Urban Forest Master Plan
Stakeholder Meeting #1
5.9.2018

S U M M A R Y

City of
SACRAMENTO

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AIM CONSULTING

Meeting Summary

On Wednesday, May 9, 2018, the City of Sacramento held the first of three Stakeholder Representative Group meetings (SRG) for the Urban Forest Master Plan. The meeting took place from 4:00 – 6:00 p.m. at Sacramento City Hall, located at 915 I Street, in Sacramento.

The following project team members attended the meeting:

City of Sacramento	Davey Resource Group	AIM Consulting
Lucinda Willcox	Tina McKeand	Gladys Cornell
Kevin Hocker		Nicole Porter
Jennifer Venema		Katie Durham
Stacia Cosgrove		
Kevin McClain		
Eugene Loew		
Jesus Munoz		
Kevin Wasson		

19 stakeholder representatives attended the meeting, representing the following organizations:

- 350 Sacramento
- Asian Resource Center
- California Strategic Growth Council Public Health Institute
- Elmhurst Neighborhood Association
- Friends of Capitol Mansions
- LDK Ventures, LLC
- Midtown Association
- North State BIA
- Preservation Sacramento

- River Park Neighborhood Association
- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD)
- Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD)
- Sacramento Tree Foundation
- The Historic Monterey Trail District
- Trees4Sacramento
- U.S. Forest Service
- WALK Sacramento

The meeting objectives included:
- Introduce the project background and goals
- Outline the project process and timeline
- Review updates from the City's 2016 Tree Ordinance
- Present key findings from the Urban Tree Canopy and iTree reports
- Discuss the vision for Sacramento's urban tree canopy and potential strategies to achieve the vision
- Identify next steps for the project

Stakeholder representatives discussing the Urban Forest Master Plan.

Project Overview

The City of Sacramento has a long-standing reputation as the City of Trees. Emphasis on the importance of trees in Sacramento dates to its founding in 1849. In the late 1970s and the 1980s, Sacramento's urban forestry program was recognized for its beautiful tree canopy and partnerships; today, our urban forest is rated as one of the top ten in the country.

In August 2016, the City adopted comprehensive updates to the City Code to update and clarify its tree regulations. During the process of revising the city's tree-related ordinances, additional policy issues were raised regarding the City's urban forest and its future. With a changing environment and new technological tools, an updated Urban Forest Master Plan is required to preserve the health and stewardship of Sacramento's urban forest.

Lucinda Wilcox, City of Sacramento, presenting the project background and goals.

The City's updated Urban Forest Master Plan will address the protection, maintenance, sustainability, and enhancement of Sacramento's tree canopy.

Meeting Format & Presentation

The first SRG meeting included a presentation and large group discussion. The project team presented on the project's goals and background, the process and timeline, updates from the 2016 Tree Ordinance, and key findings from the Urban Tree Canopy Assessment and public tree Resource Analysis. Throughout the presentation, stakeholder representatives asked questions. Following the presentation, stakeholder representatives participated in a group discussion and were encouraged to provide additional input through feedback forms. Below is an overview of the presentation.

Councilmember Jeff Harris discussing the importance of the Urban Forest Master Plan.

Project Background, Goals, & Process

Lucinda Willcox, Project Manager from the City of Sacramento, introduced the Urban Forest Master Plan and its goals. Building upon community interest and priorities identified in the 2016 Tree Ordinance update, the Urban Forest Master Plan development process will assess the City's existing tree canopy through resource and historic analyses.

The process includes collaboration with internal partners, stakeholder groups, and the community-at-large to help inform the goals the City sets for Sacramento's tree canopy. The Urban Forest Master Plan will include an action plan for how to achieve the goals, as well as a plan to monitor the tree canopy regularly in the future and evaluate if and how the goals are being achieved.

- **Question**: Will the project timeline be available online?
    - **Project team response**: Yes, the timeline is available on the project webpage.

Updates from the 2016 Tree Ordinance

Kevin Hocker, Urban Forest Manager at the City of Sacramento, provided a brief overview of some of the updates to City code that resulted from the 2016 Tree Ordinance. The ordinance aimed to consolidate three previous ordinances into one, clarify confusing language, and protect more trees when possible. Effective in September 2016, the ordinance accomplishes the following:
- Protects all City trees

Gladys Cornell, AIM Consulting, welcoming stakeholder representatives to the meeting.

- Identifies "private protected trees" as private trees with diameters larger than 30-inches; native oak trees are classified in this category if their diameters are larger than 12-inches
- Created a tree removal public notice process and procedure through the City website
- Created a Tree Mitigation Fund dedicated towards replacing trees and creating more space to plant trees
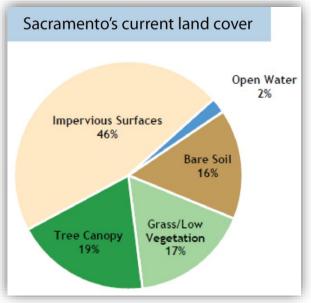
Additional issues not addressed by the ordinance were specifically identified as issues to be discussed and addressed during the Urban Forest Master Plan development process. These additional issues include:

- Trees located on public land, excluding the public right-of-way
- Concerns about parking lot shade
- Formation of an urban forestry citizen advisory group
- Tree planting

- Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting, by community plan area and citywide
- Tree Preservation Funds
- Tree Protection Standards
- Incentive programs
- Canopy coverage goals

- **Question**: Does the 2016 Tree Ordinance prohibit tree-topping?
  - o **Project team response**: Yes; tree-topping is not a routine or acceptable practice. There will be rare times where tree-topping is preferable to removing a tree, and in those circumstances, you would need special permission from the City.
- **Question**: Does this ordinance only apply to City trees and private protected trees?
  - o **Project team response**: Yes. City code only regulates City trees and private protected trees. There are some trees that are not regulated by the ordinance, and City code does not apply to them.
- **Comment**: Species diversity is an important topic that should be discussed in the Urban Forest Master Plan.

Resource Analysis and Key Findings
Tina McKeand, Project Manager with Davey Resource Group, presented key findings about the urban forest identified by the Urban Tree Canopy Assessment and the public tree Resource Analysis. This information provides the foundation for the Urban Forest Master Plan. The Urban Tree Canopy assessment considers all public and private trees in the City from a bird-eye view, and the public tree Resource Analysis evaluates all public trees in the City's inventory and the benefits they provide.
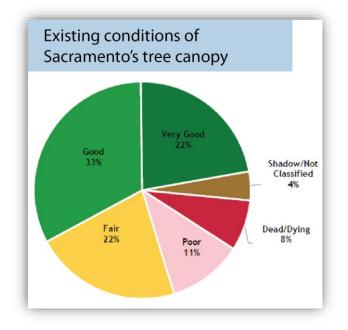

Sacramento's current land cover

Open Water 2%
Impervious Surfaces 46%
Bare Soil 16%
Grass/Low Vegetation 17%
Tree Canopy 19%

Urban Tree Canopy Assessment

The Urban Tree Canopy Assessment was conducted as a top down assessment using high-resolution aerial imagery and infrared photography to determine the coverage and health of the City's urban tree canopy.

Sacramento has 19 square miles (12,198 acres) of tree canopy. Today, 77% of the trees in Sacramento are in fair or better condition. Land cover in the City can be identified as one of five classifications:

- Tree canopy
- Impervious surface (e.g. buildings, streets, and parking lots)
- Low lying vegetation (e.g. shrubs, grasses)
- Open water
- Bare soils

Existing conditions of Sacramento's tree canopy

On average, the City has a 19% tree canopy cover. Based upon the area's current land cover, Sacramento has the potential to support a tree canopy of 45%. However, it may not be possible to reach this full potential due to areas that are undeveloped where other uses, such as buildings and housing developments, may be built.

- **Question**: How do you assess the health of the tree canopy?
  - **Project team response**: You can assess canopy health through infrared imagery. The reflection of light off a tree's leaves can help us detect if a tree is "stressed" or not. However, it is important to note that stress does not automatically mean a tree is dying; it could just be going through a period of stress (e.g. aphids). The only way to fully determine what is causing stress on a tree is to physically inspect it.
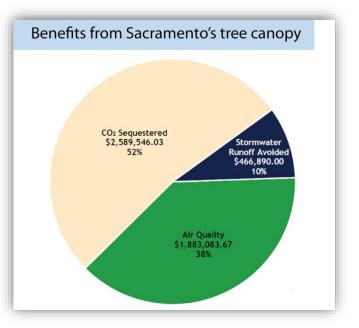
Parking Lots

Parking lots developed after 1983 are required to have a 50% tree canopy cover within 15-years of construction. From a sample of 648 parking lots throughout the City, the average tree canopy cover is 15%. While the project team cannot identify which parking lots, if any, were built after 1983, it is important to note that only 6% of the parking lots assessed are currently meeting the shade standards; 94% are not.

Tree Canopy Benefits

Sacramento's tree canopy is currently storing 1.5 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2). Annually, this resource provides an added $4.5 million in annual benefits, including: removing 392 tons of air pollutants, reducing storm water runoff by 58 million gallons, and sequestering an additional 73,541 tons of CO_2.

Benefits from Sacramento's tree canopy

CO_2 Sequestered
$2,589,546.03
52%

Stormwater Runoff Avoided
$466,890.00
10%

Air Quality
$1,883,083.67
38%

- **Question:** Have you done any quality assessment for the aerial measuring you've done?
    - **Project team response:** Yes. DRG uses iTree Canopy (itreetools.org) to cross check the results of the GIS land cover analysis. iTree Canopy uses randomly generated points which are manually evaluated for land cover type. Points are sampled until an acceptable standard error is achieved, (typically <+/- 2%). The results confirm the overall percentage of land cover type found by the GIS analysis.
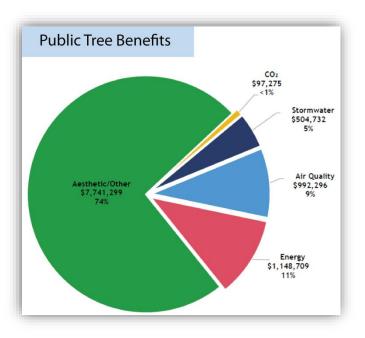- **Question**: What are the dates from this data?
    - The Resource Analysis utilized current data provided by the City. The Urban Tree Canopy assessment imagery was from 2016.
- **Question**: If a vacant parcel of land has a specific zoning already identified, does the Urban Tree Canopy assessment consider this information?
    - **Project team response**: No, it does not take that into consideration.
- **Question**: Are there energy savings from the benefits of the tree canopy?
    - **Project team response**: The Resource Analysis concluded that public trees provide an estimated $1.2 million in benefits annually.
- **Question**: How do these assessments measure and take into consideration air pollutants that are emitted from certain tree species? Are their effects included in this data?
    - **Project team response**: That is an important factor to consider. We will check the methodology of the assessment and get back to you. This assessment is based on the overall tree canopy and there is no way to identify species specifically as it relates to benefits.
- **Comment**: I think it is important to be candid; everyone loves trees, but there are important characteristics and impacts of certain tree species that affect tree selection and public health.
- **Comment:** There are also costs associated with the urban tree canopy, due to property damage and injuries. We and the community will need to consider this as well.

Public Trees

Public trees in Sacramento are comprised of 87,324 trees with 194 unique species. Some species of trees represent a greater part of the inventory; for example, the Londonplane tree represents 15% of the City's entire urban tree canopy. Best urban forest practices dictate that no single tree species should represent more than 10% of the entire tree population and no tree genus should represent more than 20% of the population.

- **Comment**: While London Plane trees represent a large portion of the tree canopy in older neighborhoods such as East Sacramento, I am not seeing a lot of them being planted now. We should consider the different ages of tree species.
  - o **Project team response**: The Urban Tree Canopy Assessment presents more detail about the age of Sacramento's trees.
- **Question**: Is the total number of trees in Sacramento (87,324) based on street trees as well as park trees?
  - o **Project team response**: Yes, both are included in the inventory. However, street and park trees that are in bicycle paths are not included. There are potentially thousands of trees that have not been added to the inventory.
- **Question**: Are the 87,324 public trees the only street trees the City recognizes to maintain?
  - o **Project team response**: This inventory lists trees on City-managed public right-of-way; primarily street trees and tree in public parks. It does not include public trees in areas managed by other agencies (e.g., County in Sacramento River Parkway, State Parks, public schools). The inventory is not completely up to date; many newly planted trees are not yet entered so the actual inventory of City-maintained trees is closer to 100,000. While trees on private properties may also provide tree shading, unless it is in a City-owned easement, then these trees are not reflected in the public inventory.

Public Tree Benefits & Investment

The values of public and private trees are determined by the U.S. Forest Service. The annual benefits of Sacramento's tree canopy total about $10.5 million. The average tree provides $120.06 in benefits; smaller trees provide fewer benefits and larger trees provide more.

A rough estimate of the City of Sacramento's public costs for trees is approximately $8.2 million annually; about $6 million for urban forestry staff and contracts and the rest for green waste disposal. The net benefits, after the $8.2 million investment, are $2.3 million. This means that for each $1 spent, Sacramento received $1.28 in benefits from the tree canopy.

With $6.0 million in urban forestry operations, the City conducts the following operations: tree maintenance, tree removal, development review, tree species protection, permitting, emergency response, and outreach and engagement.

Discussion Summary

Below is a summary of the large group discussion that followed the meeting presentation.

Sacramento's current tree canopy is at 19%. The Greenprint sets an average 35% shade canopy goal for our region based on the best available science. What percentage should the City aim for?

- **Comment**: I live in one of the denser-canopied neighborhoods, but we don't think it is enough. It is clear to me that we live in an area of "surplus" but there are other areas that are still under-canopied. In my opinion, the only way to increase those areas is to have a higher City-wide goal. We need to increase the entire City's canopy to increase livability. If you set it the goal too low, then it will be too easy for some areas to achieve. We should set it high.
    - **Project team response**: Thank you for your input. Keep in mind that this is a 20-year plan. While the City is not opposed to setting the goal high, it is important that we as a group do not set the goal too high and we see no progress within the next 20 years.
- **Comment**: In thinking about areas that are under-canopied, we need to look at how to funnel resources to help them achieve a higher tree canopy. Maintenance is quite expensive and is an important piece of this effort. It is so important to think about goals and resources; but how do we pair them while focusing on those underserved areas?
- **Comment**: The topic of injustice is very important. However, we do need to make the goal reasonable so citizens, as well as developers, don't oppose it.
- **Comment**: We talk about planting trees, but when California was in a drought and the Governor's office encouraged people to stop watering parks, many trees became stressed. We cannot plant a huge number of trees and not take care of them – we need to worry about the health of trees.
    - **Project team response**: That is a good point. There is an annual cost to taking care of trees, in addition to the issue of water restrictions during drought years. Based on the Resource Analysis, the City pays an average of $94 annually per tree.
- **Comment**: What we are experiencing in the Central City is a dramatic increase in density; I don't see any of this study addressing population density as it relates to the tree canopy. Density will be a pressure over time to consider. This also doesn't consider the cost to the public. For example, recently my car was parked on the street and the tree caused $1,700 in damage to my car. There is a cost to the public that hasn't been considered in this resource analysis. I would like to see a

program that addresses the replacement planting of certain trees that are not contributing to the overall canopy's benefits.

- o **Project team response**: These assessments are based upon the data we have. They can be used as a management tool and contribute to the Urban Forest Master Plan, but they are not only sources of input and/or data. The issues you bring up today are good considerations.
- **Comment**: I would like to see if there is a correlation between income levels and canopy levels.
- **Comment:** There is a soil-type correlation to consider; soils change dramatically from area to area in Sacramento, so it is hard to establish tree canopies in some places. To achieve a higher percentage of tree canopy in some areas, it is not a social just issue but a soil-type issue. For example, a lot of trees aged out and died in South Natomas due to bad soil.
- **Comment**: The Energy Commission, today, adopted a new building standard for all construction after 2020 – solar panels need to cover 20% of all new housing developments.
- **Comment**: With California now requiring solar to be built on all new developments' roofs after 2020, I see a natural competition between tree canopy and solar need. Are there other communities with similar predicaments?
  - o **Project team response:** Some communities look at walk-in gardens or look for a centralized place to put solar panels. With this new requirement, the City will have to examine its effects on tree planting and consider where to place solar panels in relation to planting trees.
- **Comment:** Regarding neighborhoods we want the City's tree canopy to resemble, Land Park has a tree canopy that covers the streets and helps shade homes, reduce energy costs, increase property values, and reduce the cost of maintaining streets. I think all neighborhoods should look like Land Park.
- **Comment**: In 100 years, the climate of Sacramento will be more like the climate of Tucson, Arizona. At the current rate of climate change, it is important that we plan for tree species in the future that are heat and drought resilient. There will be more swings between heavy storms and dry winters. This is something that will be very important to consider. However, this shouldn't be a discouragement to planting more trees. More trees will help make summers more pleasant and cool, and trees also encourage people to walk and bike outside and enjoy the outdoors. Factoring in the urban heat island effect, which is a growing problem for region, I think a higher tree canopy would be better. Plus, trees can also encourage more rainfall.
- **Comment**: I think at least a 35% canopy goal is good; the City of Citrus Heights has this goal. For a 20-year time frame, it is important to set an ambitious goal.
- **Comment**: How do we motivate property owners to plant and maintain a tree? If a tree causes damage to a sidewalk, who is responsible for fixing it and how will the City address it?
  - o **Project team response**: In general, for smaller trees, planting, maintenance, and removal is not regulated by the City. If a tree is larger than a certain size, then it is the property owners' responsibility to apply for a permit and requires City approval to remove the

tree. Sidewalk repairs are the property owners' responsibility, regardless of the cause of damage.

- **Comment**: To reach a 35% canopy goal, would we have to plant all of the trees necessary within in next 5 years so that we reach the goal within the 20-year time-frame?
  - **Project team response**: No. The canopy goal does not have to be set as a 20-year goal.
- **Comment**: Ignoring the cost, I'd want 45% or an even higher canopy. But cost is an important factor.
- **Comment**: Since most trees are smaller than 12-inches in diameter, is there a way to see what kind of benefits we can expect from those?
- **Comment**: The City should look at the canopy cover over trails, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and sidewalks to see where we can plant trees. If we see what space would be needed to plant trees there, then you can use that information to inform the City's canopy goal. Shade over streets and bike trails is desirable, especially where it is exceptionally hot in the summer. Also, shade over streets would encourage pedestrian and bike activity.

Is 50% a reasonable goal for shade required in parking lots? Do we want to adjust that? How can the City make this goal more successful and increase compliance? How should the City factor in solar with these requirements?

- **Comment**: Build less parking and require less parking. For existing parking lots, the City should implement a pilot program aimed towards finding a balance between solar panels and trees. This is an important question about infrastructure that needs to be handled.
- **Comment**: We need more outreach and education of the rules around tree planting and maintenance. At the Cannery, people are complaining because the property owner recently cut down some of the trees in the parking lot. The trees were not large enough to be privately protected, but they provided significant shade. It is important to keep private property owners aware of what they are supposed to be doing. People break rules all the time without knowing it.
- **Comment**: We do not have strong enough language to enforce parking lot shade requirements. The City should reshape the Urban Forest Master Plan so there is a focus on air quality, water quality, and urban heat ordinances.
- **Comment**: A bare parking lot is the best place to plant a tree, in terms of the water quality benefits it provides, because of all the oil that is left at the lot.
- **Comment**: Suburban parking lots should have different requirements than urban parking lots.
- **Comment**: The City should consider different requirements for different land uses and conditional use permits. For example, new cannabis operations in warehouse districts have a tremendous opportunity for additional trees around their buildings and in their parking lots.
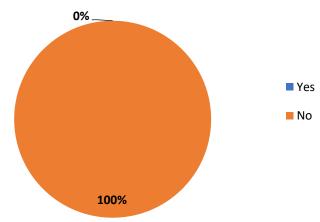- **Comment**: There must be enforcement.

- **Question**: Giving more spaces for trees only applies to new parking lots. To my understanding, older or retro-fitted parking lots do not have to comply, correct?
    - **Project team response**: If a parking lot was built before 1983, and expands by less than 50%, they are only required to meet the 50% shade goal on the newer portion of the lot. However, if the lot expands by more than 50%, the shade goal must be met for the entire lot.

- **Comment**: Property owners of spaces that stress open air could explore community solar benefits. If a space cannot have trees, then there should at least be a requirement for solar panels on parking lot roofs, so the lot provides some type of positive benefit to communities.

Feedback Forms

Below is a summary of all the input obtained from stakeholder representatives through feedback forms.
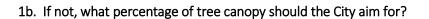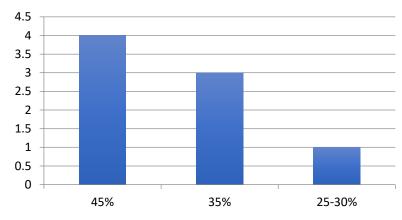
1a. Is the City appropriately shaded at the current tree canopy level?

No

- Sacramento's tree canopy is specifically lacking in underrepresented neighborhoods.
- The city's canopy coverage is uneven and often sparse in lower-income areas.
- The parking lot ordinance needs to be enforced.
- For an example of a "good feeling" shaded street, see Stacia Way in Hollywood Park.
- In particular, low-income and communities of color in Sacramento have less access to the benefits of the urban forest.
- The City needs more trees, especially in currently under-shaded communities, for the benefits: air quality, aesthetics, storm water, and cooling to mitigate heat islands and extreme heat.
- It's great, but surrounding neighborhoods could be much better.
- Many neighborhoods need trees for shade; all neighborhoods should be 40%.
- Even the Midtown / East Sacramento areas have gaps, and certain neighborhoods are very canopy deprived.

1b. If not, what percentage of tree canopy should the City aim for?
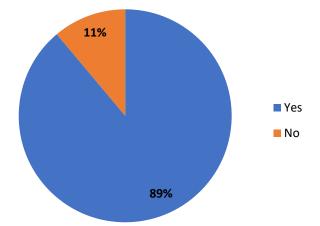

- I recommend 35%, given the impacts of a warmer climate on health; heat island effect, air quality, the economy, etc.
- Set an ambitious tree canopy goal.

2. What outreach would be helpful to achieve a higher percentage of tree canopy?

- Education on tree maintenance, selection of species, benefits, and economic value. Reach out to commercial and residential landowners.
- Education on the conflicts and (perceived or real) negative qualities of trees.
- Educate people on the rules and enforce them.
- Education on social justice and equality as it relates to trees. The City should work with private property owners, educate people on the health of trees, and find trees that will work for all communities.
- Increased outreach to property owners.
- Display the benefits of trees to residents, property values, safety, visual appeal, etc.
- Increased canopy may reduce particulate matter concentration, ozone levels, incidence of asthma, as well as many other health benefits.
- Help homeowners select and plant appropriate trees. Also help folks learn how to care for trees.

3a. For parking lot shade requirements, is 50% a reasonable goal?

Yes

- With good parking lot designs, a higher percentage of tree canopies may be achievable. What's missing is enforcement.
- I think this can be achieved through a mix of solar panels and increased tree canopy.
- Parking lots are giant frying pans.
- The ordinance needs to be revised to require the total parking lot to be shaded, not just new positions of parking lots for retrofits.

No

- 75% should be the goal

3b. If yes, what are some ideas to increase shade in parking lots? If no, why?

Enforcement

- Enforcement is needed.
- Amend the ordinance with stricter enforcement.
- Enhance compliance; increase code enforcement involvement where non-compliance with parking lot shade ordinance is observed or reported. The City could use volunteers to assist with identifying non-compliant parking lots.

Specific Zones

- Clarify that pruning is allowable for security cameras in cannabis project parking lots.
- The City could increase its tree canopy through conditions of approval in Conditional Use Permit requests for cannabis projects, which are generally in warehouses with large, bare parking lots. Link the tree canopy goal with cannabis approvals to provide a community benefit.

Physical environment

- Increase the City's soil capacity.
- Water trees for the first three years to guarantee more root space.

Update regulations

- Check the formula for tree shade – it should be realistic for parking lots.
- Prohibit tree topping.
- Ensure construction plans include sufficient planting / growth space.
- Plant trees in medians and borders of buildings.
- Plant the right trees, at right size, and in the right locations.
- Increase required planting areas for trees.
- Require trees to be planted at one of the following times: at a building's initial construction, when a parking lot is retrofitted to install EV chargers (part of the City's EV strategy), or when a street is first paved.
- Implement new regulations with any new developments in which lots are reconfigured.
- Revamp the parking lot shade requirement to emphasize the placement of large trees in parking lots.
- Develop Public Works Standards for tree maintenance.
- Instruct all local landscaping companies how to take care of trees including: pruning, maintenance, removing diseased trees.
- Codify through council resolution a revised Parking Lot Shade Tree Design and Maintenance Guideline document to improve the current planter dimension requirements, planting specifications, and approved species list. Rename this document a "manual" instead of a "guideline."
- Revise chapter 17 (17.68.040 F.) of the Parking Lot Shade Tree Design and Maintenance Guideline document to explicitly require permits to prune or remove parking lot trees.
- Revise Chapter 17 of the Parking Lot Shade Tree Design and Maintenance Guideline document to require that existing parking lots subject to the shade ordinance make improvements as needed to meet the 50% shade coverage requirement following a notice of non-compliance.

4. Where would you like to see more trees?

- Public spaces in low-income neighborhoods and low-canopy areas. This would bring tree benefits and encourage private and commercial landowners to plant more trees.
- Low-income residential and commercial areas to promote and enable more people to walk, bike, and ride transit.
- Walkable areas including private developments, public properties, and around building developments.
- Front yards near sidewalks.
- New infill under canopied areas.

Additional Comments

Consider Sacramento's climate

- We will have more years of drought and water-use reduction. Let the grass in parks and public / private properties die, but stress the need for infrequent, deep watering.
- For reduced ozone formation, select tree species that are low emitters of biogenic volatile organic compounds.
- Plant drought-tolerant trees to anticipate future heat and drought.
- Anticipate urban heat island and vulnerable communities.
- Develop strategies for keeping trees watered during severe drought, include standard policy / practices for placing vegetative barriers between freeways and other busy roadways and development such as residential, schools, parks, and other places where more people most vulnerable to air pollution may be located.

Policy & Enforcement

- Make sure there is consistent tree-canopy-supportive policy among the General Plan, the Urban Forest Master Plan, and specific plans. For instance, require a minimum 7-foot width for tree planters.
- Increase requirements for front yard trees. Develop incentives for planting backyard trees.
- Work to get school districts to adopt the parking lot shade ordinance.

- Look at the relationship between the population density and canopy. Set a goal accordingly. Consider costs to the public in maintaining canopy, particularly in areas with again or inappropriate species.
- Develop specific recommended tree removal mitigation measures that will promote the return of health benefits of tree canopy as quickly as possible.
- Develop street tree policy to promote increased canopy, including adequate planter sizes. Include street trees in definitions of Complete Streets. Focus on street tree planting to provide sidewalk shade versus just in medians.
- Building setback standards need to allow space for shade tree planting.
- Planning guidelines need to allow for canopy trees.
- Consider reinstituting registration of tree companies – stop tree-topping!
- Enforce tree protection for construction sites.
- Consider revising sidewalk accommodations for major trees (i.e. more room to root zone).
- Embed irrigation infrastructure into trenches for EV charging conduits when EV chargers are installed.
- Maintenance is critical and should have more investment.

Tree Size
- A focus on large stature trees (where growth space is available) to maximize benefits.
- Emphasize the planting of large trees for shade.

Other
- Demonstrate net dollar benefits for private landowners to encourage planting and care.
- Why is Urban Forestry in the Public Works Department? The Parks department would be more appropriate.
- Parking lots seem to be a no-brainer.
- The report was very data driven, not ready for prime time, some numbers were "unreasonable."
- In your reports, it would be helpful to see the City's population density layered over the current canopy.

Next Steps

The next steps in creating the Urban Forest Master Plan include an online community workshop along with a series of Pop-Up events throughout the late spring and summer 2018. A community workshop will be held in the summer of 2018. By fall, the project team will have an administrative draft of the Urban Forest Master Plan for the second Stakeholder Representative Group Meeting. Following the second SRG meeting, there will be a public draft of the plan available for comment and review. A third and final SRG meeting will take place in winter of 2018, with the Final Urban Master Plan published in Spring of 2019.

Appendix

- Meeting invite
- Presentation
- Meeting agenda
- Feedback Form