

RULE NO.: R161-22.16

NOTICE OF RULE ADOPTION

ADOPTION DATE: 12/14/2022

By: Denise Lucas, Director
Development Services

The Director of the Development Services Department has adopted the following rule. Notice of the proposed rule was posted on 10/5/2022. Public comment on the proposed rule was solicited in the 10/5/2022 notice. This notice is issued under Chapter 1-2 of the City Code. The adoption of a rule may be appealed to the City Manager in accordance with Section 1-2-10 of the City Code as explained below.

A copy of the complete text of the adopted rule, indicating changes from the text of the rule as originally proposed, is attached to this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF ADOPTED RULE

A rule adopted by this notice is effective on 12/14/2022.

TEXT OF ADOPTED RULE

R161-22.16: Notice of Adoption of Section 3 in the Environmental Criteria Manual contains changes from the proposed rule as explained in the appendix regarding public comments.

Summary of Rule:

Rule R161-22.16 Proposed revisions to the Environmental Criteria Manual. The proposed change removes ECM 3.5.1, ECM 3.5.3, and ECM Appendix P-6. It reorganizes section 3.5 into subsections addressing requirements for preservation of trees and requirements for mitigation of removed trees and clarifies existing rules pertaining to both. It adds Arizona ash to the list of mitigation-exempt species. It adds rules for the use of low-impact excavation methods, elevated foundations, and alternative methods for Critical Root Zone calculation.

Changes from proposed rule:

- Remove the phrase “beyond rehabilitation” from Section 3.5.4.A.2.a.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Written comments regarding Rule R161-22.16 were received and reviewed by the Development Services Department. A summary of comments and responses to those comments is appended to this document. A copy of the comments and the Department's response to the comments are available from the Department for public inspection and copying at the Permitting and Development Center located at 6310 Wilhelmina Delco Drive. Copies may be purchased at a cost of 10 cents per page.

AUTHORITY FOR ADOPTION OF RULE

The authority and procedure for adoption of a rule to assist in the implementation, administration, or enforcement of a provision of the City Code is provided in Chapter 1-2 of the City Code. The authority to regulate tree protection requirements is established in Section 25-8-603 of the City Code.

APPEAL OF ADOPTED RULE TO CITY MANAGER

A person may appeal the adoption of a rule to the City Manager. **AN APPEAL MUST BE FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK NOT LATER THAN THE 30TH DAY AFTER THE DATE THIS NOTICE OF RULE ADOPTION IS POSTED. THE POSTING DATE IS NOTED ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS NOTICE.** If the 30th day is a Saturday, Sunday, or official city holiday, an appeal may be filed on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or official city holiday.

An adopted rule may be appealed by filing a written statement with the City Clerk. A person who appeals a rule must (1) provide the person's name, mailing address, and telephone number; (2) identify the rule being appealed; and (3) include a statement of specific reasons why the rule should be modified or withdrawn.

Notice that an appeal was filed and will be posted by the city clerk. A copy of the appeal will be provided to the City Council. An adopted rule will not be enforced pending the City Manager's decision. The City Manager may affirm, modify, or withdraw an adopted rule. If the City Manager does not act on an appeal on or before the 60th day after the date the notice of rule adoption is posted, the rule is withdrawn. Notice of the City Manager's decision on an appeal will be posted by the city clerk and provided to the City Council.

On or before the 16th day after the city clerk posts notice of the City Manager's decision, the City Manager may reconsider the decision on an appeal. Not later than the 31st day after giving written notice of an intent to reconsider, the City manager shall make a decision.

CERTIFICATION BY CITY ATTORNEY

By signing this Notice of Rule Adoption R161-22.16 the City Attorney certifies that the City Attorney has reviewed the rule and finds that adoption of the rule is a valid exercise of the Director's administrative authority.

REVIEWED AND APPROVED



Denise Lucas, Director
Development Services

Date: 12/12/2022

Anne Morgan

Digitally signed by Anne Morgan
DN: cn=Anne Morgan, o=City of Austin,
ou=Law Department,
email=anne.morgan@austintexas.gov, c=US
Date: 2022.12.12 15:52:16 -0600

Anne L. Morgan
City Attorney

Date: 12/12/2022

Summary of Comments:

Comment Number	Section	Comment Excerpt	Comment From	City Response or Action Taken
1	3.5.4.A.2.a	Summary – Objection to inclusion of phrase “beyond rehabilitation” “...our Primary concern is Staff changing the definition to directly conflict with State Law. State law does not say ‘beyond rehabilitation.’”	Cody Carr	The suggested change was adopted.
2	3.5.4.B.3.b	Summary – Include more substantive reference to Texas Local Government Code Section 212.905 “...write in the proposed rules that applicants for single family development and construction are possibly entitled to a 50% credit toward mitigation? <i>...It seems including dialogue on the ECM explaining the 50% credit entitlement exists, would inform customers of how the law benefits them.</i> ”	Cody Carr	The text of the rule has been changed to the following to provide more information on the mitigation credit. “Applicants may be entitled to a mitigation credit for tree planting under Texas Local Government Code Section 212.905. An applicant claiming a credit should indicate this on their application.”
3	3.5.4.A.2.a	Summary – Objection to inclusion of phrase “beyond rehabilitation” “I’m hesitant to change the definition, given its importance and how interpretations can change over time, and would like to request that the new phrase [beyond rehabilitation] be removed. It seems like adding a clarifying reference to 25-8 somewhere else, similar	Scott Turner	The suggested change was adopted.

		to your explanation below, would accomplish the same goal?”		
4	3.5.2.A.3	“Needs further clarity. Issue 1-<50% impact. Issue 2= impacts allowed in 1/4 vs 1/2 vs full. Issue 3=canopy impacts I think 1 and 2 are being compounded here?”	Brita Wallace	Response: Preservation criteria are addressed in Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A.1 and 3.5.2.A.2. Section 3.5.2.A.3 addresses construction-related impacts specifically. This section clarifies that preservation criteria apply to impacts that occur due to construction logistics.
5	3.5.2.B.2	Current practice= by right ability to airspace/hand digs piers. Remove discretionary “may”/reword.	Brita Wallace	Response: There is currently no by right allowance for piers or other alternative compliance methods within the Half Critical Root Zone. By right preservation criteria are defined in Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A. Individual review of proposed impacts that exceed standard preservation requirements is necessary to ensure the survival of regulated trees. City Arborist approval of alternative compliance methods is required and will continue to be so.
6	3.5.2.B.3	“Elevated foundations should be allowed by right to create predictability. Cannot efficiently design houses without predictability.”	Brita Wallace	Response: There is currently no allowance by right for piers or other alternative compliance methods within the Half Critical Root Zone. By-right preservation criteria are defined in Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A. Individual review of proposed impacts that exceed standard preservation requirements is necessary to ensure the survival of regulated trees. City Arborist approval of alternative compliance methods is required and will continue to be so.
7	3.5.2.B.4	“Need more in this section. Rules are more complex than this. What about an existing impact that HAS roots under it, for example an asphalt driveway. Should not count against your 50% and you shouldn’t have to demonstrate roots are	Brita Wallace	Response: Environmental Criteria Manual Section 3.5.2.B.4.b partially addresses this comment. Further clarification concerning existing impacts will be considered for future updates but is beyond the scope of this update.

		under asphalt given that is statistically incredibly high probability. Requiring airspading to show things that are common sense is as waste of money.”		
8	3.5.4	In terms of long term planning, the right to remove and mitigate should be by right. The current rules incentivize removing trees before the hit 19”. Even homeowners are telling me they do this.”	Brita Wallace	Response: The suggested changes would require City Council action and are beyond the scope of this update. These changes will not be incorporated into the text of the update.
9	3.5.4.A.2	“What is the reason for requiring a removal permit in this context? Given the issues where people are having to protect trees they plan to remove during demo, seems this overall process can use some cleaning up. If I have an arizona ash and I am going to remove it, why do I have to protect it during demo?”	Brita Wallace	Response: Code requires that regulated trees be permitted for removal regardless of species.
10	3.5.4.B.1.e	“Not an arborist but my understanding is that irrigation isn’t necessary for all species? Doesn’t this somewhat conflict with water conservation?”	Brita Wallace	Response: All newly planted trees require irrigation, even those species which do not require supplemental irrigation following establishment. This rule was developed in consultation with Austin Water to ensure consistency with the City’s water conservation goals.
11	3.5.4.B.2	“...we need a code change that allows protected trees to be removed for preservation of groves of smaller trees. Also need mitigation by right.”	Brita Wallace	Response: The suggested changes would require City Council action and are beyond the scope of this update. These changes will not be incorporated into the text of the update.
12	3.5.2.A.2; 3.5.4	Asked clarifying questions, no changes suggested	Mark Mann	Provided clarifying information.

13	3.5.4.A.2.b	Asked clarifying question, no changes suggested	Unspecified	Provided clarifying information.
14	3.5.4.A.2.b	“Crape Myrtles...should also be listed in the 3.5.4.A.2.b Mitigation Exempt species...We should write rules to foster native plants...It just shouldn't be a preservation target or focus.”	Unspecified	Response: Mitigation for non-native species such as crape myrtle is assessed at a lower rate than for native species per Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) 3.5.4. Native species are listed in ECM Appendix F. Species listed as Mitigation Exempt in the proposed update are generally species that are invasive in character, or in the case of Arizona ash whose removal is advantageous for public safety reasons.
15	3.5.4	“Why not remove all mitigation requirements for existing residential properties of less than 1/2 acre?...”	Unspecified	Response: Exempting residential properties from mitigation requirements would require action by City Council and is beyond the scope of this update.

3.5.0 - DESIGN CRITERIA

The City Arborist must make the initial determination whether trees have been adequately considered in the design process. This requires:

- The identification of significant trees;
- An assessment of conformance with minimum design criteria for tree preservation;
- An analysis of design constraints and alternatives; and
- The negotiation of mitigative measures when necessary.

A discussion of each of these aspects of plan review follows

3.5.1 **RESERVED** Significant Tree Identification

The Land Development Code addresses tree preservation in terms of saving "protected or heritage" trees (Tree Ordinance, 1983), designing around "significant" trees and vegetation (Comprehensive Watersheds Ordinance, 1986) or preserving the "natural landscape character" (Landscape Ordinance, 1979) of an area. In order to provide a standard for defining a significant tree or group of trees an evaluation method has been provided below. Not all "protected" trees are significant due to such factors as their species or condition. Conversely, some smaller trees may have significance due to their rarity, screening potential or other factors.

A. Tree Evaluation Method.

Whenever there is a question about which trees in a project area should be preserved, the tree evaluation method discussed below can be useful.

A designer can walk the project area with these criteria in mind and perform a rough analysis of the tree situation. Some groups of trees as well as individual trees can be identified as potential design constraints early in the process. In situations where it is necessary to choose between two (2) or more significant trees, a more detailed analysis can be performed by competent professionals in order to assign numerical values to each. These relative values can enhance the decision-making process.

In addition to the benefits described above, this tree evaluation method can be used as a "finding of fact." This can be submitted to the Planning Commission in the rare situation where no agreement can be reached over the removal of significant "protected" trees, or over the issue of whether the natural character of the site has been adequately preserved.

The method for evaluating trees for the purposes of this document is based on ten (10) factors: condition, type, size, aesthetics, energy conservation/heat abatement, safety, adjacent trees, water quality protection/soil conservation, wildlife habitat and historic significance. Each factor is graded on a scale from 1 to 4 (1 being low). Some of the factors are weighted to reflect greater importance in different situations. Weights which will be applied are as follows:

Sites – Aesthetics (2 x Score)

Waterway Alterations – Wildlife Habitat (2 x Score)

Utility Lines – Wildlife Habitat (2 x Score)

The sum of scores for all ten (10) factors determines the relative value of a tree or group of trees. Given the assigned weights, the range of possible scores is 11 to 44. To give some guidance to project designers and permit applicants, scores are categorized as follows:

11 to 22 – Low Value

23 to 32 – Medium Value

33 to 44 – High Value

A discussion of each factor follows:

1. — Condition. In assessing a tree's condition, the arborist considers trunk condition, growth rate, tree structure, insect and disease problems, crown development and life expectancy. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Poor

2 = Fair

3 = Good

4 = Excellent

2. — Type:

The species of trees native to, naturalized in, adaptable to or frequently planted in the Austin area have been categorized based on overall quality. The chart in Appendix F indicates how each species fits in this general classification. A score is assigned as follows:

1 — Tree not included in Appendix F, 8 to 18.9 inches diameter

2 — Tree not included in Appendix F, 19 inches diameter and greater

3 — Tree included in Appendix F, 8 to 18.9 inches diameter

4 — Tree included in Appendix F, 19 inches diameter and greater

3. — Size of tree trunk:

Tree sizes are divided into four (4) categories. A score is assigned for each size category as follows:

1 = Less than 8 inches diameter

2 = 8 to 13.9 inches diameter

3 = 14 to 18.9 inches diameter

4 = 19 inches diameter and larger

4. — Aesthetics:

Trees located on the perimeters of a project area can serve to buffer or screen the project from roadways and adjacent tracts and therefore have a high aesthetic value. Trees may also score high in this category regardless of their location if they are in good condition and have exemplary form. Such trees should be preserved as aesthetic enhancements to the project. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Poor

2 = Fair

3 = Good

4 = Excellent

5. — Energy Conservation/Heat Abatement.

If a tree is shading a building, parking or pedestrian use area in its existing situation, it receives a high score under this category. The energy conservation/heat abatement potential is also considered even if there are no existing benefits. For example, large trees west of a buildable area will score high. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Poor

2 = Fair

3 = Good

4 = Excellent

6. — Safety.

If a tree is in a hazardous situation due to external factors related to man-made features (not inherent to the condition of the tree) such as its proximity to power lines, its location relative to a road intersection, etc., it receives a low score. Scores reflect the feasibility of mitigating the safety problems, and are assigned as follows:

1 = Hazardous; Low Mitigation Potential

2 = Hazardous; Medium Mitigation Potential

3 = Hazardous; High Mitigation Potential

4 = Not Hazardous

7. — Adjacent Trees.

The proximity of other trees has a bearing on a tree's value. Everything else being equal, a lone tree has greater value than one (1) tree of many. The fate of other trees in the vicinity also affects this rating factor. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Many trees; High Retention Potential of Adjacent Trees

2 = Many trees; Low Retention Potential of Adjacent Trees

3 = Few Adjacent Trees

4 = Lone Tree

8. — Water Quality Protection/Soil Conservation.

Trees help reduce stormwater runoff and enhance ground water recharge by breaking the impact of raindrops and improving soil structure. A tree's effectiveness in this capacity is correlated with the size of the crown and root zone area. Large trees with full crowns and unrestricted root zones score highest in this category. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Poor

2 = Fair

3 = Good

4 = Excellent

9. Wildlife Habitat.

This factor is rated on the basis of the intrinsic value of the type of tree as a provider of food and forage and general wildlife cover characteristics, or on the basis of field observations of a particular tree, whichever is greater. The chart in Appendix F provides the intrinsic values for the major genera of trees in the Austin area.

Regarding field observations, an individual tree may rate higher than the assigned intrinsic value of the genus due to such things as the presence of food bearing parasites or epiphytes (e.g., mistletoe or grapes) or due to the potential for or actual presence of wildlife nesting cavities. A score is assigned as follows:

1 = Poor

2 = Fair

3 = Good

4 = Excellent

10. Historical Significance.

The highest rating in this category is reserved for trees which fit one of the following criteria:

- The tree is on a registry of significant trees.
- The tree has been documented as historically significant.
- The tree is rare in the Austin area.
- Due to its location and size, the tree serves as a significant landmark on the landscape.

Since historical significance is largely a function of age, the arborist's estimate of the age of the tree also has a bearing on this value. Scores are assigned as follows:

1 = Less than 40 Years Old

2 = 40 to 80 Years Old

3 = Greater than 80 Years Old

4 = Registered, Rare or Landmark Tree

B. Ecosystem Services Evaluation Methods for Heritage Trees.

LDC 25-8-642(C)(2) and 25-8-643(A)(2) state: "removal of the heritage tree is not based on a condition caused by the method chosen by the applicant to develop the property, unless removal of the heritage tree will result in a design that will allow for the maximum provision of ecological service, historic, and cultural value of the trees on site." This code citation offers an option to applicants when attempting to demonstrate that a proposed development, which identifies removal of a heritage tree(s), results in a superior ecological service design. The following metrics establish ecological services to be measured. These metrics are not exhaustive, and additional metrics or methodologies will be considered by the City Arborist.

1. air pollution loading reduction
2. carbon storage and sequestration
3. stormwater runoff and nutrient retention
4. water quality
5. biodiversity

These tools are intended to assess vegetative community values, though some can be applied to individual tree assessments. Acceptable methods are to use the Urban Forest Effects (UFORE) model or I-Tree ECO from the United States Forest Service or CITYgreen the ecosystem services analysis software from American Forest. Other acceptable methods can be submitted to the City Arborist for review.

Biodiversity can be measured by providing the tree diversity and relative abundance data for the proposed site. It is recommended that pre and post conditions are assessed and alternative land plan options are assessed for biodiversity retention.

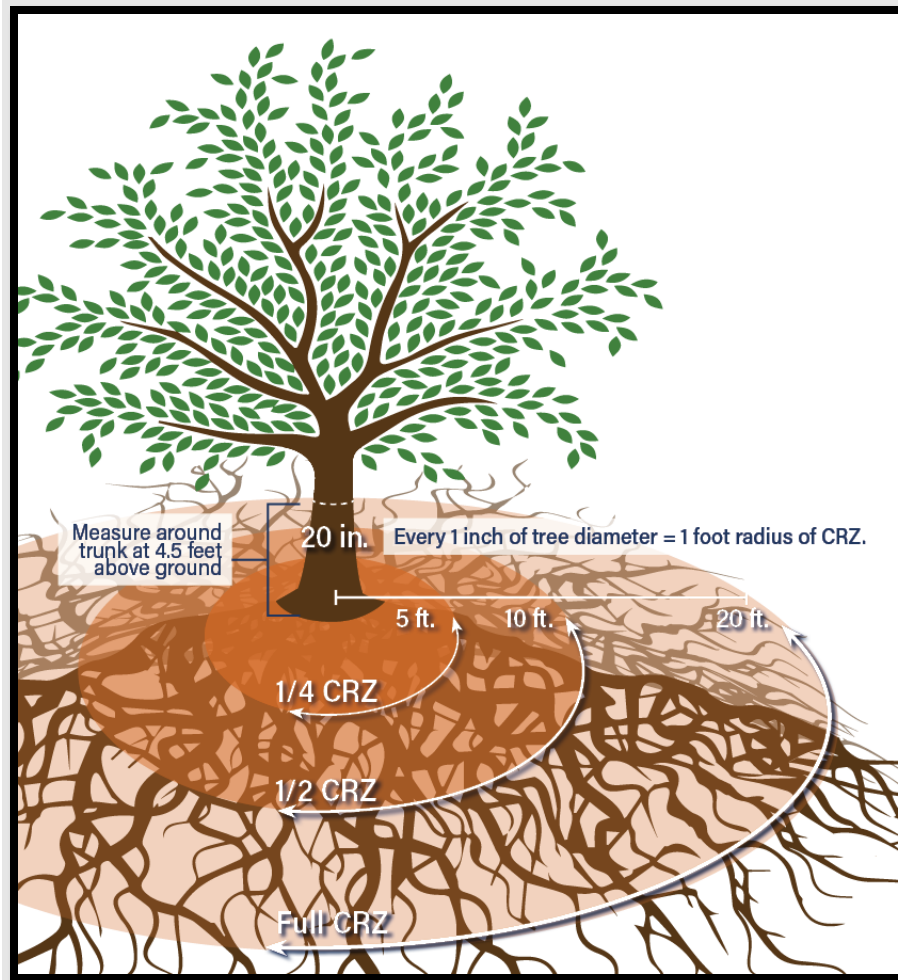
3.5.2 **Preservation** Tree Preservation Criteria

This section identifies tree preservation requirements and impacts that constitute removal of regulated trees. When preservation requirements are not met the tree is considered removed.

A. Standard Preservation Requirements

1. Critical Root Zone

While the full root system of the tree may extend three to four times the diameter of the dripline, the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is an area surrounding the tree where root protection is important to tree survival. The CRZ is a circle centered on the tree where the radius of the circle is a number of feet equal to the diameter in inches of the tree. All ground within that circle is the CRZ. The Half Critical Root Zone and Quarter Critical Root Zone are also used by the City Arborist to evaluate the likelihood of tree survival. The Half CRZ is a smaller circle within the CRZ with a radius half that of the CRZ. The Quarter CRZ is a circle within the Half CRZ with a radius one quarter that of the CRZ. The figure below depicts the CRZ, Half CRZ, and Quarter CRZ.



Certain conditions may require a larger Critical Root Zone to expect tree survival. The City Arborist may request a larger preserved area for species that are less resilient to the impacts of development, such as post oak (*Quercus stellata*), high value trees, rare trees, and trees in sensitive site conditions. This request could identify a CRZ $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than the minimum standard.

The actual root structure may not always be aligned within the regulated Critical Root Zone. Examples of this include encroachment of existing code-compliant structures; retaining walls which have historically altered the grade; and compacted surfaces (e.g. driveways, road surfaces, parking lots, etc.), all within the regulated CRZ. In these types of situations, staff can exercise their professional judgment to determine the likelihood of impacts to the root structure. Other factors which may assist with minimizing tree impacts include an assessment of the existing natural conditions, low impact construction methods, and remedial tree care.

Design constraints, such as site conditions, often dictate that trees slated for preservation have some root zone disturbance. Critical Root Zone impacts reduce a tree's likelihood of survival. Impacts include:

- a. Digging, trenching, or excavating;
- b. Soil compaction;
- c. Grade changes; and

d. Chemical exposure and spills.

Most trees can tolerate some Critical Root Zone impacts. Impacts may be allowed as long as the following Preservation Criteria are met:

- a. At least fifty percent of the total area (square footage) of the Critical Root Zone must be preserved at natural grade, with natural ground cover.
- b. The entirety of the Half CRZ must be protected, with the exception that cut or fill of **four inches 4"** or less is allowed within the Half CRZ.
- c. No cut or fill is allowed within the Quarter CRZ.

This standard requires that construction impacts associated with various design features be considered. For example, the installation of a curb typically requires excavation of two (2) feet behind the back of curb. In such a case, the line of impact on the CRZ will be two (2) feet behind the curb line shown on the plan. If the curb is shown exactly at the Half CRZ line, or if the curb cut as drawn impacts exactly fifty percent of the total area of the CRZ, the scenario is not compliant with preservation standards. This is because in either case the actual impact from the required excavation goes beyond what is shown on the plans and exceeds the maximum allowable impacts.

2. Crown

Excessive pruning constitutes removal of a regulated tree per Land Development Code 25-8-603. Pruning **shall conform to** ~~is to be in accordance with~~ the most recent ANSI A300 pruning standard. Not more than **twenty-five 25** percent of the foliage **shall** ~~should~~ be removed within an annual growing season. The percentage and distribution of foliage to be removed shall be adjusted according to the plant's species, age, health, and site. ~~In situations where removal of more than 25 percent of the live canopy is intended, a permit is required.~~ The intent of crown preservation is **to ensure that sufficient foliage remains to allow for long-term continuation of critical biological functions** ~~allow for an adequate foliage area to sapwood area ratio to ensure that physiological processes, such as photosynthesis and transpiration, and exchanges of gas, water, and energy continue without impairment.~~ The City Arborist will determine if the intent of crown preservation is met.

Pruning during construction shall comply with the requirements of this section. Failure to account for the particular branch structure of any regulated tree may result in a plan revision and project delay if approved plans require pruning that would not comply with crown preservation requirements.

Construction methods must also be considered when implementing this design standard. For example, a building wall may only require the removal of 20 percent of the crown, but the scaffolding necessary to construct the building may require the removal of an additional 20 percent of the crown. This scenario is not compliant with preservation standards because the pruning required to construct the building, including the scaffolding needs, exceeds the twenty-five percent limit even though the pruning required to clear the line of the building wall does not.

3. Construction Impacts

Construction impacts shall not exceed the requirements of Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2. Construction impacts are any impacts necessary to build what is shown on plans. Examples include site access, material staging, scaffolding locations, concrete form bracing, over excavation, utility excavation, post holes for fences, and grade changes. When the installation of any artificial ground cover, such as porous pavement or artificial turf, requires grading, excavation, or compaction these are also considered impacts.

For example, the installation of a curb typically requires excavation behind the back of the curb. In such a case, the line of impact on the Critical Root Zone will be at the line of excavation rather than at the curb line shown on the plan. If the curb is shown exactly at the Half CRZ the scenario is not compliant with preservation requirements. This is because the actual impact from the excavation goes beyond what is shown on the plans and exceeds the allowable impacts.

Similarly, scaffolding may require pruning beyond what is necessary for a building envelope. A building wall may require the removal of only twenty percent of the crown, but the scaffolding necessary to construct the building may require the removal of an additional twenty percent. This scenario is not compliant with preservation standards because the pruning required to construct the building, including the scaffolding requirements, exceeds the twenty-five percent limit.

B. Alternative Compliance Methods ~~Deviations from Minimum Criteria~~

The methods below may allow for exceptions to the standard preservation requirements of Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A. Use of these methods is at the discretion of the City Arborist.

~~These criteria represent minimum standards for determining whether or not a tree is "preserved". Greater impacts may be allowed, provided that all design alternatives have been proven unfeasible and that some acceptable form of mitigation such as a remedial care program is negotiated (see Section 3.5.4 C). Conversely, some cases may require that a larger area of root zone be preserved to increase the survival potential of particularly significant trees.~~

~~These criteria are enforced in the field as well as on the plan. Plan adjustments made during construction must be reviewed by the City Arborist~~

1. Remedial Tree Care

A remedial tree care plan may be required when proposed impacts or unpermitted impacts during construction exceed what is allowed under Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A. The City Arborist shall review the proposed care plan to ensure it will address impacts that exceed standard preservation requirements. Remedial tree care plans shall be documented in approved development plans. Tree care plan proposals shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified arborist, address specific impacts, and conform to the ANSI A300 standard for tree care and industry best practices. Proposals may include:

- Initial inspection and assessment;
- Corrective pruning to address trunk or canopy injuries or hazards;
- Site monitoring during construction to ensure compliance with required tree protection per ECM 3.6;
- Supplemental irrigation during or after construction as well as a monitoring program to ensure appropriate moisture levels;
- Decompaction of compacted soil within the Critical Root Zone;
- Application of organic material, soil amendments, or fertilizer based on assessment of soil conditions; or
- Post construction monitoring of tree condition.

2. Low-Impact Excavation

Low-impact excavation may be allowed within areas of restricted root zone where excavation would normally be prohibited. Low-impact excavation methods, such as hand digging or compressed air, must allow for soil excavation without damage to significant roots. Roots with a diameter of 1 ½ inches or greater are considered significant. The City Arborist may authorize removal of significant roots if this will not result in removal of the tree.

Boring or tunneling under the root zone may be allowed at a sufficient depth to avoid roots. Access pits for boring or tunnelling must be compliant with Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A.

3. Elevated Foundations

Elevated foundations may be allowed within the Half Critical Root Zone. Elevated foundations may not span or impact the Quarter CRZ. Elevated foundation types include pier and beam, cantilevered slab, or any design that spans the Half CRZ. Areas of elevated foundation are counted as impacts when calculating preservation of fifty percent of the CRZ. Elevated foundations shall meet the following requirements:

1. Elevated foundations shall provide an air gap or void with a minimum height of four inches between the bottom of the foundation and natural grade.
2. The soil beneath void spaces shall be preserved at natural grade per ECM 3.5.2.A.1.
3. Piers may be allowed in the Half CRZ if low-impact methods are used during excavation and significant roots are not damaged except as approved by the City Arborist.
4. When concrete is poured in the Half CRZ the hole shall be lined with a non-leaching barrier.

4. Alternative Critical Root Zone Configurations

Existing site features may affect the Critical Root Zone in at least two ways. They may limit the growth of feeder roots in their footprint. These features may also function as a barrier to root growth in adjacent soil. For example, a sidewalk or a residential driveway might prevent feeder root development under the pavement but not the growth of larger woody roots into the yard opposite the tree whereas a slab foundation or street would prevent both.

a. Existing Impacts

Proposed impacts in the Half or Quarter Critical Root Zone are allowed within the footprint of existing impacts if they do not exceed the depth or width of those impacts. For example, if a slab foundation is present within the Half CRZ a new slab may be allowed in the same location if the new excavation does not exceed the depth or width of the existing excavation. However, a slab proposed in the footprint of a sidewalk or driveway would not be allowed because it would require a greater depth of excavation.

Additional depth of impact may be allowed if the applicant demonstrates the absence of significant roots. For example, a slab may be allowed within the footprint of a driveway if the applicant shows that no significant roots are present in the area of additional impact.

b. Modified Critical Root Zone

Trees grow their root systems in response to the conditions and limitations of their particular location. Root systems may not reflect the standard Critical Root Zone configuration described in Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.2.A. When previous development or existing conditions have prevented root growth within some portion of the CRZ the City Arborist will consider proposals for a modified CRZ (MCRZ). A standard CRZ may include areas where roots are not present, such as beneath streets or under foundations. The MCRZ provides design flexibility in these scenarios.

The total area of the MCRZ shall equal the area of the standard CRZ. The MCRZ may only replace portions of the CRZ where roots are not present and shall replace it with areas where roots are present. The City Arborist may require applicants to demonstrate the location of roots prior to approving a MCRZ. Areas protected by the MCRZ shall be continuous with the remaining CRZ and configured to be as compact as possible.

The MCRZ only replaces the CRZ to calculate preservation of fifty percent of the CRZ per ECM 3.5.2.A.1. It does not modify the Half or Quarter CRZ preservation requirements.

5. Transplants

Transplanting trees may be an option for preservation at the discretion of the City Arborist. Transplanting trees has a significant risk for tree mortality if it is not performed with a high level of technical expertise. Not all trees are good candidates for transplant. Due to the inherent difficulties of this type of operation, a transplant proposal prepared by a qualified arborist with proven experience transplanting large trees must accompany such a request.

Transplant proposals shall include:

- Condition and suitability of trees proposed for transplant;
- Excavation and root ball stabilization method;
- Transport method;
- Transplant schedule;
- Tree storage methods;
- Remedial tree care plan.

Additional information may be required for approval. Transplanted trees require fiscal surety posted with the City. Trees must be transplanted in accordance with the approved proposal.

3.5.3 RESERVED

3.5.4 Mitigation

Mitigation for the removal of regulated trees is required by Land Development Code 25-8-624(D), 25-8-642(D), and 25-8-643(B). Planting new trees or preservation of unregulated trees are the primary forms of mitigation. Alternative mitigation may be approved by the City Arborist when a site is unsuitable for planting per Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.4.B.3.a. Proposals that

benefit the urban forest, including those that preserve or restore natural areas, ecosystems, or plant communities, may be considered for mitigation credit on a case-by-case basis.

A. Calculating Mitigation

1. Mitigation Rates

Mitigation is expressed as the total caliper inches of required replacement trees. Mitigation shall be calculated by multiplying the diameter of the tree removed by the percentage in the table below according to the tree's diameter and species. Existing trees shall be measured in accordance with Environmental Criteria Manual 3.3.2.A.2. Replacement trees shall be measured in accordance with ECM 3.5.4.B.1. Mitigation requirements may be modified for trees in categories marked with asterisks if the City Arborist determines they are in poor condition. Trees in categories marked by double asterisks are mitigated at these rates on public property and in Hill Country Roadway areas when they are subject to regulations.

Trunk Diameter	Appendix F Species	Not Appendix F Species
8 - 18.9 inches	50%	25%
19 inches and greater	100%*	50%
Heritage	300%*	N/A
Less than 8 inches	50%**	25%**

2. Exemptions from Mitigation Requirements

A permit is required for removal of or impact to any regulated tree, including those exempt from mitigation requirements.

a. Dead, Diseased, or Imminent Hazard

Per Land Development Code 25-8-642, no mitigation shall be required for the removal of any regulated tree determined by the City Arborist to be dead, diseased, or an imminent hazard.

b. Mitigation-Exempt Species

No mitigation shall be required for removal of one of the following species:

Arizona Ash (<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>)	Chinaberry (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	Chinese Parasol (<i>Firmiana simplex</i>)
Chinese Pistache (<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>)	Chinese Tallow (<i>Triadica sebifera</i>)	Koelreuteria (<i>Koelreuteria spp.</i>)

Ligustrum (<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>)	Mimosa (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	Mulberry, Paper (<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>)
Mulberry, White (<i>Morus alba</i>)	Photinia (<i>Photinia spp.</i>)	Salt Cedar (<i>Tamarix spp.</i>)
Siberian Elm (<i>Ulmus pumila</i>)	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	Vitex (<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>)

B. Forms of Mitigation

1. Replacement Trees

a. Measuring Replacement Trees

Replacement trees shall be measured at six inches above the ground. On trees with multiple stems only those stems with a caliper of at least one inch shall count towards mitigation. Full credit shall be given for the largest qualifying stem and half credit for all other qualifying stems.

b. Qualifying Species

Eligible replacement tree species are listed in Environmental Criteria Manual Appendix F. The City Arborist may approve species not listed in Appendix F for mitigation credit. At least seventy-five percent of the total caliper of all replacement trees shall be from species designated Significant Shade Providers in Appendix F. The remaining twenty-five percent may be of any Appendix F species.

When twenty or more inches of replacement trees are planted on a site they must be selected from at least two species. When one hundred or more inches of replacement trees are planted on a site they must be selected from at least five species, with no single species representing more than fifty percent of the total caliper of the required mitigation.

c. Planting Requirements

The planting locations of replacement trees shall comply with the requirements of other regulating authorities such as Austin Energy or Austin Water. Replacement trees shall be planted on the property where the mitigated tree was located unless an alternative planting location is approved. Alternative planting locations should be in close proximity to the original property.

d. Quality Stock

Replacement trees shall be planted in accordance with the ANSI 300 standard for tree care. Replacement trees shall be free of pests, disease, and significant damage or structural defects. They shall have a visible root flare at the soil line and be planted at the proper depth.

e. Irrigation

Replacement trees shall be provided with irrigation for their establishment. When added to an existing irrigation system they shall have their own zone so that they can be watered at a frequency and rate appropriate to newly planted trees. On sites

without existing irrigation a programmable temporary system or a service such as a water truck may be used. Irrigation must be approved prior to planting.

f. **Hill Country Roadway Replacement Trees**

Replacement trees for Hill Country Roadway projects shall be a species listed on the approved list of Hill Country trees in Environmental Criteria Manual Appendix F.

g. **Fiscal Surety**

Fiscal security may be required by the City Arborist when tree planting will occur under a different development plan than that under which the removals were approved.

2. **Preservation of Unregulated Trees**

Mitigation requirements may also be met through the preservation of unregulated trees that might otherwise be damaged or removed during development.

a. **Qualifying Trees**

Trees eligible for this mitigation credit shall:

1. have a diameter smaller than the minimum regulated size for the site;
2. be located onsite in an area where vegetation is not otherwise protected;
3. comply with Qualifying Species criteria listed in Environmental Criteria Manual 3.5.4.B.1.b; and
4. be without significant damage or structural defects.

Limits of Construction may not be expanded for the sole purpose of incorporating unregulated trees for mitigation.

b. **Preservation Guidelines**

Unregulated trees preserved for mitigation credit shall comply with tree preservation requirements for regulated trees. These trees shall be shown on development plans and protected during construction. Failure to meet preservation requirements shall result in the loss of mitigation credit.

c. **Calculating Mitigation Credit**

One inch of mitigation credit shall be given for each diameter inch of trees preserved in this category, measured per ECM 3.3.2.A.2.

3. **Alternative Mitigation**

On some sites the amount of required mitigation may exceed the space available for replacement trees. When the City Arborist determines that a site is unsuitable for the required planting, payment to the Urban Forest Replenishment Fund (UFRF) shall be made. When a site can support some but not all the required mitigation the balance shall be addressed through payment to the UFRF.

a. **Qualifying Criteria**

The following criteria qualify a site for alternative mitigation:

- Planting the required mitigation would exceed the understory species limits in 3.5.4.B.1.b;
- The required mitigation would require denser spacing of replacement trees than is appropriate to the site; or
- Site conditions or future development make the survival of the replacement trees unlikely.

b. Payment Rate

Payments to the Urban Forest Replenishment Fund shall be made at \$200 per inch of required mitigation or \$75 per inch for certified affordable developments. Payments to the UFRF may be used for off-site tree planting and maintenance, promoting tree care and preservation, urban forest conservation, and enforcement of City tree protection and mitigation regulations.

Applicants may be entitled to a mitigation credit for tree planting under Texas Local Government Code Section 212.905. An applicant claiming a credit should indicate this on their application.

3.5.3– Design Constraints and Alternatives

In addition to the preservation of significant trees, other factors which affect plan design in Austin include such things as restrictions on building on steep slopes, in floodplains and near critical environmental features; cut and fill limitations; access and egress restrictions; parking requirements; landscape area requirements; building height limitations; and impervious cover limitations. Tree preservation is intrinsically less definitive than most of these restrictions, and requires that those constraints, as well as other issues such as public health and safety and reasonable and lawful use of the property, be considered in an evaluation of whether a project meets tree preservation requirements of the Land Development Code.

In order to best provide for the preservation of significant trees, the project designer should carefully consider different design alternatives in the initial planning of the project. Meeting with the City arborist in a preliminary consultation prior to submitting plans for review is advised when there appear to be conflicts between design constraints. Early resolution of such conflicts during the design phase is usually advantageous.

In the review of a proposed project, the first indicator of how well trees have been incorporated in the design process is, how will the proposal impact the medium to high-valued "protected" trees (19-inch diameter and larger). These trees are considered on an individual basis and a proposal to remove any of them is carefully scrutinized. Removals which are not adequately justified may require major plan alterations.

Another indicator is, how will the proposal impact smaller, significant trees (less than 19-inch diameter). These trees are typically considered in mass as they relate to the overall preservation of the natural character of the site. Individual trees are examined to see whether minimum design criteria have been met, but recommendations for major plan alterations are reserved for cases where large numbers of these trees are to be adversely impacted without adequate justification.

An example of a major plan change might be to notch a proposed building in a manner which would result in a loss of the building's square footage. A less restrictive change might be to alter the configuration of the building, but maintain the same square footage.

The following sections include text and illustrations describing some design alternatives which can be used to preserve significant trees.

A. **Parking and Vehicular Use Areas**

A few examples of ways to achieve the standards or otherwise preserve significant trees adjacent to parking areas are as follows:

- Use compact car parking space allotments in a manner which allows an expansion of peninsula or median sizes.
- Use minimum allowable dimensions of parking spaces.
- Reduce the number of parking spaces to the minimum required.
- Use angled parking to minimize parking aisle widths and expand peninsulas and medians.
- Consolidate nearby landscaped peninsulas and apply for alternative compliance to the 50 foot spacing requirement.
- Realign or alter sizes of drives to avoid trees.
- Shift parking medians.
- Reduce building sizes or change uses to reduce the number of required parking spaces.

1. **Permeable Paving**

Another design alternative which may be considered in some situations is the use of permeable paving. This alternative is less preferable than leaving 50 percent of the root zone natural. The qualities that make a good paving surface are in direct conflict with the qualities necessary to save tree roots. Permeable paving is permitted, however, provided the installation meets City of Austin Standards and City of Austin Standard Specifications and the following design criteria:

- Finished grade of the permeable paving surface must be a minimum of six (6) inches and a maximum of 18 inches above existing grade to provide room for base and paving material without cutting.
- A minimum distance of three (3) feet must be maintained between curb and tree to minimize potential for trunk scarring by vehicles.
- Minimum of 25 percent of the CRZ must remain at natural grade with a natural ground cover.
- The combined area of permeable paving and natural cover around a tree must be at least 75 percent of the CRZ.
- Permeable paving is only permitted in parking spaces and low traffic drives. It is not permitted in areas that are likely to be staging areas for fire ladder trucks.

These design criteria, as well as the construction specifications must be observed in the field. Deviations may be considered code violations.

B. **Buildings**

Some alternatives to preserve significant trees are as follows:

- Provide a pier and beam foundation.

- Provide finished floor elevations which minimize required cut or fill.
- Notch buildings around significant trees.
- Design building to fit under crowns of adjacent trees.

To comply with the design criterion requiring preservation of a tree's crown, consideration must be given to the following:

- Providing adequate work space during construction;
- Providing a safe distance between limbs and walls (especially glass), eaves, roofs, etc.; and,
- Applying proper pruning techniques (see City of Austin Standard Specifications).

C. — Sidewalks and Pedestrian Use Areas.

Sidewalks often appear innocuous on plans, but can be very detrimental to trees due to grading requirements. Some design alternatives which should be considered are:

- Move sidewalk as far from tree trunks as possible.
- Provide a finished grade above existing grade for sidewalks required in close proximity to a tree trunk.
- Route drainage under sidewalks where elevated grade is required.
- Reduce width of sidewalk (minimum of four (4) feet when adjacent to a street curb or three (3) feet otherwise).

D. — Grading.

Tree preservation and grading requirements are two (2) design constraints which are most often in conflict. A grade change of a few inches can be detrimental to a tree, yet most sites require extensive cut and fill in order to manage drainage flow. Some design alternatives which can be used to preserve significant trees are as follows:

- Use berms or retaining walls instead of cutting to provide detention.
- Design detention ponds around significant trees, adding depth to minimize width where possible.
- Provide tree well and/or aeration systems for trees in fill areas (see City of Austin Standard Specifications and City of Austin Standards).
- Provide retaining walls to mitigate cuts and fills.
- Erosion and sedimentation controls shall be installed and maintained to not cause impacts that exceed preservation criteria.

E. — Utilities.

Underground water and wastewater lines, storm sewers, irrigation lines and both underground and overhead electric and telephone lines have considerable impact on trees.

Some typical design alternatives which should be considered are as follows:

- Establish the utility easement where it will have the least impact on trees, if possible.
- Stack underground utility lines to reduce the number of trenches required.

- Bore or tunnel under trees to minimize root impacts.
- Prescribe methods to mitigate impacts on trees during construction not addressed in standard specifications and details (e.g., lifting lines over significant trees during stringing of power poles).

3.5.4 – Mitigation Measures

The emphasis on preserving existing trees is due in part to the adverse or unique growing conditions in the Austin area. In general, native trees have adapted to stresses associated with the physical, climatic, and biological conditions of the Austin area, thus making preservation more critical in order to mitigate the long-term impacts of tree removal.

Mitigation is required when removal is authorized under 25-8-624(D), 25-8-642(D), or 25-8-643(B). The City Arborist shall recommend an appropriate mitigation program. A typical program would include one or more of the following mitigation measures:

- Planting replacement trees;
- Preserve or restore natural areas, ecosystems, or plant communities;
- Providing a maintenance program for trees to be retained; See C.O.A. "Remedial Tree Care Notes"– Appendix P-6;
- Requiring special construction techniques; and,
- Transplanting existing trees.
- Alternative mitigation proposals for enhancement of the urban forest (e.g. payment into a tree fund)

In considering the above mitigation measures, proposals which will enhance any aspect of the city's urban forest will be considered by the City Arborist. Proposals should be submitted in writing. When all feasible mitigation efforts have been exhausted, and upon approval of the City Arborist, funds may be provided to the Urban Forest Replenishment Fund (UFRF) as part of the mitigation requirements and managed in accordance with the most current City of Austin fiscal policies and procedures. Payments into the UFRF may be used for:

- (1) — off-site tree planting and maintenance;
- (2) — promoting tree care and preservation;
- (3) — urban forest conservation;
- (4) — enforcement of City tree protection and mitigation regulations.

A standard formula of one caliper inch of replacement value is equivalent to \$200.00, or \$75 for certified affordable developments and placed into the UFRF. (NOTE: This option is not intended to facilitate the excessive removal of trees.) Trees have varying values based upon numerous tree and site conditions (see ECM 3.5.1). The following mitigation rates apply for medium valued trees; however the City Arborist may raise or reduce these rates for high or low valued trees:

- Heritage – 300%
- greater than 19 inches diameter and located in Appendix F – 100%
- 8 to 18.9 diameter inches and located in Appendix F – 50%
- greater than 19 inches diameter and greater and not located in Appendix F – 50%

- 8 to 18.9 inches diameter and not located in Appendix F – 25%
- Sizes smaller than 8 diameter inches found in Appendix F (for example: development in Parks under ECM Section 5.3.0 and Hill Country Roadways under ECM Section 2.7.0) – 50%
- Sizes smaller than 8 diameter inches and not found in Appendix F (for example: development in Parks under ECM Section 5.3.0 and Hill Country Roadways under ECM Section 2.7.0) – 25%
- The following trees may require a permit but do not require mitigation in order to meet the objectives of the non-native, invasive species management efforts of the City of Austin:

Common Name	Latin Name
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Paper Mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>
White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Chinese Parasol	<i>Firmiana simplex</i>
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia spp.</i>
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>

Chinese Tallow	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Lilac chaste	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>

Non-compliant tree impact or removal may necessitate more extensive mitigation. This may include an assessment of the tree or situation which would identify a monetary and community value based upon replacement cost, trunk formula method, or cost of repair (see the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal, Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers). These mitigation measures may also be associated with fines, penalties, and time delays associated with corrective measures.

Mitigation measures are not intended to supplant good site analysis, or planning and design practices that consider all elements of the site, including existing trees and ecological features. In view of the emphasis on tree preservation requirements discussed above, mitigation for tree removals will be considered only after all feasible design alternatives to preserve trees have been exhausted. A discussion of each measure follows.

A. Replacement Trees.

The most common measure used to mitigate tree removals is the planting of replacement trees. The following factors affect tree replacement:

- The available planting area;
- The anticipated rate of survival of trees planted;
- The quantity of trees to be planted; and
- The types of trees proposed.

1. Available Planting Area.

Replacement trees should be planted on the site or easement from which existing trees are to be removed. If this is not feasible, a person may initiate a proposal to plant trees off-site. This may be acceptable if the planting site is in reasonable proximity to the project area.

2. Survival Potential.

Before agreeing to any replacement option, the City arborist will assess the probability that trees planted will survive. This typically requires that some type of irrigation capability be implemented for a minimum two (2) year period. Irrigation may not be required if it can be adequately demonstrated that, given the size and type of trees planted, the planting site and the time of year the trees are planted, the mortality rate is likely to be low.

3. Quantities of Replacement Trees.

Replacement tree values will be expressed in terms of caliper inches. For example, a plan must identify when a 20 inch diameter tree is allowed to be removed, and the required caliper inch replacement.

After completion of the tree evaluation, the City Arborist will determine if the tree mitigation plan is appropriate. The size of replacement trees are typically between one (1) and four

(4) caliper inches. Trees greater than four (4) caliper inches may be permitted if the feasibility is adequately documented.

As an example, if the site in question could only support a few trees, and there was good irrigation available, then five (5) trees with a minimum caliper of four (4) inches would be acceptable. If there was ample planting space and minimal irrigation potential, then 20, one (1) inch caliper trees would be more acceptable.

In determining the total caliper inches of replacement trees acceptable as compensation for trees removed, the City Arborist can use the evaluation results. For the highest valued trees (for example, 33 and greater), replacement may be more than 300 percent of the diameter of the tree in question and lesser valued trees may not require mitigation.

4. Types of Replacement Trees.

In order to enhance the general quality of the urban forest in Austin, certain restrictions will be placed on the types of trees which will be allowed to serve as replacement for trees removed. Unless site conditions prohibit it, 75 percent of the total caliper inches of replacement trees required must be represented by significant shade trees located in Appendix F. The remaining 25 percent of total caliper inches may be represented by a mixture of Appendix F tree species. All trees selected must be suitable for the environment of the immediate planting site (see Appendix F for specific categorization such as tree, soil, site, or regulatory qualities). Further, replacement trees should be representative of the plant community that were present prior to development or species typically associated with the forest type found at or near the project location.

A minimum of five (5) different species of trees must be planted if more than 100 caliper inches of trees are required, not to exceed more than 50% of one species to be planted. A diversity of tree species is shown to reduce the chances of disease and pest epidemics.

5. Hill Country Roadway Corridor Replacement Tree Provisions. In accordance with code requirements, replacement trees for Hill Country Roadway projects must come from the approved list of Hill Country trees found in Appendix F.

6. Enforcement Criteria.

The location, size and type of all replacement trees must be shown on approved plans in a manner which will allow verification of their installation at the time of inspection for Certificate of Occupancy or project release.

Optimum planting times do not always correspond to project completion. For that reason, replacement tree plantings may take place after the project is released provided, that before project release, a person posts fiscal security in an amount for installed trees with a one (1) year guarantee, plus 15 percent to cover administrative costs.

In areas where no irrigation system is available, irrigation may be supplied by water truck. In such cases, prior to project release, a person must submit:

- A signed water truck service contract for review and approval by the City arborist; and,
- Fiscal security in an amount equal to the going rate for the approved service plus 15 percent to cover administrative costs.

B. Natural Area Preservation.

Another form of mitigation for trees removed which may be considered is the preservation of areas containing significant trees and other vegetation which might normally be destroyed during the construction process. Examples are areas within the normal limits of construction such as parking medians, landscape areas adjacent to proposed buildings, etc. which contain

trees and vegetation that are not required to be surveyed and are not normally subject to protective measures.

In order to qualify as a mitigative measure, these areas must be delineated on the plan in the same manner as any limit of construction (see Section 3.3.2 C). The area must also be protected in accordance with City of Austin Standard Specifications and City of Austin Standards for tree protection.

C. Tree Maintenance.

This mitigation measure is most appropriate in cases where the minimum design criteria established in Section 3.5.2 cannot be met for individual trees. Deviations from those criteria increase the chances of a tree's death or greatly reduced longevity. A remedial care program can increase the survival potential to an acceptable level in many cases.

A good maintenance program is beneficial for all trees subjected to changes in micro-climate conditions resulting from development activities even when all feasible design criteria and protective measures have been met. For this reason, a tree maintenance program for all remaining trees on a site may serve as mitigation for trees destroyed in lieu of replacement trees in some cases.

The City arborist must review the remedial care program to ensure that it will accomplish what is necessary to maintain the viability of any affected trees. A complete and effective remedial tree care program may include the following:

- 1) have a qualified arborist conduct an initial inspection and assessment;
- 2) treatment of any trunk or crown injuries;
- 3) monitoring plan for irrigation and drainage around trees;
- 4) ensure mulch is placed in appropriate locations and depths to maximize root zone protection;
- 5) improve aeration to tree root zones*;
- 6) assessment of nutrient limitations and amend soil for tree optimization*, and
- 7) monitor for decline and hazards.

*Appendix P-6 provides recommendations for aeration and soil amendments.

To ensure compliance, the program must be documented by a plan note at the time of plan approval. In addition, prior to release of the project, a person must submit:

- A signed service contract for review and approval by the City arborist; and,
- Fiscal security in an amount equal to the going rate for the approved service plus 15 percent to cover administrative costs.

These measures are necessary because the remedial care program must typically extend over a minimum 18 month period after completion of the project.

D. Special Construction Techniques.

In conjunction with remedial care, mitigation for trees removed may include special construction techniques not normally required in standard specifications. Some of these techniques include the following:

- Prior to excavation within tree driplines or the removal of trees adjacent to other trees that are to remain, make a clean cut between the disturbed and undisturbed root zones with a rock saw or similar equipment to minimize root damage.

- In critical root zone areas that cannot be protected during construction with fencing and where heavy vehicular traffic is anticipated, cover those areas with a minimum of 8 inches of organic mulch to minimize soil compaction. In areas with high soil plasticity Geotextile fabric, per standard specification 620S, should be placed under the mulch to prevent excessive mixing of the soil and mulch. Additionally, material such as plywood and metal sheets, could be required by the City Arborist to minimize root impacts from heavy equipment. Once the project is completed, all materials should be removed, and the mulch should be reduced to a depth of 3 inches.

- Perform all grading within Critical Root Zones by hand or with small equipment to minimize root damage.

- Water all trees most heavily impacted by construction activities deeply once a week during periods of hot, dry weather. Spray tree crowns with water periodically to reduce dust accumulation on the leaves.

- When installing concrete adjacent to the root zone of a tree, use a plastic vapor barrier behind the concrete to prohibit leaching of lime into the soil.

E. Transplanting.

Another form of mitigation may be to transplant existing trees especially when anticipated development impacts cannot be alleviated. Due to the inherent difficulties of this type of operation, a comprehensive feasibility report prepared by a qualified arborist (and with proven experience with successful large tree transplanting) must accompany any such request.

The feasibility report must contain such things as:

- Suitability and condition of tree(s) proposed for transplanting;

- Digging and root ball stabilization method;

- Relocation sites;

- Method of transport;

- Time of year transplanting will take place;

- Storage methods (if any); and,

- Maintenance programs before and after transplanting

RESERVED APPENDIX P-6

REMEDIAL TREE CARE NOTES AERATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TREES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION AREAS

As a component of an effective remedial tree care program per Environmental Criteria Manual section 3.5.4, preserved trees within the limits of construction may require soil aeration and supplemental nutrients. Soil and/or foliar analysis should be used to determine the need for supplemental nutrients. The City Arborist may require these analyses as part of a comprehensive tree care plan. Soil pH shall be considered when determining the fertilization composition as soil pH influences the tree's ability to uptake nutrients from the soil. If analyses indicate the need for supplemental nutrients, then humate/nutrient

solutions with mycorrhizae components are highly recommended. In addition, soil analysis may be needed to determine if organic material or beneficial microorganisms are needed to improve soil health. Materials and methods are to be approved by the City Arborist (512-974-1876) prior to application. The owner or general contractor shall select a fertilization contractor and ensure coordination with the City Arborist.

Pre-construction treatment should be applied in the appropriate season, ideally the season preceding the proposed construction. Minimally, areas to be treated include the entire critical root zone of trees as depicted on the City-approved plans. Treatment should include, but not limited to, fertilization, soil treatment, mulching, and proper pruning.

Post construction treatment should occur during final revegetation or as determined by a qualified arborist after construction. Construction activities often result in a reduction in soil macro and micro pores and an increase in soil bulk density. To ameliorate the degraded soil conditions, aeration via water and/or air injected into the soil is needed or by other methods as approved by the City Arborist. The proposed nutrient mix specifications and soil and/or foliar analysis results need to be provided to and approved by the City Arborist prior to application (Fax # 512-974-3010). Construction which will be completed in less than 90 days may use materials at ½ recommended rates. Alternative organic fertilizer materials are acceptable when approved by the City Arborist. Within 7 days after fertilization is performed, the contractor shall provide documentation of the work performed to the City Arborist, Planning and Development Review Department, P.O. Box 1088, Austin, TX 78767. This note should be referenced as item #1 in the Sequence of Construction.