

January 25, 2008

The Honorable Mayor, Tom Leppert
Councilmember Pauline Medrano
Chairperson, Quality of Life and Government Services Committee
City of Dallas
1500 Marilla St., Room 5FN
Dallas, Texas 75201

Re: Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee Annual Report and 2008 Goals

Dear Mayor Leppert and Councilmember Medrano,

The members of the City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee wish to extend our sincere appreciation to you for your continuing support and commitment to the advancement of urban forest initiatives in the City of Dallas. The committee enjoyed tremendous success in reaching many important goals and objectives as well as addressing the many challenges we faced. As a result, we are very pleased to present our Annual Report detailing significant progress in many critical areas.

In 2007, committee members, advisors and Citizen Foresters contributed 3,775 hours of expert/professional time as volunteers with a value of \$ 284,223.00 toward improving our green infrastructure (details in reference section). To date, the committee raised \$79,410.00 in donations and grants.

In general, our region is beginning to understand that we are all responsible for the environment we leave for future generations. As a result, the “green” movement is gaining momentum. This bodes well for the future public support of urban forestry in Dallas as well as in our region. Recent scientific research shows that for every dollar (\$1.00) spent on urban forestry, over five dollars (\$5.00) in benefits are received by the public. As the public learns of the direct correlation between trees and our air quality, stormwater runoff, heat island effect and much more, support for urban forestry will continue to grow. Public outreach and education are critical components of our future success due to the extensive amount of research regarding tree and environmental issues that are currently being produced as well as the comprehensive nature of these studies. As decision makers become better educated, choices are made that will guide us to more livable and sustainable communities in the region. Committee members are involved in planning for future, region-wide growth as well as working with the City of Dallas. By working together, we multiply our efforts, knowledge as well as public support plus have a positive impact on our environment in many ways.

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Letter to: Mayor Tom Leppert, Councilmember Pauline Medrano
Dated: January 25, 2008
Re: Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee, Annual Report

Your continued support for the committee as well as for tree and forest related initiatives will leave a legacy of a healthier, cooler and greener Dallas for future generations! What a wonderful gift for our children!

Respectfully,

Steve Houser
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cc: Councilmember Elba Garcia, Mayor Pro Tem, Dist. 1
Councilmember David A. Neumann, Dist. 3, Chair, Trinity River Committee
Councilmember Dwaine R. Caraway, Deputy Mayor Pro Tem, Dist. 4
Councilmember Vonciel Jones Hill, Dist. 5
Councilmember Steve Salazar, Dist. 6
Councilmember Carolyn R. Davis, Dist. 7
Councilmember Tennell Atkins, Dist. 8
Councilmember Sheffie Kadane, Dist. 9
Councilmember Jerry R. Allen, Dist. 10
Councilmember Linda Koop, Dist. 11
Councilmember Ron Natinsky, Dist. 12
Councilmember Mitchell Rasansky, Dist. 13
Councilmember Angela Hunt, Dist. 14
City Manager, Mary K. Suhm
Assistant City Manager, Jill A. Jordan, P.E.
Director of Parks, Mr. Paul Dyer
Assistant Director of Parks, Mr. Willis Winters
Manager, Park Planning and Acquisitions, Mr. Michael Hellmann

City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee

Annual Report 2007



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City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee Annual Report

Results – 2007

The City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee (UFAC) worked diligently during 2007 in pursuit of the many goals and objectives as stated in our *Strategic Plan for Urban Forest Initiatives* as well as the many challenges listed in the resolution establishing our committee. The committee enjoyed great success during its second year of existence by producing solid results in many areas of urban forestry that include at least the following:

FOREST MANAGEMENT:

- UFAC and the Dallas Park and Recreation Department **received statewide recognition by accepting the prestigious and coveted “Gold Leaf” award** during the Annual Texas Tree Conference in Waco. The award was granted due to outstanding volunteer efforts for an Arbor Day celebration that included Mayor Miller and officials from around the state competing in a tree climbing competition. The event also included volunteers from the National Arbor Day Foundation and Frito Lay who planted over 100 trees on Katy Trail.







- The UFAC chair **met with newly elected Mayor Tom Leppert**, shortly after he took office, in an effort to become acquainted and establish a working relationship. In support of the committee, attendees included Mr. Paul Dyer, Director of Park and Recreation; Mr. Willis Winters, Assistant Director of Park and Recreation; and Mr. Michael Hellmann, Manager, Park Planning and Acquisitions.
- The UFAC chair scheduled **meetings with many councilmembers** with additional meetings planned for January and February of 2008. The UFAC chair is also **scheduled to brief the Quality of Life Committee** in February of 2008.
- UFAC conducted ongoing meetings with representatives from the building and development community to **establish committee recommendations** regarding concerns expressed by various parties **relating to the Dallas Tree Ordinance**. (Chapter 51A, Article X, of the Dallas Development Code)
- UFAC **wrote an article and offered advice** to elected officials **regarding the effects of trees and canopy cover on our air quality** - more specifically, nitrogen oxide, due to its effect on the State Implementation Plan to meet federal guidelines for air quality. (See reference section.)
- UFAC **received a briefing regarding the importance of regional planning** by Mr. Jack Tidwell, Manager of Environment and Development Programs with the

- North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG). UFAC members participated in discussions with the University of Texas at Dallas (UTD) (www.utd.edu), NCTCOG (www.nctcog.org), Vision North Texas (VNT) (VNT@planforaction.com), and others due to the profound effect of the expected regional population growth on our local forests. Committee members worked to ensure these groups have current information regarding trees and forests so as to make sound, research based decisions. Various **recommendations were offered** to VNT, including the **need for a regional tree survey/analysis** and the establishment of **regional management guidelines** for proper urban forestry and proper tree care. The survey/analysis will provide necessary data while the management guidelines direct regional forestry efforts for many years to come.
- UFAC committee members worked closely with Stephen F. Austin University officials plus the Trinity River Corridor office to **provide recommendations for development of a management plan** that was authorized by the City of Dallas **for the Trinity River forest**. (See recommendations in the reference section.) Committee members also attended all public stakeholder meetings to provide input early in the process.
 - UFAC worked with CitiGroup, the Park and Recreation Department as well as community groups **to plant over 1,000 trees in five area parks**. The event culminated in a celebration at Fair Park with Mayor Leppert, as well as the following council members who either planted trees in the morning and/or attended the celebration:
 - Mayor Pro Tem Elba Garcia
 - Councilmember David Neumann
 - Councilmember Linda Koop
 - Councilmember Sheffie Kadane
 - Councilmember Jerry Allen
 - Councilmember Ron Natinsky





- UFAC is **working with the Dallas Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) regarding a heat island study** by the Houston Advanced Research Center (HARC) as part of the “Dallas Sustainable Skyline Initiative”. The study will identify the hottest parts of the city and assess our urban tree canopy cover. Future tree planting efforts and tree preservation incentives will focus on heat island problem areas.

- UFAC and the Dallas Urban Forester **completed a downtown tree inventory:**
 - Downtown Dallas has 2,013 trees.
 - Downtown Dallas has a tree canopy cover of 1.06%. (Current science-based research recommends a 10% canopy cover.)
 - Downtown Dallas trees less than 10” in diameter constitute 70.29% of the survey. (Current science-based research shows the average lifespan of trees in a downtown location is 15 years.)
- UFAC **established a wood waste recycling team**, which was challenged to develop committee position statements, strategies, plans and recommendations with the goal of recycling all wood waste generated by the city. Committee Secretary, Ms. Lora Hinchcliff, will lead the team. The effort will begin by collecting baseline data from the city regarding existing practices.
- UFAC **partnered** with the Downtown Improvement District, Councilmember Pauline Medrano and the Dallas Park and Recreation Department **in an effort to invigorate the health of the trees in Dealy Plaza**. Due to the number of visitors to the site each day, the “Treenewal” provided visitors with a view of well pruned trees that project a positive image of a city that cares about trees. From the committee perspective, it was an honor and privilege to maintain historic trees that are of deep significance on a national level.





- UFAC worked with the Dallas Urban Forester to **provide 23 separate training classes for 581 city employees.**
- UFAC, Mr. Michael Hellmann (Mgr. Parks and Acquisitions), and the Urban Forester **provided two briefings to the Park and Recreation Board** regarding various committee activities
- UFAC chair and City Code Team Leader, Mr. Bill Seaman, **were appointed to** the City of Dallas Land and Subdivision Task Force, working to help **develop recommendations regarding various city codes.**
- UFAC **investigated the Houston Urban Forestry program** and its forest survey/analysis in an effort to become more knowledgeable of its success. The committee will utilize their findings in planning for the future.
- UFAC Tree Planting Team Leader, Mr. Kurt Kretsinger, **worked to preserve 18 large trees scheduled for removal** at the DFW airport. The trees were successfully transplanted to Winfrey Point at White Rock Lake.
- UFAC chair developed and **gained approval of bylaws which establish basic committee management protocol**, including the usage of funds in the Dallas Parks Foundation Fund (see reference section).
- UFAC **received a briefing on GIS science as it relates to forests** by Dr. Briggs and Dr. Qiu, from the University of Texas at Dallas. The committee's Forest Surveys, Inventory & Tracking Team Leader, Mr. Luis Salcedo, organized the briefing.

- UFAC reviewed the **Urban Ecosystem Analysis of the City of Flower Mound’s “Green Infrastructure”**, which was provided by Mr. Dustan Compton, Flower Mound Environmental Review Analyst.

VOLUNTEERISM:

- UFAC established A **“Citizen Forester” program to educate interested citizens** regarding urban forest management, **in exchange for future volunteer time and effort**. The group successfully completed the class, becoming the first volunteers in the city trained specifically to assist with urban forest initiatives. A new class was scheduled for the spring of 2008, and Dallas County Master Gardener, Mr. Eric Larner, was designated as the team leader to guide the future of the program.



- UFAC worked with the **Dallas County Master Gardener Speakers Bureau to develop a group of speakers that present basic tree related subjects to the public**. UFAC also developed several PowerPoint presentations and handouts to establish basic presentation materials for the group.
- UFAC **fully supported the annual clean-up efforts of Reverchon Park** by the Dallas Park and Recreation Department, Scottish Rite Hospital, The Friends of Reverchon Park and many other community groups/individuals, including Councilmember’s Pauline Medrano and Angela Hunt.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION:

- UFAC and Planting/Transplanting Team Leader, Kurt Kretsinger **completed, printed and released *The A B C's to Planting Trees in Dallas*** to guide property owners wanting to plant trees. The guide was made available on the UFAC website, in the Park and Recreation Department offices throughout Dallas, and at the Dallas County Cooperative Extension offices.
- UFAC **designated Mr. Mike FitzGerald as Team Leader for Media and Public Relations**. The committee **enjoyed great success** in getting trees in the news, both on film and in print. Printed coverage included:
 - Extensive coverage of the Arbor Day and Mayor's Climbing Challenge on two separate occasions, one during a pre-event training session. (All articles to follow are in the reference section of this report.)
 - *Dallas Morning News* Business section article by Bob Miller.
 - *Dallas Morning News* Metro section article on development and trees.
 - *Dallas Morning News* Garden section article/video on tree planting.
 - *Dallas Advocate* article on *The A B C's of Planting Trees in Dallas*.
- UFAC **designed a basic committee logo** which helps to establish a public identity. The logo was used to produce t-shirts promoting our website for the spring Arbor Day Celebration.
- UFAC **established links to** the City Arborist's blog: www.dallastrees.blogspot.com, and **many other websites**. UFAC greatly expanded the committee website, www.dallastrees.org, by offering educational documents, and opportunities to join our efforts through volunteering and financial contributions.
- UFAC **established an e-mail account** for the chair as well as an account for all other committee members. (Chair: Steve.Houser@dallastrees.org, Committee members: info@dallastrees.org). This was accomplished to ensure that emails listing a company address were not associated with the committee in any public promotions, and **to reduce any potential conflict of interest**.
- UFAC also **established a list of all official committee documents** that are available to members: www.dallastrees.org/lisfiles.asp.
- UFAC agreed to **help establish landscape management criteria for the Friends of Katy Trail** due to the outstanding opportunity to educate the public regarding proper tree care, water-wise landscapes, native plant material, and much more.
- UFAC and the Dallas Urban Forester **provided a briefing on tree protection for the Greater Dallas Home Builders Association**.
- UFAC **recognized Mr. Walter Passmore, City of Dallas Urban Forester**, at our October committee meeting, with an Outstanding Leadership Award for his efforts to educate the public/city officials and assistance in establishing an urban forestry program.
- UFAC and the Citizen Forester Team Leader, Mr. Eric Lerner, **worked to educate the current Dallas County Master Gardener training class** regarding the importance of proper tree care and sound urban forestry practices. Mr. Lerner also enlisted support for the Citizen Forester Program.

- UFAC members **supported and attended numerous Earth Day celebrations** and provided educational materials during the Oak Cliff celebration with the volunteer assistance of Dallas Chief Arborist, Mr. Phil Erwin.
- UFAC **developed a position statement in support of the removal of shade trees under power lines along Katy Trail**, in an effort to educate citizens that shade trees should not be planted under power lines. (See reference section.)
- UFAC **hired a professional film crew to record numerous brief messages** from former mayor, Laura Miller, **regarding the importance of trees, urban forestry, and our committee initiatives**. The brief films are on the committee website and the state arborists' website (www.isatexas.com).
- UFAC members **supported an environmental "Treasure Hunt"** produced by the Dallas Office of Environmental Quality and Fox 4 News as a significant project educating hundreds of attendees and the public through media coverage. (Fox 4 provided extensive coverage.)
- UFAC **supported efforts** of the Dallas Office of Public Information **to establish a website** which is dedicated to educating the public **regarding the city's "green" related efforts** and to provide consumer information. (www.greendallas.net). A link between the Green Dallas and UFAC websites was also established.

FUND RAISING 2006, 2007:

- UFAC **finalized protocol** regarding our Dallas Parks Foundation Fund and **approved a position statement** regarding fund expenditures.
- UFAC **developed a basic grant letter and materials to raise funds** for forest initiatives.
- UFAC **initiated a study to investigate funding offered by the EPA** as relating to air quality and the State Implementation Plan.
- UFAC **established a direct link** from our website **to the Dallas Parks Foundation** to make donating easy and convenient.
- \$10,000 was donated by Mr. Wesley K. Harder
- \$1,000 was donated by Mrs. Cassie L. Harder-MacDowell and Mr. Jack L. MacDowell
- \$25,000 was donated by The Mr. Edward W. Rose, III Family Fund of the Dallas Foundation.
- \$25,000 was donated by Mr. Stuart M. and Shirley Crow.
- \$3,000 was donated by Crow Holdings for the Mayor's Climbing Challenge.
- \$2,000 was donated by Mr. Edward W. Rose, III, for the Mayor's Climbing Challenge.
- \$1,500 was donated by the National Arbor Day Foundation.
- \$1,000 was donated by The Planetary Trust.
- \$360 was donated by Mrs. Kyla R. Welch.
- \$300 was donated by Mr. Harold Spiegel.
- \$150 was donated by Danika Mendrygal.
- \$100 was donated by Mr. and Mrs. David Seaman.

- **\$10,000 challenge grant was offered by Mr. Trammell S. Crow** and the challenge was met in late 2007.

Total donations and grants to date: \$79,410.00

UFAC Goals for 2008

Although all forestry initiatives are important, the following goals for 2008 are listed by priority with the top ten short term goals noted in bold. Two to five year goals are also listed that provide a vision and road map for the future. Due to the fact that the committee is divided into critical area teams, progress is achieved in many areas in an efficient and timely manor. As a result, it is possible for some of the following goals to be completed in 2008.

- Urge city officials to **establish a Department of Urban Forestry**. Being the fourth largest city in the United States, a department that deals specifically with tree and forest related affairs is sorely needed. Currently there are at least five (5) different departments dealing with trees, which have limited training. Until a department is established, we will work to improve interdepartmental cooperation and the education of various department employees.
- Develop and **gain approval of** a city budget request regarding recommended **forestry expenditures for the 2009 budget**. The City of Austin forestry budget is currently 1.3 million dollars for a population of 680,899 or \$1.90 per person in annual forestry expenditures. The Forestry Department budget for the City of Minneapolis is 9.7 million dollars for a population of 387,970 or \$25.00 per person in annual forestry expenditures.
- **Encourage the adoption and planting of street medians and easements by local groups**. Urge the public to take ownership and become good stewards of these areas. Establish a public relations campaign and simple guidelines regarding street and easement tree planting projects. Encourage city officials to allow a small sign proclaiming ownership of the area by a group. Work with local nurseries to negotiate discounted rates for trees and work with the Texas Tree Foundation to develop ways to support and encourage public tree planting projects. Success will be measured by the number of adopted medians.
- Encourage city officials to **consider requiring a minimum of one percent (1%) of the total construction costs for all future road construction or reconstruction to be earmarked for trees** to assist with air quality and heat island concerns. Another alternative is to require one tree for a specified number of feet in new street construction. Since parking lots contribute to the heat island effect, **consider requiring more trees per parking space** (or per foot of parking area) during development or redevelopment. Success will be measured by the increase in tree canopy cover and the decrease in heat island problem areas.
- **Complete a Dallas urban forest survey** and analysis that will provide the baseline data required to fully develop future forest management plans. We cannot manage our urban forest without a complete knowledge of how many trees the forest contains or species composition, among many other factors. The project has been slightly delayed as we wait to find out if a regional forest survey will be completed in the future. The forest survey data should also be updated every year or two to provide current and accurate data for guidance.
- **Complete committee recommendations regarding city codes relating to trees**, most currently, the city tree ordinance. Continue to meet with officials from the

- building and development community in an effort to explore potential solutions to problems. Committee recommendations are based on the need to conserve, expand and diversify our urban forest, as noted in the City Council Resolution establishing our committee.
- **Encourage the adoption of a hazard tree policy and procedures** by all city departments dealing with trees in any form or fashion. Investigations continue regarding the requirements for implementation as a matter of operational protocol. A basic checklist for evaluating hazard trees was completed in 2007.
 - **Encourage reducing the amount of turf in our parks and replacing it with heavily mulched tree groves.** Request that the park department chip all limbs generated in a particular park and leave the mulch on site to save landfill space and expense. With more areas mulched, water will be conserved. Due to less turf, fewer mowers will be needed (which helps air quality) and park employees that typically mow can be utilized for urban forestry initiatives. However, more chippers should to be purchased to fully accomplish this goal. Success will be measured by the reduction in wood waste going to the landfill, reduced mower purchase as well as maintenance expenses, reduced personnel costs for mowing plus a decrease in the expense to irrigate our parks.
 - **Expand the community outreach of the Citizen Forester program** by growing the number of people involved and the number of projects they complete. Long range plans include developing a Master Citizen Forester program to advance the education level of volunteers which also advances the education of the public as well as public officials. The primary goal is to train at least 15 new Citizen Foresters each year.
 - **Develop formal tree care and forestry training programs** for all departments dealing with trees. Develop basic equipment list for forestry/tree care personnel that adhere to federal and industry standards. Develop complete safety training programs for forestry/tree care personnel and ensure compliance as well as acceptance in writing by all personnel. Although it will take time to fully develop these programs, improved basic tree care and safety are critical first steps.

Goals 2009-2012

- Continue to meet with city officials to develop strong working relationships as well as confidence in the committee's ability to advise city officials with competent, research based knowledge. Our future success depends on the education of decision makers.
- Develop a campaign to fight invasive and non native plants/trees. Plans should include a strong educational component that urges the public as well as city officials to do their part in suppressing invasive plants on private property. The number of people and groups educated as well as involved in suppression efforts will express the success of the campaign.
- Review other city codes that may potentially affect trees or forests in any shape or form (such as the escarpment ordinance, storm water management codes and

- floodplain codes). A number of city codes are currently under review that relate to trees. As a result, the committee should be providing professional advice to allow sound, fact-based decisions by officials in the future.
- Designate a team leader for fundraising/grant writing plus develop a solid campaign to raise funds which will become a part of our strategic plan for the future! We are currently working to develop a long term campaign that encourages the public to take ownership in our urban forest and teaches them to become good stewards of the urban forest by donating time, talents or funds.
 - Encourage the establishment of an urban tree farm to reduce tree planting costs and increase the availability of trees grown in native soil, from a native tree seed source. There are numerous potential sites available and the opportunity to partner with the Texas Tree Foundation should be explored.
 - Recommend the establishment of city standards and protocol regarding storm or weather damaged trees, including pruning standards, wood waste pickup and recycling. Each significant storm in the area generates a large amount of wood waste that is taken to landfills and there is no set standard for remedial treatment of damaged trees or determination of potential hazard status.
 - Establish procedures and develop a data base to track all public tree planting projects, including the planting of trees in the park system. Development of an electronic spreadsheet that records pertinent data as well as basic data management protocol will be required.
 - Continue to work with the Office of Environmental Quality and the Houston Advanced Research Center to complete the current heat island study. Continue to urge using sound tree and urban forest management practices as viable solutions to heat island problems. Once heat island problem areas are outlined, develop tree planting programs directed specifically toward problem areas. In developing future committee recommendations regarding city codes, encourage incentives for the long term preservation of trees in a heat island problem area. This would include recommendations to plant more trees during the development or redevelopment of properties in problem areas. The amount of reduction in the heat island effect in the future will determine the level of our success.
 - Continue to meet with the city appointed task force in developing recommendations for city codes regarding stormwater runoff. The city recently hired a consultant to provide recommendations and our goal is to provide advice regarding tree related issues.
 - Develop recommendations for wood waste recycling throughout the city. Four hundred thousand (400,000) tons of wood waste was dumped in the McCommas Bluff Landfill between 2004 and 2007 with only 15,600 tons being recycled. Consider designating one or more locations as holding and processing facilities, such as Samuell Farms, which has the space and interest.
 - Continue to work closely with the North Texas Master Naturalists and the Dallas County Master Gardeners on various projects and help them develop more public speakers as well as presentations relating to trees/forests. We hope to develop at least three new “tree talkers” per year.

- Investigate the possibility of using court appointed assistance for tree planting, mulching and basic tree care. Proper care of our urban forest is a monumental task that requires much more effort than the current city budget allows. Success will be judged by the number of persons involved in the future and their contribution toward tree related initiatives.
- Develop bilingual guidelines for all city departments and all city contractors/sub contractors working on, near or around trees, that prevent damage to tree roots, trunks or limbs. Work to ensure that all those dealing with trees are well informed and the result will be reduced tree damage plus increased tree health and longevity.

Reference List

- Volunteer hours report
- Letter regarding trees and air quality
- Article regarding trees and air quality
- Trinity Forest Management Plan recommendations
- Committee bylaws
- Media coverage
- Katy Trail Position Statement

Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee Annual Report 2007

Volunteer Hours and Value

Total Volunteer Hour Contributions: 3,775

Total Value of Contributions: \$284,223

Hour/Donation Value Calculations:

- 1) Total attendance at all meetings (Jan. through Dec.) = 198 VH
- 2) Average drive time for all meetings (Jan. through Dec.) = 198 VH
= 396 Total VH
- 3) Average Hourly rate = \$75 per hour X 396 hours = \$ 29,700.00
(Total value of VH for meetings only)
- 4) Average miles driving for meetings = 15 miles
For each member X 198 people attending meetings =
= 2,970 miles X .37 cents per mile = \$ 1,098.90
- 5) Two (2) emails per month from Chair (24 per year) X 100
Members = 2,400 emails X 10 minutes each to read
= 24,000 minutes ÷ 60 = 400 hours
400 hours X average hourly rate of \$75 = \$ 30,000.00
- 6) Chair Hours = 1,694 total hours X \$75 per hour = \$127,050.00
- 7) Chair's executive assistant (January through December)
Total Hours 487 X \$75 per hour = \$ 36,525.00
- 8) Total Committee volunteer hours:
CitiGroup Tree Planting (November)
= 130 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 9,750.00
City Task Force meetings
= 34 hours X \$75 = \$ 2,550.00

- 9) Total Committee volunteer hours for the Spring Arbor Day Celebration/Mayor's Tree Climbing Challenge
= 385 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 28,875.00
- 10) Committee Secretary hours = 12 meetings X 4 hours each
= 48 hours x \$75 per hour = \$ 3,600.00
- 11) Tree Ordinance meetings = 20 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 1,500.00
- 12) Vision North Texas meetings = 18 hours x \$75 per hour = \$ 1,350.00
- 13) Trinity Forest Management meetings
= 16 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 1,200.00
- 14) Heat Island Study meetings/"Webinar" = 23 hours X \$75 = \$ 1,725.00
- 15) City training programs = 26 hours x \$75 per hour = \$ 1,950.00
- 16) ABC Tree Planting Guide = 39 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 2,925.00
- 17) Bylaw establishment = 12 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 900.00
- 18) Citizen Forester program/training = 47 hours X \$75 per hour = \$ 3,525.00

Total Hours = 3,775

Total Value = \$284,223

December 17, 2007

There is only a limited amount of data regarding nitrogen oxide (NO₂) sequestered by trees. Some of the studies, such as the one in Houston, did not measure NO₂ sequestration, only carbon that is sequestered. Due to many variances such as variety of species, temperature, local conditions and others, the following is only a conceptual or theoretical analysis that may help to quantify fourteen (14) more tons of NO₂ sequestration in our state implementation plan for air quality:

Sacramento, California:

- Most trees per capita of any US city at one tree for every two citizens.
- Six (6) million trees remove 164 tons of NO₂ per year.
- 164 tons of NO₂ divided by 6 (million trees) = 27.333 tons per million trees.
- One (1) million trees divided by 27.333 tons (per million trees) = 36,585 trees = one (1) ton of NO₂.
- If it requires 36,585 trees for each ton, 36,585 times 14 tons of NO₂ needed = 512,190 trees that need to be planted to reach the goal of 14 tons locally.
- In other terms, one (1) ton = 2,200 lbs divided by 36,585 trees required for each ton = .0601339 pounds of NO₂ sequestered by each tree times 512,190 trees required to reach 14 tons = 30799 divided by 2,200 pounds = 13.99 tons of NO₂.

New York City:

- 5.2 million trees that remove 193 tons of NO₂ annually.
- 193 tons divided by 5.2 (million trees) = 37.115 tons per million trees.
- One (1) million trees divided by 37.115 tons (per million trees) = 26,943 trees = one (1) ton of NO₂.
- If it requires 26,943 trees for each ton, then 26,943 times 14 tons of NO₂ needed = 377,205 trees that need to be planted to reach the goal of 14 tons locally.
- In other terms, one (1) ton = 2,200 lbs. divided by 26,943 trees required for each ton = .0816538 lbs of NO₂ sequestered by each tree times 377,205 trees required to reach 14 tons = 30800.221 divided by 2,200 lbs. = 14.001 tons of NO₂.

Utilizing existing data, the DFW area would need to plant between 377,207 trees and 512,190 trees to eventually sequester an additional 14 tons of NO₂. If tree planting was the only solution enacted, even planting larger trees would still require time to establish and function to provide the stated objective. Once the trees established and functioned as expected, the need to sequester a greater amount of NO₂ (beyond 14 tons) will likely exist. To my knowledge, there is no research showing the amount of NO₂ sequestration by various species; however, there is data on carbon, especially regarding the various stages of a tree's life. We do have research showing that larger trees (around 30" in trunk diameter) are 60-70 times more beneficial to our air quality than small, recently planted trees. With adequate research on the subject, specific data would be more readily quantified. We also do not know how much area is currently available to plant trees.

Planting over one-half (1/2) million trees in the area is a daunting task that would require extensive support from the public and private sectors across the DFW region. As a result, a strong public relations campaign would be required, along with significant funding.

Not only will we need to plant trees, we also must survey our existing canopy cover and track what trees we lose versus what is replaced across the region. A regional tree survey and analysis is a first step but data must be kept current in the future, plus it must be updated on a regular basis.

Once data is acquired, proper management and regulation of the urban forest is of critical importance in reaching many future objectives. Neither of these steps, in and of themselves, offer precise and quantifiable results to air quality problems. Understanding our tree cover and its proper management will have a direct effect on air quality. If necessary, I can provide further estimates in some areas but they would only be theoretical calculations. Also, consider the following additional options, all of which would benefit from a strong public relations campaign:

- Calculate the effects of planting trees in heat island problem areas, due to the effect on temperature but also evaporative vehicle emissions, a big contributor to NO₂. Dallas will soon complete a heat island study that provides important data. As part of the City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee (UFAC) recommendations regarding potential changes to the tree ordinance, parking lot development and redevelopment can include a healthy canopy cover if recent research is utilized. Permeable material for construction is now more cost effective and by installing structural soils under the material and near trees, engineering standards are met and tree roots get what they need to produce longer lived and healthier parking lot trees. Due to the reduced stormwater runoff, increased tree health and reduced evaporative emissions, incentives should be provided to encourage this type of construction. However, a limited amount of data exists on the subject.
- Calculate the effects of preserving any tree that is reasonably healthy and in good structural condition that is in a heat island problem area, regardless of species (excluding invasive plants). Another tough one to quantify but it would have a positive effect on air quality. Using the Sacramento data regarding the NO₂ sequestered by each tree (.0601339 lbs), for every 1,000 average trees preserved as opposed to removed, 60 pounds of NO₂ would be sequestered. According to the New York data, every 1000 trees preserved would sequester 81.65 lbs. of NO₂. These figures could be used for trees that are properly managed versus no management due to the additional foliage produced by a healthy tree. They could also be used for calculating the effect of increased tree preservation measures.
- Increase the number of healthy trees through sound management strategies.

- Increase the use of low volatile organic chemical (VOC's) emitting plants and trees, which lower the amount of ozone and carbon monoxide formation. As an example, American Elm, Cedar Elm, and Sugarberry (Hackberry) are low VOC emitters (isoprene and others) and some varieties of Oak are high emitters. Also, drought tolerant trees emit less VOC's than wet region trees and plants.
- Conserve larger, healthy trees which have a greater effect on air quality than smaller trees.
- Plant trees with a long life, as opposed to short lived trees, which reduces the emissions from tree planting and removal. Also, plant trees that require lower maintenance, which reduces emissions from maintenance equipment (chain saws and chippers).
- Although zero loss in regional canopy cover is not realistic, sustaining existing cover that would typically be lost would help to maintain existing pollution control offered by our existing canopy cover.
- Reduce fossil fuel use in maintaining vegetation. UFAC recommended that all wood debris generated from area parks be chipped and used as mulch around trees. Point being, the more park areas that are maintained as beds of mulch, instead of turf, will help reduce emissions from maintenance equipment.
- Consider the effects of "strategic shading" for buildings and structures in the future, which reduces power plant emissions from the energy saved.
- Encourage mulching of all plant material/trees and sufficient watering due to the fact that water and mulch increase leaf area which absorbs more pollution and transpires more moisture, cooling ambient air temperature. Cooler temperatures improve air quality.
- Avoid pollution sensitive species in future planting projects due to the projected decline in local air quality.
- Plant more evergreen trees to allow more filtration of particulate matter.
- Encourage basic tree protection standards for construction or any activity near trees. If more trees survive (especially old trees) our air quality improves but there is no state or federal regulation or guidelines established for basic standards in tree protection, conservation, or other activities as they relate to air quality, heat island effect, etc.
- Wood waste products have the potential to generate energy with low greenhouse gas emissions, instead of filling landfill space. Also, wood that is made into a usable product holds carbon, as opposed to recycling/mulching which releases carbon.

Other data of interest, by city:

Portland, Oregon:

- By improving transportation problems and tree planting, officials project a 6% decrease in NO₂.

Atlanta, Georgia:

- A 20% loss in canopy cover over 20 years resulted in a 14% increase in ozone.

Chicago, Illinois:

- The urban forest removes 98 metric tons of NO₂ each year. However, I could not locate a total count of trees in the urban forest.

Davis, California:

- Requires 50% canopy cover over paved areas due to the fact that NO₂ emissions are reduced during the start of engines and evaporative emissions are reduced when the vehicle is parked in a shaded area.

New York, New York (additional facts):

- The net annual amount of air pollution removed was 1.73 pounds per tree and 129.1 tons of ozone.
- For each dollar utilized for trees and forestry, trees returned over \$5.80 in benefits.

One final point, many of the objectives noted should become part of a state-wide effort that is backed by federal funding and supported by educators, state and local officials as well as the public, in order to be effective.

THANK YOU!

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Air Quality Re-leaf

Trees have a direct and profound effect on our air quality, as well as our quality of life, in many ways. They clean our air, water and soil; plus they improve our health, sense of well being and our economic future (among many others).

The scientific community and regional decision makers are just beginning to understand that trees offer many solutions to environmental problems. Trees are powerful, full time, efficient air filters. Smart decision makers know that cleaner air and a greener city attract business and people, which encourages prosperity. They are also aware that large areas of brick, glass and concrete create a “heat island effect” causing a rise in temperatures of up to 12 degrees. Even a simple one degree rise in urban temperature will have a direct and negative affect on our air quality.

Current research provides important data regarding the positive and negative effects of trees on our air quality. A brief list includes:

- ✓ **Trees that shade buildings reduce energy use and power plant emissions.**
- ✓ **Trees that shade streets and hardscapes reduce ozone formation.**
- ✓ **Trees can reduce wind speeds, which can increase ozone concentrations. However, proper tree pruning and planting will help to increase air movement.**
- ✓ **Trees absorb carbon dioxide and other chemicals from our air (biogenic sequestration). The absorption of carbon is more of a global warming issue than an air quality issue.**
- ✓ **Trees remove ozone from the air through dry deposition but also add volatile organic chemicals (or VOC's such as isoprene and benzene) which are precursors to ozone formation.**

New research is being produced on a regular basis, but it is clear that the many benefits of trees far outweigh any negative effect on our air quality. However, in order to maximize these benefits, efforts must be established to strengthen regional and local forestry programs. These efforts should include a regional survey and analysis of our forest tree (or canopy) cover as well as establishing management guidelines that lead to sound urban forestry practices in the future.

In order to effectively address air quality concerns using trees, the public must assume ownership of our urban forest and offer a commitment to the proper management of this vital asset. As the public and private sectors are exposed to current research in the future, all of us become stronger stewards of our green infrastructure. We all breathe the same air. By working together, we multiply our efforts and knowledge, as well as public support. The results have a positive impact on our environment in many ways.

According to National Forest Service research, larger trees are 60-70 times more beneficial than recently planted trees. As a result, conservation helps air quality today and tree planting will help in the future. These efforts will not resolve all of our air quality concerns but they are a critical part of the solution.

We have an obligation to leave our ecosystems in better condition than we found them. A great economic future is of little value without clean air. You do not have to be an environmentalist to be an *Airhugger*. Assuming ownership of our urban forest will provide a precious gift for our children that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

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Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee

Great Trinity River Forest Management Plan Recommendations

The Trinity River corridor contains complex ecosystems that have been impacted by many changes over the years. The Great Trinity Forest is the largest urban hardwood forest in America and it is a crown jewel as far as natural assets. Bottomland hardwood forest contains the most diverse habitat in Texas, which, unfortunately, is also the most endangered. As a result, the proper care and management of the Trinity Forest is of critical importance. A properly managed forest will increase populations of wildlife and their habitat; improve air, water and soil quality; increase aesthetic appeal; plus offer recreational opportunities. Proactive management of this precious resource will help to produce a world class park as a treasured and highly valued asset. A healthy and sustainable forest is indeed a worthy gift for present and future generations to enjoy.

Forest management is the practical application of scientific, social, and economic principals to the administration, operation, and maintenance of a forest. Proper forest management includes the proper care and control of a forested ecosystem to maintain and improve the health, vigor, flow of resources including wildlife and its habitat, recreational opportunities, air and water quality as well as aesthetic enhancement. The primary goal of a management plan for the Great Trinity Forest is to protect and enhance the ecosystems and to restore, manage, and preserve the forest, as well as to increase its value to society. The plan is an administrative document that offers guidance for all future management related affairs.

Regarding the future management of the Great Trinity Forest, the Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee offers the following recommendations:

General:

- Ensure that surrounding neighborhoods as well as all potential stakeholders are included as a part of the development process. Encourage input from all public and private entities interested in the various aspects of the project.
- Due to the limited access to the forest, carefully plan ideal access points and coordinate the planning with affected neighborhood groups. Access points can generate business development associated with the influx of people. Accurate access maps should be provided to the public that also specify significant features in the area, including local business locations.
- Produce a sound marketing campaign to promote the many recreational opportunities and encourage the public to experience the forest.
- Hold city functions and encourage other functions that bring the public into the forest.
- Urge transit authorities to include stops at or near access points for buses or the rail system. Continue to develop the area trail system to route as many trails as

possible to access points for the forest. This will allow access without the need for a vehicle and encourage more usage of the available facilities.

- Any of the concepts expressed in these recommendations need to be conveyed to the public by utilizing educational graphics in various locations that are suitable. The addition of graphics that explain the ecological value of snags, brush piles or leaf litter, helps the public to understand why they are important. Graphics can be placed at specific locations that contain components of importance that allow for an illustration. “Edge Effect” is a concept in ecology which states that wildlife diversity will be greatest where various types of habitat meet and should be included in the theme for educational signage development. In the interior of the forest, we find only forest dwellers. In the interior of the grassland, we find only grassland dwellers. Where the habitat types meet, we find both types *plus* species which can use either.
- Consider calculating the amount of carbon sequestration by the forest as well as any other potential environmental benefits provided by the forest that may be quantified by sound science or research.

Forest Management:

- Carefully consider all aspects of forest ecosystem protection, management and usage, as well as the short and long term impacts of each action. The Trinity forest of the future should contain many different types of natural areas consisting of a wide diversity of plant and animal habitat.
- Work toward a healthy, future climax forest ecosystem with a very diverse number of shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, as well as understory plants. One of the goals should be to produce a forest containing trees of many various ages which allows for some resistance to pests or pathogens and produces better habitat, which ultimately creates a more sustainable forest.
- We highly recommend that the City of Dallas establish a Department of Urban Forestry to ensure that adequate resources and expertise are provided for the Trinity Forest. At present, there are at least five (5) separate city departments that deal with tree issues but no one authority that has the proper training, skills and education to adequately manage the forest. Most all progressive communities have a Department of Urban Forestry which provides one authority that is responsible for most, if not all, tree/forest related affairs. Since the Park Department manages the recreation within the forest there is no need to establish another authority to manage activities in the forest.
- Conserve pockets of species diversity. Where the forest ecosystem appears to be recovering and able to re-establish on its own accord, leave these areas alone and avoid upsetting the balance of nature.
- It is important that the removal, cutting, transplanting or pruning of trees require an approval from the city Urban Forester.
- Formulate specific objectives and plans for each year covered by the forest management plan, including each of the various intended uses.
- Manage each forest stand as its own ecosystem. Consider a more detailed analysis of all plants in each forest stand to include flora and fauna or what types

of understory plants exist, such as any herbs, forbs, prairie plants or noxious weeds.

- As all aspects of the forest ecosystem are connected, we recommend that forest management plans also be integrated with management plans for soil, water and wildlife, but not cause a loss of floodplain storage capacity or topsoil.
- We highly recommend that the forest management plan encompass the entire Great Trinity Forest, including property inside and outside of the flood plain. Forested areas outside the flood plain are often a higher quality forest that will require some degree of maintenance in order to increase the health of the forest stand and to minimize the effect of invasive or problematic plants, insects and pathogens.
- Take into account the potential risk of flood damage or drought to the management plan goals and objectives in any given year.
- Consider studying and mapping any landmark or historic resource that may exist to support future planning efforts. Identify any natural resources that warrant protection.
- Explore the possibility of marketing any resource that must be removed from the forested areas.
- Carefully consider access to the forest. Access equals ownership. Diverse groups need to be able to benefit from the forest, thereby building support for management objectives. Trails, trailheads, sufficient parking, roads, boat ramps and other access points should be carefully planned with public input as well as adequately budgeted. Wheelchair accessibility should also be considered.
- It should be required that the removal or planting of trees as well as any landscaping or public improvement projects within the Trinity Forest fully comply with city codes governing these affairs such as the Dallas tree ordinance, landscape ordinance, escarpment ordinance or any other applicable local, state or federal regulations.

Forest Regeneration:

- Due to a lack of species diversity in certain areas, consider the removal of all trees in small plots (or blocks) and replanting with species from the Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee's recommended species list for the Trinity Forest. The plots should be planted with a diversity of species that support the objectives of the forest management plan. Replanting in areas less prone to flooding and higher in elevation should include mast, as well as fruit and seed producing species to encourage the spread of future populations of ideal species. Planting large numbers of small seedlings (500-1000 per acre) will take into account expected future losses. Larger plant material may also be required in some plots. Some plots may also require the judicious use of chemicals to allow for some plants to establish. Sources for saplings may limit species availability and diversity; therefore, resources may include all western gulf region states. Due to the potential for flooding, consider planting trees in higher elevations first. Specific areas should be planted each year until management objectives are complete for species regeneration.

- Tree plots and rows being planted should contain a diversity of species and include some understory species as well.
- Seeding of some areas may also be an option.
- Consider establishing a city greenhouse/nursery that grows plants and trees from a local seed source or negotiate a contract with a local grower or nonprofit such as the Texas Trees Foundation, to produce plant stock from local plant seed that is grown specifically for the Trinity forest.
- Species being utilized should have some tolerance for drought or flooding.

Wildlife:

- Consider establishing a comprehensive wildlife management plan that surveys for threatened or endangered animals or plants (HEP standards) and includes habitat stabilization/improvement.
- Complete an inventory of all existing wildlife species (and throughout the year) as well as their life cycle, habitat requirements and travel corridors.
- All due consideration should be provided for the hundreds of species of birds that reside or migrate through the forest. As one example, there is currently a Black-capped Vireo habitat restoration project underway in the Cedar Ridge Preserve.
- Wetlands will encourage waterfowl but must be properly established and maintained in perpetuity to effectively provide a benefit.
- One main objective is to increase the diversity of food producing plants in the area. Berries, seeds, nuts, nectar and vegetation are all important food sources for wildlife. It is also important to have these food sources available throughout all seasons of the year.
- Another main objective is to increase the structural diversity of the area or restore and supplement any layers of vegetation that are sparse or missing altogether. Wildlife habitat supports the greatest number of species when all the vegetation layers are present. The canopy layer (tall, mature shade trees) is needed to support canopy-dwelling birds and mammals such as the Tufted Titmouse, Northern Cardinal, woodpeckers, nuthatches, and squirrels. The midstory layer (smaller ornamental trees such as Texas Redbud and Mexican Plum) is important for those animals that spend significant amounts of time in the midstory such as Mourning Doves and Indigo Buntings. This layer also provides protection when animals move vertically between the canopy and the ground. The understory (shrubs, grasses, etc.) is important because it provides food and shelter for ground-dwelling and ground-feeding animals such as Northern Flickers, Kentucky Warblers, roadrunners, rabbits, and other small mammals.
- Specific suggestions for vegetative layers include the following:

Short understory plants

Inland Sea oats (*Chasmodon latifolium*), Virginia Wildrye (*Elymus virginicus*), Sideoats Grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), Winecup (*Callirhoe involucrata*), Purple

Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), Mealy Blue Sage (*Salvia farinacea*), Scarlet Sage (*Salvia coccinea*), Brown-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*).

Understory shrubs

Turk's Cap (*Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *drummondii*), Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculata*), American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), Texas Elbow-bush (*Forestiera pubescens*).

Small Trees

Mexican Plum (*Prunus mexicana*), Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum (*Viburnum rufidulum*), Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), Aromatic Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), Carolina Buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*), Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*).

Vines

Passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*)

- Open and sunny area should be enhanced by introducing many of our native bunch grasses and wildflowers. Wildlife species that are attracted to open, grassy areas are different than those attracted to wooded areas. Grassland plots can attract flycatchers and kingbirds.
- Recommended species for attracting Butterflies include many open and sunny area plants such as:
Brown-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), Mealy Blue Sage (*Salvia farinacea*), Scarlet Sage (*Salvia coccinea*), Plains Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tinctoria*), Lemon Mint (*Monarda citriodora*), and Indian Blanket (*Gaillardia pulchella*).
- Snags are usually cut down and hauled off because they are considered useless. However, this is not the case. Snags are as valuable to wildlife as living trees. Snags are often hollow which provides homes for squirrels, raccoons, opossums, and even bats. Woodpeckers often excavate their homes in snags. Once the woodpeckers have excavated a cavity and moved on, other species such as chickadees, bluebirds, and the tufted titmouse will move in and continue to use the cavity for seasons to come. Leave dead trees in areas of limited public use for animal habitat, when appropriate.
- When limbs or trees fall to the ground, they are called “downed wood”. Downed wood is often removed because it too is considered useless. Once again, this is not the case. Downed wood provides homes for ground dwelling animals. Small mammals will use hollow logs to escape predators and inclement weather. Lizards, toads, and all types of invertebrates rely on the cool, moist microhabitat beneath the downed wood to survive. In addition to the wildlife benefits of downed wood, it also benefits the soil and surrounding vegetation. As the wood decays, nutrients locked inside are released into the soil and made available once

again to the living vegetation. Removing the downed wood would remove a great source of nutrients critical to the continued health of the remaining vegetation.

- Brushpiles are similar to downed wood in their value to wildlife, except they serve slightly different clientele. Downed wood serves small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. Brushpiles serve small mammals and reptiles to some extent, but they are especially valuable to songbirds. Songbirds will use the cover of brushpiles frequently while feeding. This is especially true in winter.
- Management plans should consider establishing habitat for any species of indigenous wildlife that is considered to be threatened or endangered currently or at any point in the future.
- It is important that management plans include protecting forest trees and plants as well as restoration project work sites from wildlife that may cause damage such as feral hogs, deer, beaver or others. Plans should fully address future threats to the ecological balance by the existence and/or over population of damaging wildlife species. In some cases, managing populations of wildlife is preferred as opposed to eradication of a species.
- Leaf litter (the ground layer of fallen leaves) is much like downed wood in that it provides habitat for invertebrates and small lizards. The insects that are found in this layer are food for other animals and thus form much of the foundation of the food web. Skinks, for example, are specialized lizards that live their entire life cycle in the layer of leaves on the forest floor. They rummage beneath the leaves searching for the invertebrates that thrive there. Skinks, in turn, are food for roadrunners. Roadrunners could then be eaten by bobcats, and so on. In addition to its wildlife value, as leaf litter decays, it returns valuable nutrients to the soil. It also acts as a mulch which insulates the soil keeping it cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. Having a layer of leaf litter on the ground helps the soil hold moisture and shields it from the erosive effects of the rain and wind. Because of these benefits, we recommend that leaf litter be allowed to accumulate wherever possible.
- Encourage and plan for areas with thick, dense cover or “Edge Habitat”.

Significant Trees:

- Consider a registry of significant trees listing G.P.S. coordinates, as well as other details, and consider adding the information to the Texas Tree Trails website (www.texastreetrails.org) to encourage ecotourism. Develop tree trail maps to significant trees that include GPS coordinates, similar to the Arboretum or Fort Worth Botanic Garden trails noted on the Texas Tree Trails website.

Recreation:

- Due to the fact that any recreational activity that occurs in the forest has the potential to affect the health of existing trees and forest stands, the Dallas Urban Forester and the Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee, should play a role in the planning of activities or development of any type that could affect trees.

- In general, the objective should be a balanced and inclusive approach to planning recreation related development and activities that include something for all possible interested parties. As a result, a plan for future activity and development must enjoy public support.
- Low impact trails and observation points should be a part of the future plans and any concrete required should be permeable to allow water absorption and reduce the heat island effect. Any concrete trails should be located on the exterior of the flood plain due to the potential for frequent flooding and high maintenance costs, if at all possible.
- It is important that management plans clearly state all future goals regarding the recreational use of the forest. Lower impact uses of the forest such as hike and bike trails, interpretive trails or birding trails are ideal due to the minimal impact on the existing ecosystems. River trails can be low impact if they do not involve the installation of a hard surface. However, access would need to be regulated as well as the type of traffic allowed on all trails. More active uses such as motorized vehicle trails or equestrian trails should be located outside the forested areas or important habitat areas as much as possible. These types of activities that are required within any important ecosystem should be carefully planned, executed, managed and policed, in an effort to minimize the impacts. There are areas that should have limited human intervention in order to conserve relatively undisturbed habitat or unique ecosystems.
- It is important that any development for recreation carefully consider the natural features of specific areas and every effort should be made to minimize the impacts of any development or activity on the natural features.

Public Safety:

- Consider public safety and security in the development of forest management and development plans. Security can become a concern due to the potential size of the park. Preventing crime could be a problem. Locating or rescuing an injured person may also become a concern.
- Note to the public that there is safety in numbers and going alone into the forest involves some inherent risk.

Hazard Trees:

- Consider public safety by encouraging the establishment of a hazard tree policy for areas open to the general public. Although this will require funds to remove hazardous trees, the potential liability to the public more than warrants the expense in planning future budgets.

Fire:

- Consider the potential for fire to affect the property and develop potential plans/methods of prevention, control, and management, including associated

expenditures. Any plans should be developed in coordination with the Dallas Fire and Rescue Department.

- In order to suppress invasive plant species and encourage native plant regeneration, expert supervised and controlled burning could be considered.

Illegal Activities:

- All due consideration should be provided for any physical damage to trees, including the illicit removal of trees, plants, timber or important components of any existing ecosystem. Any planning should address the current problem with illegal dumping. Prevention is one part of the equation but clean up costs should also be calculated and considered as a part of the management plan.

Invasives:

- Consider establishing a sound management plan to fight invasive plants and sometimes non-native plants due to the potential to suppress beneficial plant species and alter wildlife habitat. The list of invasive plants may change over time but must include Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Japanese Ligustrum (*Ligustrum japonicum*) and Chinese Tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*).
- Ragweed, Johnsongrass, Bamboo, and Poison Ivy are also undesirable species for one reason or another. Ragweed is a native annual species that is to blame for the seasonal allergies that many of us have. Its presence is indicative of some type of disturbance to the soil. Anywhere the soil is plowed, scraped, or tilled, will soon become home to ragweed. Although ragweed is beneficial to wildlife (doves, northern Cardinals, Red Wing Blackbirds, finches, sparrows, etc. feed on the seeds), we recommend controlling it because of its affects on humans when it is possible. Because of its annual habits, ragweed can be knocked back by selectively cutting it in late August before it has a chance to flower and set seed. Cutting it sooner will allow it time to recover. Doing this for several seasons should significantly reduce the population (provided no future areas are disturbed). The judicious use of herbicide should only be considered as a last resort and many factors should be carefully considered.
- Poison ivy is also a native species that is valuable to wildlife (chickadees, Northern Mockingbirds, thrushes, woodpeckers, etc. feed on the seeds). However, we recommend keeping it cut away from any trail because of its affect on some people. The ideal method of control is cutting it back to the ground and digging out the roots. Due to the value to wildlife, the objective should be to manage poison ivy as opposed to the complete eradication of it.
- Any bamboo that is found on city property has little value to wildlife other than providing dense cover, plus it is an exotic plant. We recommend controlling or removing bamboo by cutting back the top growth and physical removal of the root system, where it is practical and not damaging to nearby trees. Chemical control has not been effective and management of the problem can be an ongoing effort.

- Johnsongrass is an exotic grass that was originally introduced in the U.S. from Africa as a pasture grass. It has since become a tremendous problem for those of us who prefer our native grasses. Johnsongrass will eventually take over an area and out-compete the natives. Although we prefer not to use herbicides, we have no cost effective method as an alternative. As a result selective use of glyphosphate (Roundup) may be required as a control measure. However, Roundup and other herbicides will also kill desirable plants; therefore, we recommend that herbicides be used carefully and as a last resort.

Financial:

- It is very important that the city provide adequate funding that is commensurate with the task of managing the largest urban hardwood forest in America. Any and all outside sources of potential funding should be pursued. Consider offering the ability to “adopt” a particular feature such as a stand of trees, a campground or others in lieu of a substantial donation that provides for the future care and maintenance of the feature or the forest as a whole. A management plan for the forest without a substantial financial commitment from the city is of little use.
- Calculate a financial analysis and annual budget for each action proposed in the plan, along with a detailed annual time line.
- It is important that future budgets take into consideration potential inflation and changes regarding labor/material costs.
- Consider listing options for funding future management objectives, including the establishment of an endowment. Without a significant financial commitment from the public and the city, the benefits of the plan will be compromised.
- Establish a substantial budget specifically for a marketing campaign which promotes the forest as an international habitat center. Without exposing the public to the significant opportunities and resources that exist in the forest, public acceptance and support for future initiatives will be difficult. Public ownership of the forest will be required to advance many future goals and objectives.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the City of Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee,

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Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee

Great Trinity Forest Recommended Species List

All of the species below will require a source for seeds, saplings or small container grown or field grown plants. Preference should be given to a local source for the plant materials and seeds; however, expansion of the plant resources may include the greater southwest area, if required. Some of the species are listed as a reference for use in public areas and some may not be suitable for use in a forested area. A number of the species listed are not considered to be native but all of them have the potential to become viable species given the right conditions. Due to the limited number of species that currently exist in the Trinity forest, many of the following are recommended in an effort to diversify the composition of species in the forest. A more diverse forest will attract a more diverse group of wildlife and will be more sustainable than a forest with a limited number of plant and tree species.

Shade Trees:

- ✓ Pecan, *Carya illinoensis*
- ✓ Ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*
- ✓ Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*, *Quercus fusiformis*
- ✓ Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
- ✓ Chinquapin Oak, *Quercus muhlenbergii*
- ✓ American Elm, *Ulmus americana*
- ✓ Cedar Elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*
- ✓ White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*
- ✓ Texas Ash, *Fraxinus texensis*
- ✓ Bald Cypress, *Taxodium distichum*
- ✓ Arizona Cypress, *Cupressus arizonica*
- ✓ Eastern Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*
- ✓ Black Jack Oak, *Quercus marilandica*
- ✓ Shumard Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*
- ✓ Post Oak, *Quercus stellata*
- ✓ Osage Orange, *Maclura pomifera*
- ✓ Red Mulberry, *Morus rubra*
- ✓ Gum Bumelia, *Bumelia lanuginosa*
- ✓ Eastern Persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*
- ✓ Thornless Honey Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*
- ✓ Eve's Necklace, *Sophora affinis*
- ✓ Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*
- ✓ Texas Walnut, *Juglans microcarpa*
- ✓ Western Soapberry, *Sapindus drummondii*
- ✓ Bigtooth Maple, *Acer grandidentatum*

Shade Trees continued ...

- ✓ Caddo Maple, variant of *Acer saccharum* Marsh, from trees native to SW Oklahoma

Ornamental Trees:

- ✓ Desert Willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
- ✓ Red Buckeye, *Aesculus pavia*
- ✓ Texas Pistache, *Pistacia texana*
- ✓ Eastern Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*
- ✓ Texas Redbud, *Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis*
- ✓ Saucer Magnolia, *Magnolia soulangeana*
- ✓ Smooth Sumac, *Rhus glabra*
- ✓ Prairie Flameleaf Sumac, *Rhus lanceolata*
- ✓ Common Prickly Ash (Hercules Club), *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*
- ✓ Texas Mountain Laurel, *Sophora secundiflora*
- ✓ Carolina Cherry Laurel, *Prunus caroliniana*
- ✓ Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*
- ✓ Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum, *Viburnum rufidulum*
- ✓ Havard Shin Oak, *Quercus havardii*
- ✓ White Shin Oak, *Quercus sinuata* var. *breviloba*
- ✓ Durand Oak, *Quercus durandii*
- ✓ Lacy Oak, *Quercus laceyi*
- ✓ Vasey Oak, *Quercus pungens*, var. *vaseyana*
- ✓ Texas Hawthorne, *Crataegus texana*
- ✓ Wild Goose Plum, *Prunus munsoniana*
- ✓ Possumhaw Holly, *Ilex decidua*
- ✓ Carolina Buckthorn, *Rhamnus caroliniana*
- ✓ Texas Persimmon, *Diospyros texana*
- ✓ Catclaw Acacia, *Acacia wrightii*
- ✓ Golden Ball Lead Tree, *Leucaena retusa*
- ✓ Mexican Buckeye, *Ungnadia speciosa*
- ✓ Texas Buckeye, *Aesculus arguta*
- ✓ Reverchon Hawthorne, *Crataegus reverchonii*
- ✓ Green Hawthorne, *Crataegus* spp.

Shrubs and Forbs:

- ✓ American Beautyberry, *Callicarpa americana*
- ✓ Illinois Bundleflower, *Desmanthus illinoensis*
- ✓ American Elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*
- ✓ Partridge Pea, *Casia fasciculata*
- ✓ Obedient Plant, *Physostegia intermedia*
- ✓ Pink Evening Primrose, *Oenothera speciosa*
- ✓ Clasping Coneflower, *Dracopis amplexicaulis*
- ✓ Common Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*
- ✓ Scarlet Sage, *Salvia coccinea*
- ✓ Wood violet, *Viola missouriensis*

Shrubs and Forbs continued ...

- ✓ Spiderwort, *Tradescantia occidentalis*
- ✓ Buttonbush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
- ✓ Texas Elbow-bush, *Forestiera pubescens*
- ✓ Cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*
- ✓ Winecup, *Callirhoe involucrata*
- ✓ Turk's Cap, *Malvaviscus drummondii*
- ✓ White Boneset, *Eupatorium serotinum*
- ✓ Texas Gold Columbine, *Aquilegia hinklei*
- ✓ Wild Columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis*
- ✓ Passionflower vine, *Passiflora incarnata*
- ✓ Coral Honeysuckle (climbing vine), *Lonicera sempervirens*
- ✓ Frostweed, *Verbesina virginica*
- ✓ Pigeonberry, *Rivina humilis*
- ✓ Frogfruit, *Lippia nodiflora*
- ✓ Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea* (well drained soil)
- ✓ Cutleaf Daisy, *Engelmannia pinnatifida*
- ✓ Brown-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*
- ✓ Texas Bluebells, *Eustoma grandiflora*
- ✓ Coralberry, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
- ✓ False Indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa*
- ✓ Wood Ferns, *Dryopteris* spp.
- ✓ Trout Lily, *Erythronium albidum*
- ✓ Plains Coreopsis, *Coreopsis tinctoria*
- ✓ Dwarf Palmetto, *Sabal minor*
- ✓ Wild Petunia, *Ruellia nudiflora*
- ✓ Rain-lily, *Cooperia drummondii*
- ✓ Horseherb, *Calyptocarpus vialis*
- ✓ White honeysuckle, *Lonicera albiflora*

Grasses:

- ✓ Eastern Gamagrass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, blackland eco-type
- ✓ Texas Cupgrass, *Eriochloa sericea*
- ✓ Upland Switchgrass, *Panicum virgatum*
- ✓ Switchgrass, *Panicum virgatum*
- ✓ Sideoats grama, *Bouteloua curtipendula*
- ✓ Texas Wintergrass, *Nassella leucotricha*
- ✓ Inland Sea Oats, *Chasmanthium latifolium*
- ✓ Little Bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*
- ✓ Prairie Wildrye, *Elymus canadensis*
- ✓ Sand Lovegrass, *Eragrostis trichodes*
- ✓ Indiangrass or Waco Indiangrass, *Sorghastrum nutans*
- ✓ Big Bluestem, *Andropogon gerardii*
- ✓ Green Sprangletop, *Leptochloa dubia*
- ✓ Lindheimer's Muhly, *Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*

Bylaws of The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee City of Dallas

Article One *Name and Purpose*

Section 1.1 Name: The name of the committee shall be The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee, hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”.

Section 1.2 Purpose: Established on December 14, 2005 by resolution of the Dallas City Council, the Committee will serve in an advisory capacity on matters of environmental stewardship, specifically concerning the care and planting of trees and the urban forest by advocating sound arboricultural and urban forest management practices. The Committee will provide proactive leadership for development of public policy and serve to educate citizens of Dallas regarding the numerous environmental, recreational, social and aesthetic benefits of a thriving urban forest. The Committee will be authorized to study, plan, advise, report and make recommendations on plans, programs or city codes which the Council or Park and Recreation Board determines necessary or advisable for the care, conservation, planting, pruning, removal or disposition of trees citywide.

Article Two *Committee Membership*

Section 2.1 Appointed Members: The Committee is comprised of 19 appointed members, nine of which are voting members and one being the chairperson. All appointed members serve at the request of the Dallas mayor.

Section 2.2 Designated Members: The Committee chairperson may designate, remove or replace various other positions relating to the support of Committee objectives, as the circumstances may dictate, with the exception being the appointed members.

Article Three *Committee Meetings*

Section 3.1 Business Meetings: The Committee chairperson will conduct business meetings on the first Tuesday of each month, at 4:00 PM in the Park and Recreation Department, within City Hall. Schedule changes by the Committee chairperson are allowed with a week’s notice to all members of the Committee by mail, phone call or electronic means (e-mail).

Section 3.2 Meeting Management: Since the Committee is not a City board or commission, meeting management criteria are determined by the Committee chairperson. The chairperson may hold electronic (e-mail) meetings in order to gather a consensus or to take a vote on issues relating to the business of the Committee.

Article Four

Appointed Members Authority and Duties

Section 4.1 Authority: The Committee is authorized, but not limited to, developing a public education program to raise public awareness of the benefits of trees and the proper care and maintenance of trees; providing professional and technical leadership to city staff, elected officials, boards, and commissions on matters of public policy, including the management of trees citywide, particularly the Great Trinity Forest; and promoting the planting and conservation of trees by assisting staff and the City's Urban Forester to develop a comprehensive tree planting program and applying for available public or private grants to augment the City's efforts.

Section 4.2 Term of Office: Committee members appointed in 2005 shall serve a three (3) year term. Upon completion of a three (3) year term, the current Dallas mayor will appoint new members or reappoint existing members that shall serve a two (2) year term. Any resignations and reappointments will fill the remaining terms of those being replaced. Replacement members are appointed by the Dallas mayor and must have a strong interest in developing/supporting Dallas Urban Forestry initiatives and be actively involved in Committee business.

Section 4.3 Ethical Responsibilities: All Committee members, team leaders, team members, and associated volunteers shall explicitly separate their involvement with the Committee regarding personal or business interests. Real or perceived conflicts of interest shall be brought to the attention of the Committee to be addressed.

Section 4.4 Notice of Conflict and Recusal: Any voting member of the Committee that has any association with a person or group that would gain any benefit from the Committee's actions (or votes) must immediately acknowledge the conflict of interest and recuse themselves from any Committee discussion, official action or any official vote, as soon as the potential conflict is realized. Furthermore, the committee must receive a formal written notice of the potential conflict of interest in order to avoid any misperception of the facts.

Article Five

Financial Authority and Duties

Section 5.1 Dallas Park Foundation -Urban Forestry Sub-Fund: On the 18th of December, 2006, the Committee established the Dallas Parks Foundation – Urban Forest Advisory Committee Sub-Fund by entering into an agreement with the Dallas Foundation (a Texas nonprofit corporation) and the Dallas Parks Foundation (an integral part of the Dallas Foundation that works closely with the community), for the sole purpose of benefiting urban forestry initiatives in the City of Dallas.

Section 5.2 Authorized Representative: The current committee chair is designated as the "Authorized Representative" for the Dallas Foundation and the Dallas Parks Foundation, with respect to all matters concerning the sub-fund.

Section 5.3 Payment of Grants and Expenses: The Authorized Representative shall request distribution of all or part of the sub-fund balance for the payment of grants and other expenses directly related to the charitable purposes of the sub-fund. The Committee agreed to allow the Authorized Representative to approve expenditures up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). Expenses greater than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) and less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) require the approval of the Authorized Representative and one voting member. Expenses greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) and less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) require the approval of the Authorized Representative and two voting members. Expenses greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) require approval by a majority vote of the voting members prior to submission to the Dallas Parks Foundation – Urban Forest Advisory Committee Sub-Fund by the Authorized Representative and two voting members. Voting members may approve budgets for particular projects presented by the Committee chairperson. In these instances, the chairperson must report the final details of the project or effort's expenditures to the voting members of the Committee. Receipts for all expenditures must be available to the voting members and stored in a permanent Committee file for future reference.

Section 5.4 Contracts: The Committee is not authorized to enter any contract with any organization or individual. Only the Dallas City Manager can authorize a contract.

Section 5.5 Treasurer: The Committee chairperson is authorized to designate a treasurer that shall have the authority and duties as may be prescribed or delegated to the treasurer by the Committee chairperson.

Section 5.6 Sub-Fund Account Statements: Sub-fund account quarterly statements are mailed to the Authorized Representative, the Dallas Urban Forester, the Director of the Dallas Park Department (or authorized representative) and the President of the Dallas Parks Foundation. These individuals also have the ability to check the account electronically, at any time.

Section 5.7 Record Keeping: All official records regarding any and all financial affairs relating to the committee must be well maintained and made available to any voting member by request.

Article Six **Provisions and Amendments**

Section 6.1 Invalid Provisions: If any part of these bylaws shall be held invalid or inoperative for any reason, the remaining parts, so far as is possible and reasonable, shall remain valid and operative.

Section 6.2 Headings: The headings used in these bylaws are for convenience only and do not constitute matter to be construed in the interpretation of these bylaws.

Section 6.3 Amendments: These bylaws may be amended or repealed, or new bylaws may be adopted at any meeting or electronic meeting of the Committee voting members by an affirmative vote of a majority. A notification to all appointed members must be received at least two weeks in advance of any proposed changes.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed chairperson, hereby certifies that the foregoing initial Committee bylaws were formally adopted by the voting members of the Committee as of the _20th____ day of ____June_____, 2007.

Steve Houser
Chairperson
Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee

Public Relations and Media

2007

The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee enjoyed great success in educating the public regarding many issues related to proper tree care and urban forestry as well as their importance to society. Although all media coverage could not be recovered, a list would include at least the following (copies to follow in printed versions of this report):

- 4-15-07; Dallas Morning News (DMN) article by Bob Miller regarding the committee:
http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/columnists/rmiller/stories/DN-miller_15bus.ART.State.Edition1.365e45b.html
- 4-19-07; DMN column by Bob Miller regarding, among other subjects, the Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge. No link was available.
- 4-20-07; People News (PN) articles by Stefanie Ackerman regarding the Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge:
<http://www.peoplenewspapers.com/ME2/Audiences/dirmod.asp?sid=&nm=&type=Publishing&mod=Publications%3A%3AArticle&mid=8F3A7027421841978F18BE895F87F791&tier=4&id=3876B6733A654F1698F4C438A141CA3C&AudID=2B3> and
<http://www.peoplenewspapers.com/ME2/Audiences/dirmod.asp?sid=&nm=&type=Publishing&mod=Publications%3A%3AArticle&mid=8F3A7027421841978F18BE895F87F791&tier=4&id=0B1BE119072E47618932204BD2A08579&AudID=2B3>
- 4-20-07; PN slide show by Stefanie Ackerman regarding the Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge:
<http://www.peoplenewspapers.com/ME2/Audiences/dirmod.asp?sid=20FC24FA627D44539DD7331C14AC6B55&nm=ALL+%2D+11+%2D+Photo+Galleries&type=SlideShow&mod=Design%3A%3ASlide+Show+Titles&mid=C2C52131592148DFADC1450BF8A03C9A&AudID=2B322C28AA394363A7BB77EBEA136A4F>
- 4-20-07; WFAA Mike Castellucci video regarding the Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge: <http://www.wfaa.com/video/whyguy-index.html?nvid=133820&she=1>
- 4-20-07; Media Monitoring Report regarding all media coverage of the Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge added to the end of this report for clarity.
- 4-20-07; DMN article by Connie Dufner, regarding the Oak Cliff Earth Day community festival, in which the committee partnered with the Dallas Park and Recreation Department, the Texas Trees Foundation and the Dallas Historic Tree Coalition. No link was available.
- 7-4-07; DMN video by Allen Houston regarding a tree climbing challenge for an editor:

<http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/VideoPlayer/showVideo.php?vidId=151656>

- 8-17-07; DMN article by Allen Houston regarding recent tree removal:
<http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/dn/latestnews/stories/081807dnmetdaltrees.2d36ae0.html>
- 10-7-07 Fox 4/Dallas Office Of Environmental Quality, Environmental Treasure Hunt video:
<http://www.myfoxdfw.com/myfox/pages/ContentDetail?contentId=4580805>
- November, 2007; Advocate News article by Drew Atkins regarding proper tree planting: http://www.advocatemag.com/uploads/pdf/01_ED_11_07.pdf
- 11-2-07; DMN article by Rick Rosen regarding proper tree planting:
http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/fea/home/stories/DN-NHG_chores_1102liv.ART.State.Edition1.42bb73f.html
- 11-2-07; DMN video by Juan Garcia regarding proper tree planting:
<http://www.dallasnews.com/video/index.html?nvid=189222>
- 12-4-07; DMN Neighborsgo article by Sam Franklin regarding Earth Day:
<http://www.neighborsgo.com/stories/8186>
- Mayors Tree Climbing Challenge Media Report;

Monitoring Report

[CC]=Derived from Closed Captioning; I=Interview; GR=Graphic; PC=Press Conference; R=Reader; SI=Studio Interview; T=Teaser; TZ=Teased Segment; V=Visual

TREES 03/31 to 05/23

North American Markets

1. NBC 5 News The Early Report
KXAS-TV CH 5 (NBC) Dallas/Fort Worth
04/20/2007 05:00 AM - 06:00 AM

DMA: 6

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:21:30 **Trees**: V; **Trees** being planted by TXU workers in Dallas. V; UHaul truck. V; Laura Miller in a **tree** for Arbor day. 00:22:11

2. 11 News At Ten
KTVT-TV CH 11 (CBS) Dallas/Fort Worth
04/19/2007 10:00 PM - 10:35 PM

DMA: 6

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:33:26 **Mayor** : **Mayor** Laura Miller climbed **tree** at Rebershan Park in Dallas. V; **Mayor** Laura Miller. 00:33:45

3. News 8 Update

DMA: 6

WFAA-TV CH 8 (ABC) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/19/2007 10:00 PM - 10:35 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

[CC] 00:31:40 Talk about going to new heights, **mayor** laura **miller** challenged her colleagues from other cities to join her in climbing a **tree**. She wants raise awareness on the importance of urban forests. There you go. She's getting good at it. It's the second time we have seen her do it. Nice up there in the **trees**. A good view of the city, that's for sure. Maybe she can find the missing dog. That's kind of heartbreaking. Big trouble for txu, I think. The friends need to be reyou nateed. That's our news and a comment tonight. See you tomorrow. 00:32:10

4. Fox 4 News At Nine

DMA: 6

KDFW-TV CH 4 (FOX) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/19/2007 09:00 PM - 10:00 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:16:26 Dallas **Mayor**: This afternoon Dallas **Mayor Miller** participated in a **tree** climbing competition in Reverchon Park to highlight the importance of Dallas' declining forest. V; **Mayor Miller** climbing the **tree**. Texas Arbor Day Celebration is the last Friday of April. 00:16:46

5. News At 9:00

DMA: 6

KDAF-TV CH 33 (CW) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/19/2007 09:00 PM - 10:00 PM

00:39:38 TZ; **Mayor**: Dallas **Mayor** Laura **Miller** challenged local leaders to a **tree** climbing contest in Dallas. V; **Tree** climbing. I; Laura **Miller**, Dallas **Mayor**, comments on caring for **trees**. I; Randolph Melville, Frito Lay Sr VP Sales, comments on planting **trees**. 00:40:20

6. News At 9:00

DMA: 6

KDAF-TV CH 33 (CW) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/05/2007 09:00 PM - 10:00 PM

00:32:00 **Tree**: Dallas **Mayor** Laura **Miller** climbed a **tree** and challenged other officials to compete in the **Mayors Tree** Climbing Challenge at Reverchon Park. V; **Miller** climbing a **tree**. I; Laura **Miller**, Dallas **Mayor**, comments on the benefits that **trees** give. 00:32:42

7. Fox 4 News At Nine

DMA: 6

KDFW-TV CH 4 (FOX) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/05/2007 09:00 PM - 10:00 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:48:41 TZ; Dallas **Mayor**: Dallas **Mayor Miller** took part in a **tree** climbing competition in Reverchon Park today in efforts to encourage residents to take care of **trees**. V; **Mayor Miller tree** climbing. I; **Mayor** Laura **Miller**, Dallas, says that it took her lots of time to climb the **tree**. The **tree** climbing competition will be held in conjunction with Dallas Arbor Day Celebration on April 19 at Reverchon Park. 00:49:30

8. TXCN Prime

DMA: 6

Texas Cable News Network (---) Dallas/Fort Worth

04/05/2007 09:00 PM - 10:00 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:38:20 TZ; **Tree:** **Mayor** Laura **Miller** perches in a **tree** to promote the protection of Dallas' **trees**. I; **Mayor Miller** discusses the **trees**. I; The **Mayor** of Irving discusses the challenge. Mike Castellucci rep. 00:40:27

9. Fox 4 News At Six
KDFW-TV CH 4 (FOX) Dallas/Fort Worth
04/05/2007 06:00 PM - 06:30 PM

DMA: 6

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:16:38 TZ; **Tree:** Dallas **Mayor** Laura **Miller** climbed a **tree** in Reverchon Park in Dallas to make a point about **trees**. **Miller** is challenging other TX **mayors** in a **tree** climbing competition. V; **Miller** climbing **tree**. I; Laura **Miller**, Dallas **Mayor**, talks about climbing the **tree**. 00:17:15

10. News 8 At Five
WFAA-TV CH 8 (ABC) Dallas/Fort Worth
04/05/2007 05:00 PM - 05:30 PM

DMA: 6

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

00:23:43 TZ; **Tree:** Dallas **Mayor** Laura **Miller** is up in a **tree** today to bring attention to the city's beautiful and declining green scene. V; **Mayor** Laura **Miller** speaking to reporter. I; Laura **Miller**, **Mayor**, says she challenges citizens to take care of their **trees** and plant **trees**. I; Herbert Gears, Irving **Mayor**, says this is a speed game. Mike Castellucci reporting. 00:26:04

Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee Katy Trail Tree Replacement Position Statement

Background:

The site was originally used by the Katy Railroad. When the railway was abandoned the Katy Railroad donated the land to the City of Dallas. The rails were removed and a hiking and biking trail was created. Through the years, volunteer trees have grown under the high voltage power lines. Historically, these trees have been heavily pruned in order to maintain proper clearance from the electric lines. TXU electric delivery has scheduled to prune and/or remove many of these trees in the near future as legally required. It would be much more aesthetically pleasing to have many of the trees removed and allow the Friends of Katy Trail the opportunity to replace them with more desirable shrubs or ornamental trees.

Position Statement

The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee (DUFAC) works diligently to discourage the planting or growing of shade trees under power lines. Lower growing ornamental trees or shrubs are the preferred choice for the following reasons:

- Shade trees require significantly more utility maintenance than ornamental trees or shrubbery. This maintenance disturbs users of the trail as sections are unusable while tree trimming is in progress. The additional maintenance also contributes to a higher cost of energy.
- Trees which are pruned for utility clearances are not always aesthetically pleasing to users of the trail or to those who may have adjoining property.
- These trees store much less carbon and contribute fewer environmental benefits than healthy trees.
- Many of these trees are invasive species and after utility pruning, may have structural or health issues. These trees are at a greater risk to fail and harm users of the trail or the property in the surrounding area. Planting ornamentals or shrubs will provide a safer environment for the users of the trail and those who may have adjoining property.

The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee supports the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department on the issue of allowing TXU Electric Delivery to remove selected trees along the Katy Trail to ensure uninterrupted power delivery while providing a safe and enjoyable recreational experience for visitors. The Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee has recommended appropriate ornamental trees and shrubs that could be replanted where space allows as described in Katy Trail landscape master plan. This replanting effort will be supported by the Committee through partnership building, event support, and dissemination of public information.

Respectfully,

Steve Houser
Chair, Dallas Urban Forest Advisory Committee