



LEO S. LUTZ
Mayor

EVAN M. GABEL
Solicitor

HEATHER ZINK
Borough Council President

MARK E. STIVERS
Borough Manager

COLUMBIA BOROUGH COUNCIL – WORK SESSION

Paul W. Myers Council Chamber, 308 Locust Street, Columbia

October 3, 2023 | 7:00 PM

AGENDA - REVISED

NOTE: This meeting will be recorded and will be posted on the [Borough's YouTube Channel](#) following the meeting.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call
2. Invocation/Moment of Silence
3. Pledge to the Flag
4. Announcement of Executive and Information Session(s)
5. Additions, deletions, and reorganization of agenda
 - a. Consider approval of Agenda
6. Citizen Comments (Non - Agenda Items Only – 5 Minute time limit per person)

***Civility and Decorum:** Borough officials and members of the public are expected to conduct themselves with civility and to accord each other a measure of dignity and respect. Shouting, foul language, personal insults, threats, and attacks or any conduct that disrupts the flow of business is out of order.*

7. Mayor Lutz/Chief Brommer
8. Workshop Items:
 - a. Discussion on an amendment to the approved Shade Tree list
 - b. Discussion on Board, Commission, and Committee vacancies
 - c. Discussion on the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and the Parks and Recreation Foundation
9. Borough Council Comments
 - a. Council Members
10. Announcement of Next Meeting. At 7:00 PM on October 10, 2023, Council will hold a regularly scheduled meeting.
11. Adjournment

If you are a person with a disability wishing to attend this meeting and require accommodation to participate in the meeting, please contact the Columbia Borough Office at (717) 684-2467 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.



Columbia Borough Street Tree Planting List

Amended: 2023

By ordinance, the definition of a shade tree/street tree is: Any tree, shrub or other woody plant on any public highway in the Borough of Columbia or that part of any tree, shrub or other woody plant which extends within the lines of any public highway. Please note that this definition refers to the right-of-way of public highways and not just the extent of the paved area. If you aren't sure whether your planting spot or tree meets the definition of a shade tree, please contact the Borough Office for a determination.

Trees in this list are proven to be good performers in a variety of landscapes and planting conditions. Requirements and restrictions have been provided as *Notes* at the end of each description. Trees native to Pennsylvania have also been identified.

In all cases, planting spots must be provided and spaced as required in the Columbia Borough Street Tree Ordinance. Tree Wells must be a minimum of 3 feet wide and 5 feet in length. Ongoing tree care and maintenance is the responsibility of property owners.

The Shade Tree Commission will consider other species and cultivars not on this planting list if, in the opinion of the Commission, the tree species is appropriate for the requested location and is not noxious or invasive in Pennsylvania.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLIES: This pest unfortunately must be considered when choosing a street tree. While lanternflies may be found on almost any kind of tree, they show a strong preference for maples. Traps and treatments are available but come at a cost and may have limited effectiveness. Young trees are especially susceptible to lanternfly damage.

Small Trees (Under 30' in Height, Suitable for Under Wires)

Small trees are suitable for planting under power or utility lines and may be planted in close proximity to buildings. These trees have the smallest requirements for soil depth and canopy space.

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier lamarkii*) & Allegheny serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)

This tree grows 15 to 25' in height with a spread equal to the height. Flowers are borne in early spring and are at first tinged with pink, but later fade to white. The young leaves of this native species are purplish and the fall color is yellow to orange. *Well-adapted for planting beneath power lines.*

Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

This medium growing tree reaches 20 to 30' in height and in spread, often with multiple trunks. It offers perfect reddish-pink flowers which open March to April. Fall color is usually a yellow-green to yellow. *It does well in many soils and light shade, but likes moist soils. It is a beautiful, tough, and favorite native plant.*

Cultivars of Eastern Redbud: 'Alba' – white flowering redbud (white flowers); 'Forest Pansy' – leaves are reddish purple.

Paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*)

This tree grows 20 to 30' in height with a spread often smaller or equal to its height. It offers a beautiful cinnamon or red-brown bark that becomes extremely attractive as the bark exfoliates. It is one of the latest trees to leaf out in spring. It has dark or bluish green leaves that change to bronze or russet-red in fall. *It prefers full sun, is tolerant of pH, and withstands a variety of soils; but prefers slightly moist soils. It may be sensitive to salt, and may require close care to successfully establish a young tree. It has no serious insect or disease problems, and is an interesting and beautiful small landscape tree. However, Columbia Borough has many of these, and some have not fared well. Property owners must be aware of possible problems when choosing this species and commit to its care.*

American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)

This slow growing, multi-stemmed tree reaches 20 to 30' in height with a similar spread. Leaves are dark green in summer changing to a nice yellow or orange-red in fall. The tree offers an interesting fluted bark. *Prefers slightly acidic, moister soils, and one of the few landscape trees that can grow well in full shade. Plant in partial shade. Fall planting hazard. Native species may be hard to find in nursery stock.*

Amur maackia (*Maackia amurensis*)

A compact, rounded, slow growing tree for smaller landscapes reaching 20 to 35' in height and 15 to 25' feet in spread. The compound leaves emerge silvery-green in spring changing to medium green in summer. White, spiky flowers appear in midsummer when little else is flowering and showy, mottled olive-green bark adds to winter interest. Flat 2 to 3" pods appear in fall. Leaves often drop without changing color. *This tree is able to adapt to both alkaline and acid soils. Prefers a well-drained soil. Free of most disease problems.*

Crabapple (*Malus* species)

There are many cultivars (fruitless is preferred as a street tree) available that are fast growing, reaching 10 to 30' in height with a somewhat smaller spread. Depending on the cultivar, they provide white, pink, or red flowers with red, orange, or yellow fruit. *They are tough and adaptable to many soil types, but prefer acidic soils. Root suckers may need to be removed. Some cultivars are highly susceptible to apple scab, fire blight, and cedar-apple rust; care should be taken to select a disease-resistant cultivar. Fruit can cause litter problems. Plant in full sun.*

Cultivars of Crabapple: 'Prairiefire' – resistant to disease, pink flowers; 'Sugar Tyme' – disease resistant, white flowers, good street tree; 'Royal Raindrops' – purple leaves, magenta flowers, red fruit, heat and drought tolerant

Thornless cockspur hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli* var. *inermis*)

This variety of cockspur hawthorn has thornless stems. It displays beautiful white flowers in spring and persistent fruit in fall. Bronze-red fall color is excellent. This thornless variety is easy to use in any landscape. Native to eastern North America and resistant to drought and poor soils. Mature size is 20 to 30' in height and 20 to 35' wide. *This native tree is salt tolerant and prefers full sun.*

Constellation dogwood (*Cornus* x '*Rutcan*')

This is a vigorous deciduous tree growing to 20' tall, with a narrower and more upright profile than other dogwood trees. It begins to bloom in the middle of May, when the leaves are already out, and does not produce fruit. This tree requires rich, moist, and well-drained soil that is acidic or neutral to thrive. *It is a hybrid plant created specifically to be resistant to the lethal anthracnose disease of dogwoods. It is also resistant to powdery mildew, and rarely suffers from any other pests or diseases*

Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)

Cold hardy in zones 3-9, Fringe Tree is also considered a multi-season specimen because its dark green summer leaves turn golden in fall. Mid-summer, female trees form dark blue, olive-like fruits. Slowly reaching 12 to 20' tall and wide, the tree grows as a small tree or large shrub. *It prefers loose, moist, acidic, and well-drained soil, and a site that's sun to partial shade.*

Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

A native small tree or large shrub with fantastic fall attributes. Yellow, fragrant flowers bloom from October through December. Displays attractive foliage in all growing seasons with leaves bright green in spring followed by yellow to yellowish-orange colors in fall. *Prefers moist soils, but is tolerant of a variety of conditions. Expose to full sun or partial shade. Grows 15 to 30' high with a similar spread.*

Columnar Sargent Cherry (*Prunus sargentii* '*Columnaris*')

This medium growing tree reaches 25 to 35' in height with a spread of 15 to 20'. This tree offers showy pink flowers from April to May. Leaves are an excellent shiny green in summer changing to bronze or red in fall. This tree is adaptable to different soils and planting sites, but is short-lived. *Ideal street tree casting moderate shade below. Avoid fall planting, plant in full sun. Non-columnar cultivars have a considerably wider spread and may not be appropriate for street tree planting.*

Okame cherry (*Prunus* x *incum* '*Okame*')

This medium growing tree reaches 20 to 30' in height with similar spread. It offers pink flowers in early May. Its growth is more upright than other cherries. *Requires full sun to partial shade and well drained soil. Avoid fall planting.*

Ivory Silk lilac (*Syringa reticulata* '*Summer Snow*' or '*Ivory Silk*')

This tree grows 20 to 30' in height and 20 to 25' feet in spread. It offers white lilac-type flowers in early to mid-June, which can look messy after they have dried. *The tree is adaptable to soils and pH, but prefers slightly acidic, moist, well-drained soils. Full sun promotes flowering. It is an excellent small tree, the most trouble-free lilac, and is a good choice for extremely small planting areas.*

American smoketree (*Cotinus obovatus*)

This small tree is native to several southern US states, and grows 20 to 30' tall and 10 to 20' wide. Spring flowers are tiny and held within a structure covered in hairs ("smoke"). Fall color is reddish-purple. *Fairly drought tolerant once established with few other problems.*

Medium Trees (30 to 45' in Height)

For medium trees, the soil in the planting area should be 3-4' deep. Adequate room for root and canopy growth must be provided. Some of these trees may be suitable for planting under power or utility lines, depending on growth rate and branching structure.

'Frontier' Hybrid elm (*Ulmus carpinifolia* x *parvifolia* 'Frontier')

This medium growing tree grows 25 to 40' in height, with a spread of 15 to 30'. Unusual red-purple fall color, this hybrid elm exhibits a high level of disease tolerance to the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease. *Perfect for city streets and under power lines, it is pH adaptable and appropriate for urban settings.*

Persian ironwood/Parrotia (*Parrotia persica*)

A small upright tree reaching 20 to 40' in height, with a spread of 15 to 30'. Related to witchhazel, the oblong green leaves turn various shades of red, orange and yellow in the fall, often persisting into the winter months. Inconspicuous flowers and fruit. The mature bark exfoliates to patches of green, tan, and white. *Look for single-stemmed stock. Tolerant of a wide range of conditions. Prune after flowering in spring. Japanese beetles are a potential problem.*

Zelkova serrata 'Musashino'

This is a deciduous tree with a narrowly upright and columnar growth habit, and will grow to be about 45' tall at maturity, with a spread of 15'. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 6' from the ground, and should not be planted underneath power lines. *This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations, and is not particular as to soil type or pH.*

Upright European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata')

This slow growing tree can reach 35 to 40' in height, but maintains a smaller, narrow spread. It has a very formal, upright growth habit. Smaller leaves are dark green in summer, changing to yellow or yellow-green in fall. Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions including pH. *No serious disease or insect problems. Good for narrow planting spaces or screens.*

American yellowwood (*Cladastris kentukea*)

This native, medium growing tree reaches 30 to 50' in height with a similar spread. It offers beautiful bark and fragrant white hanging flowers in May to early June. Leaves open yellow and change to bright green in summer, and yellow to golden yellow in fall. *An excellent tree for flowers and foliage, it is a choice selection for smaller areas. The tree tolerates acidic and alkaline pH, but prefers full sun. It can have poor branching structure which can split during storms. Yellowwoods are susceptible to borers as they age.*

Thornless honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Imperial')

This fast growing tree reaches 30 to 35' in height with equal spread. It withstands a wide variety of soils, is adaptive to pH and urban conditions, and is one of the most salt tolerant of all landscape trees. *It is one of the most adaptable native trees used in landscapes, and therefore may be overplanted in some areas. Insect and disease problems, such as plant bugs, are becoming a concern. May lift sidewalks. Note the specific cultivar here, as other varieties may have large thorns and should be avoided.*

Goldenraintree (Koelreuteria paniculata)

This medium to fast growing tree reaches 30 to 40' in height with an equal or greater spread. It has compound, bright green leaves that change to yellow and golden in the fall. The tree offers perfect yellow flowers in July. *It is a choice and beautiful specimen tree where space is limited. The tree has no particularly serious insect or disease problems and is adaptable to a wide range of soils, is pH adaptable, withstands drought, and withstands urban pollutants. Because the tree readily self-sows, weed seedlings can be a problem, and the tree is considered invasive in warmer climates.*

Large Trees (Over 45' in Height)

Large trees are not suitable for planting under power or utility lines. These trees require adequate soil depth for root growth and space for canopy growth, in addition to specific needs noted in each description.

Sweetbay magnolia (Magnolia virginiana)

This medium growing tree reaches 40 to 50' in height and 15 to 25' in width. Trees appear to glimmer in the wind due to the whitish-green undersides of the leaves. The creamy-white, lemon-scented flowers appear from June through September, avoiding the frost that can spoil other blooming trees. The fruiting cones consist of a group of pinkish-colored fruit that burst open to release the seeds when ripe. *It attracts a wide variety of songbirds with its fall fruit. These outstanding ornamental trees create less mess than other magnolia tree species. Tree is hardy to this area.*

Other Magnolia species/cultivars: Magnolia 'Galaxy' and Star Magnolia (Magnolia stellata) are difficult in a street setting. Selection of these must be very site-specific if permitted.

Red maple (Acer rubrum)

This tree, and the cultivars listed below, grow quickly where space is ample. They can reach 50 to 75' in height with a spread somewhat smaller. Colorful trees year-round with enjoyable bark and brilliant red and yellow fall color. They may be susceptible to verticillium wilt. *They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soil. They have somewhat shallow root systems. Avoid fall planting. Attention to root care is important, as maples tend to have circling roots.*

Cultivars of Red Maple: 'Autumn Flame' – better structure than some cultivars; 'Bowhall' – upright growth habit, good for narrow spaces; 'October Glory' – one of the best for fall color; 'Red Sunset' – good for fall color, susceptible to salt spray; 'Armstrong' – columnar habit, brilliant red/orange in fall; 'Franskred' - recommended.

Katsura (Cercidiphyllum japonica)

This medium to fast growing tree can reach 40 to 60' in height with an equal spread, although 30' in height is typical for our area. It has a somewhat upright form. New leaves are reddish-purple changing to bluish-green in summer, and a pretty yellow to apricot in fall. Adaptable to acid or alkaline soils. Requires irrigation for young trees, may prove intolerant to heavy salting. *No serious insects or disease problems. Drought and wind can stress this tree, causing the foliage to scorch. Bark splitting is an issue.*

Hybrid Maples

These trees are genetic crosses between red and silver maples. They grow quickly where space is ample and can reach 50 to 70' in height with a spread somewhat smaller. Leaves are typically the color of red maple, but lighter on the bottom. *They are tough urban trees and transplant and grow well on poorer sites. They are susceptible to verticillium wilt. Although tolerant of a large variety of soils, they prefer slightly acidic soils. They have a somewhat shallow root system.*

Cultivars: 'Autumn Blaze' – branching structure and color of red maple, rapid growth; 'Celebration' – branching structure and color of red maple, rapid growth, tolerant of limestone soils, fall planting hazard; 'Scarlet Sentinel' – upright form, avoid fall planting.

Prairie Pride hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)

This medium to fast growing tree reaches 40 to 60' in height with an equal spread. Leaves are light green in summer and yellow to yellow-green in fall. *The tree transplants and grows well on adverse urban sites. Tolerant of acid or alkaline soils. Avoid fall planting. A native species that can be hard to find in local nursery stock.*

Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba)

This tree, and its cultivars listed below, grow slowly to 50 to 80' in height with a variable spread dependent on cultivar (spreading to columnar). The mature trees have excellent structure and branch strength. The tree has an interesting leaf with excellent yellow fall color. *The tree is extremely pest free. It will grow in many soils and urban situations and is pH adaptable. An excellent urban tree. Only male trees should be purchased as the females produce messy fruit that have a potent odor.*

Cultivars of Ginkgo: 'Autumn Gold' – a good urban tree; 'Lakeview' – upright growth form, good for narrow spaces; 'Princeton Sentry' – upright growth form, good for narrow spaces.

Sweetgum 'Rotundiloba' (Liquidambar styracflua 'Rotundiloba')

This is a medium to fast growing tree reaching 60 to 75' in height. The form is more upright when young. Beautiful green leaves in summer change to yellow-purple-red in fall. *Excellent fall color. They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soil. Avoid fall planting and plant in full sun. May lift sidewalks. 'Rotundiloba' or other fruitless cultivar is required as other varieties produce messy fruit in the fall.*

Blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica)

This slow to medium growing tree has an upright form reaching 30 to 50' in height with a somewhat smaller spread. Leaves are deep green in summer changing to scarlet-purple in fall. One of the best trees for fall color. *They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soil. Difficult to transplant and may require irrigation when young on dry sites.*

London planetree (Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood')

This medium growing tree is large and broadly spreading, reaching 70 to 100' in height with a somewhat smaller spread. The tree has no fall color, but it offers interesting exfoliating bark and limb structure during winter. The tree at maturity has extremely strong branching habits and is resistant to many insect and disease problems. *It is a tough urban tree and withstands high pH soils, poor soils, and pollutants. Tree requires lots of cleaning up as bark and fruits drop.*

Swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor)

This slow growing tree can reach 50 to 60' in height with an equal or greater spread. The tree at maturity has a strong and interesting branching habit. It can have purple fall color, but usually the fall color is yellow. The tree is extremely drought tolerant. *Transplants and grows better than white oak and can be used as a substitute in urban landscapes. Avoid fall planting. They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soils.*

Shumard oak (Quercus shumardii)

This fast growing tree reaches 60 to 70' in height with an equal spread. It has excellent limb structure and strength at maturity. Its russet-red fall color is often not outstanding. *Does better on limestone/alkaline soils than red oak. Adaptable to urban pollutants and relatively free of insect and disease problems.*

Purple Robe black locust (Robinia psuedoacacia 'Purple Robe')

This fast growing tree reaches a height of 50' with a slightly greater spread. The tree offers exceedingly fragrant, pretty, dark rose-pink flowers in May. *This tree is extremely tolerant of varied soils, pollution, and climates. It is also salt tolerant. Locust borers and plant bugs can be insect problems. Limb breakage in storms can be a problem.*

Japanese pagoda tree (Sophora japonica)

This medium to fast growing tree reaches a height of 50 to 75' with the same spread. The tree offers beautiful white flowers from July-August. Leaves are a deep green in summer with little fall color. *Tolerant of a wide variety of soils and relatively disease and insect free. Flowers and fruit can be messy and slippery on steep sidewalks and other slopes. Plant in full sun. Many are found in Lancaster City.*

American linden or basswood (Tilia Americana)

This medium growing tree has a somewhat upright growth form and reaches 60 to 80' in height with a smaller spread. Leaves are a dark green above, lighter green below changing to greenish-yellow in fall. *A handsome native tree. Tolerant of a range of soils. Susceptible to verticillium wilt. Japanese beetles are a common problem in our area.*

Silver linden (Tilia tomentosa 'Sterling')

This medium growing tree reaches 50 to 70' in height with a smaller spread. It is pyramidal when young, remaining pyramidal or oval at maturity. It has interesting, shimmering leaves that are green above and silver below. Leaves can have yellow fall color. *A beautiful ornamental tree. It is tolerant of urban pollution, soil compaction, and limestone/alkaline soils. It is more tolerant of drought and heat than other lindens.*

Japanese zelkova (Zelkova serrata 'Village Green', 'Green Vase', and 'Halka')

These fast growing cultivars are hardier than trees of Japanese origin and reach 50 to 80' tall with an equal spread. They have dark green leaves that turn rusty-red in fall. They are adaptable to soil compaction, pH, and drought. *They are tough, urban trees planted as a substitute for American elm. The cultivar 'Halka' has a shape similar to American elm and less branch breakage during storms. Avoid 'Green Vase' cultivar.*

Trees for Yard and Park Use Only

These trees are not permitted to be planted as street trees, but may be appropriate and desirable as a landscaping tree in yards or parks.

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)

A slow growing tree with an upright growth form reaching 60 to 75' with a smaller spread. They offer beautiful brilliant yellow, burnt orange, and red fall colors. Beautiful large trees in fall color but susceptible to verticillium wilt. *Somewhat adaptable to pH but prefer slightly acidic soil. A poor street and parking lot tree that absolutely cannot be planted where heat, drought, soil compaction, or salt are common. Includes cultivars 'Bonfire', 'Green Mountain', and 'Legacy'.*

River birch (*Betula nigra* 'Heritage')

A fast growing tree that reaches 40 to 70' in height with a slightly smaller spread. It offers an interesting canopy and flakey bark characteristic. The tree is a very handsome specimen. It is the most trouble free and toughest of all birches in terms of insect and disease problems. *Drooping branches can require frequent pruning. They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soil. Triple and quadruple-stem forms are common but single-stem forms can be found.*

Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

This fast to medium growing tree reaches 40 to 60' in height with a smaller spread. Leaves are long and medium green in summer changing to yellow or brown in fall. Leaves are very large, 6 to 12", and fruits are 10 to 12" long cigar-shaped capsules. *Very tolerant of difficult soils including limestone/alkaline soils. A very messy tree with soft wood. Older specimens are often hollow.*

Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

This very large and magnificent tree is sometimes called the "redwood of the east." It is the tallest growing eastern hardwood reaching 70 to 90' in height but has a smaller spread. Fall color can be a spectacular yellow. It is adaptable to pH, but prefers slightly acidic soils. *It can be slow in establishment in terms of root development. Slightly weak wood, but perhaps stronger than it is often given credit for. Plant in full sun. Tends to grow quickly and be short-lived.*

Dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glytostroboides*)

This fast growing tree has an upright growth form and can reach 70 to 100' with a smaller spread. It is a unique and lovely ornamental. The leaves resemble hemlock and are bright green in fall changing to brown or orange-brown. *It has limited insect and disease problems, and performs poorly on limestone/alkaline soils, requiring acidic soil. May require irrigation when young on dry sites. Plant in full sun. Trees prefer to be near water. Needles are shed every fall.*

American hophornbeam or ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*)

This slow growing tree reaches 25 to 40' in height with a similar spread. Leaves are dark green in summer changing to yellow in fall. A handsome urban tree. *Sensitive to salt, drought, and compacted soils. Susceptible to cankers, tends to have low vigor in southeastern PA.*

Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan')

This medium growing tree reaches 30 to 40' in height, with a tendency toward a very wide spread. It offers showy white to pink flowers April to May, and features prominently around the Washington, D.C. Tidal Basin. *It provides great character and beauty. It is one of the hardiest cherries, but still sensitive to pollution and several insects. May also be susceptible to scale. A short-lived tree. Avoid fall planting. Plant in full sun.*

Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

Grows 60-75' in height and has beautiful, red-colored fall leaves. The rounded, spreading canopy (45-60' in width) makes the tree well-suited for planting in parks. *Scarlet oaks may be planted near streets but should not be located near utility wires.*

Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*)

This fast growing tree reaches 60 to 70' in height with an equal spread. It has excellent limb structure and strength at maturity. Its russet-red fall color is often not outstanding. *Relatively free of insect and disease problems, but bacterial leaf scorch and oak wilt, diseases with high occurrence in this area, are of concern. They perform poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soil.*

Common sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

This medium to fast growing tree reaches 30 to 60' in height with smaller spread. The tree offers attractive pink flowers from April to May, but the wood is soft and breaks easily with age. Leaves are dark green in summer, changing to deep orange to scarlet and purple in fall. *One of the best native trees for fall color, but nursery availability may be a problem. It performs poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and require acidic soils.*

Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

This medium growing tree has an upright growth form and reaches 50 to 70' with a smaller spread. Similar in appearance to dawn redwood, leaves are a bright green in spring changing to a soft brown in fall. It is a distinctive specimen tree. It has limited insect and disease problems. *It performs poorly on limestone/alkaline soils and requires acidic soil. May require irrigation when young on dry sites. Plant in full sun.*

Board	Name	Position	Seeking Reappointment
Civil Service Commission			
	John Meshey	Vice-Chairperson / Member (TBD 10-22-2019)	
	Jim Anspach	Vice-Chairperson / Member (TBD 10-22-2019)	
	VACANT		
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board			
	Kurt J Edmonds	Member	No
	Sylvia Garner	Chairperson	No
	VACANT	Member	
Planning Commission			
	Mary C. Wickenheiser	Chairperson	YES
	Kelly Murphy	Member	YES
Shade Tree Commission			
	Amy Evans	Chairperson	NO
Vacancy Board			
	William Kloidt	Chairperson	
William Lockard Trust			
	William Kloidt	Secretary	
Zoning Hearing Board			
	David Brumbaugh	Member	YES
	Steve White	Member	YES
	Terry Anne Doutrich	Member	

Chapter 47

PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD

§ 47-1.	Creation of Board.	§ 47-3.	Service without pay.
§ 47-2.	Membership and terms of office.	§ 47-4.	Meetings.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Borough Council of the Borough of Columbia 1-9-2018 by Ord. No. 895.¹ Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 47-1. Creation of Board. [Amended 5-24-2022 by Ord. No. 938-2022]

The Borough Council of the Borough of Columbia ("Borough Council") hereby creates the Borough of Columbia Parks and Recreation Advisory Board ("Board") for purposes of assisting the Borough Council with decisions with regard to operating the Borough of Columbia's parks and recreation places, all in conformity with the authority granted to Borough Council to operate such parks and places under Pennsylvania law.

§ 47-2. Membership and terms of office. [Amended 5-24-2022 by Ord. No. 938-2022]

The Board shall consist of not more than seven members, each of whom shall be appointed by the Borough Council for terms of four years, in such order that at least one member's term shall expire annually. Each such member shall have a demonstrated interest in parks and recreation. The aforesaid appointments for a specified term notwithstanding, a Board member may stay in office until a successor qualifies or is appointed, or the Borough Council may remove any member of the Board at the pleasure of the Borough Council. Vacancies occurring otherwise than by the expiration of a term shall be for the unexpired term and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointees. The Borough Council shall consider recommendations of the Board and the School District of the Borough of Columbia to fill vacancies on the Board, but the Borough Council shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to make each and every appointment. There shall be no limit on the number of terms which can be served, upon reappointment by a Board member by Borough Council. All terms shall expire December 31 of the year specified at time of appointment.

§ 47-3. Service without pay.

Members of the Board shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed by the Borough of Columbia, at Borough Council's discretion, for certain expenses incurred in performing their duties.

§ 47-4. Meetings. [Amended 5-24-2022 by Ord. No. 938-2022]

The Board members shall attend meetings at least once a month and at such other times and on a schedule to be established by Council and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board.

1. Editor's Note: This ordinance also repealed former Ch. 47, Parks and Recreation Board, adopted 8-9-2004 by Ord. No. 738, as amended.

Chapter 48

PARKS AND RECREATION FOUNDATION

§ 48-1. Creation.

§ 48-3. Appointments.

§ 48-2. Purpose.

§ 48-4. Tax-exempt status; budget; powers and duties.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Borough Council of the Borough of Columbia 9-9-1991 by Ord. No. 635 (Ch. 56A, Art. I, of the 1971 Code). Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 48-1. Creation.

The Columbia Borough Council does hereby create and organize a Parks and Recreation Foundation.

§ 48-2. Purpose.

The purposes for which the Columbia Parks and Recreation Foundation is formed are to provide support for parks and recreation within the Borough of Columbia and to promote, sponsor and carry out related activities and objectives within the Borough of Columbia.

§ 48-3. Appointments. [Amended 12-16-2003 by Ord. No. 726]

The Borough Council shall appoint members to the board of said Foundation from time to time, as may be required, and shall, from time to time, take any and all action necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

§ 48-4. Tax-exempt status; budget; powers and duties.

- A. The foundation will be a not-for-profit corporation with tax-exempt status to be known as the "Borough of Columbia Parks and Recreation Foundation." The existence of said corporation is to be indefinite. The corporation shall maintain a budget and oversee all contributions in cash and in kind. The corporation shall have the power to disburse funds necessary to promote the maintenance and development of parks and recreation and to carry out related activities.
- B. The Council authorizes the President of the Borough Council to incorporate the corporation and to file all necessary documents to carry out the purposes of this chapter.