicating the location of all trails within the City

Policy 6.4: City should adopt and maintain a Comprehensive Trail Maintenance Plan that promotes an equestrian trail system in the City and makes recommendations for future implementation and improvement.

Policy 6.5: Natural equestrian trails that are located away from the surfaced streets should be explored for development by the City.

Policy 6.6: The Norco Hills Trail Marker program should be continued and promoted, identifying trails in the hillside areas for recreational purposes, providing educational information on surrounding habitat and points of interest, and to develop an objective trail rating system for both equestrians and hikers for user ability and conditions.

GOAL 7: To ensure adequate funding sources to develop and maintain a trail system throughout the entire community

Policy 7.1: Ensure that Development Impact Fees are dedicated and used for trail purposes

Policy 7.2: Ensure that adequate funds are designated in the Annual Budget each year for ongoing trail development and maintenance

Policy 7.3: Promote continued City funding and identify new funding sources for acquisition, development, and maintenance of trails

PURPOSE OF THE TRAILS

The primary purpose of the trails located within the City of Norco is to provide a safe, thorough network connecting equestrians and pedestrians with residential and commercial areas, public facilities, and open space/recreational areas. Trails should be designed and built for the people who use them. Trails in the City are designed for pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle use only. It is unlawful for any motor-driven vehicle or motor-driven device to park, ride or drive upon a trail, except as necessary to access a driveway or perform necessary maintenance of the trails. No structure other than required fencing and maintenance facilities is permitted by the Municipal Code within a trail area.

The trail system should also establish trails that are separate and safe from vehicular traffic with appropriate (signalized as necessary) road and intersection crossings to maintain circularity of the trail system. Standards have been developed for providing safe crossings of major arterials for pedestrians and equestrians, including diagonal crossing at busy intersections and equestrian cross walk buttons.

The trail system should also promote the expansion of the City's local trail system with the Crest to Coast Trail with, as noted, three proposed points of access to the river corridor: 1) Corydon Avenue at Fifth Street; 2) northerly terminus of Old Hamner Avenue; and 3) the northerly terminus of Pedley Avenue. Other primary access trails in the City should be designed to provide equestrian, hiker and bicycle access to the regional facilities that will be located along that corridor. It is anticipated that these types of trails will be located in areas where wider trail sections can be accommodated.

The City working in cooperation with a community organization has initiated a program to mark open space trails within the Norco Hills open space area. The objective of the Norco Hills Trail Marker program was to strengthen community image and sense of place, identifying trails for recreational purposes, providing educational information on surrounding habitat and points of interest, and to develop an objective trail rating system for both equestrians and hikers for user ability and conditions. The trail markers and kiosks mark the open space trail system and provides notice of access points, create a planned trail route marked by Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to provide navigation points and altitude for ratings to be used by trail enthusiasts.

PEDESTRIAN / EQUESTRIAN TRAIL CIRCULATION SYSTEM

The motto "City Living in a Rural Atmosphere" arches over the profile of a horse on the City of Norco's official seal. This motto symbolizes a central long-term goal of Norco's community leaders. It should also be noted that the City has trademarked the logo "Horsetown USA" for the community which shows an equestrian riding on a City trail.

The streets of Norco are lined with horse trails wherever possible, helping to maintain its commitment to the rural atmosphere and an equestrian lifestyle. The City has avoided the standard suburban sidewalk treatment in favor of decomposed granite pedestrian/equestrian trails. These trails are designated for pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle use only and are not meant to serve as multi-purpose recreational trails (i.e. no motorized vehicles).

This elaborate system of over 96 miles of trails, as of 2017, is regarded as a major asset of the community and is an amenity that many residents have moved to the City to take advantage of. The majority of all residential lots have direct access to this trail system. It affords an opportunity to ride through the community and into areas such as the Norco Hills and the Santa Ana River. The typical engineered equestrian trail is twelve feet wide, and is located along one side of the street (although in the certain areas the trails are located on both sides of the public right-of-way). Ultimate trail improvements include a three-foot high rail fence, which separates the trail from atypical 6-foot wide tree-lined parkway. This parkway serves as a buffer between vehicular traffic and the equestrian trail. Ideally, the trails should be marked with special equestrian signs where trails cross roadways with the Equestrian Symbol warning signs and supplemented by the crossing warning signs. The City has "No Parking In Trail" signs adjacent to trails to prevent and prohibit vehicles from parking on trails – with the signs placed at a minimum on each end of a development block.

The City has developed standards for trail development and maintenance to ensure that the quality and function of existing (and future) trails remains a priority. The City also maintains a Trail Circulation Map indicating the location of all trails within the City, whether fully developed or with partial improvements (i.e. bridle and soft shoulder trails). Included in the Trail Circulation Map are natural trails located in the Norco Hills area and in the Santa Ana River bed.

Master Plan of Trails: The trail system includes several types of trails and organizes the community's circulation needs into a coherent pattern of movement. This system minimizes conflicts between pedestrians and equestrians, and defines each trail according to its function and level of enhancement. The three types of trails are explained as follows, along with two other identified types of trails:

Primary Access Trails. A primary access trail system is planned to consist of major circulation routes, not necessarily adjacent to the streets, which are wider and which can carry the bulk of non-auto traffic volume moving within and through the City. This system will integrate pedestrian, equestrian and bicycle circulation within wider trail sections, and will minimize conflict between bicycles and equestrians through trail

location and buffer planting. The primary trails would connect the community to major regional features including Norco Community College, Norco Hills, the Santa Ana River, and parks as feasible.

Currently there are no trails in the City that can be designated as primary access trails, and the opportunity for creating such trails is limited because of the extent of development in the City.

The Coast to Crest Trail when completed will be the backbone primary access trail within Norco. In 1955, the Santa Ana River was recommended to the State Parks Commission as a multi-purpose recreation area. Since that time, the river corridor has been viewed by many as an important regional recreation and open space resource. The river corridor covers three counties and has always had the potential to include a regional trail system from the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, some 110 miles long. In 1969, the first "Crest to Coast Trail Event" was held, drawing attention to the significance of the river corridor and the need for a continuous trail system.

The County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department has completed a comprehensive study of the river corridor covering the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange. The overall goal of this study was to promote and to plan for a continuous multi-use regional trail system along the Santa Ana River corridor linking the Pacific Ocean and the Pacific Crest Trail. The City of Norco is located approximately halfway between the Pacific Ocean and the San Bernardino Mountains. This study envisioned the expansion of the City's local trail system with three proposed points of access to the river corridor: 1) Corydon Avenue at Fifth Street; 2) northerly terminus of Old Hamner Avenue; and 3) the northerly terminus of Pedley Avenue.

Other primary access trails in the City should be designed to provide equestrian and bicycle access to the regional facilities that will be located along that corridor. It is anticipated that these types of trails will be located in areas where wider trail sections can be accommodated such as vacated streets or public utility easements.

Secondary Trails. Secondary trails would be the trails that connect to the primary access trails and to most locations in the City. These trails, commonly known as Bridle or Soft Shoulder in design, are the twelve-foot trails that are designed to be adjacent to the streets and represent the bulk of trails that currently exist in the community. These trails carry most of the City's pedestrian and equestrian circulation, and are not intended to accommodate bicycle traffic because of the potential conflict with equestrian use. Since these trails are designed to carry most of the equestrian traffic in the City and are highly visible by being adjacent to the streets, appropriate landscaping should be incorporated into street/trail sections to enhance the use of the trails and to improve the aesthetics of the community.

Tertiary Trails. Tertiary trails, also known as Backyard trail, are meant only to provide access to the main trail system from areas not adjacent to public right-of-way and the trail system. Since the tertiary trails carry only a small volume of traffic, surfacing and planting should be minimal.

Natural Trails. Natural equestrian trails are located away from the surfaced streets, and are generally located on the edges of town (Santa Ana River or Norco Hills area). These trails are important in enhancing the rural atmosphere because they provide trail users a unique opportunity to access the City's surrounding open space. They can provide an important link to the regional trail system as well as providing access to local landscape features such as the Norco Hills and the Santa Ana River. These trails accommodate hikers and equestrians, but are generally not wide enough to also accommodate bicycles. Ideally, rest stops and a marker system should be provided along the natural trails wherever possible for pedestrians' and equestrians' benefit. This type of trail would also benefit from the development of staging areas at the beginning of natural trails.

Trail Marker Program and Kiosk System. Through a cooperative effort with a community organization, RURAL and the City, a project has been initiated to mark the open space trail system and provide notice of access points within the Norco Hills Open Space area. The approval of this program has enabled equestrians and hikers to have a mapped course through the use of kiosks and trail markers in the hillside areas. The program also has developed an objective trail rating system for both equestrians and hikers on trail conditions and user skill level.

The objective of the Norco Hills Trail Marker program was to strengthen community image and sense of place, identifying trails for recreational purposes, providing educational information on surrounding habitat and points of interest, and to develop an objective trail rating system for both equestrians and hikers for user ability and conditions. The trail markers and kiosks mark the open space trail system and provides for a notice of access points, create a planned trail route marked by Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to provide navigation points and altitude for ratings to be used by trail enthusiasts.

The prototype marker is made of galvanized steel and stands approximately 54 inches in height and resembles a horseshoe. The graphic location and mapping will provide full-color visitor information on a 27 inch by 15 inch plate with Plexiglas to cover the trail map from the elements,

Travel through natural areas by non-motorized means is a large factor in the community's "way of life." The community's trail connections are corridors to be protected open space and are managed for conservation and recreational purposes. These linkages connect the community to nature reserves, parks, cultural features and greenways. The Norco Hills open space area appeals to people and attracts wildlife. These areas form networks to linking the community and the region to special places that provide the community with recreational experiences and lasting memories, while it protects the environmental resources.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE

The primary reason to properly maintain a trail is to maximize the safety of those using the trail. A poorly maintained trail can become a hazard to pedestrians and equestrians both. A hazardous trail section can be a liability problem for the City, while discouraging use and projects a negative image of the trail system and those responsible for its upkeep. However, the overall development of each individual trail should determine the overall level of maintenance the City should strive to achieve.

Designing Trails with Maintenance in Mind. Designing for maintenance up front, completing regular maintenance tasks, planning for liability protection, and undertaking measures to maximize user safety.

During the design of trails, the maintenance costs must be considered. For example if there are information and directional signs, a certain percentage of them will need to be replaced on a routine basis. Trail fencing will need to be repaired and replaced on a regular basis. The trail design must reflect the amount of money available for maintenance.

It is advisable to address maintenance costs through prevention – by spending money during the design phase to avoid management problems later. For example, the single biggest cause of maintenance-related safety problems is drainage, and fixing damage caused by drainage is often the biggest funding item in a maintenance budget. Whether the problem is the gradient (slope) of the trail, nuisance water from residential irrigation, or natural drainage – proper design can eliminate or reduce the difficulty. The solution to solve drainage problems before a trail is built by including drainage facilities and deterrents in the trail design. In the long run, it will be money well spent.

Maintenance Activities for Safety. Regular, routine maintenance on a year-to-year basis not only ensures trail safety (reducing potential legal liability) but also prolongs the life of a trail. Maintenance activities required for safe trail operation should always receive top priority.

The following maintenance tasks are important in ensuring a safe trail and should be incorporated into a maintenance schedule:

- **Surface Repair:** Fill or grade the trail surface on a regular basis. Remove ruts and take the necessary steps to avoid their recurrence.
- **Drainage:** Repair any trail damage from seasonal washouts and gravel washes. Identify the source of the drainage problem and take steps to remedy it. Clean all culverts, catch basins and other drainage structures at least once a year and/or before and after major storm events.
- **Cleaning and Weeding:** Keep the trail free of debris and weeds on a routine basis. Loose material should also be routinely removed from the trail area.

- **Trail Fencing Repair:** Trail fencing must be inspected routinely to ensure that it is in good condition. Residents are encouraged to report damaged or missing fencing to allow the City to replace or repair. A thorough reporting and tracking system may reduce liability.

The City has a “work order” mechanism for tracking citizen complaints and maintenance requests, and to allow trail users (pedestrians or equestrians) to report problems that have been found on the trail system. From a liability standpoint, this is critical. Once the City has been put on notice concerning a specific safety-related maintenance problem, it should be corrected within a reasonable period of time, or the City could be considered negligent.

Routine Maintenance by the City. The City should encourage maintenance and improvement of streets and trails through an on-going process, typically accomplished and funded every year through the budget process. There are maintenance and improvement projects that sometimes have to wait longer than the need presents itself allowing for funding to become available. *Please note the level of trail maintenance described herein shall be the desired goal for the Public Works Department and Parks and Recreation Department but can only be achieved if the necessary level of resources and funding are provided by City Council on an annual basis.*

For the purposes of routine maintenance, primarily trail surface, tree trimming and fence repairs, the level of maintenance should be determined based on the construction type or classification of the trail. The following discussion outlines the recommended level of maintenance per trail type.

Standard or Engineered Trail (aka Bridle Trail).

- Trails shall be kept free of encroaching vegetation (applies to areas where property owner is the City).
- Erosion repair of trails shall be performed as often as needed to maintain a safe trail.
- All Bridle trails shall be graded and rehabilitated with grader or gannon and rolled with no less than a 5000 lb. vibrating roller (2) two times a year as designated by the City for preservation of the equestrian trails.
- All DG replaced as needed to maintain a 2% fall from property line of residents through the public right away to the parkway or as engineered based on existing conditions. When repairing driveways a smaller, hand operated vibrating compactor or roller may be used in the repair of driveways. The DG will be kept wet enough to hold compaction whenever repairs are being done. All driveways in commercial and non-commercial/residential areas need to be filled, leveled and compacted as needed or as assigned by the City, for vehicle use daily to maintain needed egress and ingress of drive ways.

Non-Standard or Non-Engineered Trail (aka Soft Shoulder Trail)

- Trails shall be kept free of encroaching vegetation (applies to areas where property owner is the City).
- Erosion repair of trails shall be performed as often as needed to maintain a safe trail.
- Trails shall be graded and rehabilitated with grader, gannon, etc. and rolled with vibrating roller once every three years as designated by the City for preservation of the equestrian trails.
- DG or other fill material shall be added as needed. When repairing driveways a smaller, hand operated vibrating compactor or roller may be used in the repair of driveways. The DG will be kept wet enough to hold compaction whenever repairs are being done.

Natural Trail.

- These trails shall have no maintenance conducted by the City.

Routine Maintenance by the Public. The City of Norco has developed a policy regarding responsibilities for the maintenance of the public right-of-way including trail areas. Normally, the private property owner is responsible for the maintenance of the entire area between the curb line and the property line and its condition in terms of being clean, well-kept and free of hazards. In determining this policy; however, it was recognized that unique circumstances may apply and adopted the following policy regarding public right-of-way maintenance.

- **Private Property Owner.** The private property owner is responsible for the maintenance of the curb area, tree median and trail between the street and the property line in terms of cleanliness and reporting to the City safety and health hazards. The private property owner is also responsible for the maintenance and watering of trees within the tree median, with the exception of trimming trees within the public right-of-way. Lastly, the private property owner is responsible for the maintenance of the entire public right-of-way in terms of keeping it free from weeds and debris.
- **City of Norco.** The City assumes the responsibility from the private property owner for the trimming of trees within the tree median on an as-needed basis. The City shall be responsible for the substantial excavation of decomposed granite within the trail area only. Lastly, the City may repair and/or replace damaged split rail or pole fence areas or sections (depends on actual fence conditions).
- **Side and Backyard Trails.** The private property owner is responsible for the maintenance of side and backyard trails which are adjacent to their property in

terms of keeping them clean and free of weeds and debris. Further, in those cases where the trail adjoins two properties, each adjoining property owner is responsible for one-half of the trail area adjacent to his/her house.

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TRAIL AND STREET STANDARDS

Trails should be designed, constructed and maintained for the user, whether they be pedestrian or equestrian, that the trail is intended to serve. For safety, financial and aesthetic reasons it is important to have City standards in place for trail development. Standards allow the City to have a “blueprint” for development and maintenance, as well as allowing developers to easily build trails that match the quality and function of existing trails without the need to negotiate with the City. There are a number of existing standards that address parts of trail development.

Pedestrians. Pedestrians include a wide variety of people, such as walkers, hikers, joggers, and runners. Pedestrian users travel at low speeds with trails tending to have few specific design requirements for this type of use. Many pedestrians prefer a surface that is softer than asphalt or concrete (such as decomposed granite, natural soil or mulch) to prevent knee, shin, and foot strain.

Typical standards for pedestrian trails should be a minimum 6 to 8-foot wide tread with a 2.5 to 5-foot wide shoulder on both sides of the trail. The shoulder should be well graded and groomed to avoid bumps, holes, or other obstructions or hazards to safe and comfortable walking or running. Trees, vines, and other vegetation should be trimmed to achieve a 7-foot vertical clearance. The City’s existing standards recognize and maintain these standards.

Equestrians. Special consideration should be given to the needs and safety of equestrians using the trails within the City. Hard surfaces like asphalt and concrete that are located on or cross trails are undesirable and hazardous for equestrians because they can injure horses’ hooves and can present a slippery surface. Granular stone may also present problems because loose aggregate can get caught in hooves. Dirt (decomposed granite) or stabilized dirt is a preferred surface. The sub-base and sub-grade of the trail should be firm and properly prepared. Horses are unlikely to damage a trail surface unless the sub-base is poorly prepared.

Vertical clearance for equestrians should be at least 10 feet, with a horizontal clearance of at least 5 feet. Low-hanging tree limbs should be cut flush with the trunk. Leaves, branches, and other protrusions that could injure the horse or rider should be removed. Sight distances for equestrians, who usually travel between 4 and 6 miles per hour, should be at least 100 feet.

Support facilities for horses and their riders should be provided at useful locations. Parking and staging areas are particularly critical and can require a substantial amount of space.

City Standards. Existing standards are in place for typical street sections with trails, including cul-de-sac streets, standards for trail development, trail material, trail fencing details, standards for signage, and driveway approaches with equestrian trail (the Standard Drawings are located in the appendix at the end of the document and are included for reference purposes):

The City should consider creating other standards for trail development to include: trail connections and openings, signage (where and how posted), minimum vertical clearance, special cross-walks with high buttons for riders, and decide whether all new residential development should provide trails on one or both sides of the street.

Trails in Commercial areas. Typically, the City has discouraged the establishment and development of equestrian trails in commercial and industrial areas. The primary reasoning for this policy has been the incompatibility of trail use with the general day-to-day activities and functions of the industrial and commercial uses (existing and potential). It was determined that a trail at this location would present potential liability issues because of this incompatibility with allowed land uses.

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TRAIL MATERIALS

The Municipal Code stipulates specific material for use in its engineered trails. The surface of the pedestrian-equestrian trail shall be decomposed granite (dg) or such surface material as approved by the City Engineer/Director of Public Works, confirmed by the Streets, Trails, and Utilities Commission, and approved by the Norco City Council. (Ord. 956 Sec. 1, 2013) Decomposed granite as a trail material is required to be compacted in place with the upper one foot compacted to 95%. A 2 inch by 4 inch redwood header is required to frame the decomposed granite on the trail, with the minimum depth of the decomposed granite being 4 inches. No base or sub-base is required by City standards.

Other materials, as an alternative to decomposed granite allowed for trail material, are now allowed such as “Stalok” or a combination of decomposed granite and concrete. These alternative materials are meant to be equestrian “friendly” as well as allowing a trail surface that will accommodate vehicles. These surfaces also assist with drainage control, providing a surface that will not be eroded as easily as decomposed granite. The alternative materials have been approved as the proposed material will not constitute a threat to the public health, safety, and general welfare. It should be noted that StaLok is a trademarked material. The City has replaced this standard with a generic polymer based mix for more flexibility in use of an alternative material.

Driveway Materials. The Municipal Code restricts the use of concrete or other surface material to surface a driveway crossing of a trail, although the use of asphalt has been allowed to cross trails on Sixth Street which is a commercial zone. In 2006, the City tested several alternative materials for driveway crossings of the trail along Sixth Street. These materials for driveways were found to be equestrian “friendly”, controlled drainage and erosion, did not provide a slippery surface, and is able to accommodate vehicle crossings. Due to the success of alternate material for driveways on Sixth Street, the City has modified the trail standard to allow the use of interlocking pavers or stamped asphalt for commercial properties. However, the use of interlocking pavers or stamped asphalt is not allowed in residential zones within an established trail.

TRAIL FENCING

Trail fencing needs to serve multiple purposes for the trail system and in the community. Fencing serves to delineating the trail space, providing a visual and physical barrier between the trail and adjacent street. Fencing needs to be flexible enough to minimize injury to the equestrian and horse in the event of a collision with the fence, but should be rigid enough to provide some measure of protection. The fencing should also be high enough to provide a reasonable amount of safety for the equestrian and horse from traffic.

The trail fence should also maintain the desired rural appearance in the community, but should have some aesthetic value. The cost of the trail material, as well as costs for ongoing maintenance expenses for repair and replacement should be reasonable and should be a consideration in the choice of fencing type. Historically, trail fencing material used by the City was either cedar or lodge pole pine. However, due to long term maintenance and replacement costs for wood trail fencing, the City conducted research on alternative fencing material, including vinyl fencing, wood clad vinyl fencing, flex-fencing, and metal fencing. Based on this research the City modified the trail standard to require the use of vinyl fencing for all new trail fence installation or replacement throughout the City.

Vinyl or plastic-type fencing has advantages for being exceptional strong, being maintenance free, and is exceptionally durable, strong and flexible. Vinyl fencing is available in a variety of earthtone colors, such as gray, weathered wood, black and cherry, which never has to paint as the color goes all the way through. Unlike wood, vinyl fencing will never split, crack, rot, sag, decompose, become brittle or become insect-infested.

TRAIL ENCROACHMENTS

The City of Norco has developed an Administrative Policy (Policy Number 603) to establish enforcement standards for trail encroachments and non-conforming surface material violations. All pedestrian/equestrian trails within the City of Norco are either located within the public right-of-way, or are an easement on private land where the sole purpose is to provide a pedestrian/equestrian trail for public use. In either case, encroachments within the trail are subject to the Administrative Policy.

There are two types of encroachments addressed in the policy that pertain to horse trails. Physical encroachments in horse trails (constructed improvements or vegetation that could impede free, open and/or safe travel along the useable horse trail) are of utmost concern and priority for enforcement. Non-conforming surface materials in horse trails (prohibited surface materials include gravel, crushed rock, railroad ties, cement and asphalt) are also of concern.

Encroachment Policy: Enforcement measures for trail encroachments have been established in Policy 603. City staff will generally follow the procedure outlined below unless the violation presents a clear and present danger to the health and safety of citizens. In case of clear and present danger to citizens, the notification process will be escalated as appropriate.

Personal Contact: Code Compliance staff will endeavor to make personal contact with the property owner in an effort to obtain voluntary compliance.

Issuance of a First Citation: If the property owner fails to comply after the person contact, City Staff will issue a first citation.

Issuance of a Second Citation: If the property owner fails to comply after the receipt of the first citation letter, City Staff will issue a second citation.

Issuance of a Notice by City Attorney: If the property owner fails to comply after the receipt of the second citation letter, City Staff will submit the issue to the City Attorney for resolution.

Letter of Intent to Remove: If the issuance of a citation does not result in timely compliance, City staff will send a letter advising the property owner of the City's intent to remove the encroachment or non-conforming materials using City staff or an authorized contractor. The letter will further advise that the property owner will be held responsible to pay all costs associated with the removal.

APPENDIX A
TRAIL CIRCULATION MAP

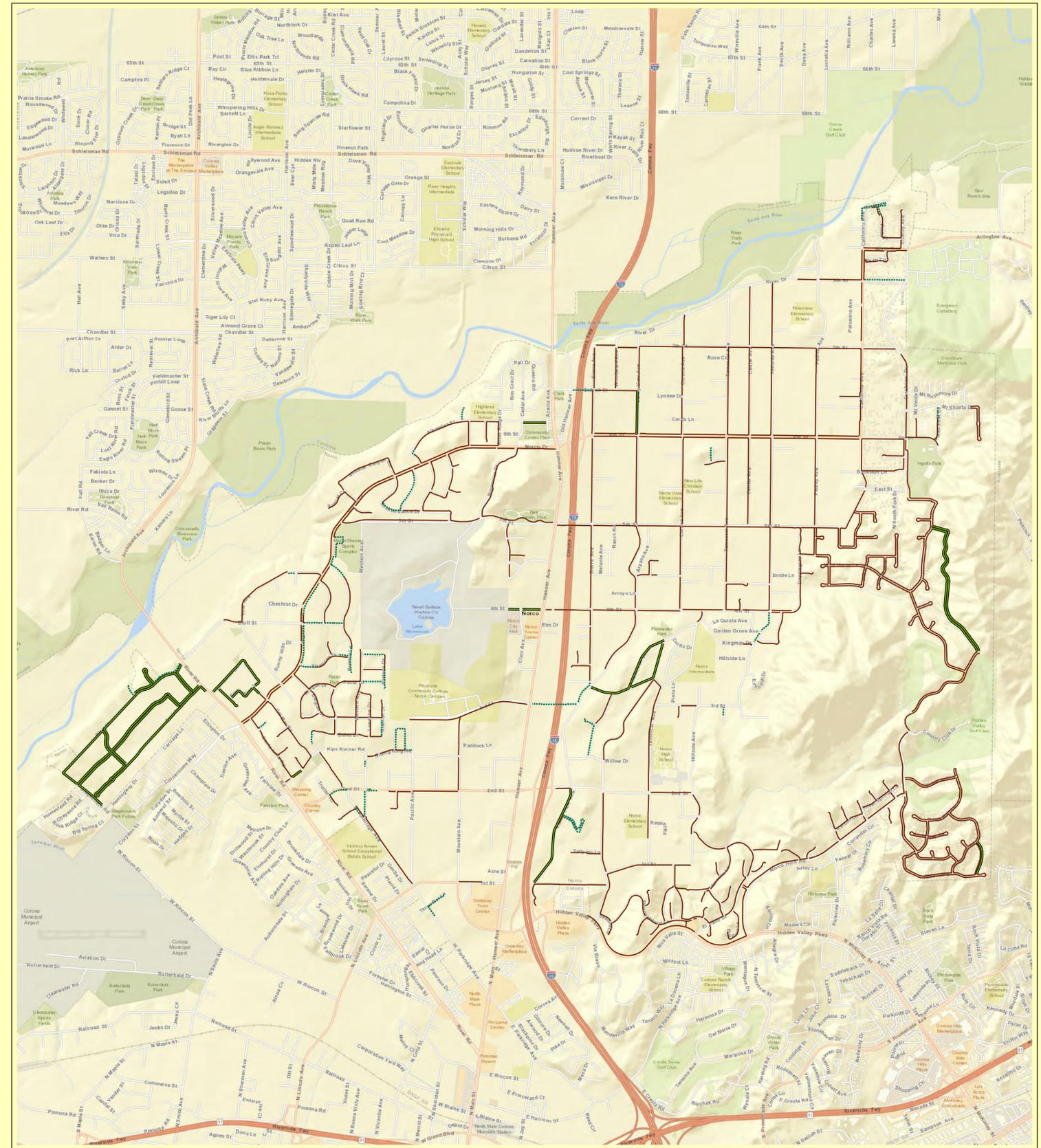
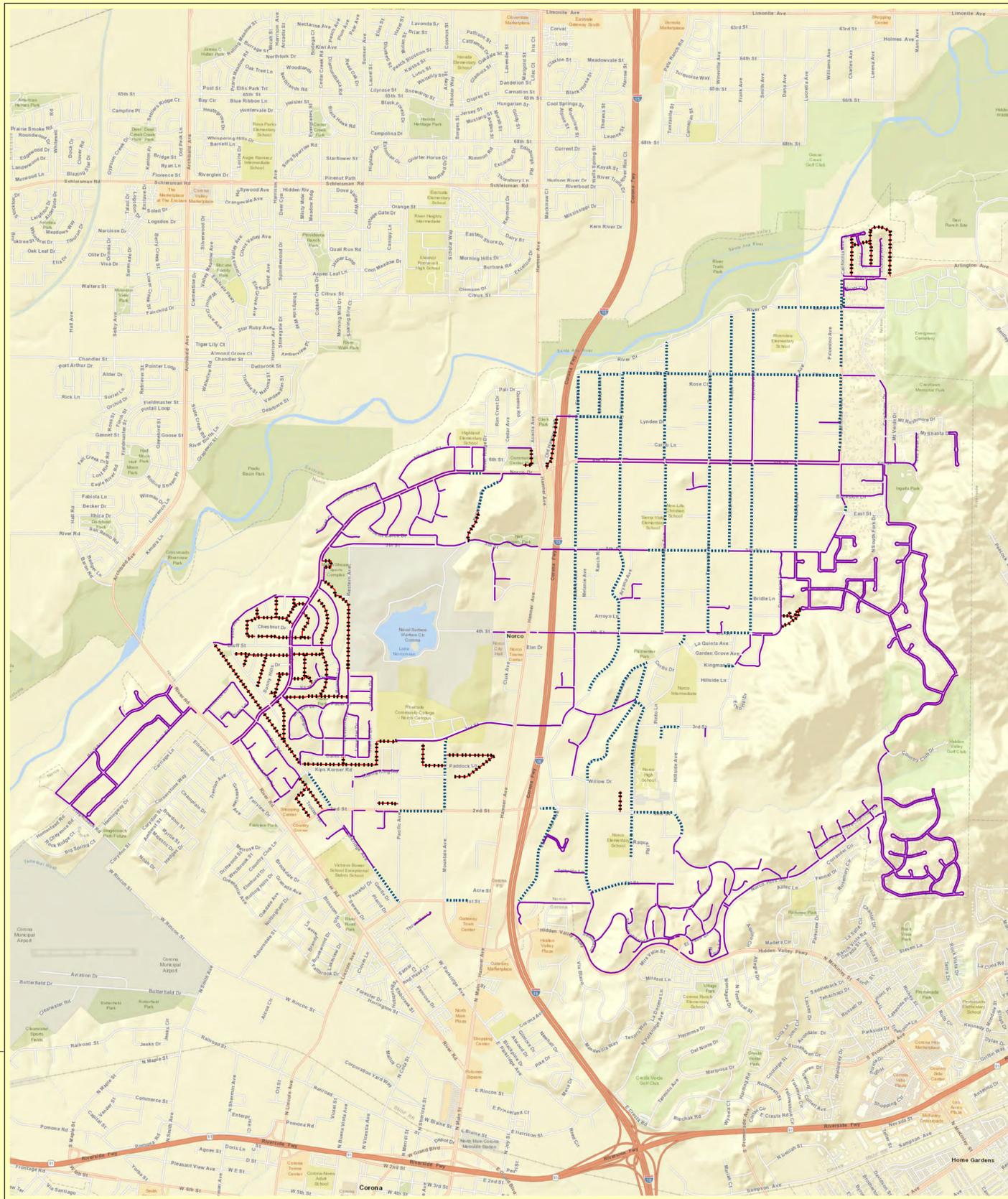
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City of Norco

Trail Circulation Map

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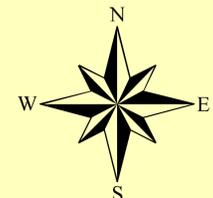
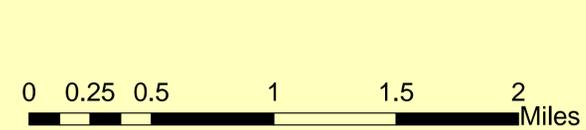


-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

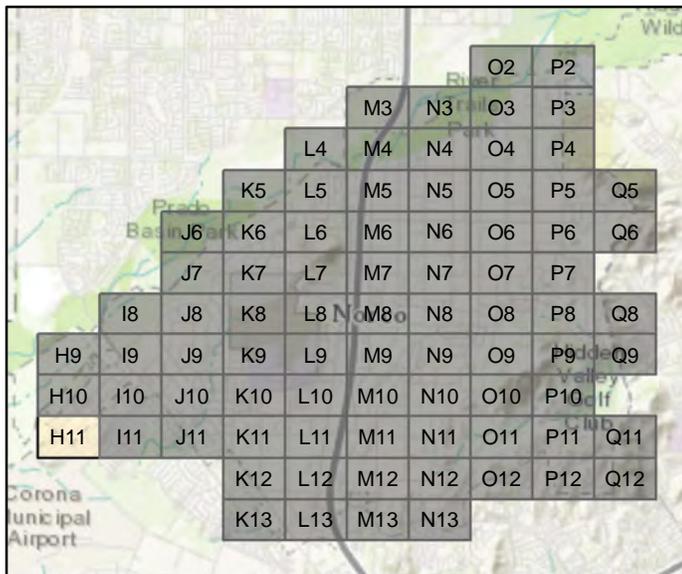
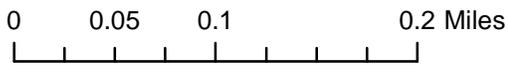


City of Norco Trail System

Type of Trail	Length (Miles)
Bridle Trail w/no Fence	6.2
Bridle w/Vinyl Fence	8.3
Bridle w/Wood Fence	53.6
Soft Shoulder w/Vinyl Fence	1.4
Soft Shoulder w/Wood Fence	17.5
Backyard Trail	9.4
Total	96.4

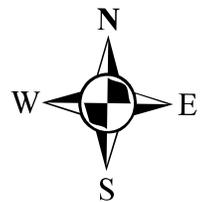


-  Vinyl Fencing
-  Wood Fencing
-  No Fencing



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

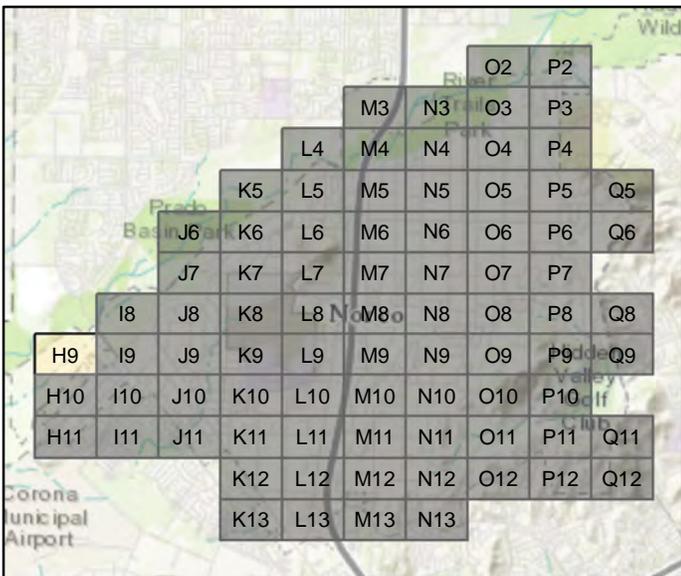
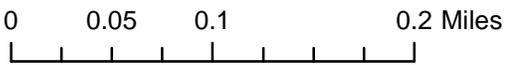
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- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

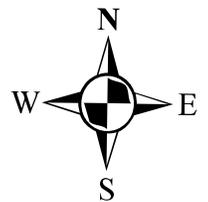


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

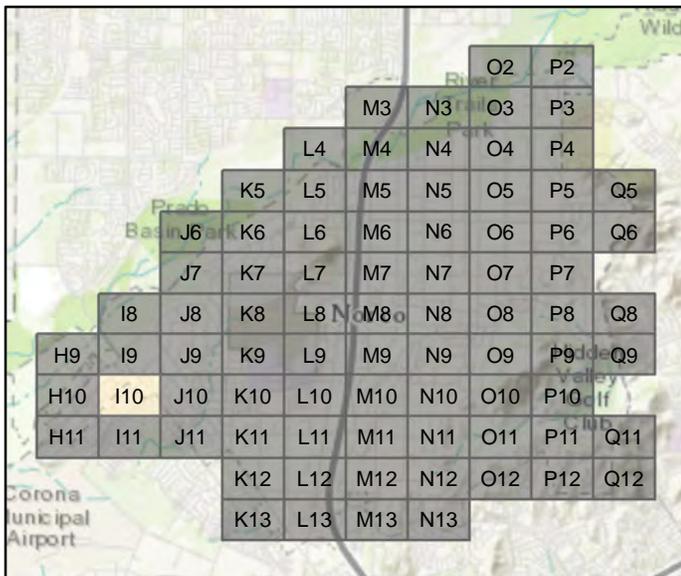
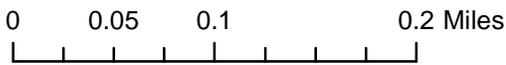
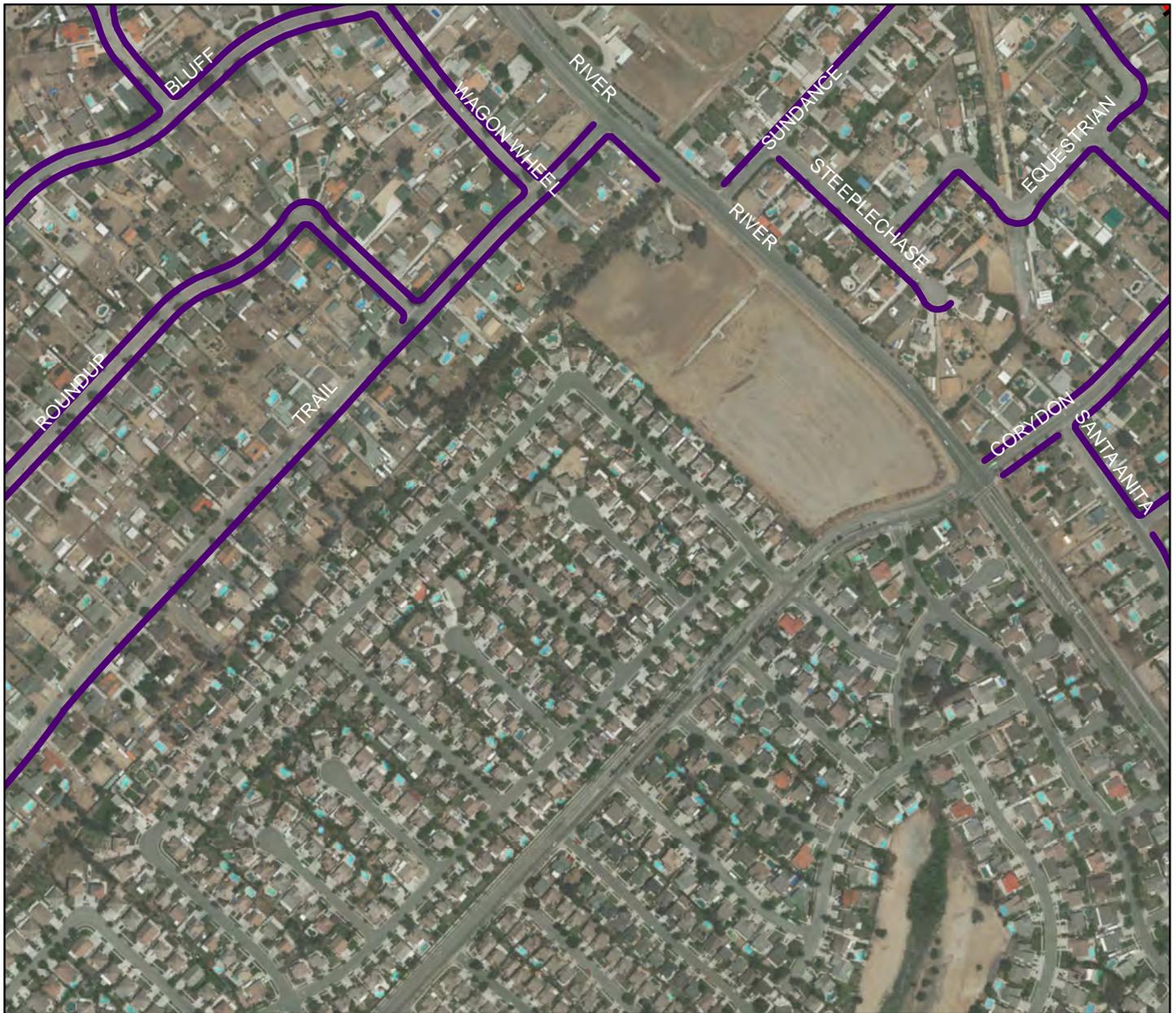
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- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

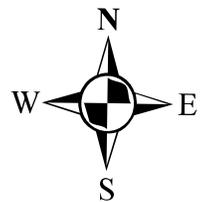


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

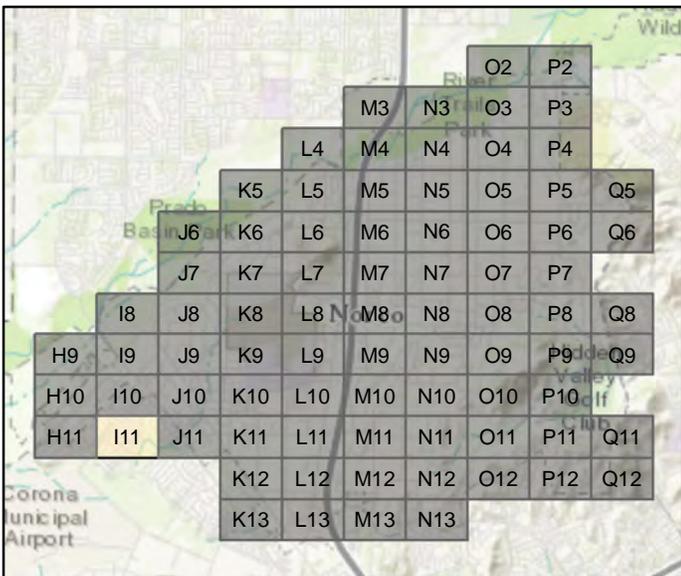
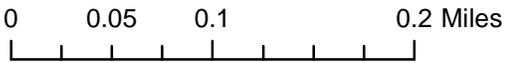
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

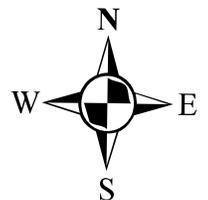


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

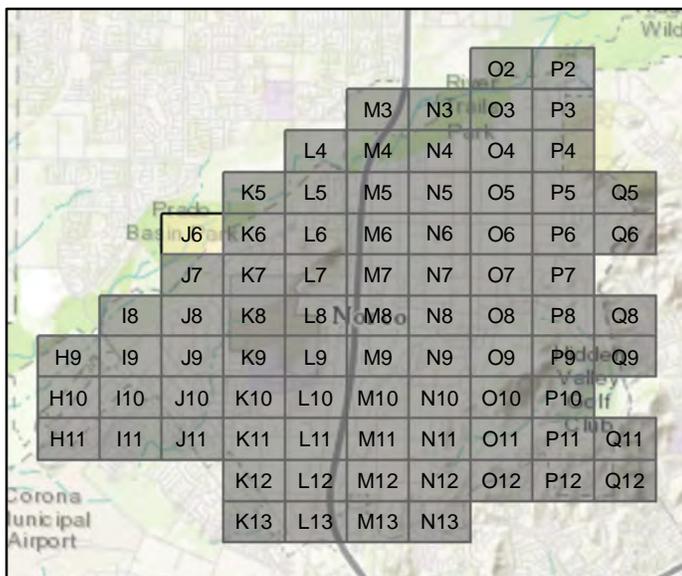
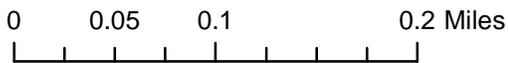
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

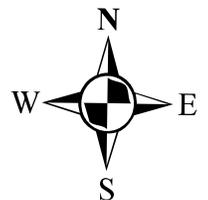


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

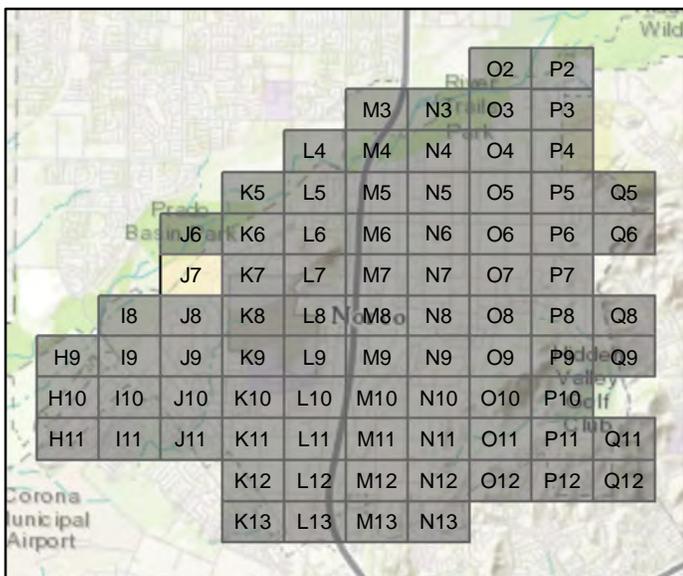
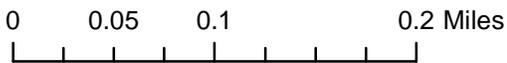
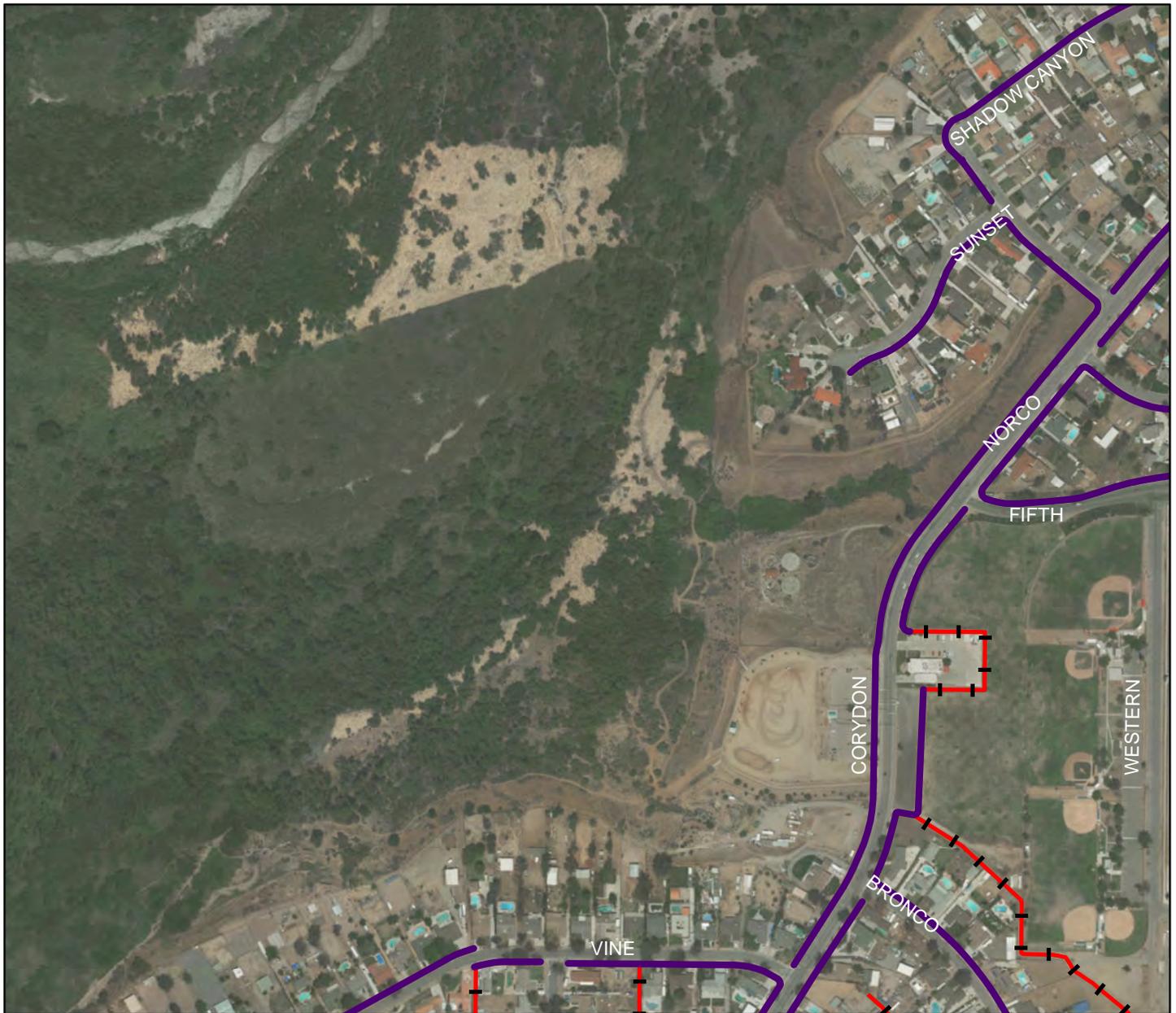
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

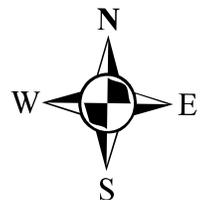


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Last Edit: November 2017



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

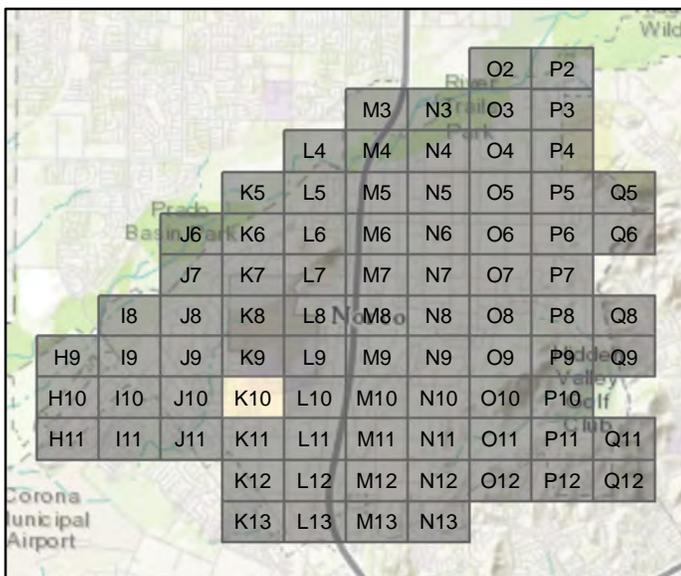
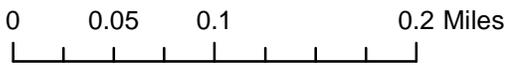
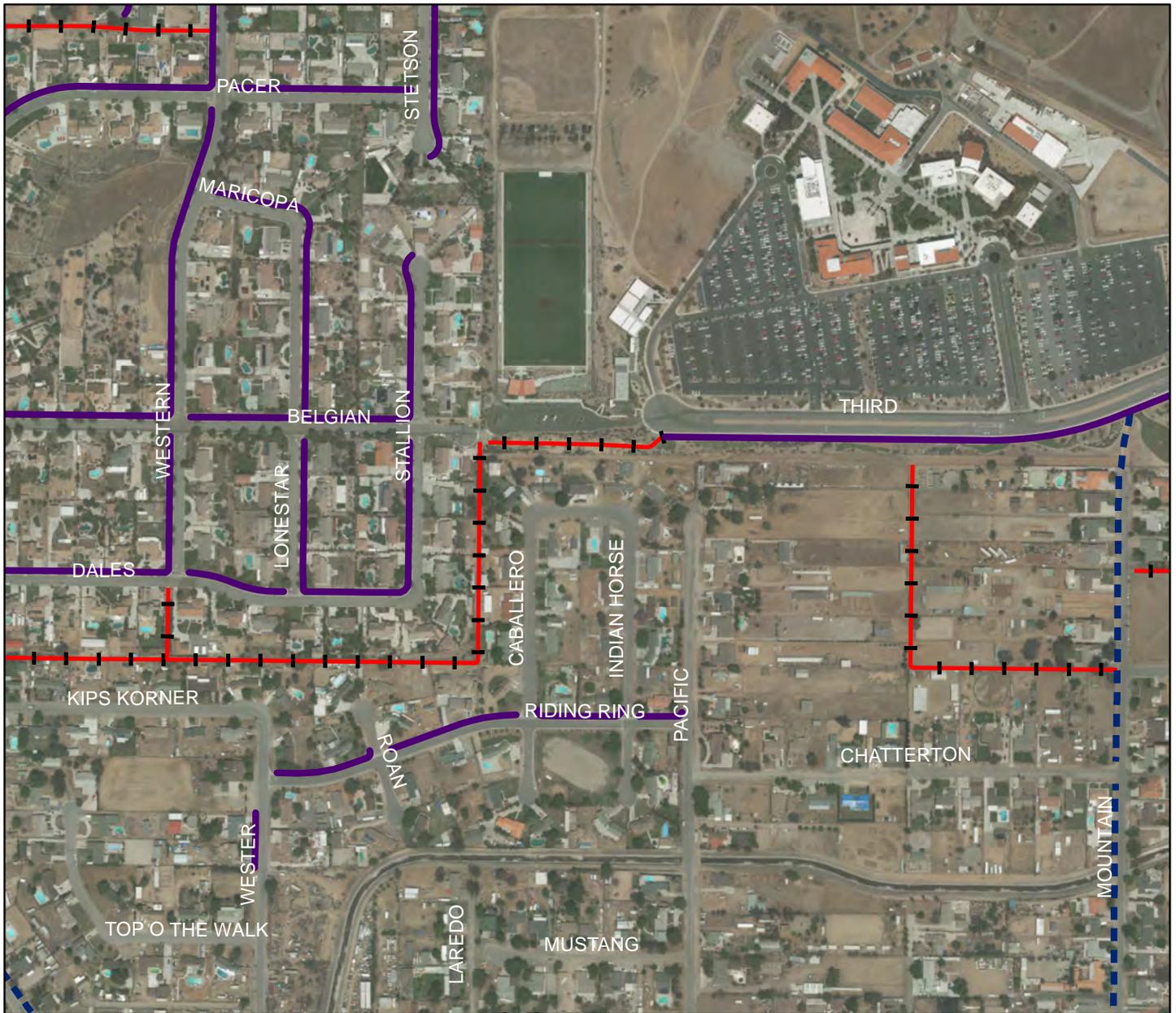
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

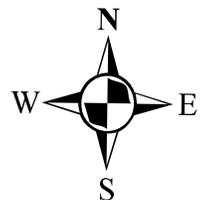


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

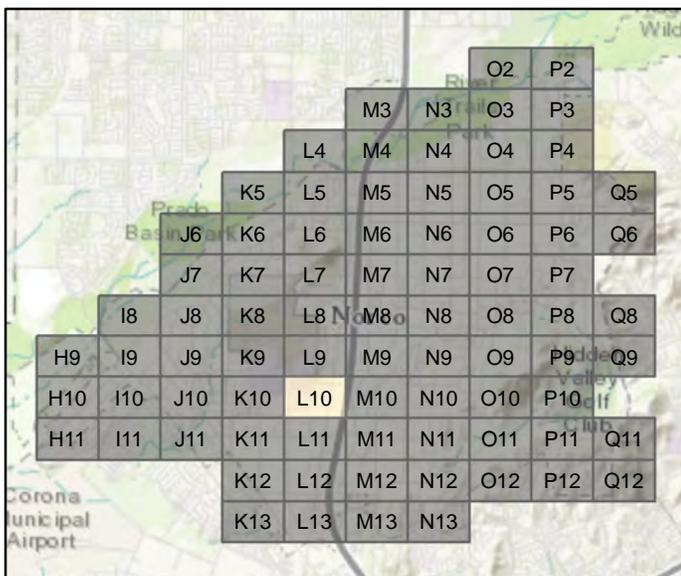
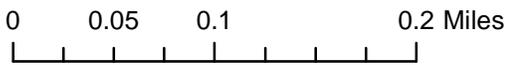
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + - Backyard Trail

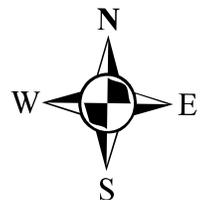
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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

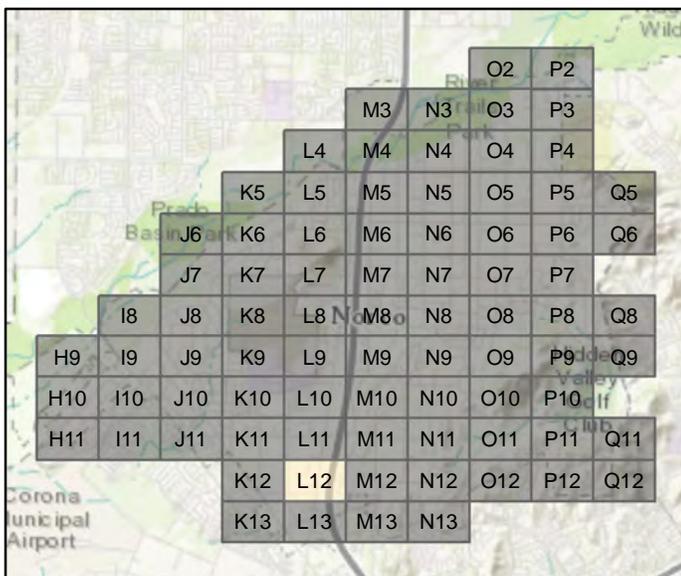
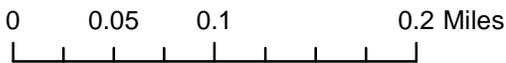
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + - Backyard Trail

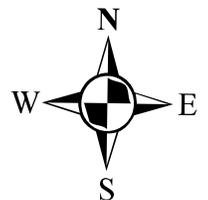


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

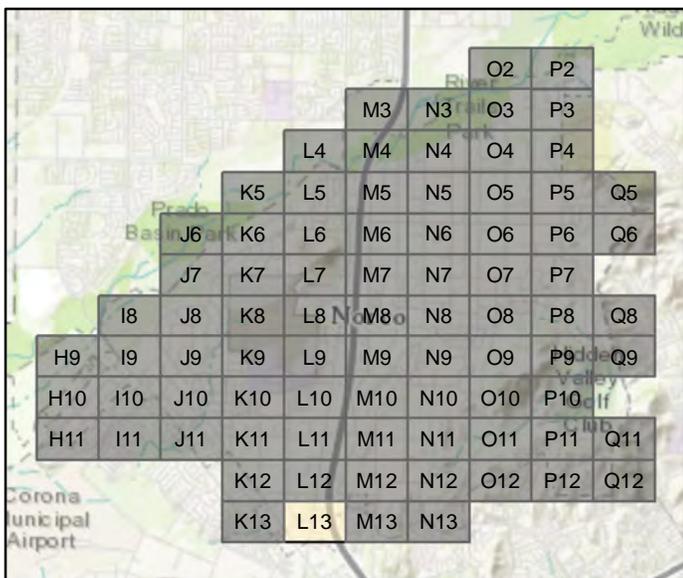
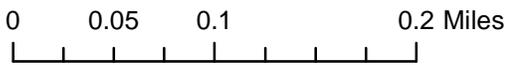
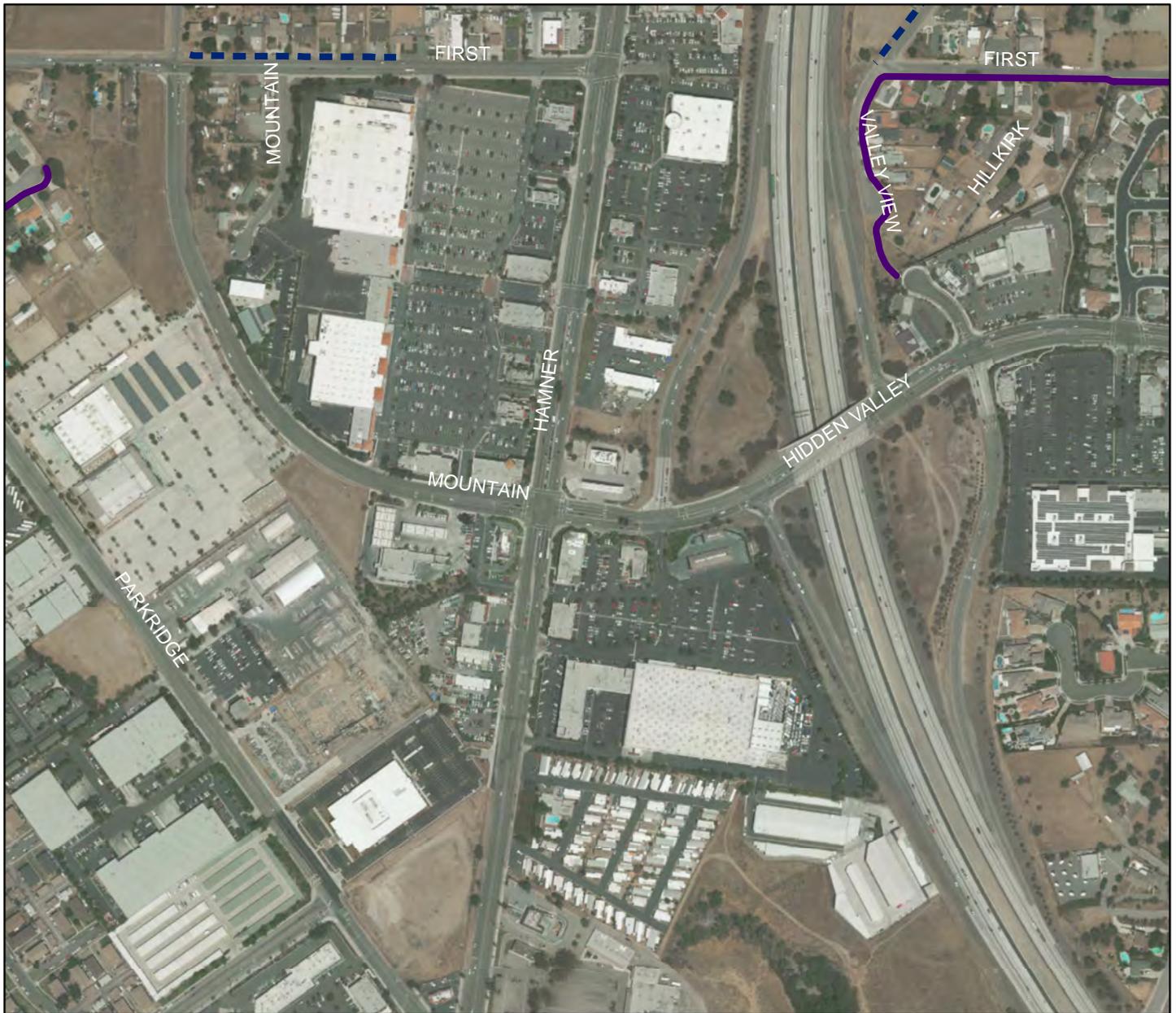
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + - Backyard Trail

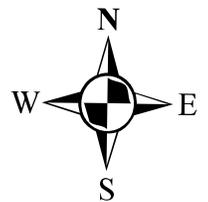


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

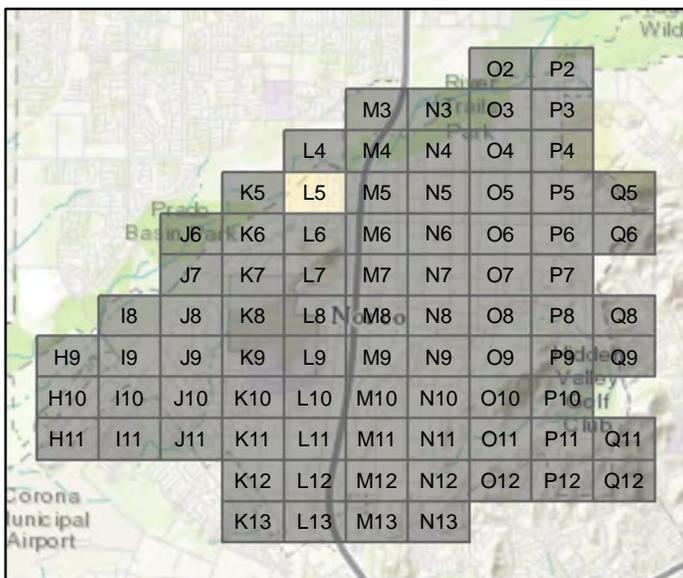
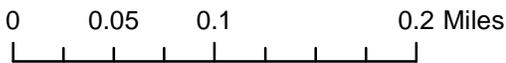
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- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

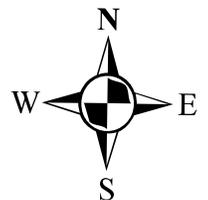


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

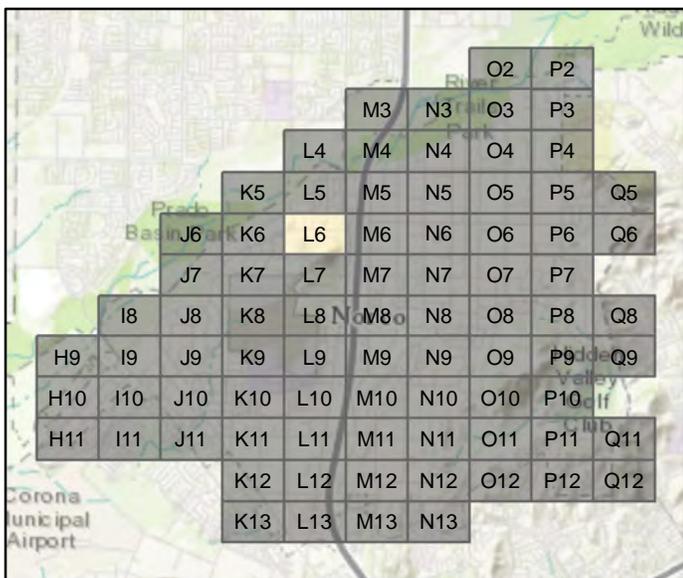
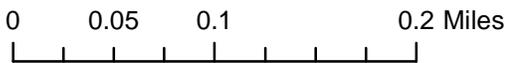
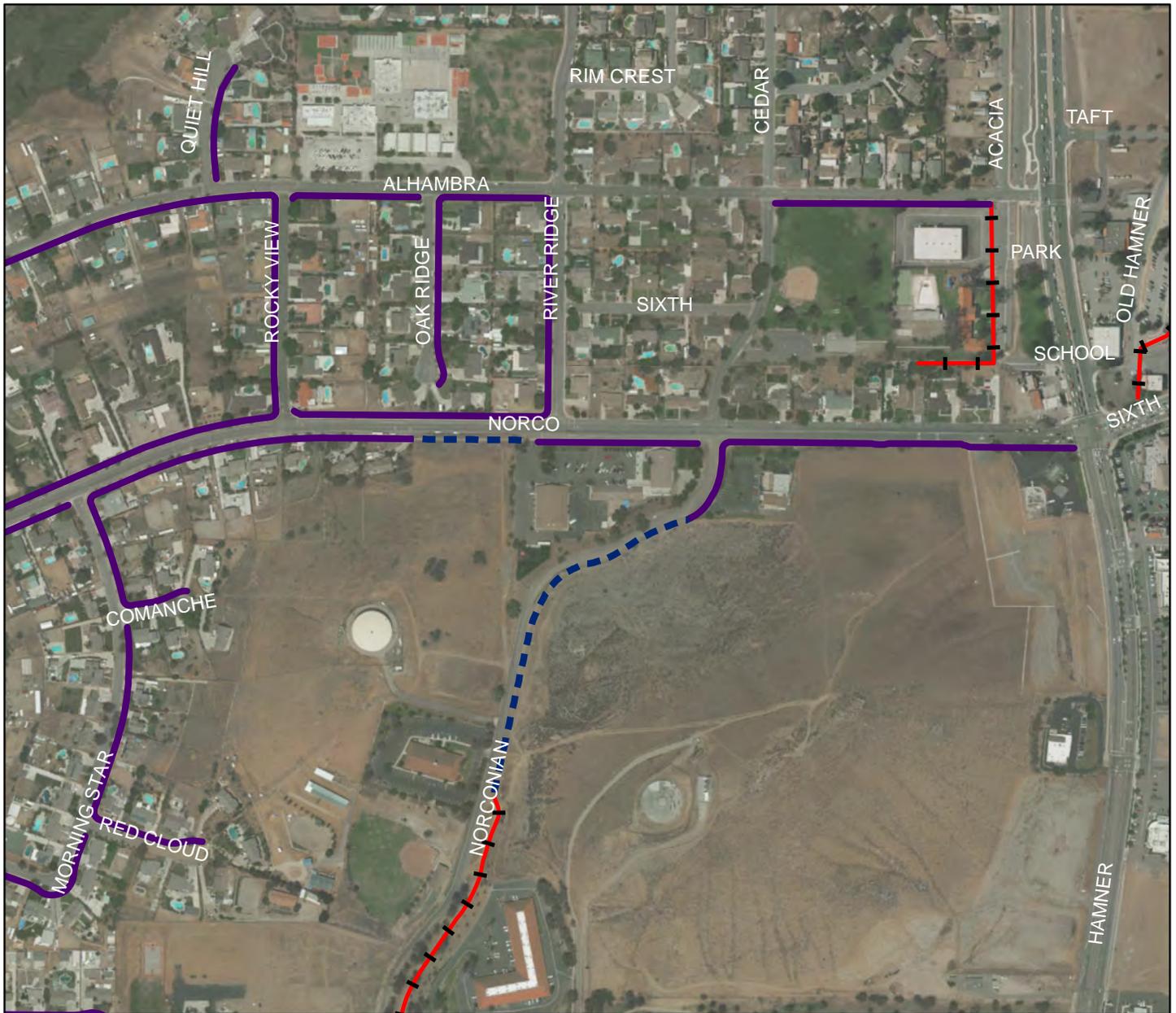
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

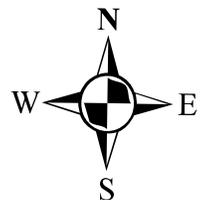


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

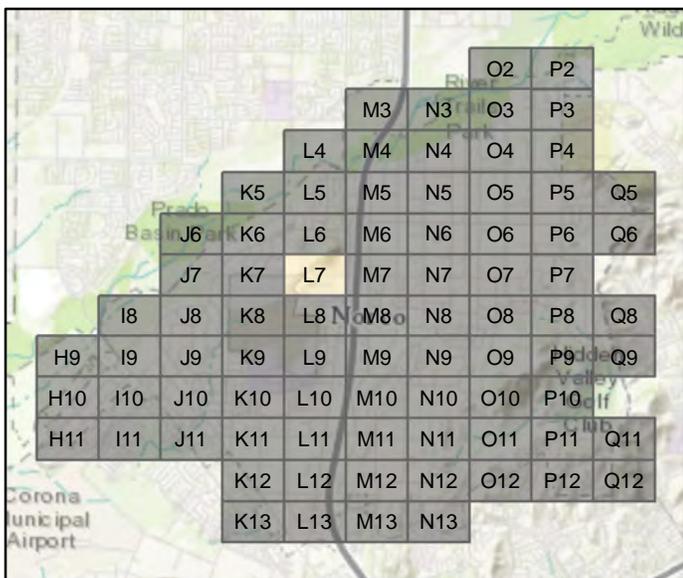
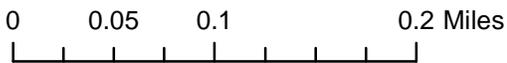
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + - Backyard Trail

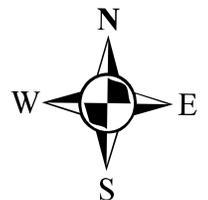


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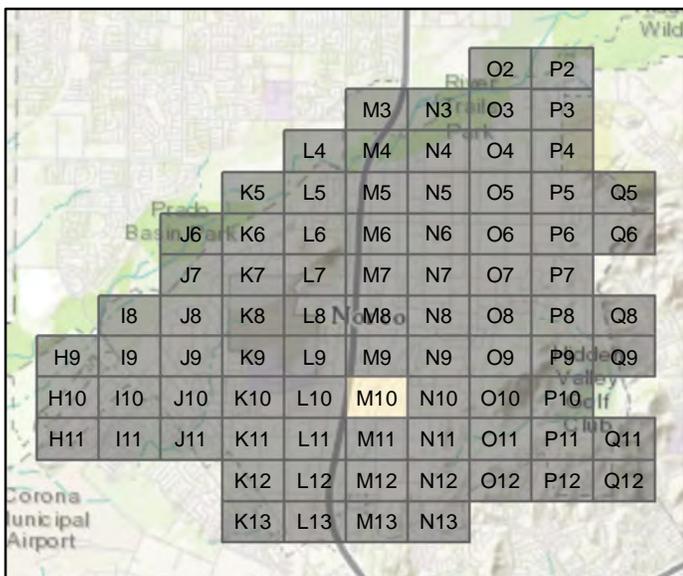
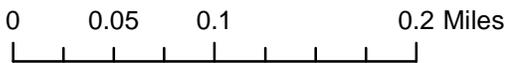
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + - Backyard Trail

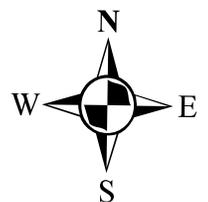


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

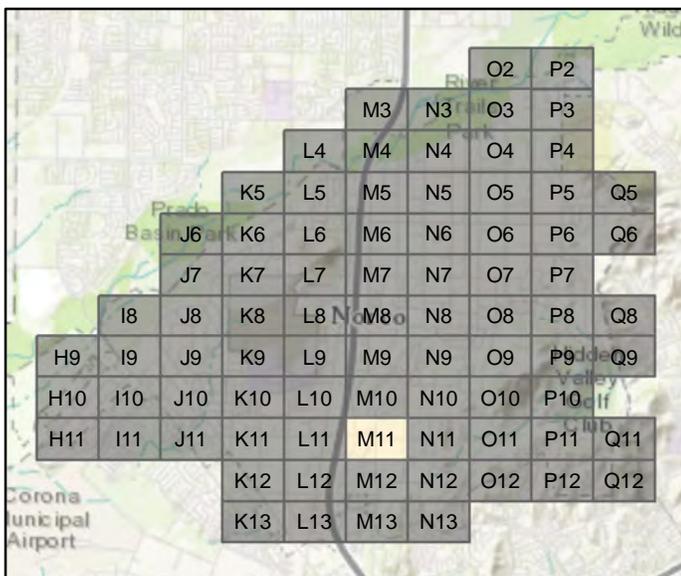
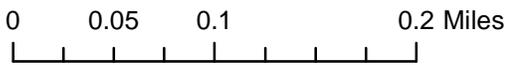
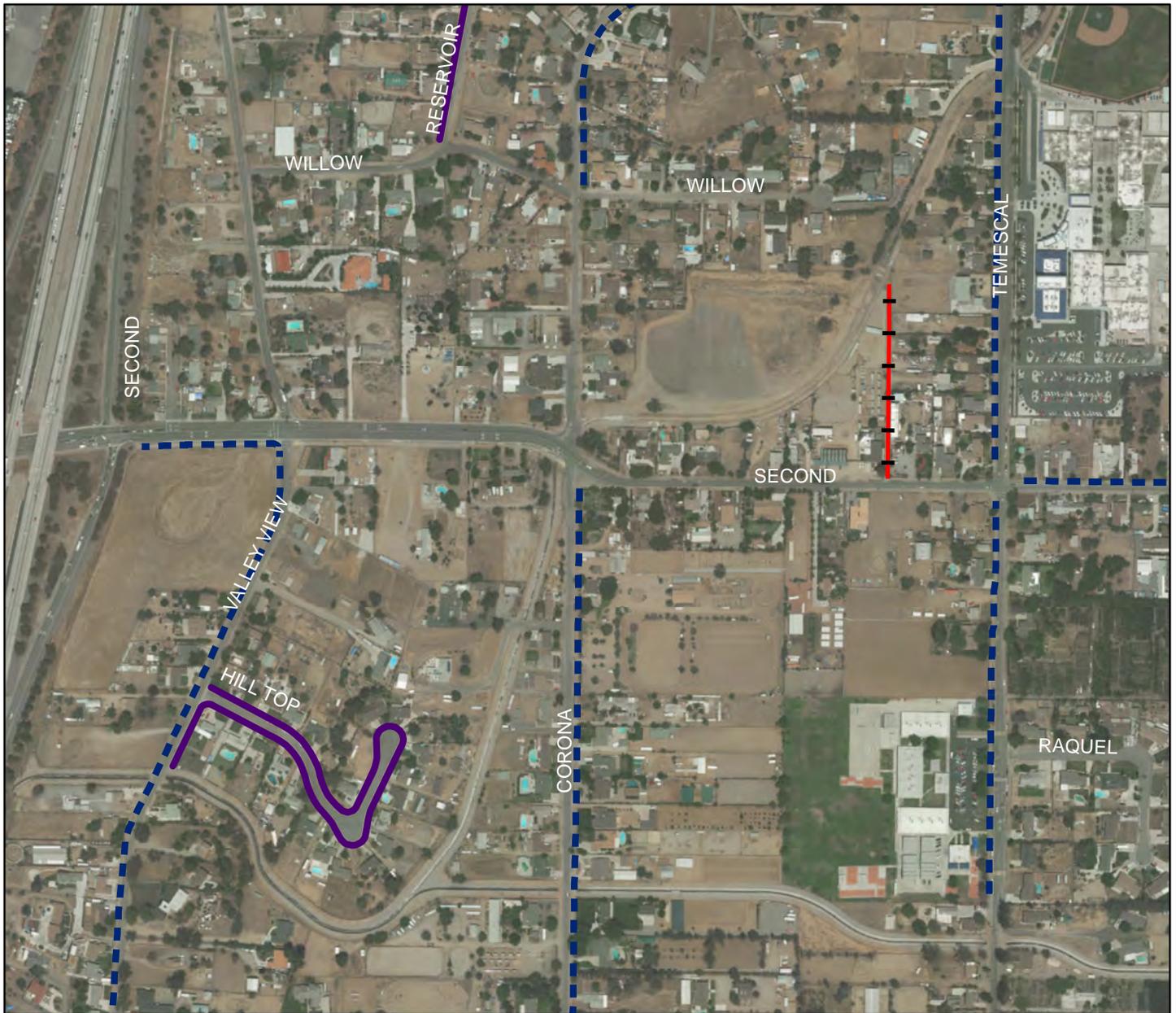
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- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + + Backyard Trail

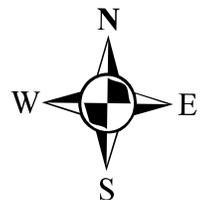


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

Grid Number: M11



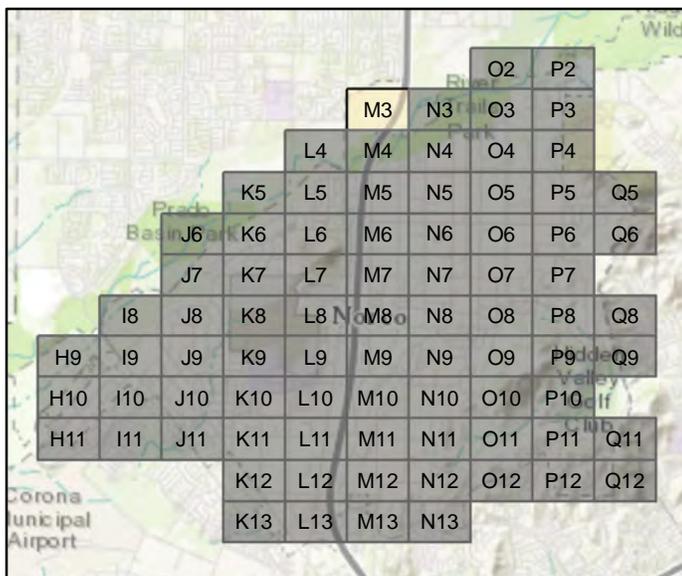
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- Backyard Trail



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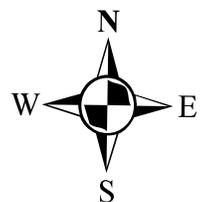


0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

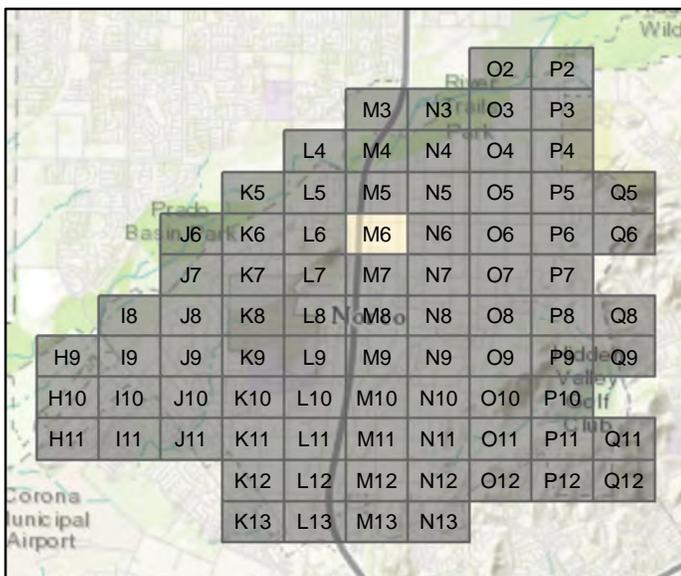
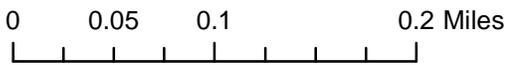
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-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

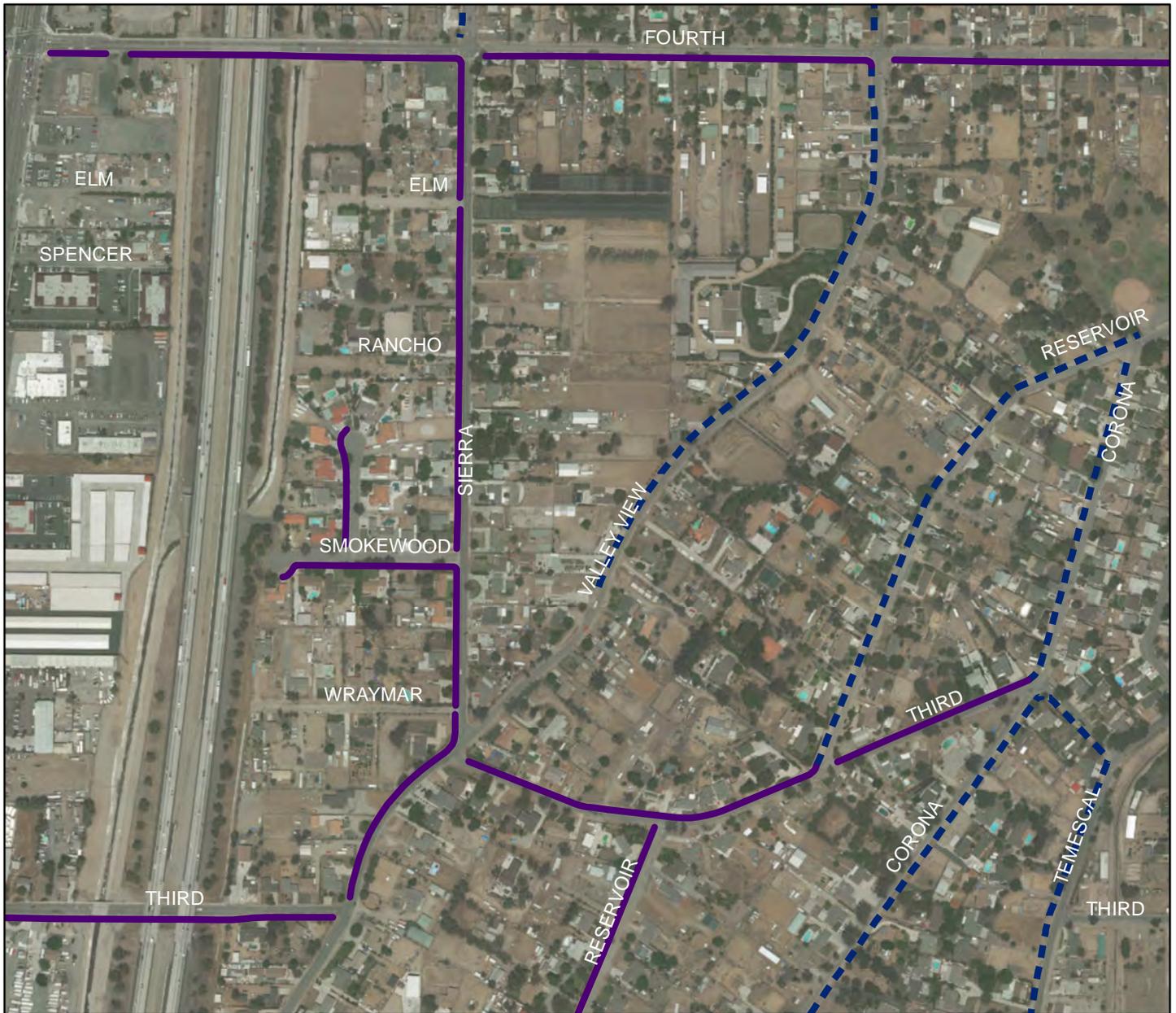
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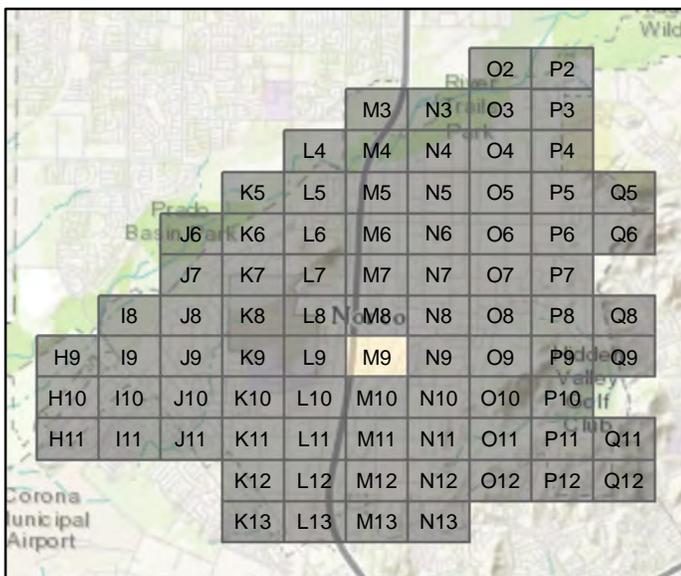
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Last Edit: November 2017

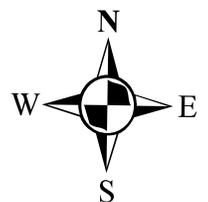




0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

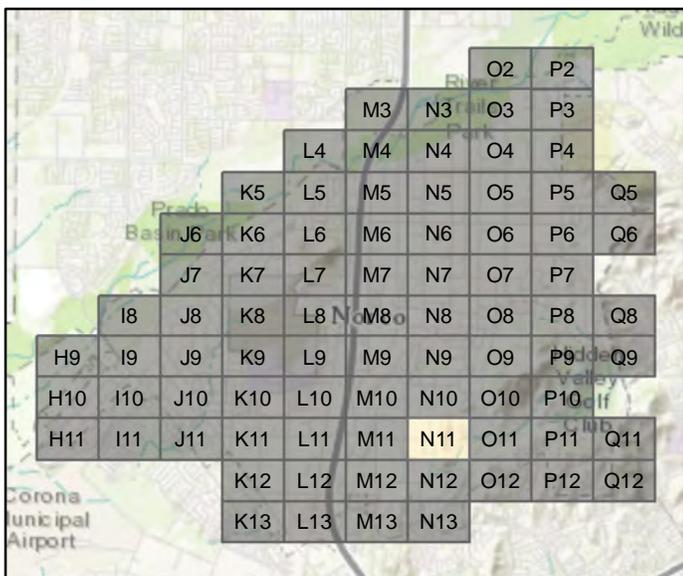
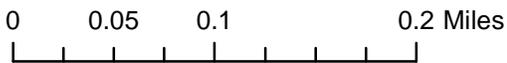


Grid Number: M9

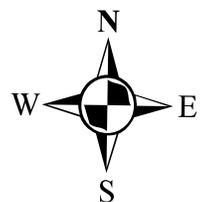
- Bridle Trail
- - - Soft Shoulder Trail
- + + + Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

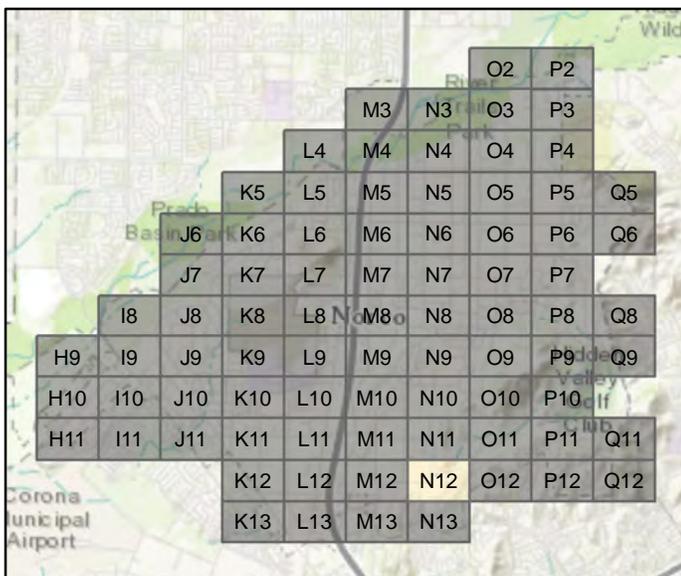
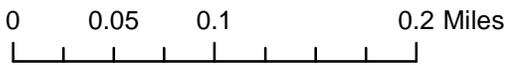


Grid Number: N11

- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

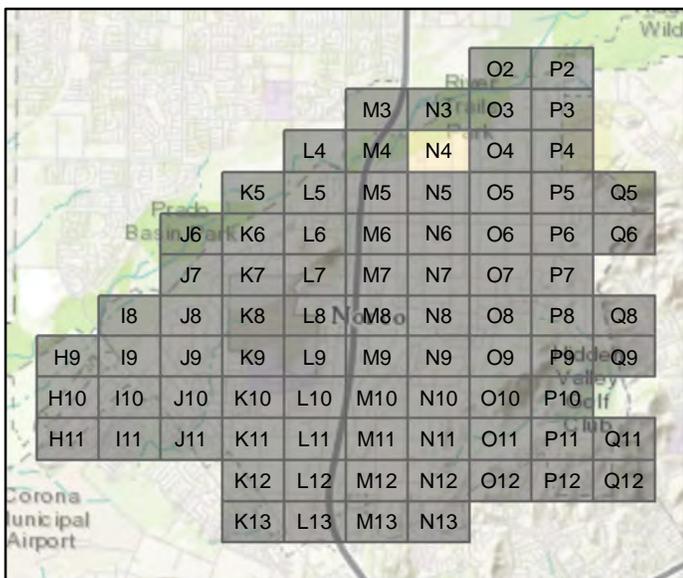
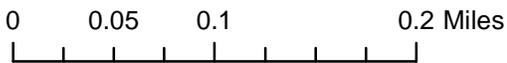
Grid Number: N12



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

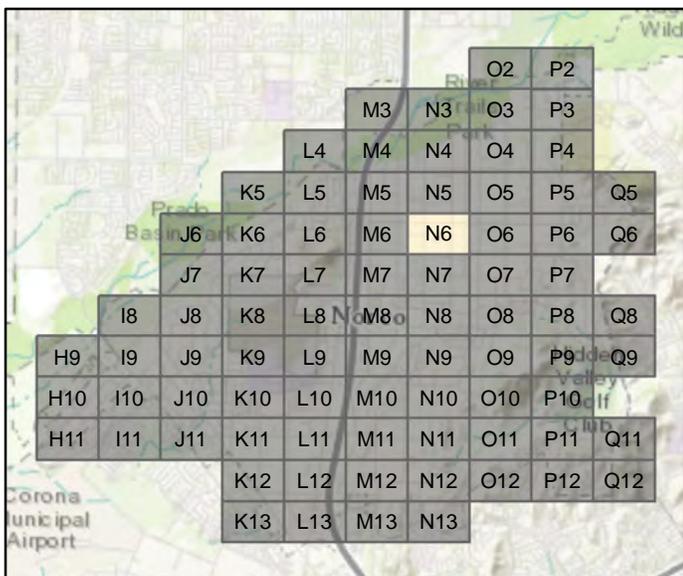
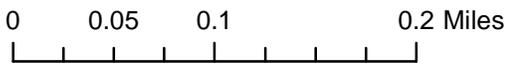
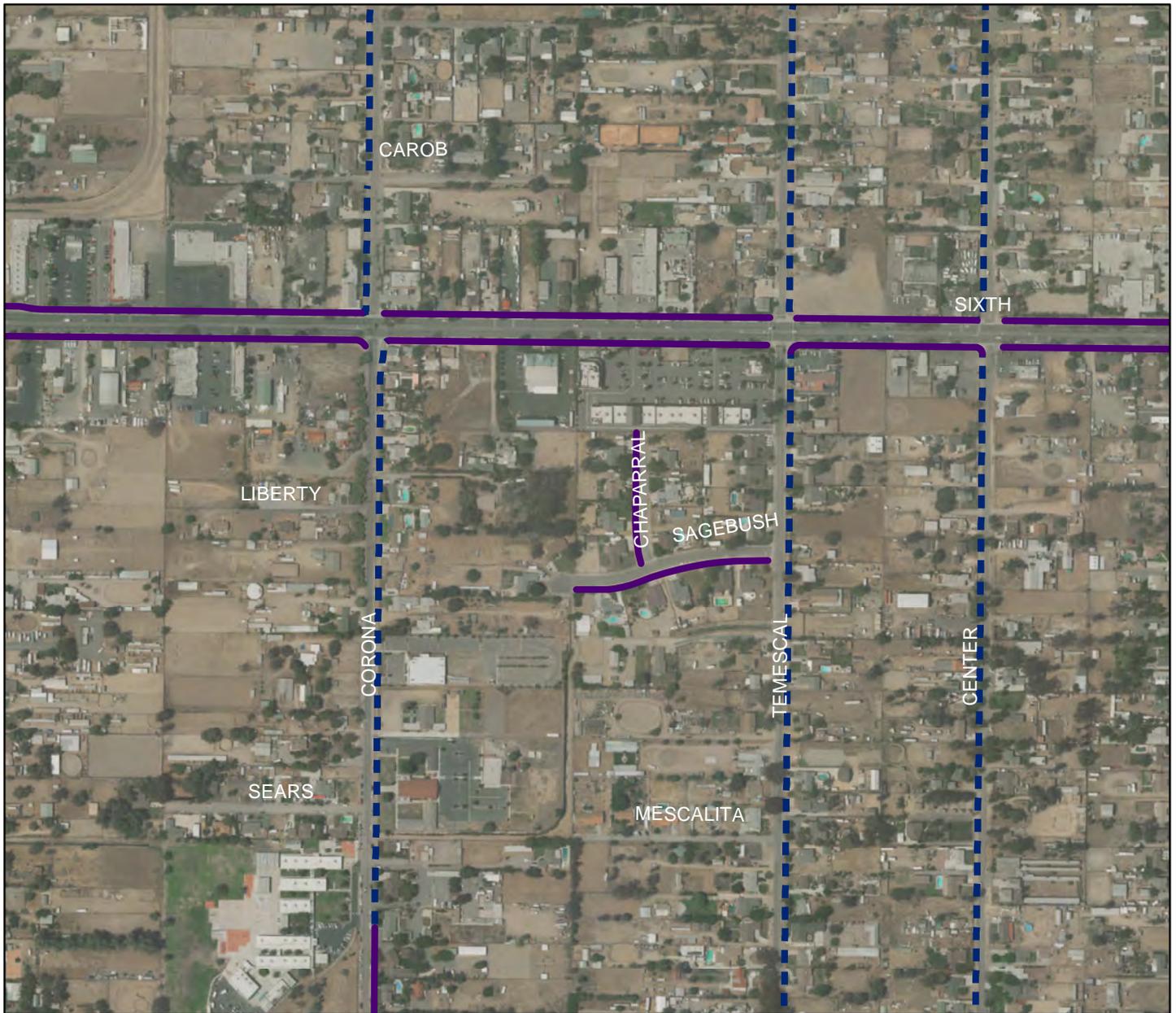


Grid Number: N4

-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

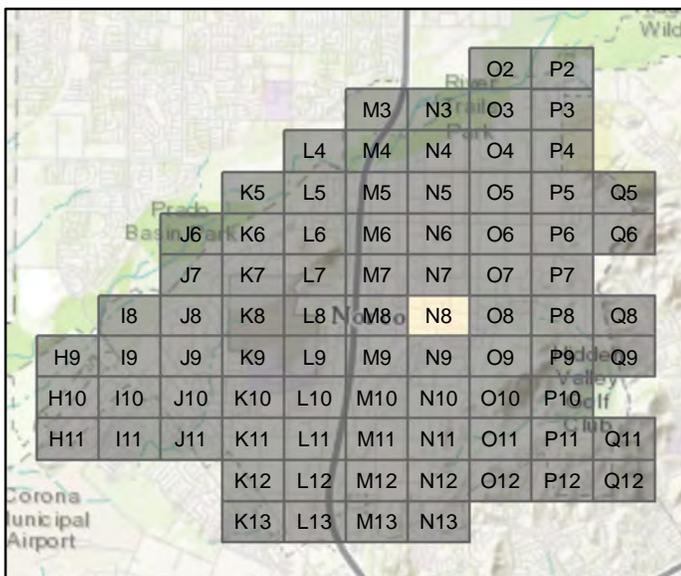
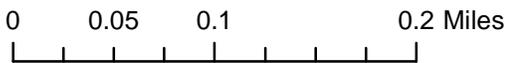
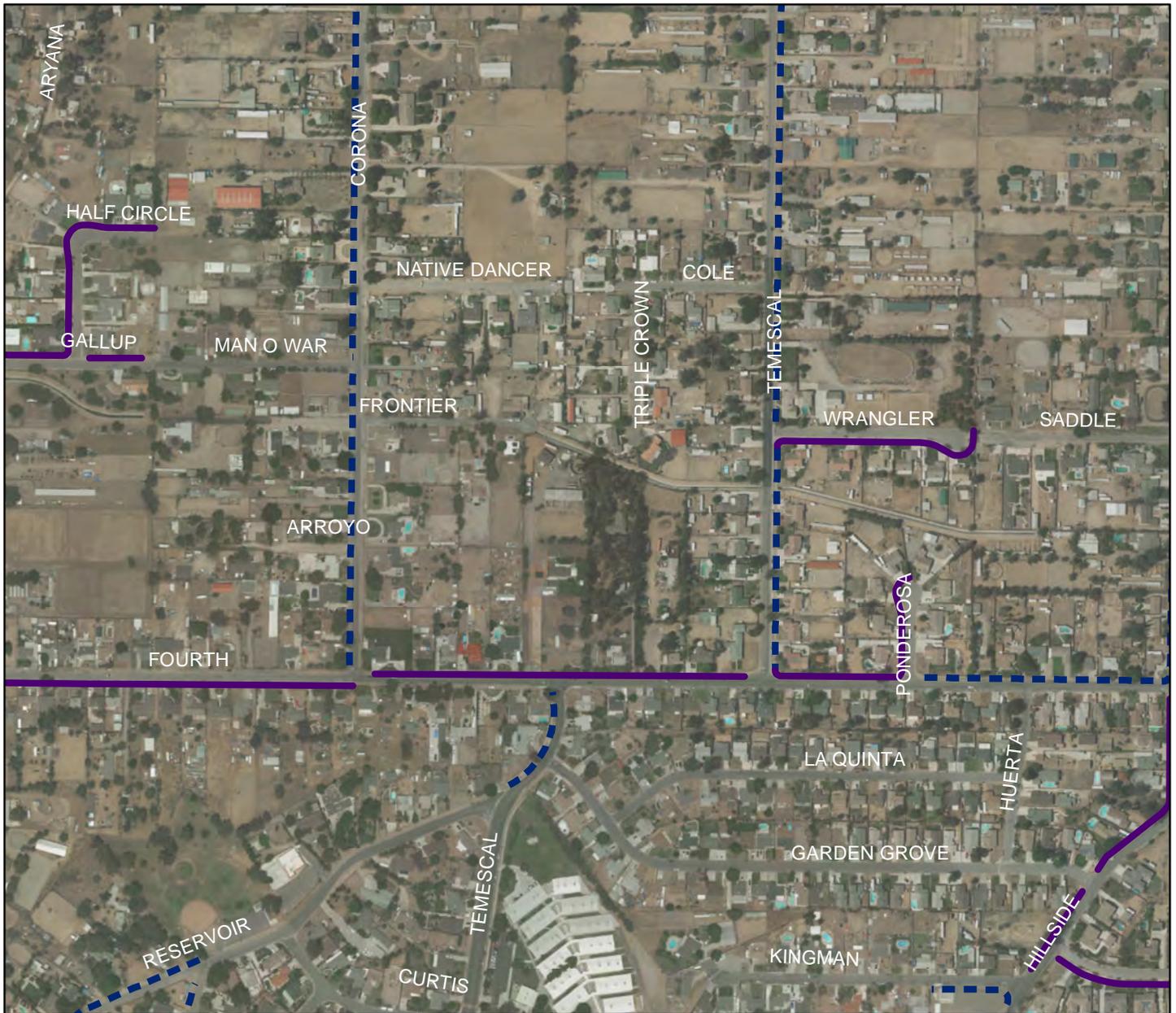


Grid Number: N6

- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

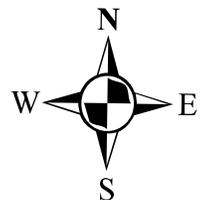


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

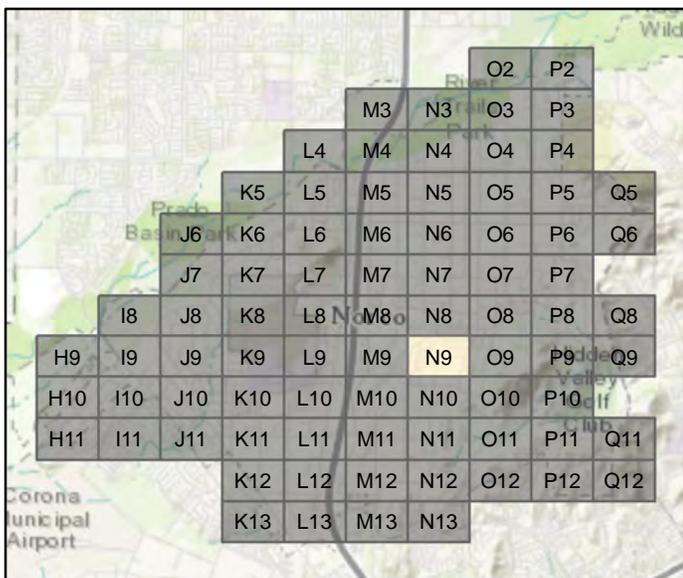
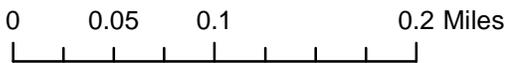
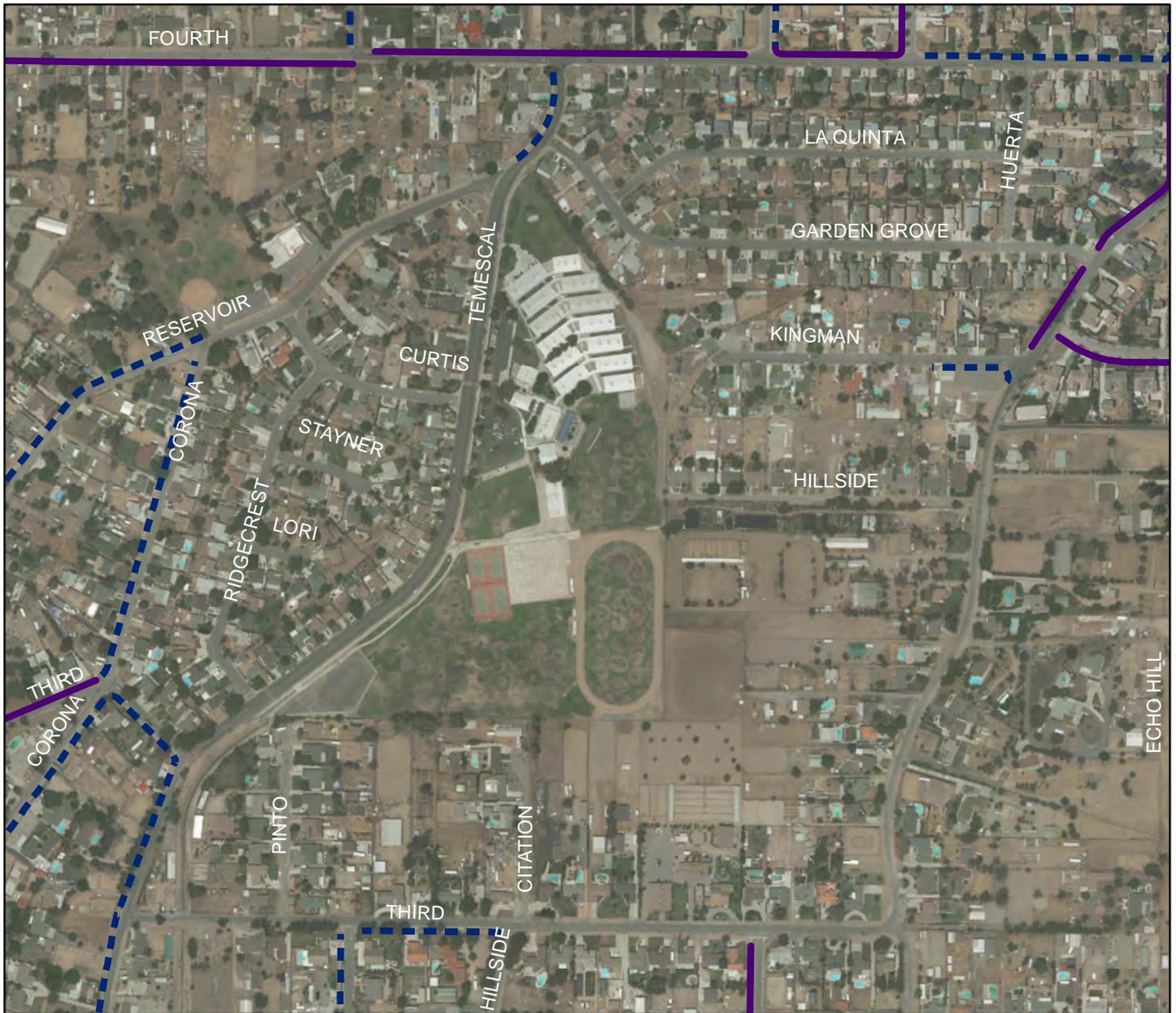
Grid Number: N8



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

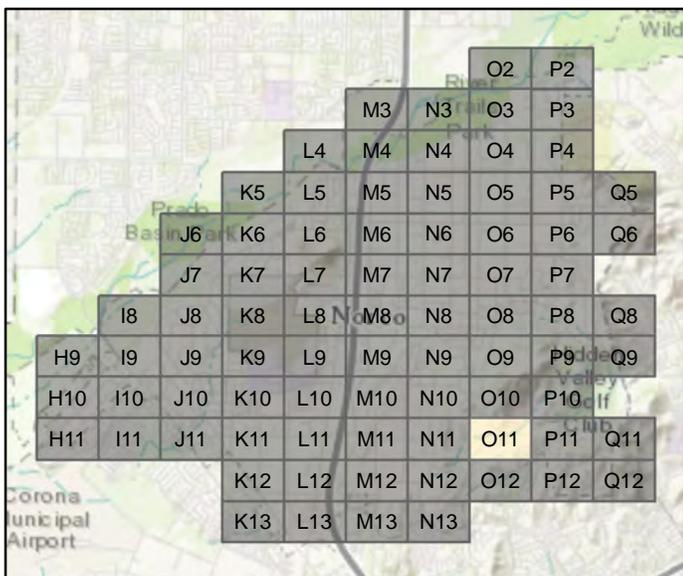
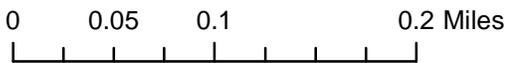
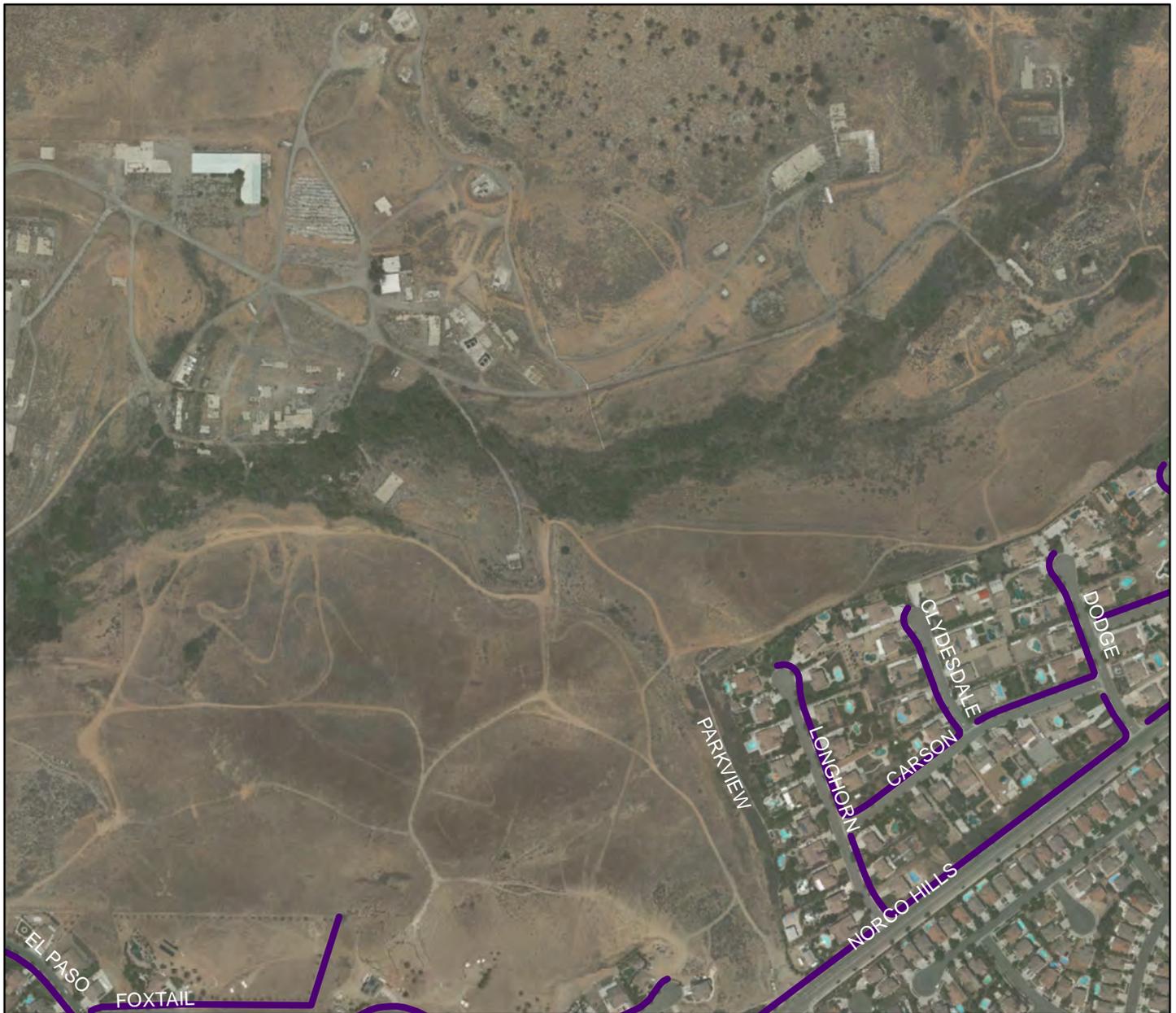
Grid Number: N9



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

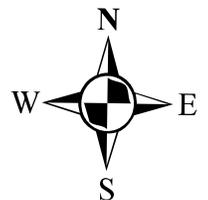


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

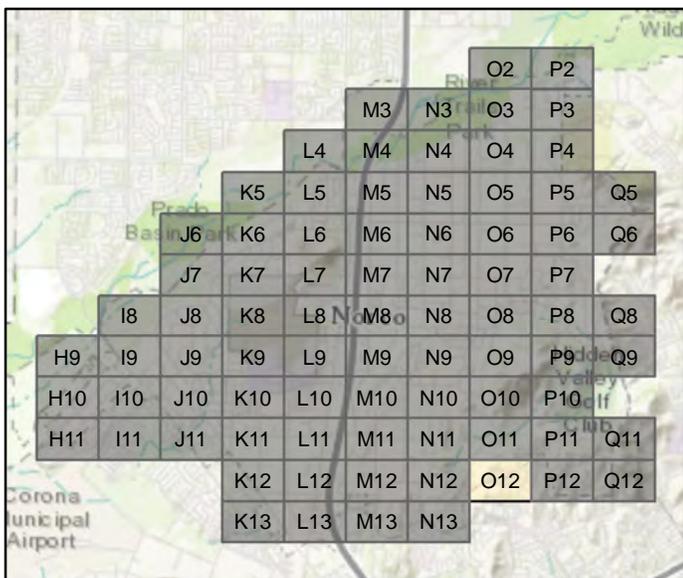
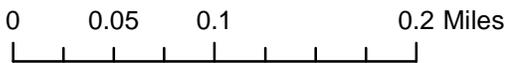
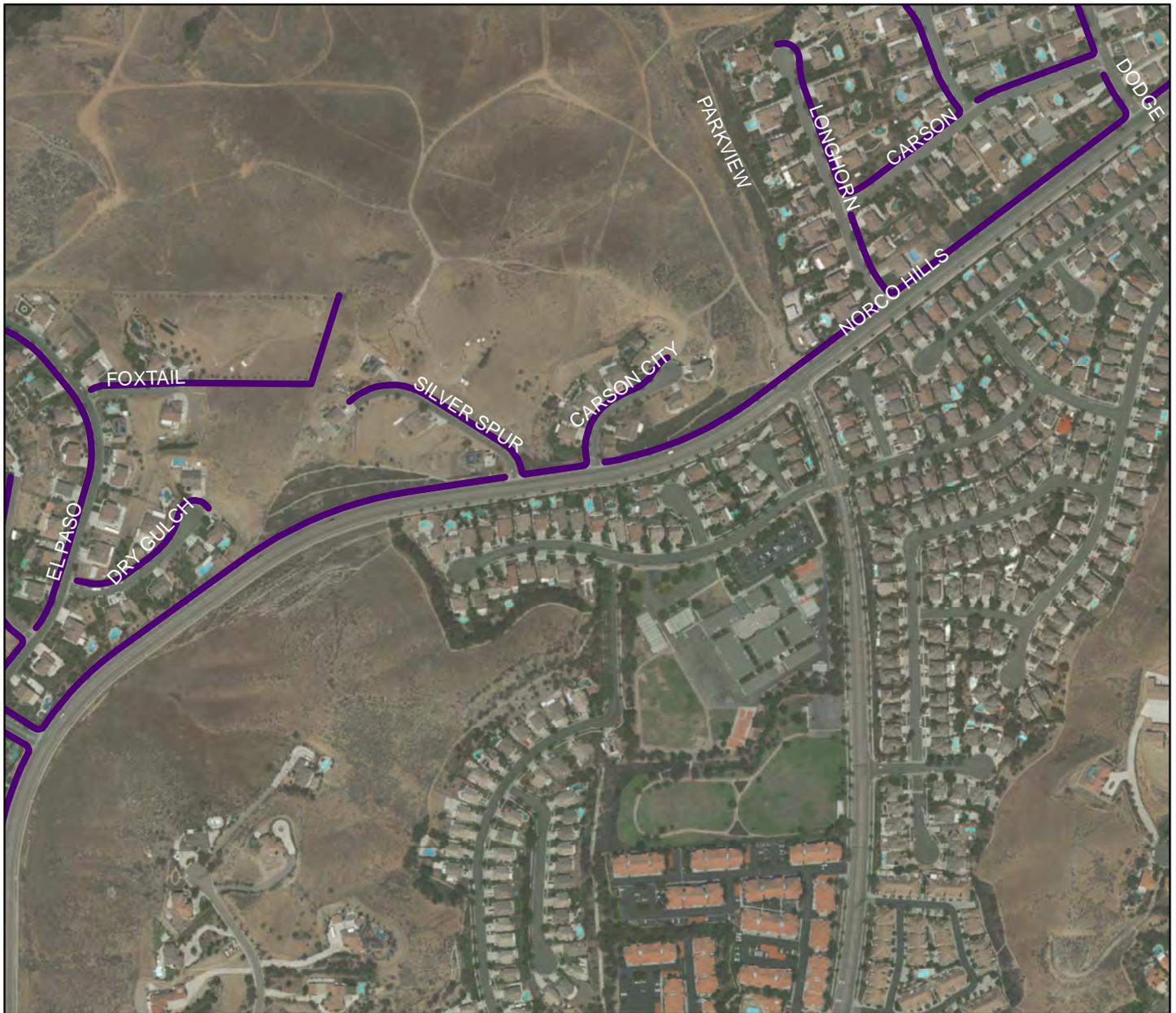
Grid Number: O11



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

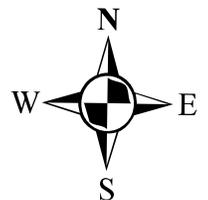


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

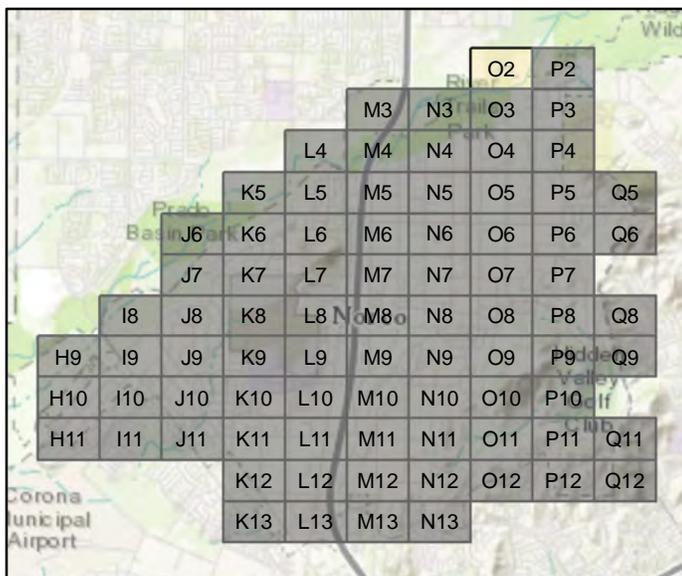
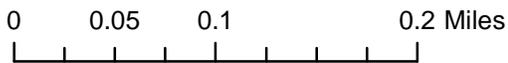
Grid Number: O12



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

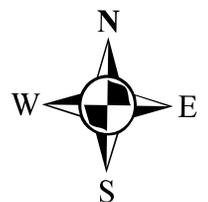


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

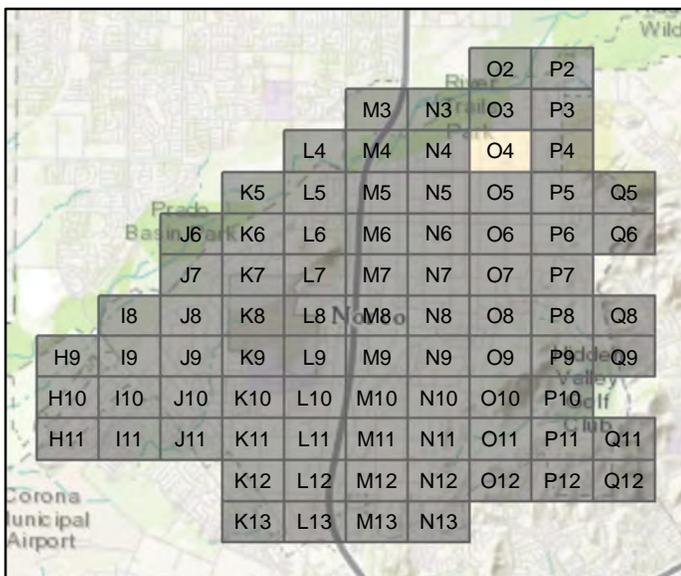
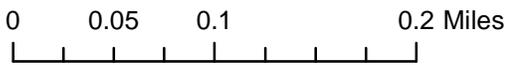
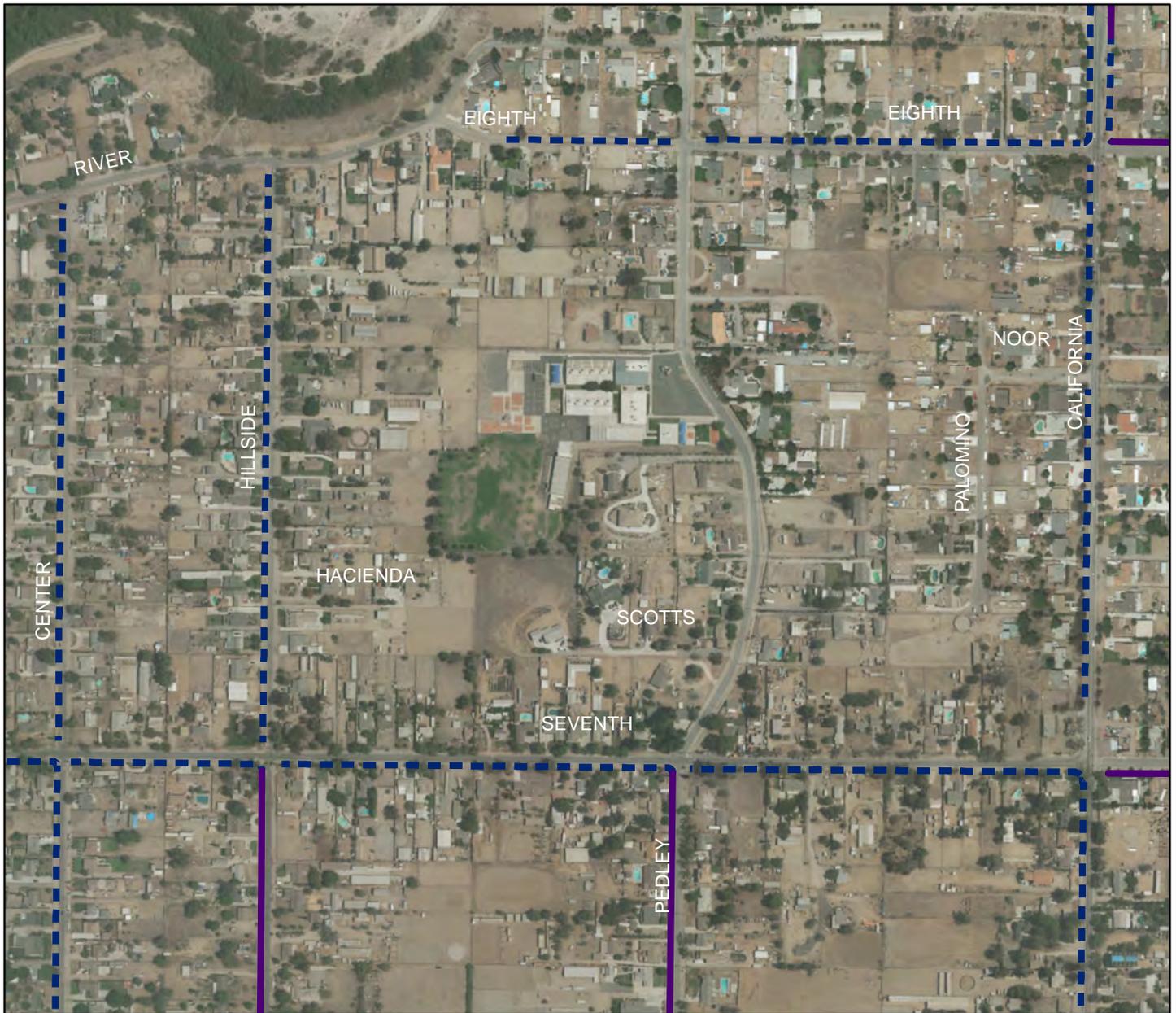
Grid Number: O2



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

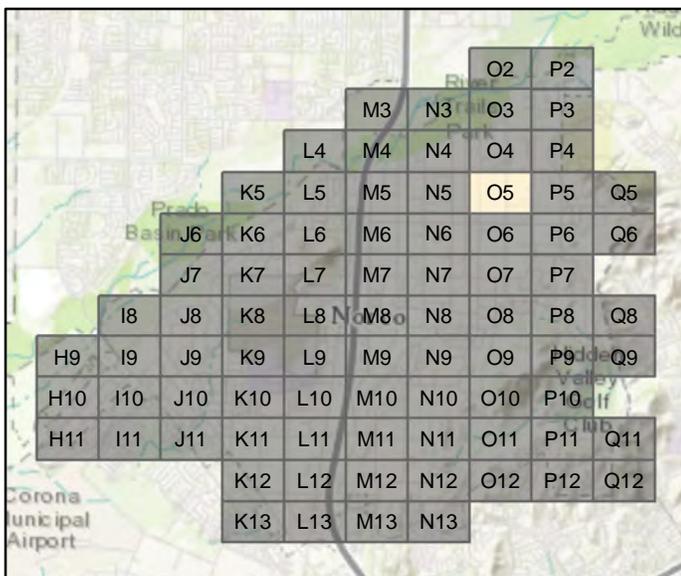
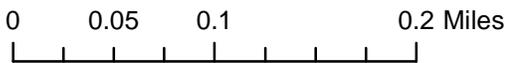
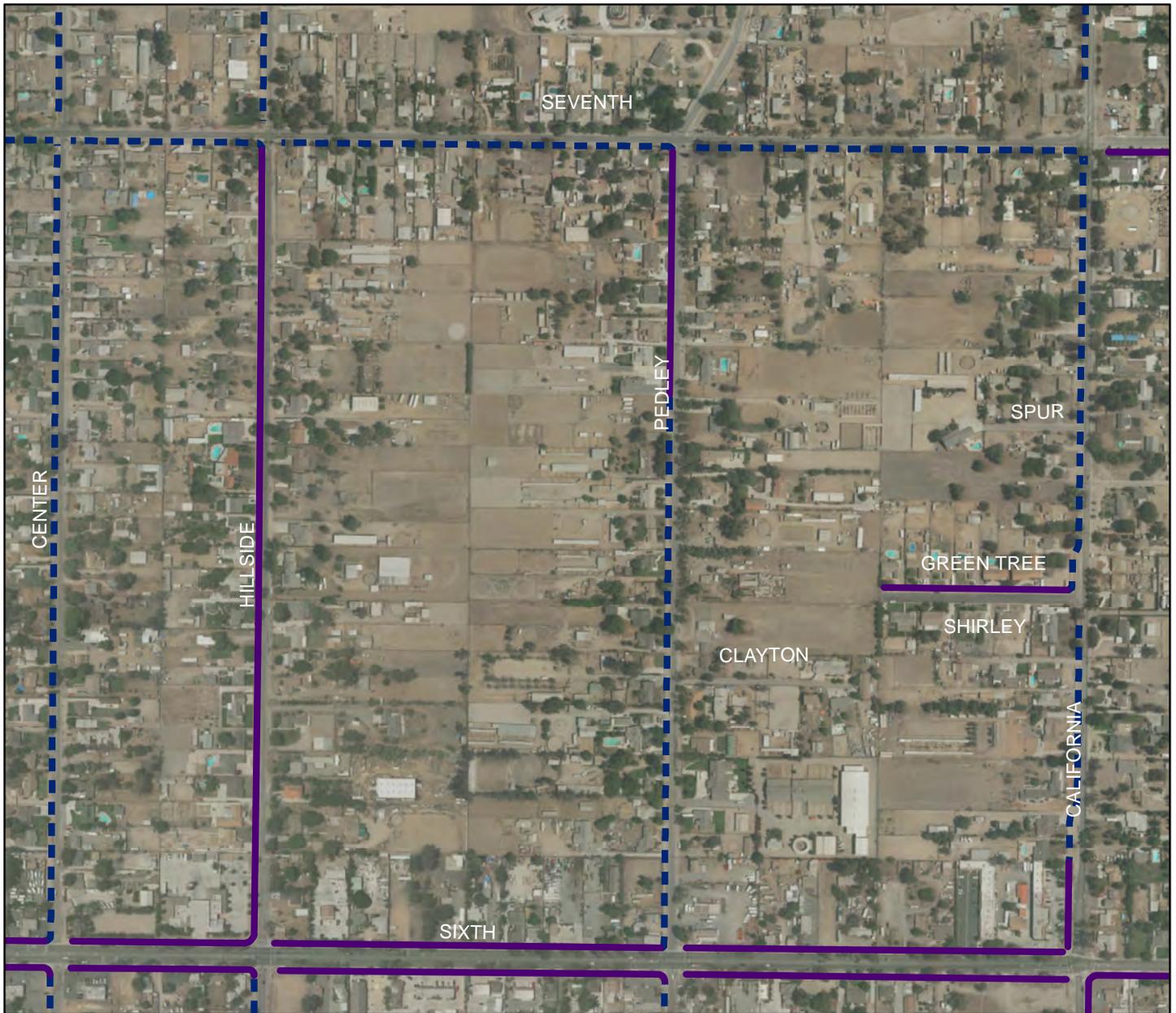


Grid Number: O4

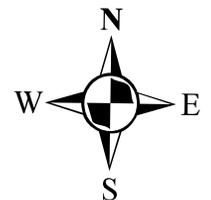
-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

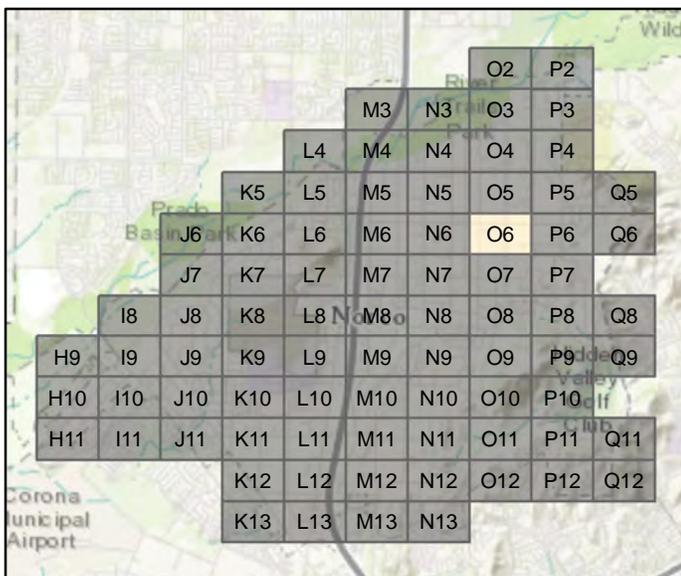
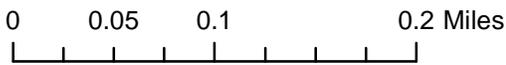
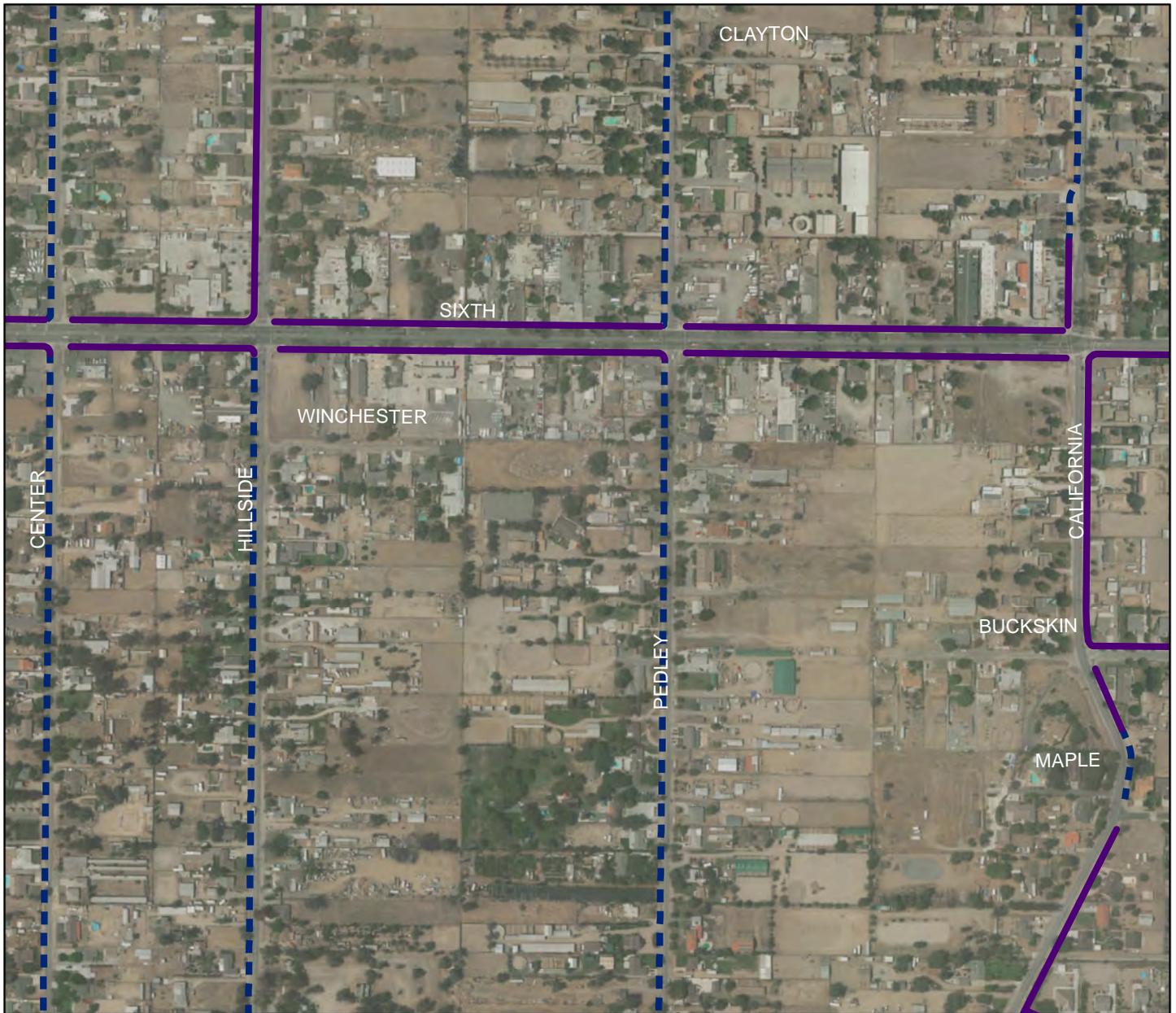


Grid Number: O5

- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

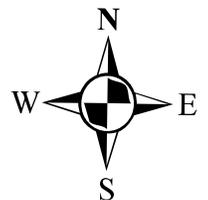


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

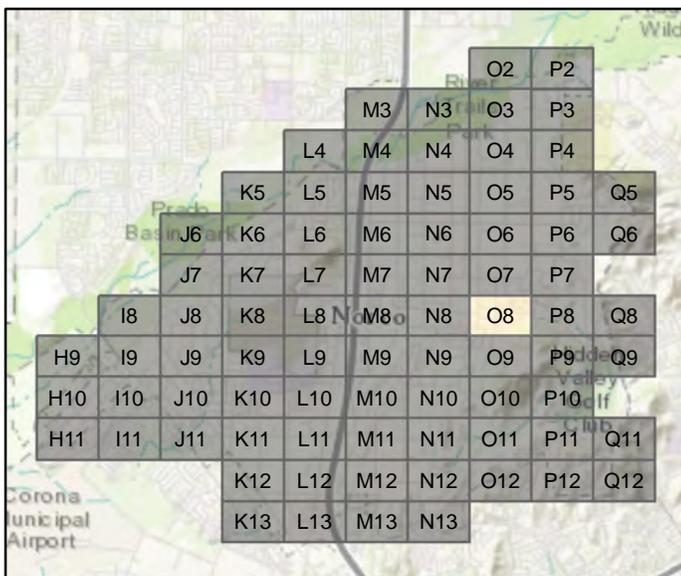
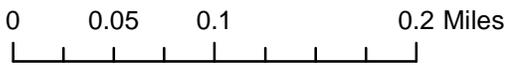
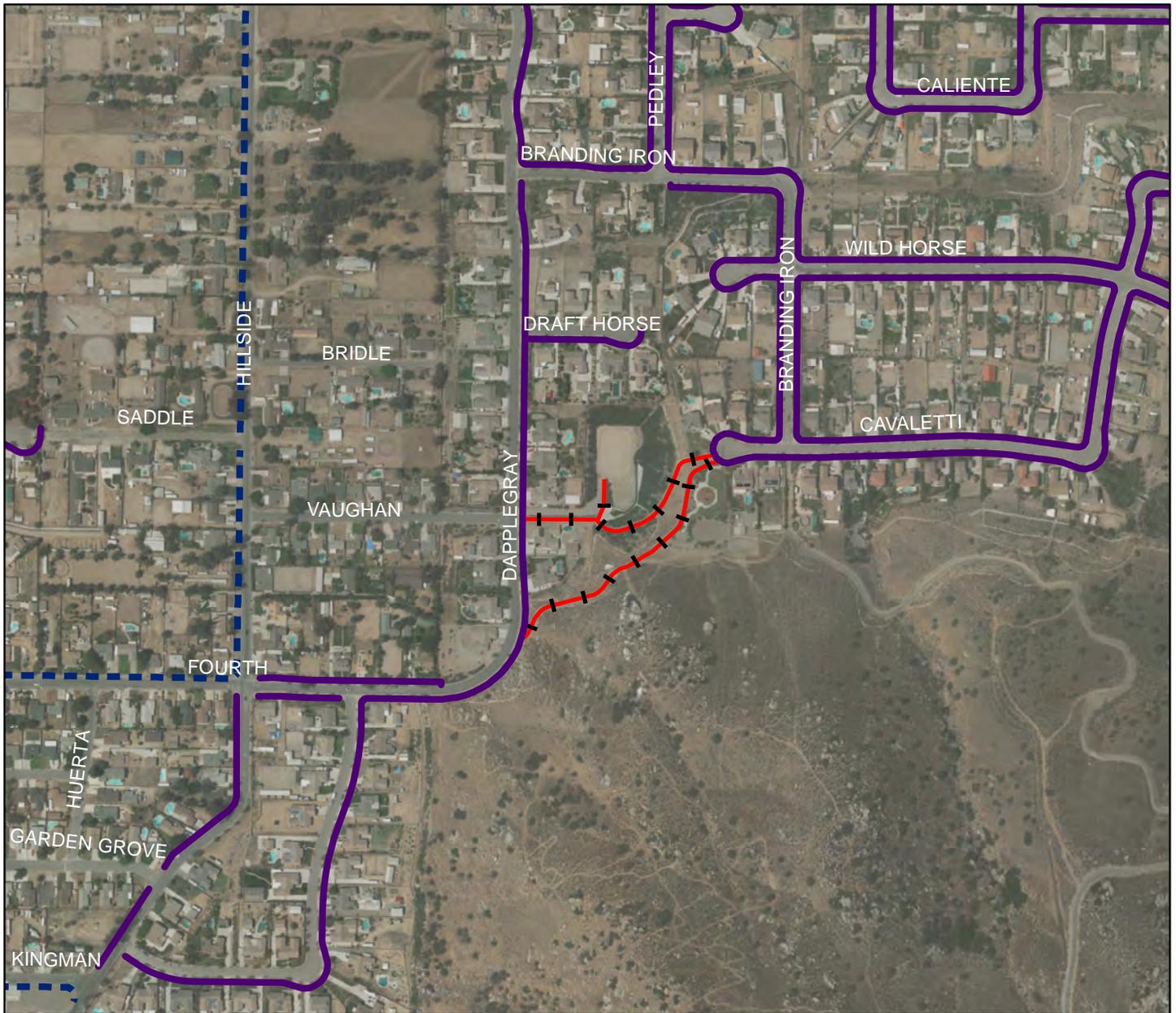
Grid Number: O6



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

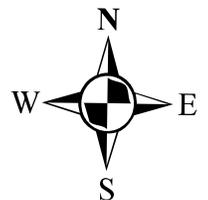


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

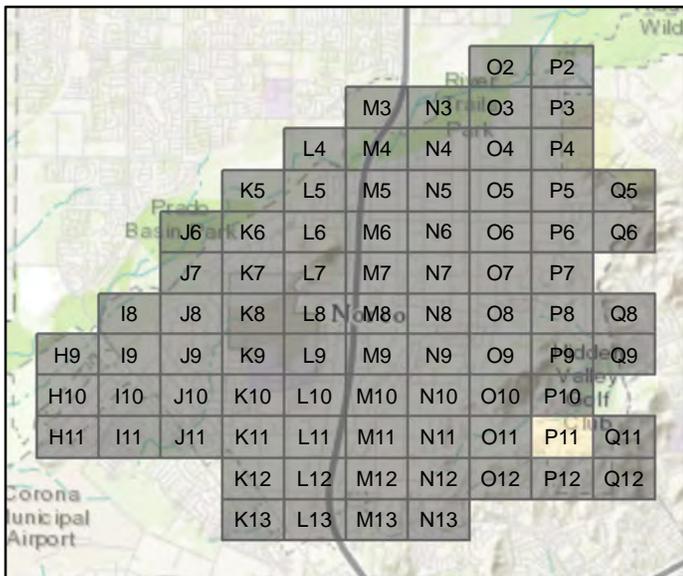
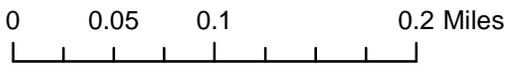
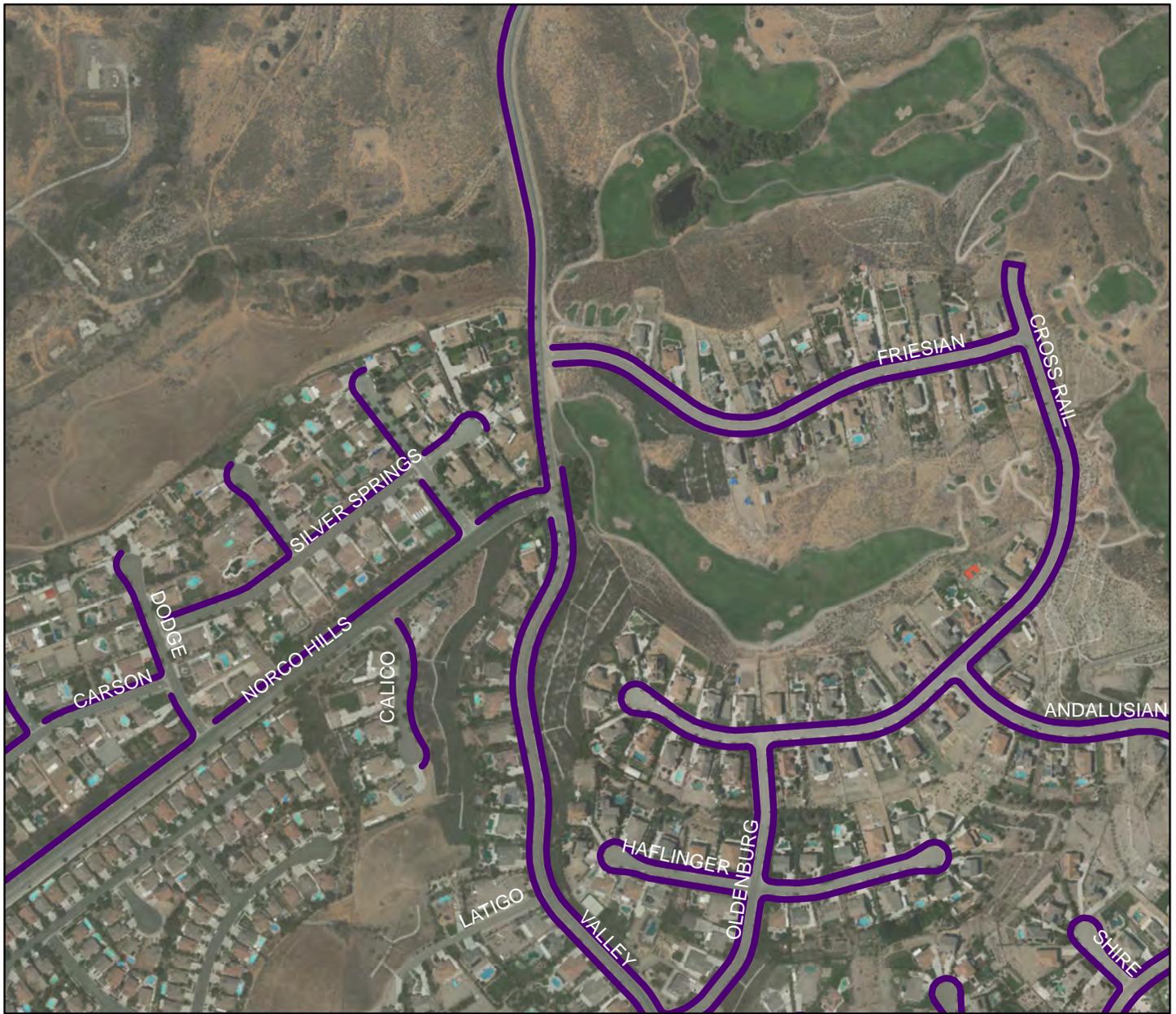
Grid Number: O8



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

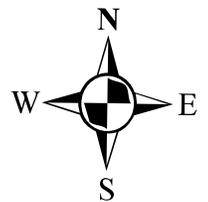


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

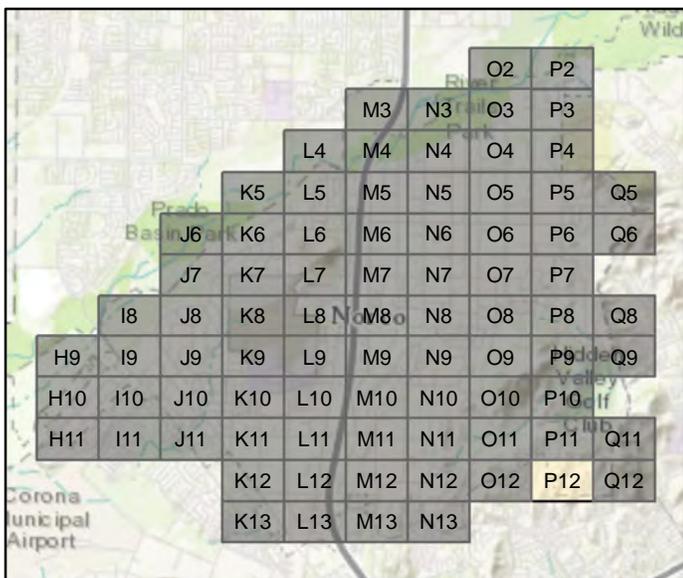
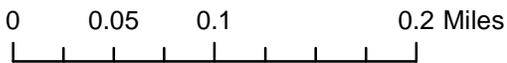
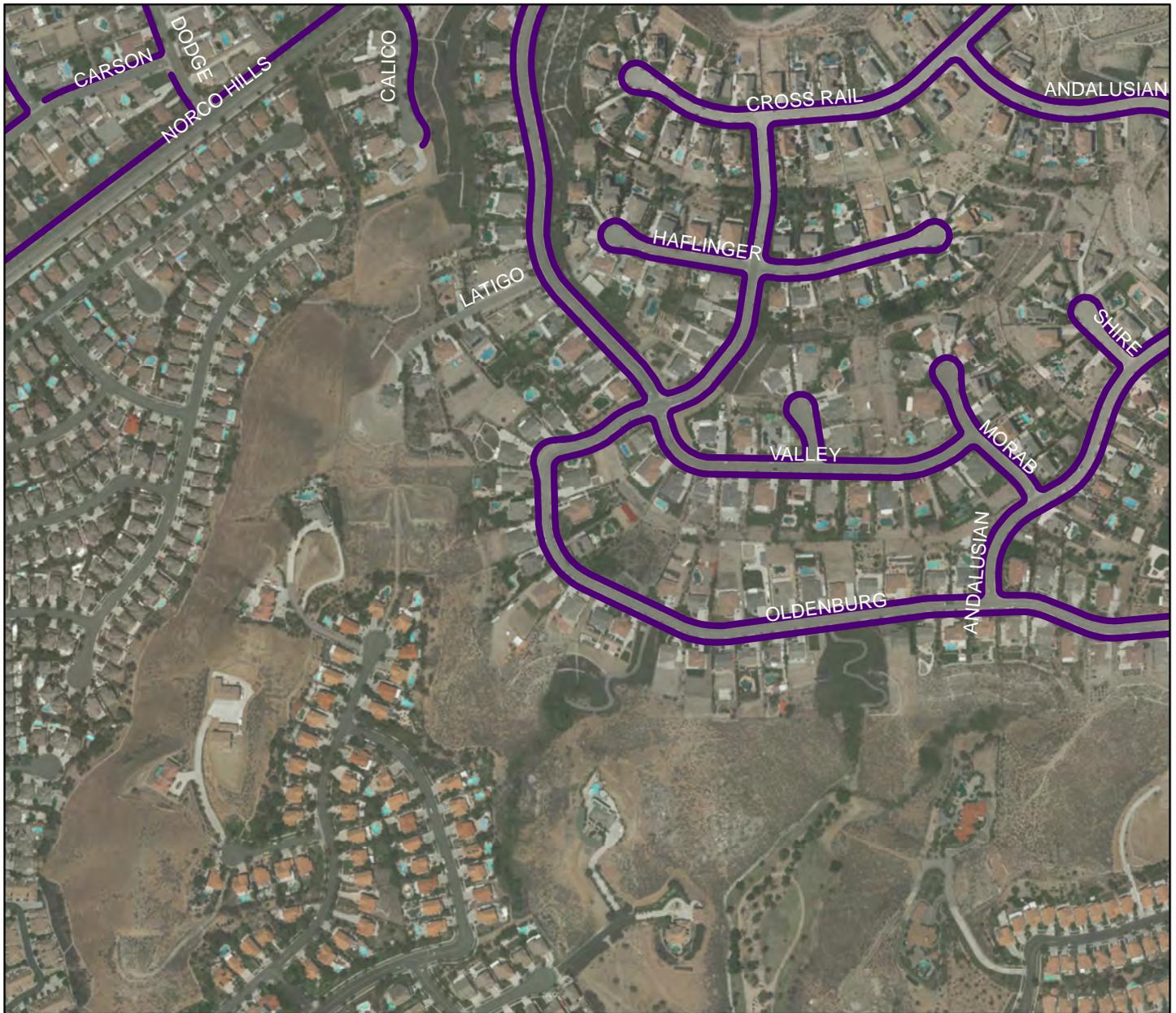
Grid Number: P11



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

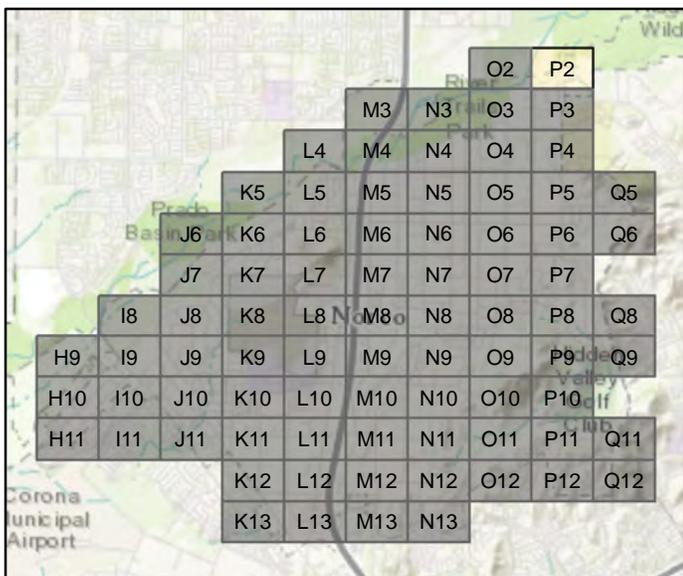
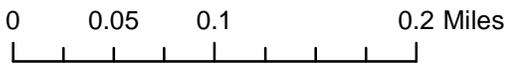


Grid Number: P12

-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

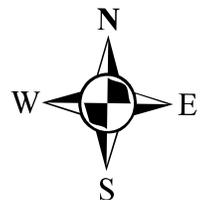


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

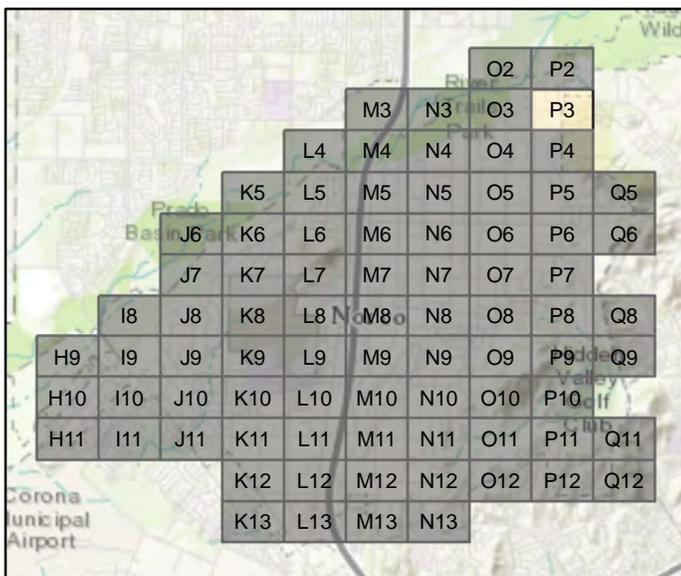
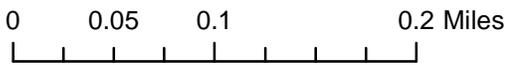
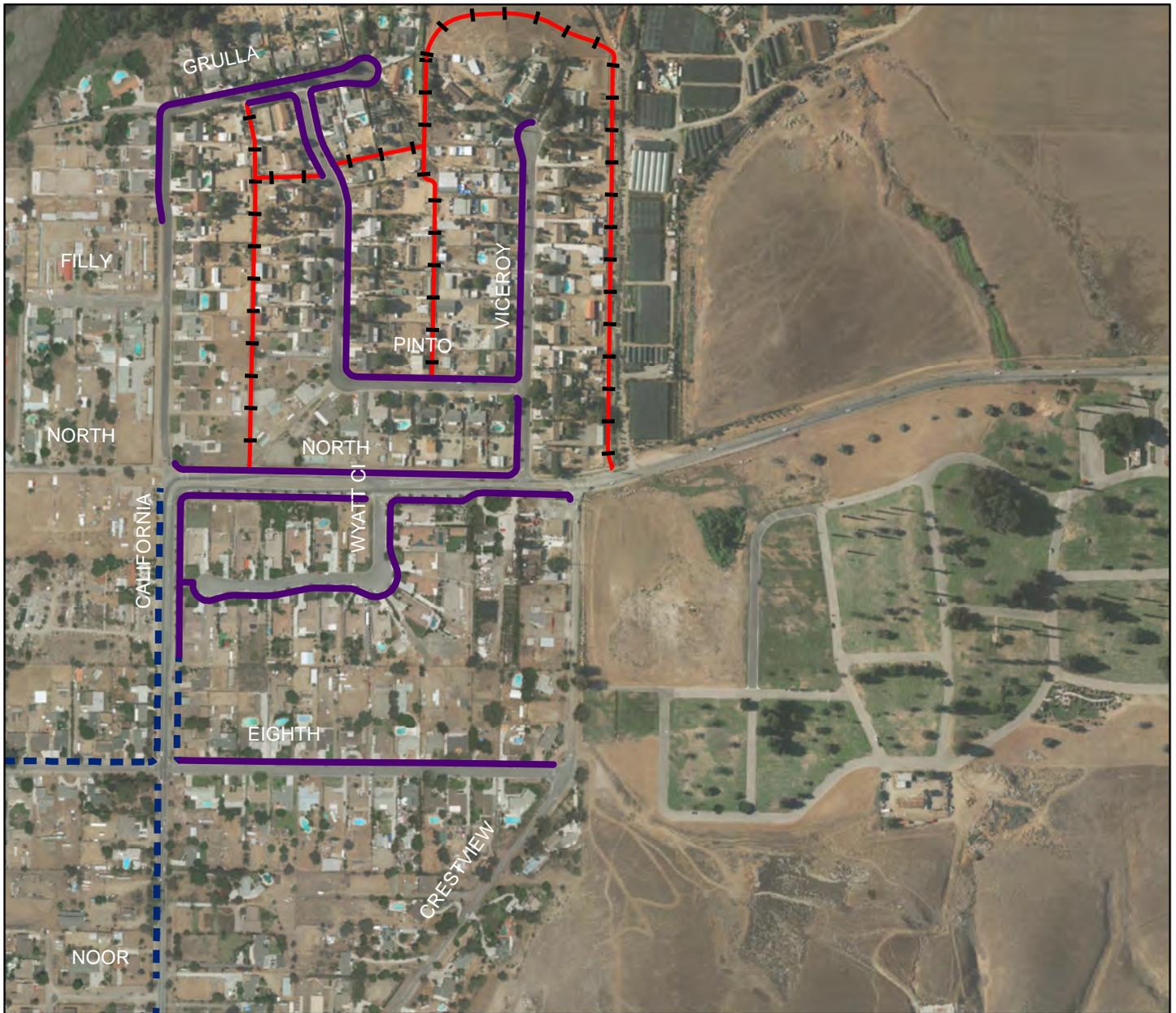
Grid Number: P2



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

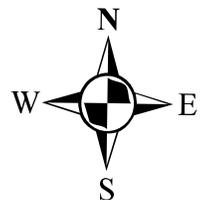
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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

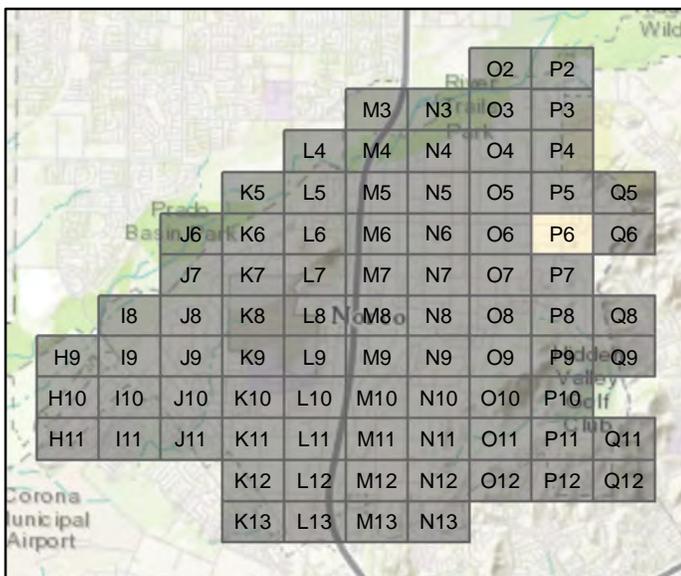
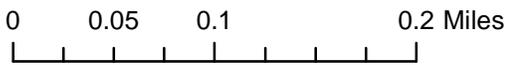
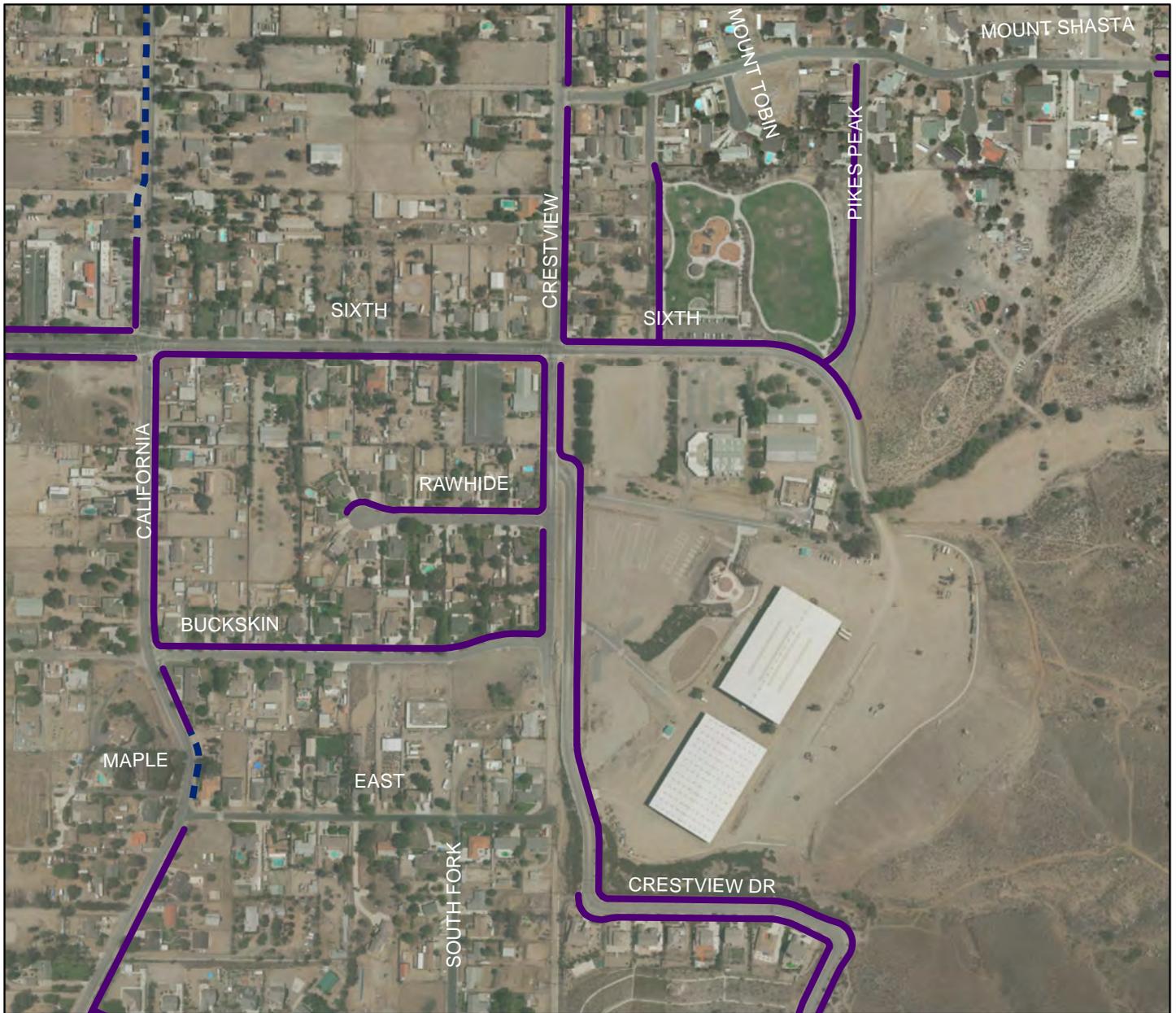
Grid Number: P3



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail



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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

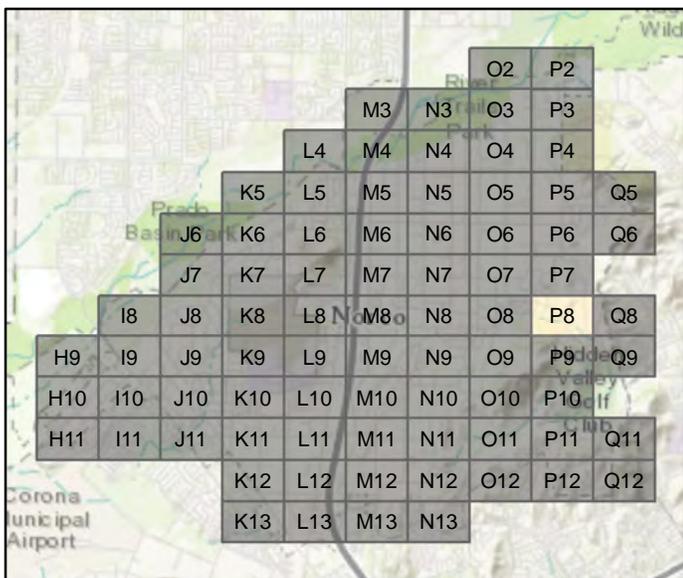
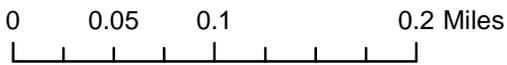
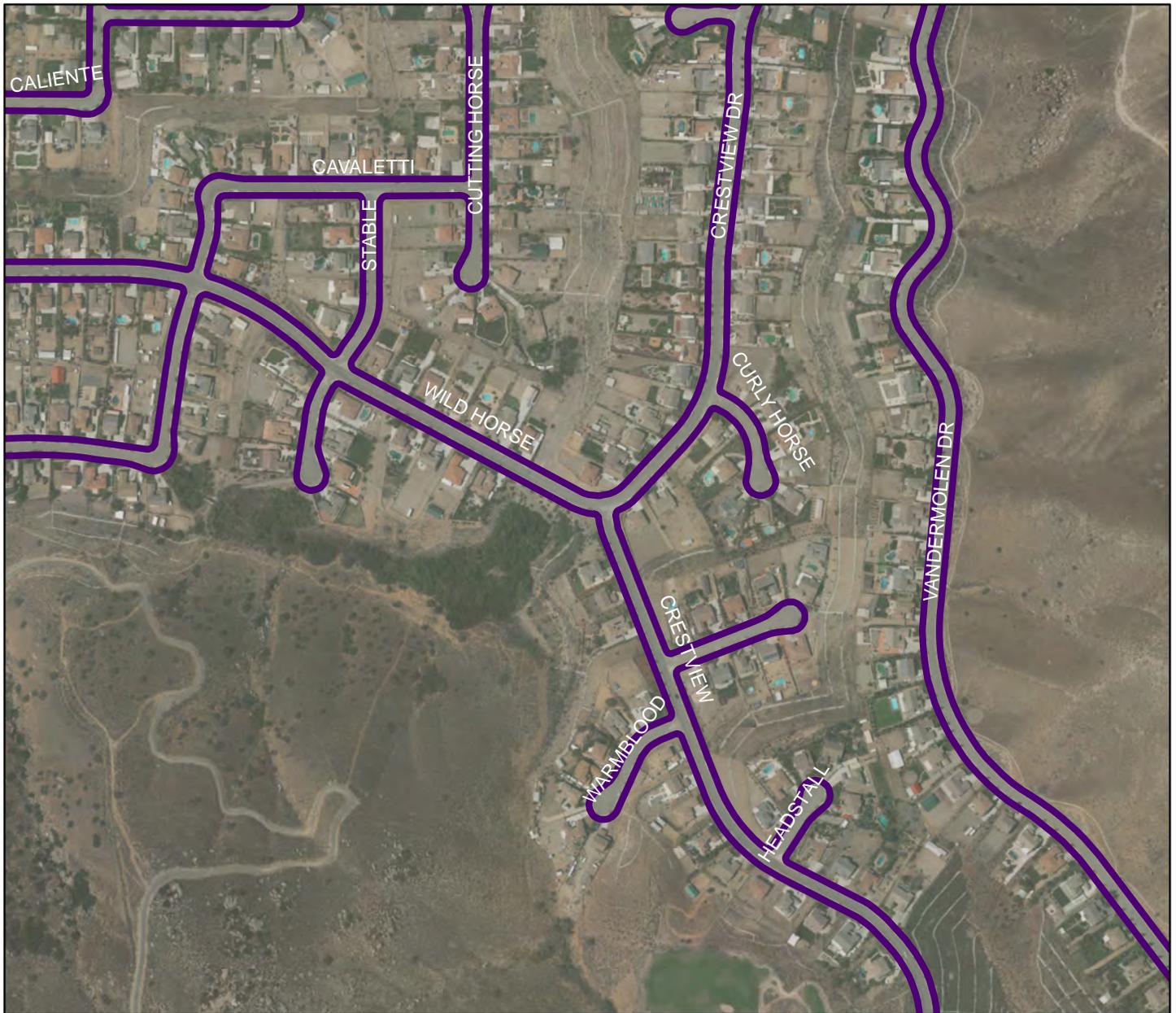
Grid Number: P6



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

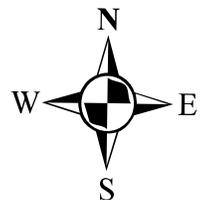


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

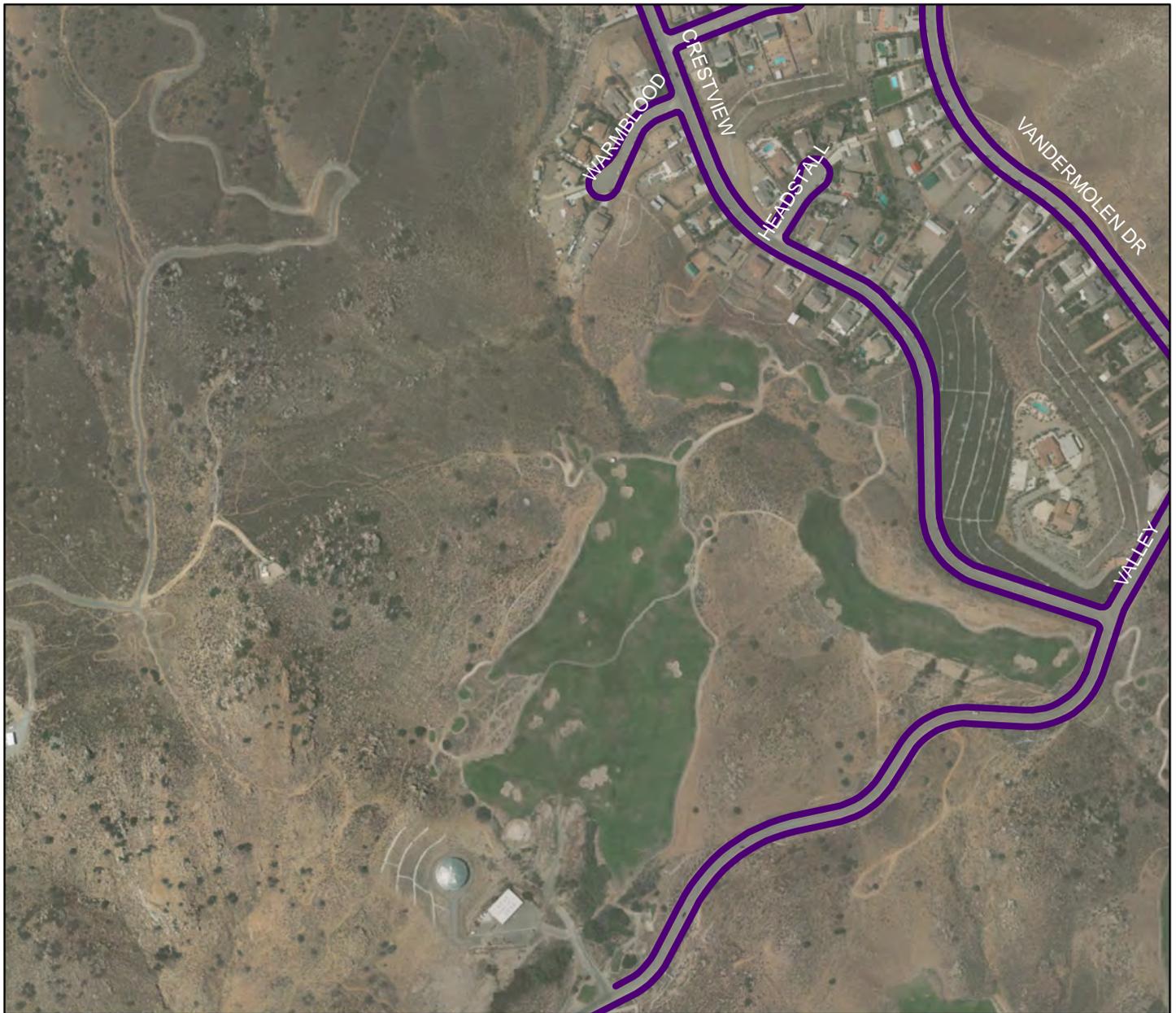
Grid Number: P8



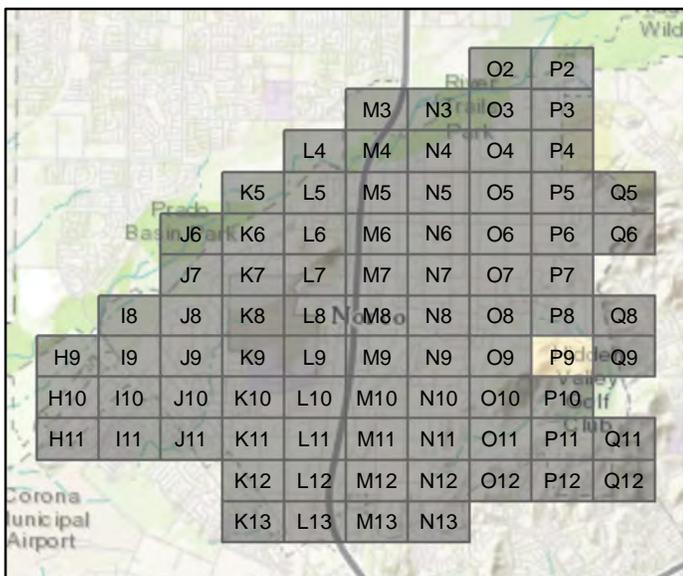
-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail



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0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

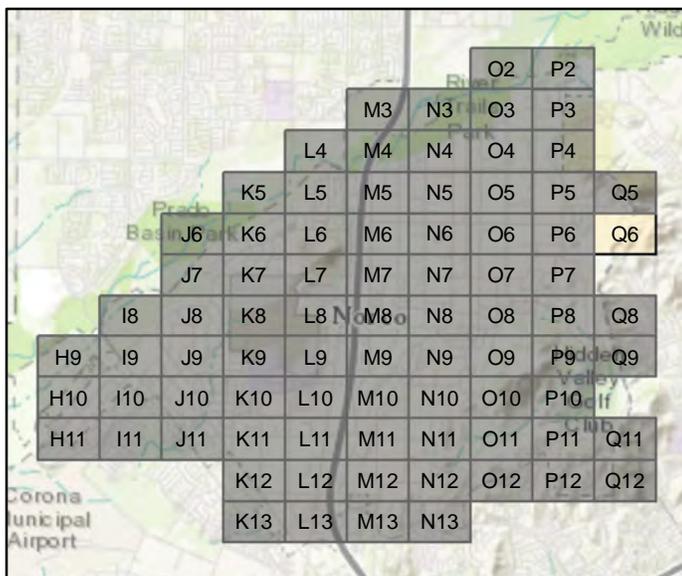
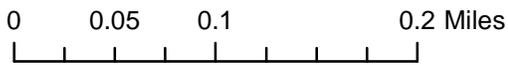
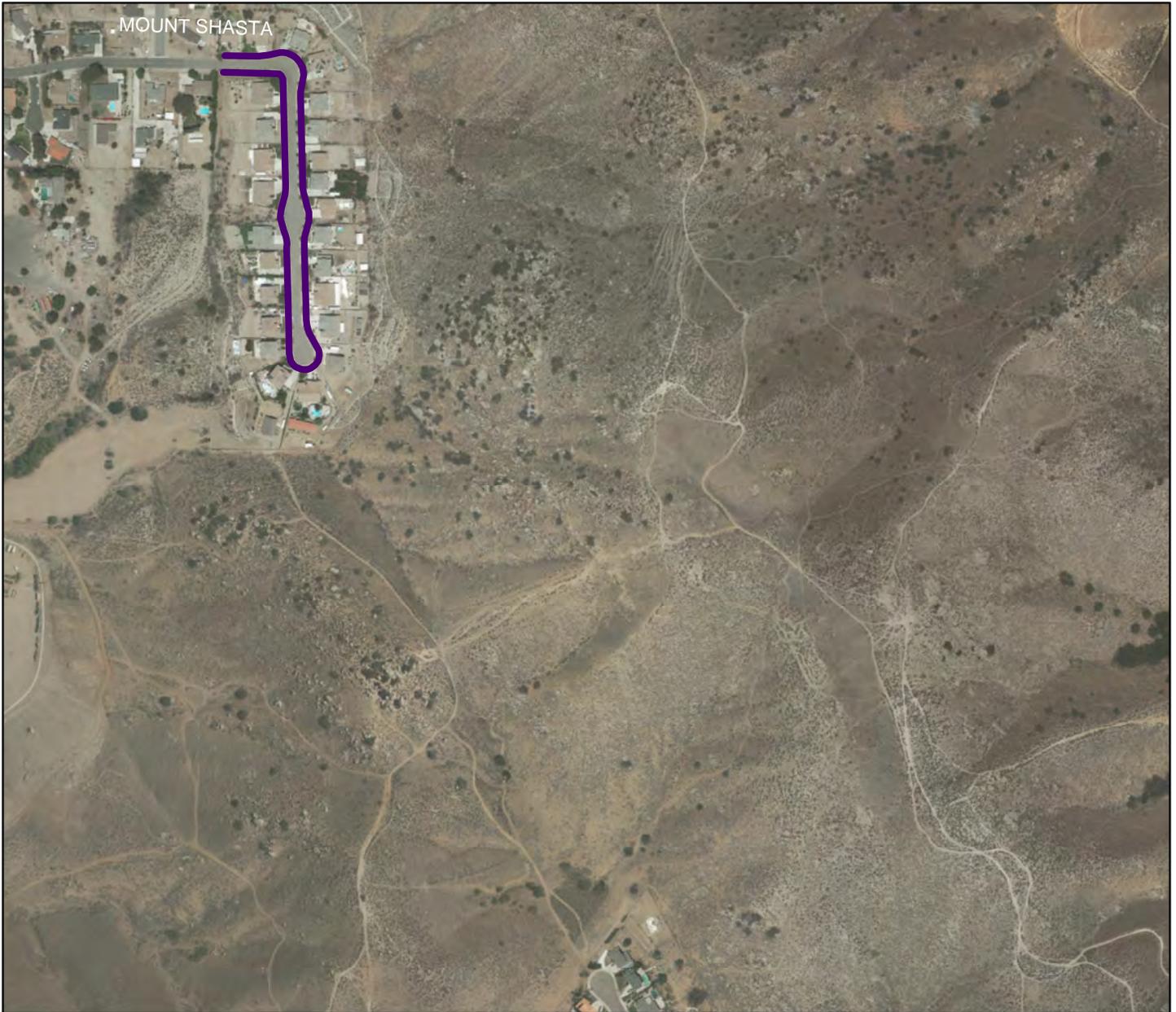
Grid Number: P9



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

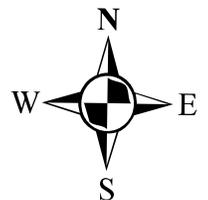


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

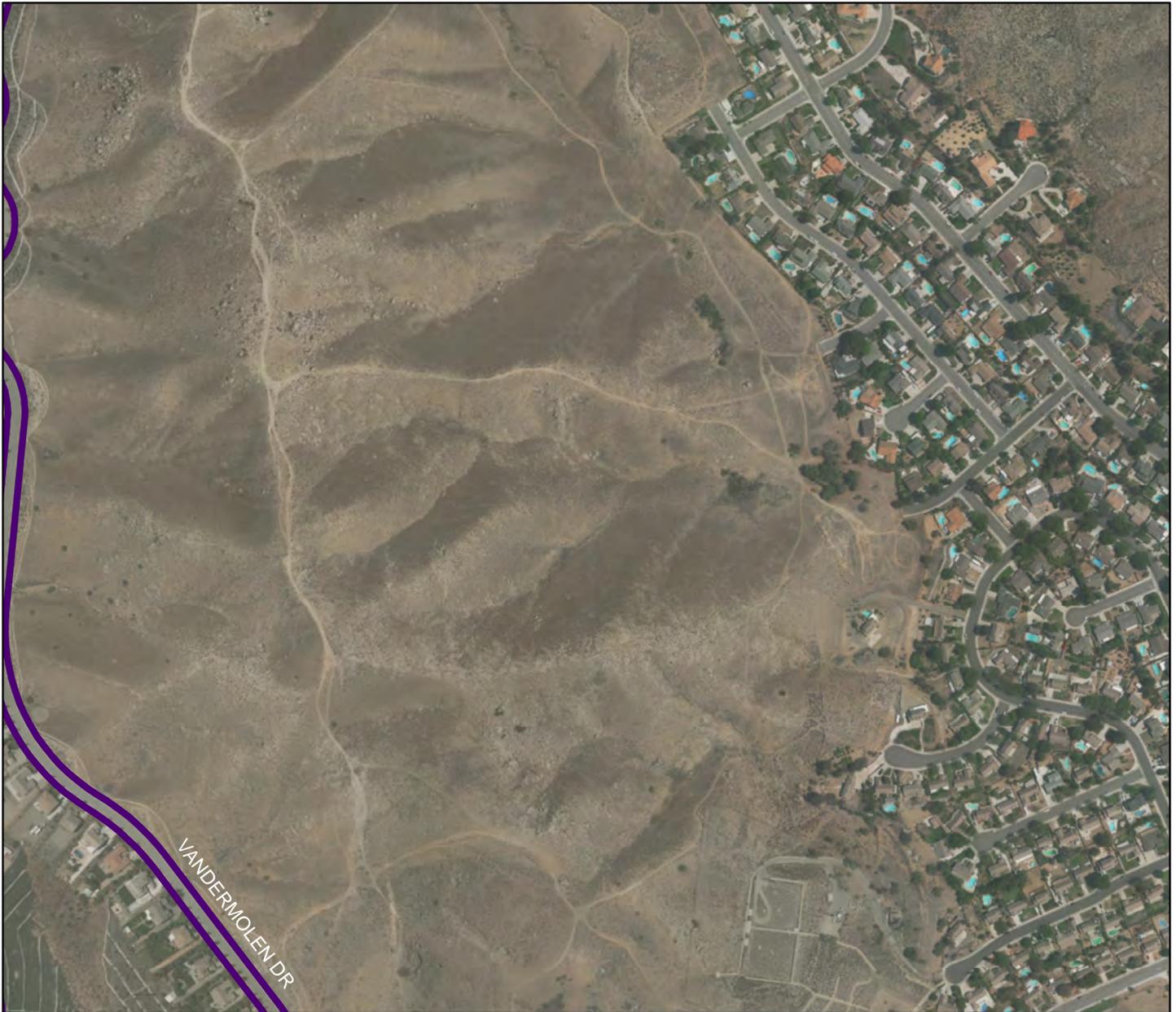
Grid Number: Q6



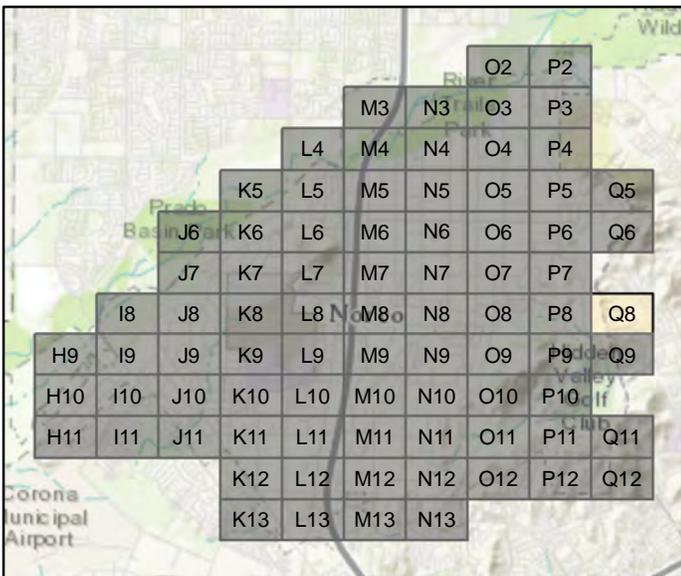
- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail

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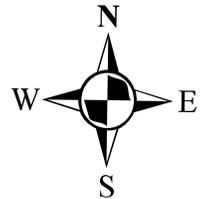


0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

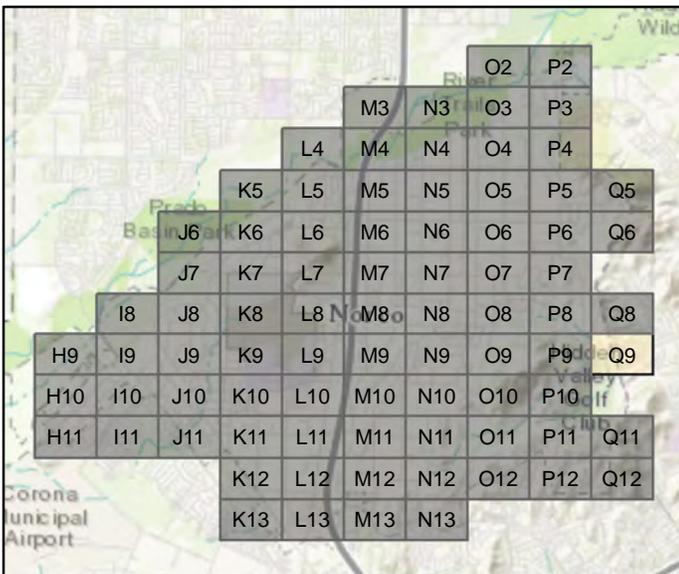
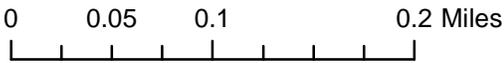
Grid Number: Q8



-  Bridle Trail
-  Soft Shoulder Trail
-  Backyard Trail

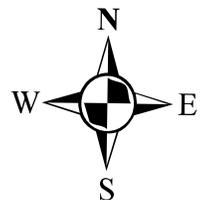


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City of Norco Trail Map Atlas

Grid Number: Q9



- Bridle Trail
- Soft Shoulder Trail
- Backyard Trail



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