

Village of Glenview

Urban Forest Management Plan



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OVERVIEW OF GLENVIEW'S URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Glenview, Illinois currently manages 30,962 trees throughout its Village parkways and municipal properties, and the stocking density is very high, meaning it has few available planting spaces where no tree currently exists! The Village has maintained inventory data on their parkway trees and that data was used to create this Urban Forest Management Plan which will detail how these trees will be managed for the benefit of the Village of Glenview over the next 10 years, with a focus which begins in 2022, and projects out to 2032.

In terms of the condition of the Urban Forest in Glenview, there are both strengths and opportunities for improvement. In terms of strengths, the Village of Glenview has a very large and diverse tree population which provides many benefits to the community. It also has engaged residents, and an active Environment and Natural Resources Commission (ENRC) which acts as a liaison between the residents and the Village in terms of policy and goals. This engagement makes meeting goals much easier and provides a means for ensuring the plan will be kept current with input from members of the community.

In terms of opportunities, while diversity is high, there are still trees which are overrepresented in the population. Some of these, such as Silver Maples, will be requiring replacement soon. As the Village does this, it should increase its diversity even further. In addition, the creation and adoption of a robust policy with regards to trees and climate change is something the ENRC has taken an interest in. Using the Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus (MMC) Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP) as a guiding document, we have begun to address these issues and how the ENRC can move forward.




In order to enhance the Urban Forestry program so it will create long term benefits to the community while reducing costs, the following Urban Forest Management Plan will address a variety of strengths and challenges and create goals and milestones for each. Below is a broad view of the direct goals to come in the 2022-2032 period. Further detail is given in the body of the Plan, with separate sections detailing specific Urban Forestry activities, and how we propose they are achieved, along with standards and Best Management Practices for each.

An urban forestry vision has been created in this Plan which attempts to achieve the greatest benefit for the community, based on the available data we have from the inventory, as well as input from stakeholders and residents of the Village of Glenview. However, all plans are subject to change based on new information, budgets, or other unforeseen circumstances. For this reason, it is asked that readers consider that this plan is to be a living, breathing document, and goals and strategies will be updated to fit new circumstances as needed. This Plan should be reviewed periodically, at which point the Village, and its residents, business owners, and other stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide input and help improve the Plan during those annual reviews. These strategies and goals are not absolute, but rather serve as guideposts to mark the road to success.

MISSION STATEMENT

It shall be the mission of this Urban Forest Management Plan to outline goals, budgets, and Arboricultural Best Management Practices for the management of the Urban Forest in the Village of Glenview, Illinois to increase canopy cover, maximize the benefits trees provide while minimizing cost, mitigate against climate change, and create a program to manage the Urban Forest Resource for the greatest public good in a manner that is both financially and programmatically sustainable, while maintaining flexibility for future adaptive management.

GLENVIEW'S URBAN FOREST: AT A GLANCE...

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Total Number of Trees</i> | 30,702 |  |
| <i>Open Planting Spaces</i> | 250 |  |
| <i>Total Number of Species</i> | 191 |  |
| <i>Annual Benefits Provided</i> | \$5,792,677/yr. |  |
| <i>Standing Value</i> | \$65,508,259 |  |



DIRECT GOALS

Listed below are the direct goals of this Urban Forest Management Plan (herein referred to as “UFMP”, or “the Plan”), as well as a brief discussion of how they shall be met. Direct goals are those which this plan addresses very explicitly in describing pruning, removal, planting, and other activities. Every attempt was made to make these goals realistic and achievable, so they do not place an undue burden on the Village of Glenview, its residents, or its resources. Instead, the direct goals of this UFMP are to save money and provide greater benefits over time through proactive, as opposed to reactive, management. The Plan is also meant to be adaptive: New concepts, the introduction of new pests or pathogens, or changing climate may all change the way the Urban Forest is viewed.

The Plan is intended to be reviewed periodically by the Glenview Village Board, its Environmental and Natural Resource Commission, and any other stakeholders. The review process should include evaluation of progress made towards these goals, and adaptations that may need to be considered. Goals may be altered after the review, as conditions warrant. This UFMP is written with the understanding that organizations, stakeholders, and residents change over time, and therefore its goals require a degree of flexibility. Since trees represent a long term (50-80+ year) commitment, this UFMP is intended to provide guidance and continuity through those changes, while also adapting to them as the need arises. A Table of these direct goals is below:

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Create a Needs Analysis | Establish Goals and Milestones | Maintain Tree Planting Standards / Acceptable & Unacceptable Species List |
| Enhance Annual Tree Pruning Program | Increase Overall Diversity by 2032 | Update Village Policies and Procedures |
| Manage Tree Removals | Maintain Accurate Tree Inventory | Properly Mulch New Plantings |
| Incorporate BMPs into Tree Care | Create Tree Risk Management Policy | Increase Urban Tree Canopy / Incentivize Private Tree Plantings |
| Create Strategic Partnerships | Enhance Tree Protection Standards in Accordance with TPO and Standards Manual | Employ Volunteer Labor |
| Engage the Community & Promote Awareness of the Urban Forest | Provide Education and Outreach | Climate and Stormwater Abatement |

Create a Needs Analysis for the Current Tree Population

Every tree population today is the result of decades of past management decisions. Over time, we increase our overall level of knowledge, skill, and efficiency in managing trees. Based on that new knowledge, we sometimes discover that decisions made decades ago may appear in retrospect to have been wrong, even though they seemed like a good idea at the time. It is the goal of this Plan to assess the current state of the Village of Glenview's Urban Forest and examine its overall strengths and benefits, as well as look for opportunities for improvement to inform future decisions.

Each aspect of Glenview's tree data has been analyzed: How many trees, what condition they are in, how old they are, what needs do they have, and more were all examined to create goals to improve the tree population for the benefit of Glenview, its residents, and other stakeholders. Specific goals in terms of planting, removals, pruning, budgets, and maintenance are all addressed by acknowledging strengths and opportunities and suggesting how they might be used to the Village's advantage. These strengths and opportunities will be the guiding principles for the strategies and goals outlined in each section below. The Plan shall also attempt to leave room for adaptive management, so it may be changed when appropriate.



Establish Goals in Order to Enhance Strengths and Realize Opportunities

In order to accomplish anything, goals are necessary to help guide organizations through the process. Establishing or enhancing a highly functional forestry program like the Village of Glenview's will require a series of attainable goals to in order to be achieved. This UFMP seeks to document those goals within a realistic budget and attainable timespan. As stated previously, goals are intended to change over time as the Village's capacity to manage the resource may increase or be reduced.

In each section of the Plan related to direct goals, language has been included which incorporate both a budget and a time frame in which those goals can be accomplished. The overarching goal will be to have Glenview use this UFMP to create an even more sustainable, approachable, and adaptable forestry program within 10 year period.

This program will include tree planting, tree maintenance, and tree removal for Glenview's Urban Forest, so that the tree population will be healthy, and provide the greatest benefits and least risk to the community while maximizing benefits and minimizing risk. To learn more about the budgets, see the individual goals in each section below, or turn to the budget table on page 68.

Update Village Ordinances for Enforcement of Tree Policies

Working in tandem with the staff at the Morton Arboretum, Environment and Natural Resources Commission (ENRC), and the Forestry Consultant, the Village's policies have begun to be reviewed by various staff. These ordinances and policies are meant to reinforce proper practices while discouraging improper practices and care, and are not meant to be overly punitive, but rather to encourage the community to engage in proper tree care practices for the benefit of all parties.

These policies are common industry best management practices, such as enforcing rules about what trees cannot be planted because they are unsafe trees or defining exactly what trees are the Village's and the homeowner's responsibility, among other things. The goal of these ordinances is to create a tree population which is diverse, healthy, and improving, providing the greatest benefit to the Village and its residents over the long term.

Ordinances also change over time, and this Plan is meant to be an introduction to long term ordinance changes to benefit the community, and not the end result. In addition, Management Plans and Ordinances are not the same thing, but are meant to work in concert to create a robust program. As both sets of documents evolve, they will change with the addition of new ideas, new data, and new experiences. Details of Glenview's current Tree Preservation Ordinance can be found in Sections 86-1 through 86-134 of the municipal code and the Tree Standards Manual is also provided as a supplement to the Village of Glenview Tree Preservation Ordinance Number 4235.

Increase Overall Diversity by 2032 Through Tree Planting

Tree species diversity is one of the most important concepts in Urban Forestry today. The reason pests and diseases like Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and Dutch Elm Disease (DED) were so devastating is that there were too many Ash and Elm trees. When EAB arrived, many communities' Ash population was 20% or more, resulting in mass tree loss. This can be avoided by planting a greater diversity of tree species, so that when new pests or pathogens are introduced, we only lose small amounts of specific tree species. Diversity leads to stability, and stability leads to reduced costs and increased benefits over time.



An achievable "Diversity Vision" has been created for 2032 which will see the tree population become far more diverse than it is at present. The current population boasts an impressive 191 individual species! The diversity vision included in the Plan aims to reduce the number of trees that are over-represented and/or lower quality species while also seeking to increase the number of species that are under-represented or not present in the tree population, while adding some species that are currently not being planted at all.

Not only will trees be planted which are underrepresented or not present in the current population, they will also be planted in such a manner that selects the right tree for the right site. A direct goal will be to create a tree planting program where trees are matched to existing sites for the next 10+ years. Currently, Glenview plants approximately 400 trees each year, and this plan seeks to increase that number to 650 trees per year, to both be able to replace older declining trees, as well as to grow the tree population by almost 300 trees overall by 2032. Ideas such as contract growing, partnering with Glenview Park District to grow trees in house, and others will be explored. To learn more about tree planting and reforestation, turn to page 52.

Maintain an Acceptable / Unacceptable Species List

The urban environment is a difficult place for a tree to live! Between road salts, urban pollutants, limited soil, and other challenges, not all trees will thrive in the urban environment. Trees which have very weak wood, which are known invasive species, which produce messy or foul-smelling fruits, or which create a public nuisance should also be avoided. Acceptable species are those which are adapted to our Midwest climate, are not invasive, and do not pose high risk. Included in this Plan is an “acceptable and unacceptable” list which will detail specific trees which may be planted on boulevards, in parks, and by schools. The Village and ENRC will review the list periodically to ensure that it is being maintained in accordance with the latest information on specific trees, as well as expanded upon when possible as a result of and to mitigate our changing climate. For more information on what species should and should not be planted in Glenview, see the Acceptable Species list in Appendix A.

Manage Tree Removals

For public safety, or to prevent the spread of tree pests and pathogens, sometimes tree removal is unavoidable. For these reasons, a tree removal program has been created in this Plan which budgets for the safe removal of such trees over the next 10 years and beyond in order to maintain public safety. Cost projections for tree removals have been made based on the number, age, and condition of trees in Glenview for the next 10 years, so that long term budgeting projections can be made. Appended (Appendix I) are ANSI and ISA safety standards to ensure the Village is hiring qualified contractors who will be held to the highest industry standards. For more information on Glenview’s proposed tree removal program, turn to page 48.



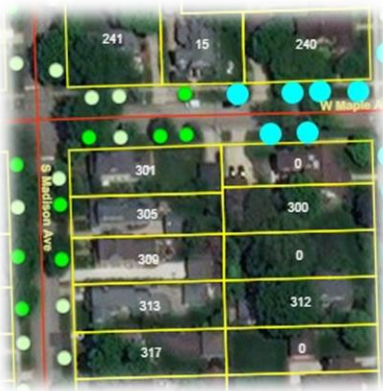
Enhance the Cycle Pruning Program

Properly pruned trees establish faster, grow quicker, and live longer lives than trees which are not pruned, or improperly pruned. Since large trees provide the greatest benefits to the community, pruning is a critical part of the Urban Forestry program in Glenview. Pruning will be done by Glenview staff, Certified Arborist contractors, and for some of the newer trees to be planted, potentially by local, well-trained volunteers. Currently, the Village is on a 6 year pruning cycle, and prunes approximately 5,000 trees (17%) each year. Based on conversations with staff, a goal of this plan will be to examine what the pruning program might cost if moved to a 5-year cycle, which would reduce time between maintenance for each tree. This will be examined in further detail below.

As Glenview begins to increase its budgets and capacity for tree pruning, we hope to maintain and enhance a cyclical pruning program. This program will ensure that all trees on public property are pruned at a minimum every 6 years, increasing tree health and vigor while reducing costs associated with storm damage and tree failure. We also propose that a volunteer group be trained in proper pruning and maintenance of young trees, so that the community can assist in caring for this important Urban Forest resource. This group may assist in other tasks as well, such as watering, and monitoring for new insects and diseases. For more information on tree pruning and maintenance, turn to page 56.

Maintain an Accurate Tree Inventory on an Annual Basis

Managing an urban forest requires a clear understanding of the trees, their ages, conditions, and locations, so that Village crews and contractors can perform work on these trees. A stem-by-stem tree inventory is currently being maintained by Village’s forestry staff and its GIS consultant, and the data from Glenview’s tree inventory was used as a basis for the goals set in this plan.



That said, all inventories are a snapshot in time. With 30,962 trees on Village parkways and ROWs, the tree inventory should be maintained at a high level of accuracy so that it doesn’t become out of date. Currently, the Village updates 1/6 of its tree inventory each year prior to cycle pruning, and it is strongly recommended this important practice continue to be budgeted for and executed each year.

Proper Mulching of All New Plantings

The urban environment is a difficult place for a tree to become established and to live a long, healthy life. Proper mulching can significantly increase a tree’s ability to do this. Mulch helps to conserve water by preventing it from evaporating from the soil. It also helps prevent weeds from growing around the tree and competing for water and nutrients, and keeps lawn equipment such as weed whips away from the trunk where they can damage the tree.

All new Village plantings should be properly mulched at the time of planting by the planting contractor. Another intended outcome of this initiative will be to educate residents about proper mulching care and notify them when poor mulching techniques are being used. Of particular concern is the practice known as “Volcano Mulching” which has the opposite effect of proper mulching and can severely damage a tree over time. For more information on proper mulching, turn to page 62.

Incorporation of Best Management Practices in Tree Care operations

“Best Management Practices” is a term which means being on the cutting edge of your industry. All contractors working for the Village should be compliant with the latest industry Best Management Practices, based on the appendices in this report. The ANSI and ISA Best Management Practices (See Appendices I-L) shall be integral parts of any Request for Proposal (RFP) or bid documents when seeking qualified contractors. Full text of all referenced standards shall be made available to all Village employees and contractors performing tree care operations. Public outreach and education shall be performed by and at the discretion of the Environment and Natural Resources Commission. This UFMP will be placed in the public domain for all residents to use as a reference.

Creation, Utilization, and Maintenance of a Tree Risk Assessment Policy

Trees create great benefits, but they may also pose various degrees of risk. Tree limb failure can have catastrophic effects on people or property, and trees need to be well-managed and healthy to avoid that risk. A risk assessment policy has been created for the Village of Glenview as part of this Plan. This policy will aid in identifying, documenting, and designating for removal or mitigation, trees which may pose a threat to public safety in a timely manner. This will reduce the overall level of risk posed by trees, as well as exposure to liability from tree related incidents. Basic risk assessment language is included in this document, and a basic Tree Risk Assessment Policy has been created on page 64, and the ISA TRAQ form is found in Appendix H.



Increase Urban Tree Canopy from 34.82% to 37%

Tree canopy is important to the community because more and larger trees provide greater benefits such as decreased heating and cooling costs, pollution reduction, and increased storm water uptake. Tree lined streets are more attractive to homebuyers and potential new businesses, which increases home values, home ownership, and tax revenue. All of these factors benefit the community, so a direct goal will be to increase tree canopy in the Village of Glenview. Currently, Glenview contains 34.82% tree canopy coverage, compared to other land cover types. Increases in tree canopy also come with increases in total benefits provided to the community.

Based on data from the Chicago Region Trees Initiatives, we believe that an increase to 37% canopy cover is a realistic goal for Glenview by 2032. This will be accomplished by increasing the number of trees on publicly owned property, as well as improving tree care allowing trees to live longer, become larger, and create more canopy cover.

Tree planting on private property will also be incentivized through public-private partnerships with local organizations and businesses. As we will show in the detailed portions of this Plan, these are real benefits that will help Glenview residents save money. For more information on Urban Tree Canopy, tree benefits, and other such information, turn to pages 30-34.

Mitigate Climate Change Effects

One of the most effective strategies to mitigate a changing climate is to plant more trees! Outside of their aesthetic value, trees have a great variety of environmental benefits, specifically offsetting climate change by producing a cooling effect in urban heat islands, and flood abatement by absorbing stormwater that otherwise would run off. Trees also act as long term sinks for carbon dioxide, where carbon from the atmosphere becomes “sequestered” in the tree’s woody parts like the trunk and limbs as a result of photosynthesis, which is how trees create energy to grow.

Increasing tree canopy creates greater sinks for carbon dioxide, reduces localized heating from the urban heat island effect, and reduces environmental issues stemming from flooding. It also provides



great habitat for birds, pollinators, and other beneficial wildlife that can enhance the urban environment. This will all be examined at several different points throughout this UFMP, in terms of examining the hard dollar benefits trees provide, looking at where trees can be planted to maximize their effect on heat islands and flooding, and looking at what species could be planted in the future as we are subject to higher average temperatures. For more information on using trees to mitigate climate change, turn to page 42.

Enhance Tree Preservation Standards / Invasive Species Management

Glenview already has a robust Tree Standards Manual which outlines very specific activities to be undertaken in the name of preserving trees. It also has very dedicated Environment and Natural Resources Commission, and ordinances which address specifics of activities which may or may not take place within what are known as Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs). Finally, Glenview has a tremendous amount of natural areas in the form of woodlands, wetlands, prairie, and open water habitats managed by a variety of entities, both public and private. A direct goal of this plan will be to provide guidance on tree preservation and invasive species management. For additional information, see: <https://www.glenview.il.us/business/Documents/treestandardsmanual.pdf>

Engage the Community and Increase Awareness of the Urban Forest in the Village of Glenview, and Engage Stakeholders

The reason for the establishment and enhancement of an Urban Forestry program in Glenview is to improve the lives of the residents, business owners, and other stakeholders who want to see the Village be a healthier, happier community. In order to make this happen, Glenview is looking for partners in the community to provide support for this program. Glenview staff is reaching out to local garden clubs, philanthropic organization, residents, and business owners to make the forestry program innovative and community based. In this manner, residents and business owners in Glenview can take ownership of this important and beneficial resource, and allow it to work for them, their families, businesses, and the good of the whole Village. For more on these innovative programs, and how you can get involved, turn to page 14-16.

Additional Goals

There are no strategic timelines set forth here for these programs. As the direct goals of the Urban Forestry program in Glenview are met or exceeded, these are goals to be discussed by the Village of Glenview and its Environment and Natural Resource Commission as time and budgets become available. We believe these programs represent some of the most progressive Urban Forestry policies in the current climate, and that they should all be seriously considered for implementation.

Volunteer Labor (TreeKeepers/Local Organizations) / Provide Educational Outreach

The ability to use well-trained residents as volunteer labor for pruning of young trees, and planting, mulching, and watering of smaller sized nursery stock may benefit the Village. To accomplish this, training sessions will be required for volunteers to be able perform these activities with minimal supervision. The Forestry Consultant, working in tandem with the ENRC and local organizations, could educate residents on the proper way to prune young trees, as well as how to plant container-grown trees, water and mulch trees, identify trees, and other basic tree knowledge.

The Openlands TreeKeepers program would be a great organization to model such a system off of, or use directly. TreeKeepers is a non-profit program which assists in educating people about how to prune, plant, and maintain trees. There are other local organizations with which the Village could partner with as well, please see page 14 for more details. It is highly recommended that the Village establish a relationship, and assist in the creation of this volunteer program, which will engage the community, as well as allow the Village to reach its maintenance goals. For more information on TreeKeepers, see: <https://openlands.org/what-we-do/trees/treekeepers/>

It is also recommended that Glenview hold several annual tree education sessions, to coincide with annual Spring and Fall planting cycles. These sessions will be taught by Village Staff and/or Forestry Consultant, or other such qualified parties, and cover tree watering, fertilization, pruning, and the basics of how to spot insects and diseases. In addition, basic tree care pamphlets shall be made available at Public Works and Park District offices. An Arbor Day celebration is an example of one such outreach event where trees could be planted, and education sessions run.

Enhancement of Village of Glenview Propagation Nursery

The Village of Glenview can grow a share of its own trees, using much smaller trees obtained from wholesale nurseries at a fraction of the cost of a full-sized tree. Small trees can be purchased wholesale, and then grown to maturity in Glenview. Glenview Park District already manages two separate areas where it grows a large number of its own trees each year. In cooperation with the Village, this existing successful program could be further expanded to include growing trees for the Village's annual planting program as well, particularly the more diverse and harder to locate species in the nursery trade.

We would recommend that the Village work with the Forestry Consultant, Park District, local nurserymen, and other strategic partners in order to explore this concept, and begin the planning phase over the next several years. The amount of time required for the care of young trees is minimal, and at an average cost of \$250-\$300 per 2" caliper tree wholesale, the Village could save a significant amount of money in their tree planting program by pursuing this goal.

Contract Growing Program

One of the keys to a successful tree planting program is the availability of high-quality nursery stock from local sources. Incorporated with the UFMP for the Village of Glenview is a diversity vision for 2032 that includes a great diversity of different trees. A new approved and unapproved species list has also been developed. Having this information is an advantage for the Village, in that the future of the urban forest in terms of species composition has a path forward. It is believed that a comprehensive tree planting plan will be an important part of this process as well.



The availability of those specific trees is not guaranteed, however, when the time arrives to fill a particular site. One way to assure the availability of nursery stock the Village wants each year is to have trees contract grown by local nurseries, and reserved specifically for the Village of Glenview. This alleviates competition for a limited resource. In the contract growing model, trees are ordered in annual increments. Each year, Glenview will purchase the trees previously ordered for that year, and place an order for the following year. This gives the supplying nursery time to procure, plant, and bring the agreed upon trees to the size and branching habit specified.

The Village is already engaged in this practice by being a member of the Suburban Tree Consortium, which follows exactly this model and partners with municipal and other public entities, as well as several nurseries, to supply trees based on a 5-year out model of contract growing. This practice could be even further enhanced by partnering with local nurseries and garden centers to truly bolster available species diversity, as well as support local businesses.

Resident Tree Purchase Program

Seeing as publicly owned trees are owned by Village residents collectively and managed by the Village and not individual residents, the Village should ultimately make the decisions on what trees will be planted at which specific sites. However, if residents are interested in planting a specific species of tree in front of their homes instead of the species selected for them, the Village could allow for residents to purchase their own tree and have it installed at their own cost. However, we would advise the Village and/or the ENRC play an active role in determining what species are allowed to be planted on public land to maintain diversity standards. Educating residents at periodic meetings on the different species of trees available in the nursery trade would be a good community outreach tool for broadening residents' horizons of what trees are available and will grow well on their parkway.

Private Property Tree Planting Incentive Programs

Tree planting on private property is actually a direct goal of this Urban Forest Management Plan. Though the Village has no formal jurisdiction to plant trees on private property, the benefits of tree planting on private property are substantial in terms of energy savings, storm water benefits, and other benefits. The Village should consider incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees on their property. Offering a slight reduction in water and sewer bills for each tree planted has been successfully utilized. Partnering with local nurseries to create a program where residents can purchase trees from that nursery at a reduced price may also be a way to encourage tree planting on private property.

Another idea which has been successfully implemented is having the Village purchase trees from a wholesale nursery at wholesale prices, and then have an annual tree sale to local residents. The Village resells the trees at a slight markup from the wholesale cost, but still less than retail, and uses the proceeds to fund its forestry initiatives. Such programs would encourage tree planting on private property by reducing tree costs to the residents.

Wood Utilization Program

Urban timber is defined as saw logs generated from urban tree removal operations. Larger and longer logs are suitable for dimensional lumber production, and smaller material may be used to produce many other products. Forming strategic partnerships with local sawmills, woodworkers, and carpenters would be an important early goal of this program, while creating a market for the finished goods will be an ongoing goal. That said, it should be noted here that in general, trees removed from public spaces are not being used primarily as a timber resource, nor is that the intent of this goal. This goal is more meant to encourage higher use values for removed trees when feasible and desirable, and to raise awareness of this possibility in the Village and among its residents.





Urban timber can be utilized to mill wood into a large variety of products including dimensional lumber, fine furniture, and artisan pieces. In order to successfully upcycle urban timber into usable lumber, several steps must be followed in order to produce logs suitable for milling. Urban timber production will include specifications for tree removal operations that will produce saw logs of the proper dimension and quality.

Specifications for the construction of public buildings that require a specified amount of upcycled, local urban timber may qualify for LEED certification points, and raising awareness of the benefits of the urban forest in general, creating a saleable product that can serve as a revenue stream. A sample Urban Timber Harvesting specification in Appendix M, and more info about wood utilization in Illinois can be found here: <https://illinoisurbanwood.org/>

Strategic Partnerships

Strategic partnerships are a very effective means of getting forestry projects accomplished when in-house resources may be limiting. These typically involve either public-private partnerships or partnering with other public entities. Typically, the organizations seen participating in these programs include local garden clubs, scout groups, rotary clubs, businesses, state departments of natural resources, and other such groups. This will be an ongoing goal, and continuing partnerships with new organizations shall always be sought. Potential organizations to engage with include:

Forest Preserve District of Cook County

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County is an organization which manages 70,000 acres of natural areas, trails, and other projects in Cook County. Several preserves are located very close to Glenview. FPDCC would be a valuable partner in sourcing nursery stock, as well as assisting in training volunteers when possible. They have a great wealth of knowledge and are worth reaching out to for partnership in accomplishing the goals of this plan.



Metropolitan Water Reclamation District

MWRD strives to protect businesses, homes and neighborhoods from flood damages, clean wastewater entering our plants and manage water as a vital resource for the area. As one of the primary goals of this UFMP is to define trees as critical stormwater infrastructure, MWRD is a very logical partner. They also give away Oak and other seedling trees every year as part of their efforts, and using this resource as a source of trees would be welcome. In the past, MWRD has given small trees away at Glenview Park District's Wagner Farm Farmer's Market in partnership with the Park District and the ENRC.



Glenview Park District

Glenview's sister organization, the Glenview Park District, has been a very close ally of the Village, and has coordinated on many environmental projects in the past. As mentioned earlier, there are many points of intersection, such as partnering for growing a share of their own trees, or creating educational and outreach programs for residents to learn how to properly care for their own trees where the 2 groups could coordinate to create a synergy around trees, tree care, education, and environmental initiatives.



Openlands

Openlands is a highly diverse non-profit organization in the Chicago area which focuses on many aspects of ecology in the urban and suburban environment such as natural areas, urban forestry, wetland conservation, and other such topics. They have a vast network of connections around the area, and also offer trainings and volunteerism efforts, such as the TreeKeepers program, which educates residents on the care of young trees.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

The IDNR's Urban and Community Forestry program is actually how Glenview was funded for this program to begin with! The IDNR's mission is to protect, perpetuate, restore, conserve, and manage the forest and related resources of Illinois, both public and private. To that end, they have an abundance of resources, staff, and a network of partners which can help the Village accomplish the goals laid out in this plan, including additional funding for such things as tree planting or local education and outreach.



The Morton Arboretum

The Morton Arboretum, aside from being a wonderful place to visit to learn about trees, also has significant educational and operational resources available. As the overall administrator on the grant which funded this project, they have a vested interest in seeing it succeed. They offer educational programs, volunteer education, and a whole host of other services which can make this plan a success.



Glenview Public Library

The Library is a place where people congregate and learn. As such this would be a first rate location to advertise opportunities for volunteerism and learning about urban forestry, as well as stocking and showcasing books related to urban forestry and its related disciplines. Additionally, in the past the library has hosted evening events in partnership with the ENRC and the Morton Arboretum.



Chicago Region Trees Initiative

CRTI is actually an amalgamation of many of the above groups acting together as a driving force for establishing the importance of urban forestry in the Chicagoland area and abroad. CRTI has several working groups which handle topics such as forest composition, risk management, communications, etc. They are always looking to partner with local communities to get tasks accomplished and publicized, so they will be a first-rate resource for accomplishing the goals laid out in this plan.



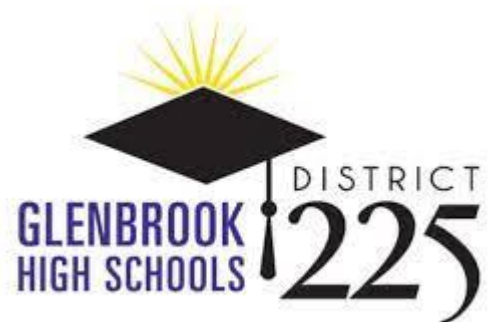
Glenview Garden Club

The goal of the Glenview Garden Club is to bring together men and women who enjoy gardening to advance the knowledge of horticulture and to promote gardening in the Village of Glenview. Trees are an essential part of gardening, and spreading the word about the importance of trees can be accomplished through local volunteers like those at the Garden Club.



District 225 Schools

Urban Forestry is by and large an unknown profession, but there are many aspects of STEM concepts that go into it: GIS Mapping, chemistry, physics, biology, and math are all essential facets of Arboriculture. A relationship with local school districts would be a reciprocal relationship, where students could engage in study projects based around trees, citizen science, and volunteerism, and Village staff or urban forestry consultants could provide guest lectures to the students in any of these areas and develop interest in or even promote careers in the green industry.



Personnel

In order to streamline Urban Forestry Operations, tasks will be assigned to various staff and contractors/consultants. Below is a representation of tasks, and which of the above parties is responsible for these tasks.

Environment and Natural Resources Commission (ENRC)

The ENRC is the steward of this Urban Forest Management Plan. As the representatives of the residents of Glenview, the ENRC is tasked with ensuring the proper oversight of the Urban Forest so that all residents can realize its benefits.

The Commission is composed of five voting members and two student members, and is tasked with making recommendations to advise the Village Board as they pertain to decisions affecting the Urban Forest. The ENRC may seek guidance from the Village Board, Forestry Consultant(s), and Village staff, and uses its opinions and independent research to make recommendations. The Commission is responsible for periodically updating the Urban Forest Management Plan based on new information and new Commission Members.

Director of Public Works

The Director of Public Works is responsible for implementing forestry programs with the approval and cooperation of governmental jurisdictions in Glenview. The Director of Public Works will seek bids from qualified Tree Care Contractors to complete the work approved by the various agencies, as well as maintain the tree inventory when possible, and act as a representative for public concerns. At the request and/or approval of the various Councils and Commissions, the forestry-related duties of the Public Works Director may be performed by the Forestry Consultant(s), however, the Boards and the Commissions will be tasked with ensuring that no conflict of interest exists in doing so.

Tree Care Contractors

Tree Care Contractors are responsible for performing work identified by the ENRC and Village staff in a timely, safe, and expeditious manner. It is recommended that the contracts should stipulate that Tree Care Contractors must have at least one International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist on staff to guide and participate in the performance of tree trimming, pruning, removal, and plant health care operations. Some operations, such as Tree Planting, Tree Watering, and Tree Mulching may not have to be performed under the supervision of a Certified Arborist, depending on the opinion(s) of the ENRC and Director of Public Works

Forestry Consultant

The Forestry Consultant is responsible for impartially assessing the tree population on a periodic basis, at the discretion of the ENRC and Village staff. The Forestry Consultant communicates the needs of the trees to the Commissions and the Director of Public Works so that individual needs in terms of tree planting, removal, and maintenance can be performed. The Forestry Consultant may also function as the Village Arborist during periods of the Director of Public Works absence at the request of the Village.

Planning Staff

Planning staff will exercise authority related to planning of large-scale programs related to the Urban Forest, with the assistance and guidance of the ENRC, Village staff, and Urban Forestry Consultant.

Inspectional Services Division

The Inspectional Services Division will exercise authority related to enforcing the existing and proposed changes to the Village Code and Ordinances as referenced by this document.

State of the Urban Forest

Using the tree inventory data provided by the Village of Glenview, it was determined that there are a total of 30,702 trees and 256 stumps on Village Owned Right Of Ways and other public properties.

The charts and statistics in this portion of the Management Plan illustrate that the tree population in Glenview can be characterized as being in overall satisfactory condition, with most trees being in the “good” category, and only a handful of trees being in the Poor or Bad categories.

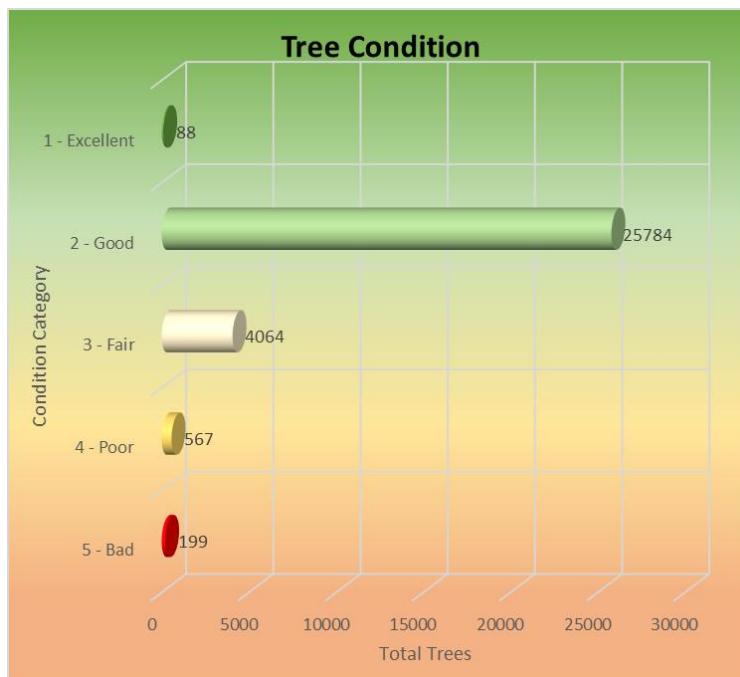
The stocking density of Glenview’s street tree population is unknown at the time, as they do not track open planting sites in the current GIS system. However, in correspondence with Glenview staff, it has become evident that the stocking density is very high, and opportunity for planting new trees each year is more limited by availability of planting spaces than anything else. We estimate the density to be above 95%.

The species diversity in Glenview is very high with 191 individual species represented. Based on the following data in the Management Plan, the Village of Glenview will be equipped to use this valuable information to address short term concerns, long term management considerations, and overall planning objectives.

Basic Statistics - Managed Trees

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Number of Trees Inventoried | 30,702 |
| Number of Stumps Inventoried | 256 |
| Total Number of Species | 191 |
| Total Diameter Inches | 295,139" |
| Average Tree Diameter | 9.61" |

Condition Statistics



As illustrated in the tree condition chart above, Glenview’s tree population is in overall good condition with the vast majority (84%) rated as being in good condition. The 88 trees in the excellent condition categories are generally mature trees that have no defects and good structure. These can often be considered legacy trees. The 567 trees in the poor condition category should either receive a mitigating action or be periodically monitored by Glenview staff for worsening defects or other concerns. The 199 trees in the bad condition category should likely be prioritized and removed in a timely manner for both public safety and aesthetic reasons.

Please note here that the numbered trees in the poor and bad conditions, which might seem high at a combined total of 766, represents only 2.5% of the total tree population. By comparison with other similarly sized municipalities, this is actually a very low number, and shows a strong commitment to tree maintenance.

It should be noted here that while several competing standards exist for rating tree condition, there is no single standard that is used across the nation or the world. The Village manages its tree population based on these condition ratings, and staff are generally informed as to what maintenance needs to be performed based on these ratings.

Age Class Analysis



In terms of the ages of trees in Glenview, we have split the tree population into 8 classes of 6” diameter increments. This tells us how many trees are in each “age class”. Because trees are measured by Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) as a standard, this breakdown can help show where trees are in their life cycles. Some trees like Cottonwood and Silver Maple grow very quickly, up to 1” per year in diameter or more. Slower growing trees such as Oak and Hickory may only add ¼” or less every year. As a broad generalization, it can be said that most trees on average grow at around ½” per year.

What this chart shows is a very young tree population, as evidenced by the high number of trees in the 1-6" age class, with a fairly steep drop off afterwards. A positive aspect of this high number is that this shows a concentrated focus on tree planting in recent years. That said, 15,059 of Glenview's total 30,692 trees (49%) have a DBH of 6" or less which we generally consider to be less than about 15 years old. Over 23% (7,019 of 30,692) of Glenview's trees have a DBH of 7-12" which are generally considered to be about 15-25 years old. The 13-18" DBH category makes up over 16% (4,897 of 30,692) of the population and is considered to be approximately 25-35 years old. The 1,653 trees (5%) in the 19-24" DBH category are generally mature trees over 35-45 years old.

The 2,334 trees in the 25"+ DBH categories make up almost 8% of the population and are considered to be about 45-50+ years old. Some of these are still in good to fair condition, however some of these may be nearing the end of their natural life. It should be mentioned that the number of trees in the 30"+ categories are often lower due to the natural senescence and ensuing decline of trees in urban settings.

A fairly equal number of trees in each age classification is, within reason, desirable and indicative of a consistent focus on tree planting and tree maintenance in Glenview over the years and shows that the right trees are being planted in the correct locations. Going forward, Glenview has an opportunity, over time, to bring the tree age classes to a more balanced level.

The table of Glenview's population growth since 1920 is shown at the right, and it is apparent that the growth in the number of trees on the Village ROWs increases around the same time as the population of the Village was increasing dramatically. For the Village, population growth spiked between 1950 and 1990. This corresponds directly with the increase in tree planting between 7-24" diameter inches ago, or 15-50 years ago, in tree terms!

| YEAR | POPULATION |
|------|------------|
| 1920 | 760 |
| 1930 | 1,886 |
| 1940 | 2,500 |
| 1950 | 6,142 |
| 1960 | 18,132 |
| 1970 | 24,880 |
| 1980 | 32,060 |
| 1990 | 37,093 |
| 2000 | 41,847 |
| 2010 | 44,692 |
| 2020 | 47,308 |

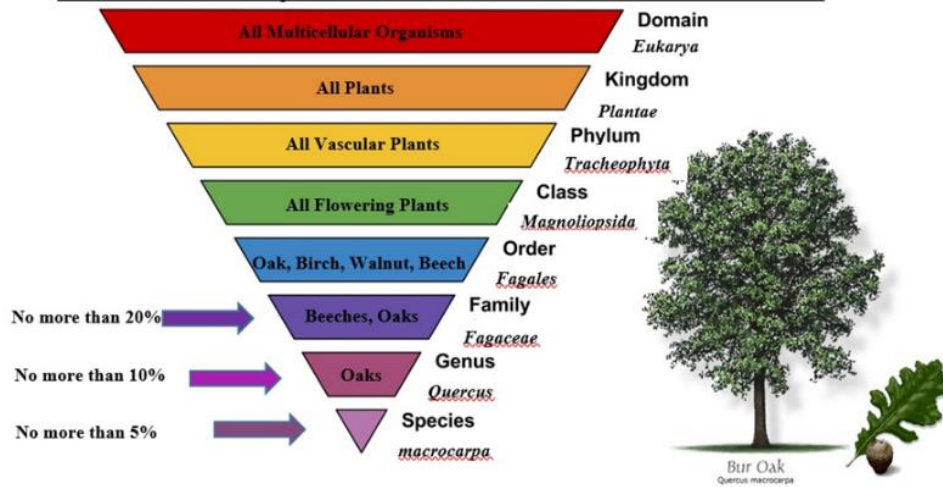
Diversity Analysis

Taxonomy is the method by which scientists classify plants, animals, and other life forms into distinct categories. A species is unique. There is only one type in that category, such as Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), which refers to only one specific type of tree. A genus, however, is a group that may contain multiple species. All Oak trees, for instance, are in the genus *Quercus*. The further down the taxonomic ladder you go, the more similar things become.

The more similar tree species are to each other, the higher the likelihood that an insect or pathogen can exploit every species of that genus. Emerald Ash Borer is a classic example of this, as it affected every tree species in the ash genus. The most effective prevention of tree loss we have is to limit the number of trees planted that a new pest or pathogen can affect. While diversity at the species level is important, it is also important to achieve diversity on the genus and family levels, so that a large selection of trees are planted.

The “20-10-5” rule for Glenview’s future tree plantings is recommended, which states that no more than 20% of any one family, 10% of any one genus, and 5% of any one species shall be planted during any one planting cycle. It will also be a long-term direct goal of the forestry program to have the tree population as a whole in compliance with the 20-10-5 Rule, although it may not be possible by the 2032 date used in this document. This level of taxonomic diversity is consistent with today’s arboricultural industry standards (see graphic on next page).

Taxonomy and the 20-10-5 Rule



The old paradigm of urban forestry was to create tree lined streets and parks in which every tree was the same type, shape, age, and height. This was thought to produce a uniform appearance. Urban foresters have now learned that once a pest or pathogen is introduced into a monoculture planting such as this, an epicenter of infestation is created that may cause serious damage, both ecologically and financially. Diversity in the urban forest helps to prevent and reduce the impacts of pests and pathogens. There are three aspects of diversity in the urban forest:

Taxonomic (Species) Diversity

Why is it important to plant a diverse set of trees at the species, genus, and family levels? Simply put, it is to ensure that we will not fall victim to mass tree loss from pests and pathogens in the future. The reason Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was such a devastating expense for many organizations was because their tree populations were composed of over 20% Ash trees. When these trees died and had to be removed, those organizations lost 20% of their trees.

This comes with the expenses of having to remove these trees and replace them. But it also comes with hidden expenses as well, namely the loss of the ecological services those trees provided: Homes cost more to heat and cool, stormwater infrastructure falls under heavier pressure, and increases in pollutants and greenhouse gases may be observed. For these reasons, a more diverse group of trees needs to be planted, such that we are never at risk of losing more than 5-10% of our trees at any given time due to a pest or pathogen.

Furthermore, using more than one cultivar or variety of each species could also help to reduce or delay disease impact, as was seen when the Autumn Purple white ash tended to resist EAB for a longer time than green ash or even other varieties of white ash.

As will be discussed in further detail below, the tree population in Glenview is by far dominated by Maple species (*Acer* genus). In decreasing numbers, the remaining top 5 include Honeylocust, Oaks Lindens, and desirable species of Elms.

Spatial Diversity

Spatial diversity is the concept of mixing tree species over the whole geographic area. The easiest way to slow the spread of any new pest or pathogen is to increase the distance between potential host trees. Every pest or disease, such as EAB or Dutch Elm Disease (DED), has a limited area to which it can spread in a given time frame. The more difficult it is to get to the next host tree, the less of a problem the pest or pathogen becomes, and the easier quarantine becomes.

In addition to the functional benefits provided by increasing spatial diversity, organizations which have implemented diverse planting over the past several decades have demonstrated that such diversity yields an arboretum-like landscape that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing. At present, the Spatial Diversity in Glenview is relatively high, with the exception of some neighborhoods which are still dominated by only a handful of overplanted species. During future tree plantings, extra care should be taken to ensure that new plantings are done in a manner that yields a highly spatially diverse tree population, and creation of areas of low spatial diversity (monocultures) will be avoided.

Age-Class Diversity

Age-class diversity is also an important consideration. A healthy natural forest has trees of many ages. Young, intermediate and mature trees allow for regeneration, replacement and vigor in the overall forest community. A mixture of tree species, locations, and ages will lead to great diversity, which insulates a natural forest against pest and pathogen outbreaks. The Urban Forest is no different. The outdated urban forestry paradigm promoted even-aged tree plantings, so that all trees were approximately the same size and age. However, once these trees begin to decline, most will require removal and replanting around the same time. This can leave an entire street segment or neighborhood without shade and aesthetics for a long time.

The current approach of the urban forestry community is to strategically plant trees on streets or in neighborhoods over a longer timeframe. With this strategy, trees will grow to maturity in different stages, and decline at different times. When declining trees are eventually removed, there will always be a variety of age classes and tree sizes on a block or in a neighborhood. This reduces the pressure to plant trees in an area immediately after tree removal, helping to manage costs. A mixed age-class planting ensures that mature trees are always present in a neighborhood. It also will allow for strategic planting of smaller or medium sized trees.

An additional benefit of mixed-age plantings is the ability to plant shade-loving trees as well as sun-loving trees. When a street or neighborhood is newly planted with trees of the same age, all the trees are essentially in full sun. This reduces the ability to plant shade loving trees, as they have a tendency to dry out in the summer sun. With mixed-age stands, shade-tolerant, trees may be planted underneath the canopy of larger, mature trees. This approach will be used for future tree removal and replacement, and help to create an Urban Forest that has mature trees, middle aged trees, and young trees in similar quantities.

Current Tree Population

| SPECIES | COUNT | % OF TOTAL | AVG DIAMETER | AVG CONDITION |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Honeylocust | 3043 | 9.83% | 13.67 | 2.12 |
| Maple-Silver | 2147 | 6.93% | 22.34 | 2.07 |
| Maple-Norway | 1917 | 6.19% | 11.04 | 2.17 |
| Maple-Red | 1656 | 5.35% | 7.54 | 2.11 |
| Maple-Freeman | 1527 | 4.93% | 4.98 | 2.04 |
| Linden-Littleleaf | 1456 | 4.70% | 10.63 | 2.08 |
| Pear-Callery | 1146 | 3.70% | 8.82 | 2.16 |
| Apple-Crab | 1091 | 3.52% | 2.57 | 2.00 |
| Arborvitae | 1025 | 3.31% | 6.35 | 2.09 |
| Spruce-Blue | 853 | 2.75% | 10.33 | 2.15 |
| Oak-Swamp White | 799 | 2.58% | 6.38 | 2.02 |
| Elm-Hybrid | 772 | 2.49% | 6.59 | 2.07 |
| Elm-American | 704 | 2.27% | 12.50 | 2.18 |
| Lilac-Japanese Tree | 683 | 2.21% | 3.99 | 2.05 |
| Ginkgo | 662 | 2.14% | 6.30 | 2.05 |
| Oak-Red | 644 | 2.08% | 10.62 | 2.07 |
| Maple-Sugar | 590 | 1.91% | 7.55 | 2.10 |
| Ash-White | 548 | 1.77% | 11.49 | 2.28 |
| Hackberry-Common | 497 | 1.61% | 6.25 | 2.09 |
| Kentucky Coffeetree | 447 | 1.44% | 3.82 | 2.03 |
| Ash-Green | 416 | 1.34% | 9.54 | 2.32 |
| Elm-Siberian | 379 | 1.22% | 17.36 | 2.26 |
| Buckthorn-European | 378 | 1.22% | 10.74 | 2.79 |
| Unknown | 375 | 1.21% | 5.30 | 2.28 |
| Oak-Bur | 349 | 1.13% | 11.17 | 2.08 |
| Pine-Austrian | 271 | 0.88% | 11.71 | 2.22 |
| Spruce-Norway | 267 | 0.86% | 9.45 | 2.08 |
| Pine-White | 240 | 0.78% | 9.06 | 2.12 |
| Hawthorn-Spp | 217 | 0.70% | 13.38 | 2.33 |
| Sycamore | 204 | 0.66% | 2.20 | 2.07 |
| Spruce-Spp | 198 | 0.64% | 8.49 | 2.28 |

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| Maple-Miyabei | 177 | 0.57% | 4.73 | 2.08 |
| Birch-River | 173 | 0.56% | 11.45 | 2.09 |
| Linden-American | 172 | 0.56% | 14.65 | 2.29 |
| Oak-English | 172 | 0.56% | 5.96 | 2.08 |
| Catalpa-Northern | 159 | 0.51% | 4.37 | 2.01 |
| Maple-Hedge | 154 | 0.50% | 6.92 | 2.03 |
| Oak-White | 148 | 0.48% | 15.58 | 2.10 |
| Pine-Scots | 143 | 0.46% | 11.90 | 2.25 |
| Tuliptree | 143 | 0.46% | 5.08 | 2.14 |
| Redbud | 129 | 0.42% | 8.03 | 2.16 |
| Buckeye-Ohio | 126 | 0.41% | 7.04 | 2.07 |
| Mulberry-White | 124 | 0.40% | 10.40 | 2.24 |
| Eastern Redcedar | 114 | 0.37% | 6.04 | 2.05 |
| Beech-European | 113 | 0.36% | 2.57 | 2.02 |
| Boxelder | 113 | 0.36% | 13.11 | 2.28 |
| Horsechestnut | 111 | 0.36% | 6.32 | 2.09 |
| Hickory-Shagbark | 105 | 0.34% | 10.23 | 2.06 |
| Spruce-White | 100 | 0.32% | 5.73 | 2.13 |
| Baldcypress | 95 | 0.31% | 5.94 | 2.01 |
| Cottonwood | 85 | 0.27% | 32.73 | 2.16 |
| Hornbeam-American | 79 | 0.26% | 4.59 | 2.01 |
| Walnut-Black | 75 | 0.24% | 15.39 | 2.12 |
| Mulberry-Red | 74 | 0.24% | 14.62 | 2.24 |
| Magnolia-Spp | 70 | 0.23% | 13.20 | 2.09 |
| Oak-Pin | 66 | 0.21% | 15.21 | 2.22 |
| London Planetree | 65 | 0.21% | 5.47 | 2.08 |
| Dogwood-Cornelian | 62 | 0.20% | 3.03 | 2.00 |
| Cherry-Black | 61 | 0.20% | 8.95 | 2.19 |
| Prunus-Spp | 61 | 0.20% | 6.02 | 2.13 |
| Yellowwood | 61 | 0.20% | 3.17 | 2.02 |
| Linden-Bigleaf | 60 | 0.19% | 11.87 | 2.04 |
| Sweetgum | 58 | 0.19% | 4.02 | 1.95 |
| Osage Orange | 57 | 0.18% | 18.68 | 2.92 |
| Pine-Spp | 52 | 0.17% | 9.52 | 2.34 |
| Buckeye-Spp | 51 | 0.16% | 5.06 | 2.02 |
| Horsechestnut-Red | 51 | 0.16% | 2.22 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Shingle | 50 | 0.16% | 2.89 | 2.02 |
| Yew | 50 | 0.16% | 11.18 | 2.02 |
| Hemlock-Eastern | 48 | 0.16% | 3.00 | 2.25 |
| Hawthorn-Cockspur | 47 | 0.15% | 2.17 | 2.02 |
| Oak-Chinquapin | 43 | 0.14% | 2.23 | 2.05 |
| Juniper-Common | 42 | 0.14% | 11.67 | 2.13 |

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------|-------|------|
| Maple-Tartarian | 41 | 0.13% | 9.52 | 2.16 |
| Oak-Northern Pin | 41 | 0.13% | 3.71 | 2.05 |
| Zelkova | 41 | 0.13% | 1.98 | 2.00 |
| Blackgum | 40 | 0.13% | 2.78 | 1.98 |
| Hardy Rubbertree | 40 | 0.13% | 2.00 | 2.08 |
| Linden-Silver | 40 | 0.13% | 3.50 | 2.03 |
| Dawn Redwood | 39 | 0.13% | 3.10 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Schuette | 37 | 0.12% | 2.38 | 2.08 |
| Alder-Spp | 36 | 0.12% | 11.22 | 2.29 |
| Douglas Fir | 36 | 0.12% | 6.72 | 2.20 |
| Maple-Shantung | 34 | 0.11% | 2.24 | 2.00 |
| Hophornbeam | 33 | 0.11% | 5.42 | 2.06 |
| Katsuratree | 32 | 0.10% | 2.48 | 1.97 |
| Magnolia-Saucer | 31 | 0.10% | 12.65 | 2.33 |
| Pear-Spp | 29 | 0.09% | 3.24 | 2.03 |
| Buckeye-Autumn Splendor | 25 | 0.08% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Black Locust | 24 | 0.08% | 8.68 | 2.00 |
| Birch-Gray | 23 | 0.07% | 7.67 | 2.00 |
| Hickory-Spp | 23 | 0.07% | 6.61 | 2.04 |
| Maple-Japanese | 23 | 0.07% | 6.00 | 2.36 |
| Maple-Norwegian Sunset | 23 | 0.07% | 2.65 | 2.22 |
| Maple-Spp | 23 | 0.07% | 4.59 | 2.14 |
| Poplar-White | 22 | 0.07% | 24.18 | 2.37 |
| Hornbeam-European | 20 | 0.06% | 3.05 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Scarlett | 20 | 0.06% | 3.80 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Shumard | 20 | 0.06% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Persimmon | 19 | 0.06% | 2.05 | 2.16 |
| Serviceberry-Autumn Brilliance | 19 | 0.06% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Aspen-Quaking | 18 | 0.06% | 11.17 | 2.00 |
| Plum-Cherry | 18 | 0.06% | 6.06 | 2.06 |
| Pagodatree | 17 | 0.05% | 2.00 | 2.06 |
| Pine-Red | 17 | 0.05% | 12.65 | 2.06 |
| Willow-Spp | 17 | 0.05% | 15.53 | 2.69 |
| Elm-David | 16 | 0.05% | 2.00 | 2.06 |
| Serviceberry-Spp | 16 | 0.05% | 8.19 | 2.44 |
| Viburnum-Spp | 16 | 0.05% | 14.06 | 2.19 |
| Maple-Crimson Sunset | 15 | 0.05% | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| Hawthorn-Green | 14 | 0.05% | 2.00 | 2.14 |
| Magnolia-Star | 14 | 0.05% | 7.57 | 2.07 |
| Oak-Black | 14 | 0.05% | 2.46 | 2.00 |
| Birch-Silver | 12 | 0.04% | 12.58 | 2.25 |
| Buckeye-Yellow | 12 | 0.04% | 2.00 | 2.00 |

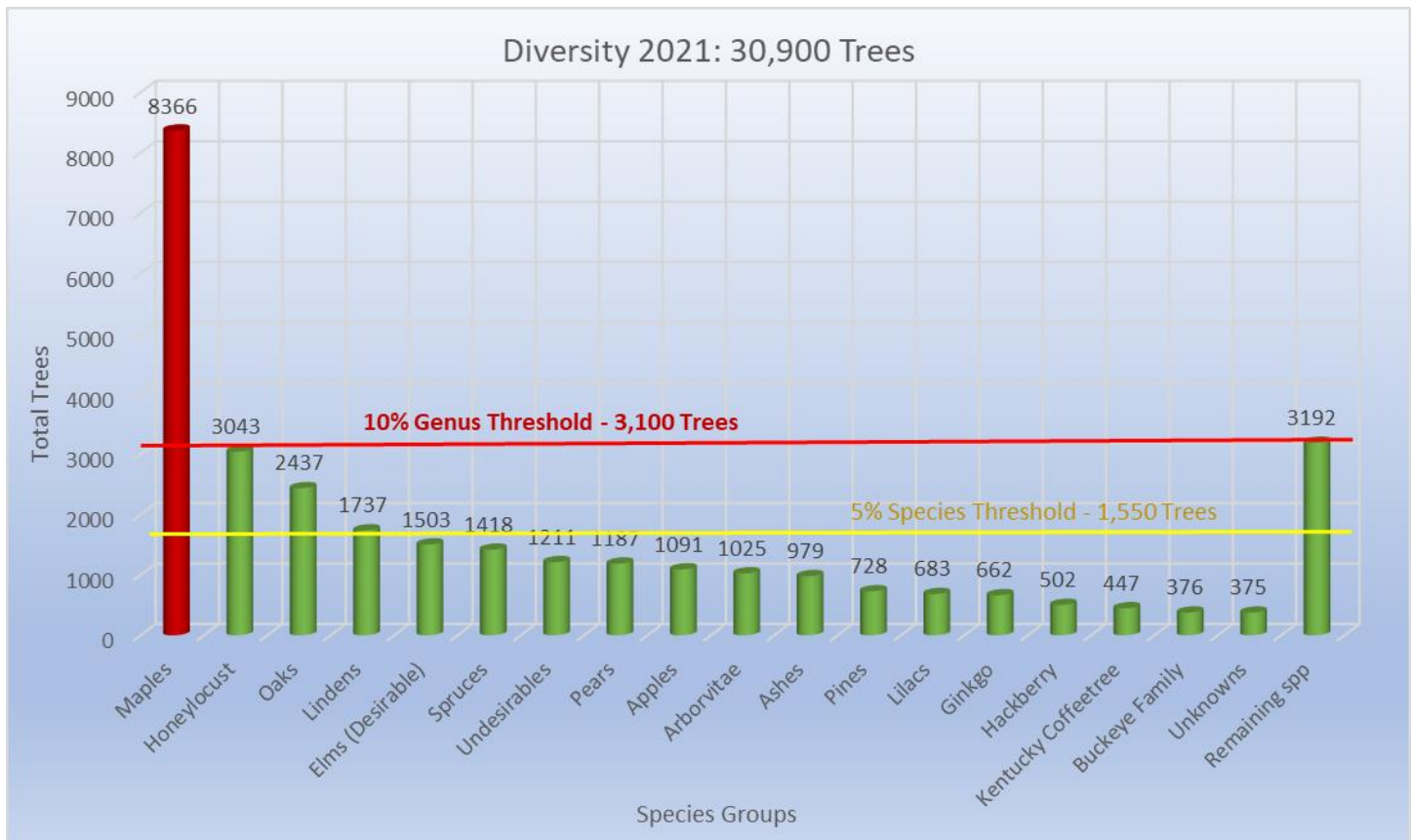
VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------|-------|------|
| Fir-Concolor | 12 | 0.04% | 5.58 | 2.67 |
| Pear-Edible | 12 | 0.04% | 3.83 | 2.08 |
| Amur Corktree | 11 | 0.04% | 3.09 | 2.00 |
| Beech-Spp | 11 | 0.04% | 6.73 | 2.20 |
| Dogwood-Flowering | 11 | 0.04% | 4.45 | 2.09 |
| Dogwood-Kousa | 11 | 0.04% | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Dogwood-Spp | 11 | 0.04% | 12.73 | 2.36 |
| Hazelnut-Turkish | 11 | 0.04% | 2.45 | 2.00 |
| Magnolia-Cucumber | 11 | 0.04% | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Maple-Paperbark | 11 | 0.04% | 6.27 | 2.00 |
| Persian Ironwood | 11 | 0.04% | 2.00 | 2.91 |
| Ailanthus | 10 | 0.03% | 9.60 | 2.50 |
| Cherry-Flowering | 10 | 0.03% | 4.50 | 2.00 |
| Cherry-Spp | 10 | 0.03% | 2.60 | 2.00 |
| Hawthorn-Washington | 10 | 0.03% | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Hickory-Bitternut | 10 | 0.03% | 10.50 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Jordan Street | 10 | 0.03% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Spp | 10 | 0.03% | 11.20 | 2.29 |
| Peach | 10 | 0.03% | 2.60 | 2.10 |
| Amur Maackia | 9 | 0.03% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Beech-American | 9 | 0.03% | 1.89 | 2.00 |
| Birch-Paper | 9 | 0.03% | 8.22 | 2.22 |
| Dogwood-Pagoda | 9 | 0.03% | 2.81 | 1.78 |
| Linden-Mongolian | 9 | 0.03% | 2.33 | 2.00 |
| Serviceberry-Allegheny | 9 | 0.03% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ash-Spp | 8 | 0.03% | 17.38 | 2.83 |
| Elm-Red | 8 | 0.03% | 29.63 | 2.00 |
| Fir-Balsam | 8 | 0.03% | 5.13 | 2.25 |
| Oak-Regal Prince | 8 | 0.03% | 2.75 | 2.00 |
| Willow-Chinese | 8 | 0.03% | 6.75 | 2.13 |
| Willow-Weeping | 8 | 0.03% | 13.38 | 2.13 |
| Birch-Royal Frost | 7 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Dogwood-June | 7 | 0.02% | 2.29 | 2.00 |
| Hickory-Pecan | 7 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Honeysuckle | 7 | 0.02% | 31.00 | 2.86 |
| Maple-Black | 7 | 0.02% | 2.71 | 2.00 |
| Maple-Sycamore | 7 | 0.02% | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Maple-Trident | 7 | 0.02% | 23.57 | 2.00 |
| Maple-Triflorum | 7 | 0.02% | 2.29 | 2.00 |
| Walnut-White | 7 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Birch-Spp | 6 | 0.02% | 2.67 | 2.00 |
| Cherry-Edible | 6 | 0.02% | 7.17 | 2.00 |

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|------|
| Sassafrass | 6 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| Ash-Blue | 5 | 0.02% | 14.60 | 1.75 |
| Fir-Spp | 5 | 0.02% | 7.00 | 2.40 |
| Golden Raintree | 5 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Hackberry-Sugar | 5 | 0.02% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Pussywillow | 4 | 0.01% | 13.50 | 2.00 |
| Russian Olive | 4 | 0.01% | 23.50 | 3.00 |
| Smoketree | 4 | 0.01% | 6.25 | 2.25 |
| Sumac-Staghorn | 4 | 0.01% | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| Aspen-Bigtooth | 3 | 0.01% | 9.67 | 2.00 |
| Elm-Chinese | 3 | 0.01% | 10.33 | 2.00 |
| Larch | 3 | 0.01% | 7.00 | 2.00 |
| Mountain Ash-Korean | 3 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Oak-Sawtooth | 3 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Pine-Limber | 3 | 0.01% | 2.67 | 2.00 |
| Rose of Sharon | 3 | 0.01% | 11.67 | 2.00 |
| Serviceberry-Apple | 3 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Walnut-English | 3 | 0.01% | 16.67 | 2.00 |
| Ash-Black | 2 | 0.01% | 14.50 | 2.00 |
| Magnolia-Simple Pleasures | 2 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Oak-Wares | 2 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Pine-Ponderosa | 2 | 0.01% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Spruce-Black | 2 | 0.01% | 7.00 | 2.00 |
| Viburnum-Nannyberry | 2 | 0.01% | 6.50 | 2.00 |
| Willow-Black | 2 | 0.01% | 15.50 | 3.00 |
| Burning Bush-Common | 1 | 0.00% | 15.00 | 4.00 |
| Cotoneaster | 1 | 0.00% | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Dogwood-Gray | 1 | 0.00% | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Hawthorn-Downy | 1 | 0.00% | 10.00 | 2.00 |
| Magnolia-Chinese | 1 | 0.00% | 10.00 | 2.00 |
| Mountain Ash-Spp | 1 | 0.00% | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| Oak-Willow | 1 | 0.00% | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Sumac-Smooth | 1 | 0.00% | 22.00 | 2.00 |
| Witch Hazel | 1 | 0.00% | 10.00 | 2.00 |

As shown in the table above, the Village of Glenview Tree population consists of 191 distinct tree species, accounting for 30,962 total trees. The above table shows the percent of the total population each species makes up, as well as the average Condition and Trunk Diameter. To see which trees are performing well, we would look for trees with a Condition rating of less than 3 and with a large DBH. This population is shown graphically below:



As can be seen above, the tree population in Glenview is impressive overall, but by far is dominated by Maple species. In decreasing numbers, the remaining top 5 include Honeylocust, Oaks Lindens, and desirable species of Elms. From there, the number of tree species representing more than 1% of the total tree population drops off steadily. It should generally be said that reducing the number of Maples and Honeylocusts overall while increasing lesser represented species should be a strategic goal, and our Diversity Vision will help to accomplish this.

A long-term tree planting plan would be an invaluable tool for Glenview to pursue in the future. Such a plan would not only further improve overall diversity, but also maximize the lifespan of trees on the parkways by carefully matching tree species requirements and tolerances with each individual planting site. Trees that are well adapted to their growing conditions will establish more quickly, require less maintenance, be healthier overall, and more resistant to disease and insect problems. By matching the right trees with the right planting spaces using a tree planting plan, the Village of Glenview can help protect its investment in each new tree.

Going forward it is recommended that the Village sets a goal to limit widespread planting of Maple species and to opt for improved varieties of Maple species when necessary. It is also recommended to slow the planting of large numbers of new Honeylocusts.

Additionally, the 1,211 trees in the “Undesirable spp” category include trees such as Ailanthus, Boxelder, Buckthorn, Black Cherry, Cottonwood, Siberian Elm, Honeysuckle, Mulberry, White Poplar, Russian Olive, and Willow spp. These trees are known for either being invasive or weak-wooded trees that often develop a variety of structural defects as they mature. For safety, aesthetic, and ecological reasons, it is recommended that the Village set a goal of gradually reducing the number of undesirable trees on its parkways and replanting them with a diverse set of tree species to increase overall diversity and improve tree population stability.

Although Glenview’s diversity is high overall (with the exception of the Maples), the Village has a number species to choose from which are commercially available and underrepresented in their population. As mentioned above, the Urban Forest Management Plan will lay out strategies to even further improve diversity, and we will examine the specific species recommended in the “Future of the Urban Forest” Section below.

iTree Report / Urban Tree Canopy Assessment

iTree is a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service that provides Urban Forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools. The iTree tools help communities of all sizes to strengthen their forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the structure of trees and forests, and the environmental services that trees provide.

The iTree suite calculates hard dollar values that trees provide to communities. Trees provide “ecological services” that save homeowners money, such as in heating and cooling costs, where large trees help shade houses in the summer, saving on air conditioning and electricity bills, and provide windbreaks during the winter, saving on heating and natural gas costs. They also provide CO₂ uptake, reducing the effects of climate change, as well as air quality improvements by the absorption of urban pollutants. Trees also absorb stormwater, which reduces strain on stormwater infrastructure, and saves money in replacement costs. Finally, trees contribute up to 15% of the total value of a property, so they have monetary aesthetic benefits as well.

Using the data from the tree inventory, several iTree reports have been prepared the Village of Glenview. Below you will find reports on the Net annual benefits of the tree population, replacement values, and breakdown of benefits per species. We performed both the iTree Streets analysis which looks primarily at energy savings, and an iTree Eco analysis which focuses more on ecological benefits such as Carbon Storage and Sequestration. The results of these analyses are below, and full tables and iTree Reports are available.

iTree Streets Analysis Results

| Glenview | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Total Annual Benefits, Net Benefits, and Costs for Public Trees | | | | | |
| 5/19/2021 | | | | | |
| Benefits | Total (\$) | Standard Error | \$/tree | Standard Error | \$/capita Standard Error |
| Energy | 182,459 | (N/A) | 5.94 | (N/A) | 3.86 (N/A) |
| CO2 | 39,400 | (N/A) | 1.28 | (N/A) | 0.83 (N/A) |
| Air Quality | 42,540 | (N/A) | 1.39 | (N/A) | 0.90 (N/A) |
| Stormwater | 1,652,088 | (N/A) | 53.81 | (N/A) | 34.93 (N/A) |
| Aesthetic/Other | 3,532,815 | (N/A) | 115.07 | (N/A) | 74.69 (N/A) |
| Total Benefits | 5,449,302 | (N/A) | 177.49 | (N/A) | 115.21 (N/A) |

Total Standing Value of Glenview's Tree Population

\$29,028,259

(Per CTLA's 9th Guide to Plant Appraisal)

iTree Eco Analysis Results

- Number of trees: 30,702
- Tree Cover: 258.6 acres
- Most common species of trees: Honeylocust, Silver maple, Norway maple
- Percentage of trees less than 6" (15.2 cm) diameter: 48.7%
- Pollution Removal: 6.697 tons/year (\$105 thousand/year)
- Carbon Storage: 11 thousand tons (\$1.88 million)
- Carbon Sequestration: 206.9 tons (\$35.3 thousand/year)
- Oxygen Production: 551.8 tons/year
- Avoided Runoff: 683 thousand cubic feet/year (\$138 thousand/year)
- Building energy savings: N/A – data not collected
- Avoided carbon emissions: N/A – data not collected
- Structural values: \$34.6 million

Total Standing Eco Value of Glenview's Trees **\$36,480,000**

Total Annual Eco Value of Glenview's Trees **\$343,375/year**

To summarize all of these values together, we have created the following summary table:

| <u>Annual Values</u> | <u>Explanation</u> | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Benefits to Residents | Energy/Stormwater Infrastructure Savings, "Curb Appeal" Tax Revenue | \$5,449,302/year |
| Benefits to Environment | Annual Carbon Uptake, Pollution Reduction, Oxygen Production | \$343,375/year |
| SUBTOTAL (Each Year) | | \$5,792,677/year |
| | | |
| <u>Standing Values</u> | | |
| As a Commodity | Replacement Value as a Landscape Plant | \$29,028,259 |
| As an Ecological Resource | Long term Carbon Sequestration | \$36,480,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$65,508,259 |

As can be seen from the above tables, the tree population in the Village of Glenview currently provides approximately \$5,792,677 in benefits every year, directly related to trees and their effect on homes, businesses, and the environment. It should be noted that the annual budget for all forestry activities recommended in this plan, projected for the calendar year 2032, will total approximately \$620,000 per year, so the benefits from the tree population are worth nearly 10 times what the cost put into them is. In addition, the total standing value as a commodity and an ecological resource of the whole tree population is \$65,508,259.

These benefits can be viewed as “income” to Glenview’s residents, and so long as the trees are well maintained, they will continue to provide these benefits, and more. As trees grow, they also increase their benefits! For example, a 3” diameter tree provides less than \$50/year in benefits, whereas a 20” tree can provide up to \$500 per year. The goal is to increase benefits even more, where the tree population pays for itself and even yields “profits”!

The replacement value of trees was also calculated. Currently, the standing value of all trees in the Village of Glenview population is \$29,028,259. This value is calculated using the industry standard reference, the 9th Edition Guide to Tree and Landscape Appraisal, which is published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

The iTree Eco data looks at the value of the trees in the absence of the effect of homes or businesses, and looks at trees more from an ecological perspective, mostly what the tree’s value is in sequestering and storing Carbon. This is summarized as the tree population's value as an ecological resource and for Glenview's public trees was calculated as \$36,480,000.

The goal of this Urban Forest Management Plan is to create a tree population which maximizes all of these ecological services to Glenview residents by increasing the number of trees in Village, and how long they live, while minimizing costs in order to create a healthy, well maintained, and vibrant tree population.

Urban Tree Canopy Assessment

Based on data available from the US Forest Service and Morton Arboretum, the total Urban Tree Canopy of Glenview can be determined. This is expressed as the percent of the Village covered by tree canopy from an aerial view. This assessment included 7 total land cover types, including trees,

| Land Cover Type | % Cover |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Tree Canopy | 34.82% |
| Grass/Shrub | 32.12% |
| Buildings | 12.61% |
| Other Paved | 9.98% |
| Roads/Railroads | 7.81% |
| Water | 1.81% |
| Bare Soil | 0.86% |

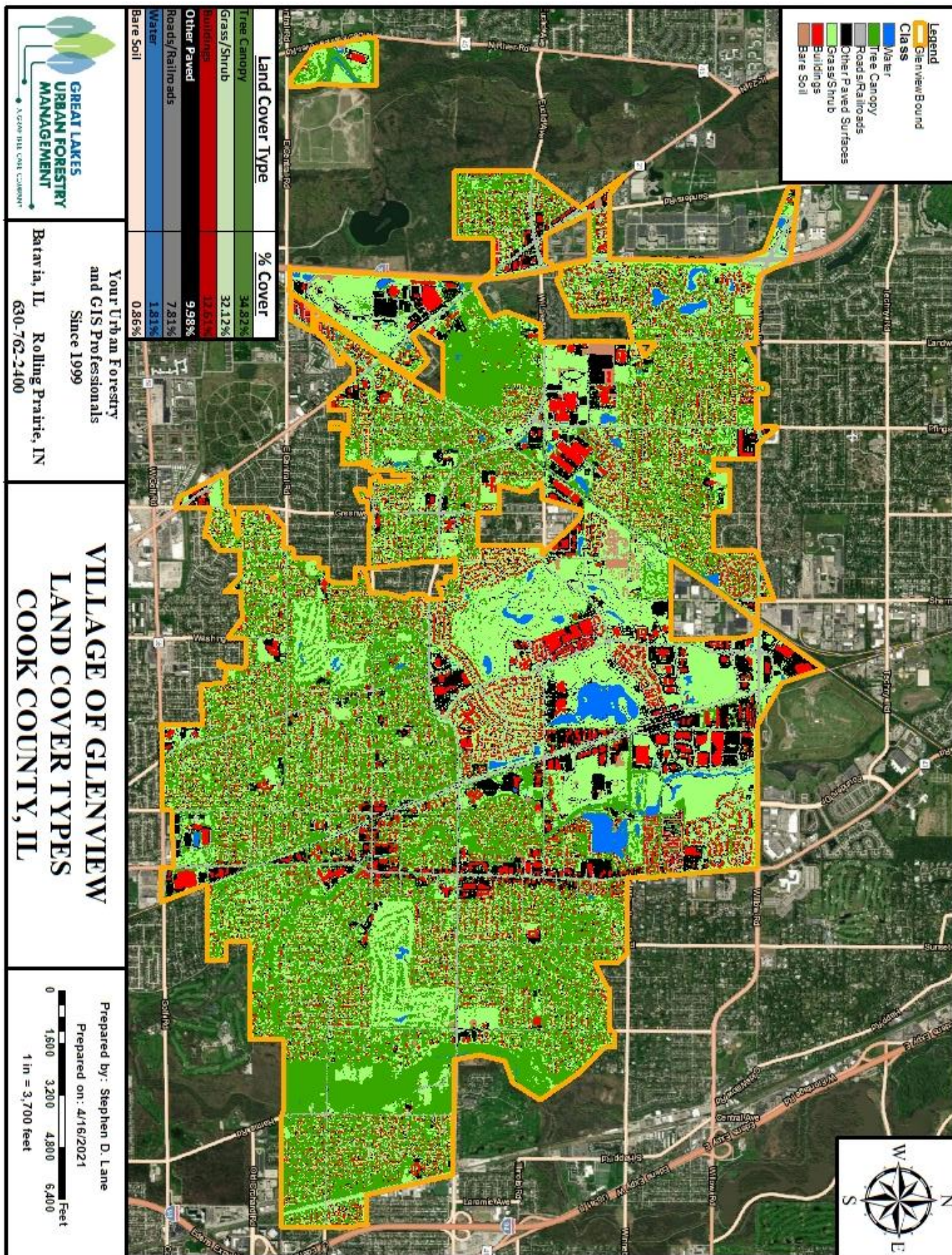
grass and shrub, bare soil, water, buildings, roads/railroads, and other paved surfaces. The result of this tree canopy assessment was that Glenview contains 34.82%% total tree canopy. The map of the canopy assessment appears on the next page.

The tree inventory itself was only conducted on publicly owned land such as parkways and boulevards, etc. Detailed information on each tree is not included in

this assessment, only total coverage. Aerial images were used to estimate how much tree and other land cover types were in the Village using a software which is similar to Google Earth or other aerial imagery viewers.

The goal is to increase the total tree canopy in Glenview to 37% by 2032. This goal has been estimated by analyzing data from many different urban tree populations in the Chicago and Northwest Indiana regions, and is based on preliminary data from the Chicago Region Trees Initiative’s (CRTI) Forest Composition Workgroup. We believe this is an attainable goal over this time period. Glenview as a whole has an overall very significant amount of tree canopy, and it is above average compared to other similar suburban communities of Chicagoland. This is why the goal set is a rather modest increase, which will still yield beneficial results.

This will be accomplished through increasing the number of trees in the parks, municipal campuses, schools, and on the parkways. It will also be accomplished by maintaining the existing tree population in a proactive fashion, by enhancing the Urban Forestry program in Glenview. This will ensure that existing trees will live longer as they are given appropriate care. Tree planting and maintenance will also be encouraged on private property, by incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees through public-private partnerships. Outreach and education will also be provided to residents through events such as Arbor Day and Earth Day celebrations. This goal will be monitored by using aerial imagery analysis like the analysis presented below. Every 10 years, the imagery will be assessed, and a new canopy cover percentage will be calculated for Glenview.



The Future of the Urban Forest

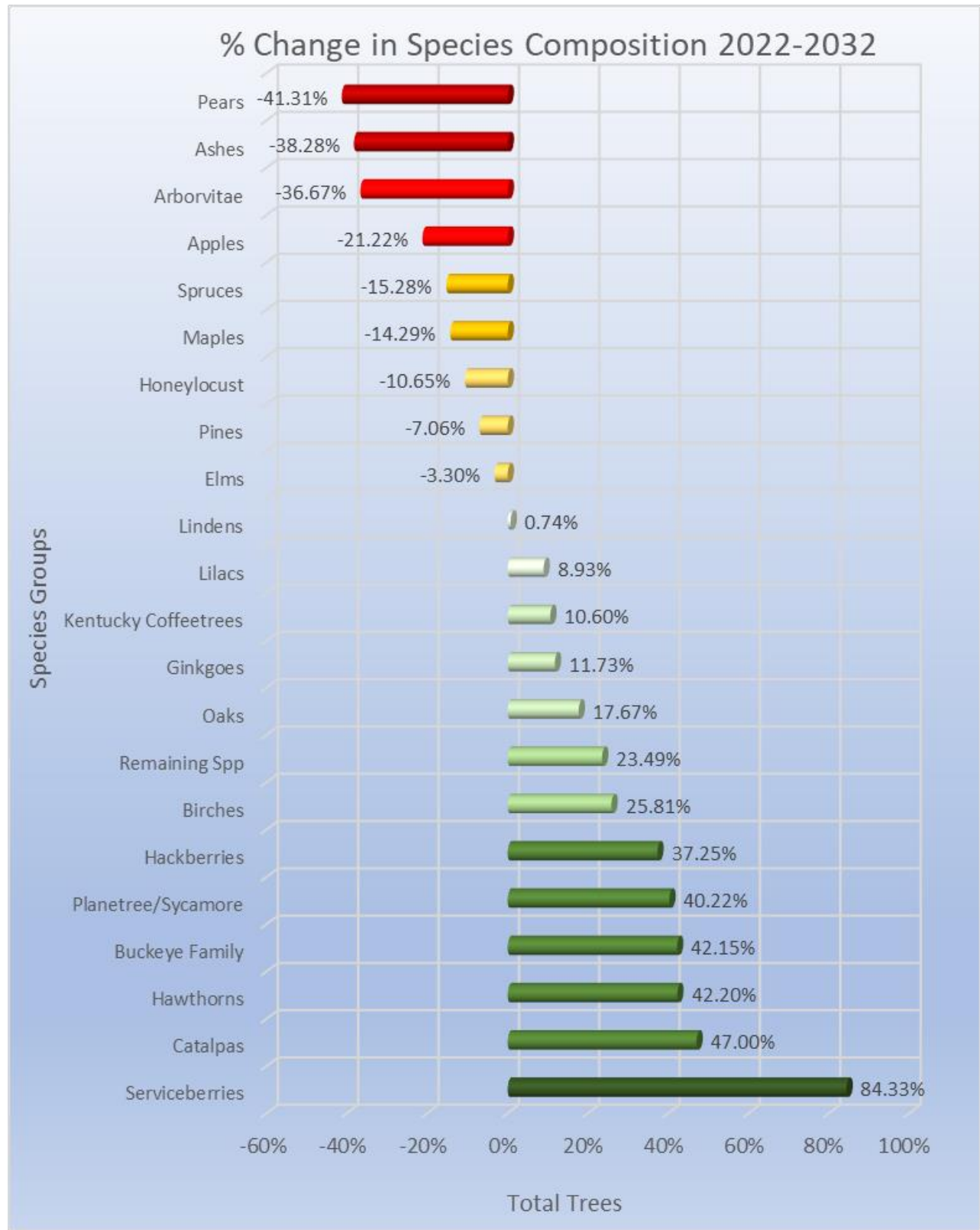
In this section, a vision of what the tree population of Glenview could become by 2032 was created and compared with the current population. Using the existing data, and the diversity vision, we will then define exactly how Glenview can move from where it is now to where it could be.

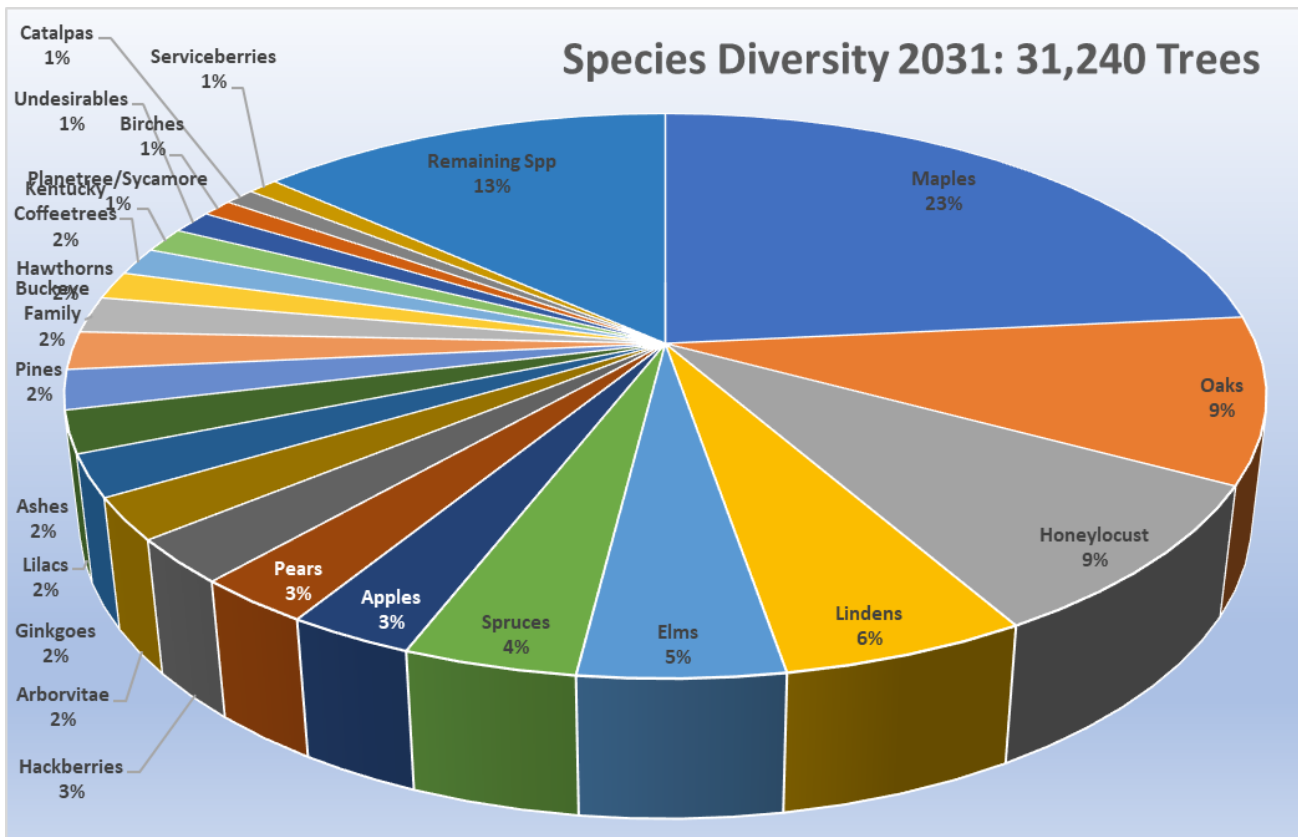
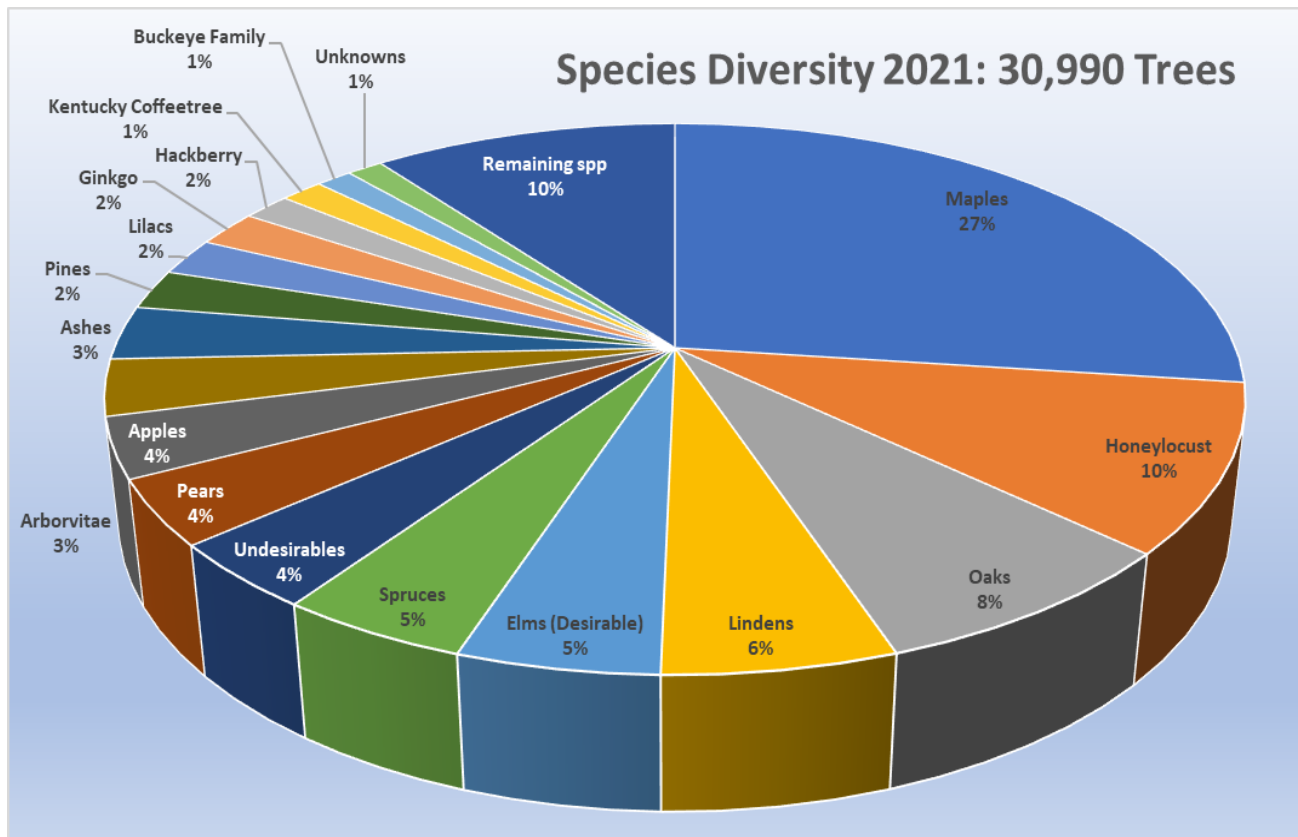
Change in Species Composition 2022 - 2032

The full calculations for this change in diversity were performed by hand, not using automated software. Local knowledge of the trees, their conditions, what is growing well and what isn't were all used, and yielded this very customized forest composition change list. These goals are meant as general guideposts, and not absolutes. Be aware that this Plan, and the species composition goals, are meant to be adaptively managed over time, and as new information becomes available.

| SPECIES | COUNT 2021 | COUNT 2031 | SPECIES | COUNT 2021 | COUNT 2031 | SPECIES | COUNT 2021 | COUNT 2031 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Honeylocust | 3043 | 2750 | Buckeye-Spp | 51 | 100 | Oak-Jordan Street | 10 | 25 |
| Maple-Silver | 2147 | 1800 | Horsechestnut-Red | 51 | 100 | Oak-Spp | 10 | 50 |
| Maple-Norway | 1917 | 1600 | Oak-Shingle | 50 | 100 | Peach | 10 | 15 |
| Maple-Red | 1656 | 1500 | Yew | 50 | 50 | Amur Maackia | 9 | 25 |
| Maple-Freeman | 1527 | 1250 | Hemlock-Eastern | 48 | 50 | Beech-American | 9 | 25 |
| Linden-Littleleaf | 1456 | 1250 | Hawthorn-Cockspur | 47 | 100 | Birch-Paper | 9 | 25 |
| Pear-Callery | 1146 | 800 | Oak-Chinquapin | 43 | 100 | Dogwood-Pagoda | 9 | 50 |
| Apple-Crab | 1091 | 900 | Juniper-Common | 42 | 50 | Linden-Mongolian | 9 | 50 |
| Arborvitae | 1025 | 750 | Maple-Tartarian | 41 | 50 | Serviceberry-Allegheny | 9 | 50 |
| Spruce-Blue | 853 | 700 | Oak-Northern Pin | 41 | 75 | Ash-Spp | 8 | 5 |
| Oak-Swamp White | 799 | 750 | Zelkova | 41 | 100 | Elm-Red | 8 | 5 |
| Elm-Hybrid | 772 | 800 | Blackgum | 40 | 100 | Fir-Balsam | 8 | 25 |
| Elm-American | 704 | 600 | Hardy Rubbertree | 40 | 75 | Oak-Regal Prince | 8 | 50 |
| Lilac-Japanese Tree | 683 | 750 | Linden-Silver | 40 | 100 | Willow-Chinese | 8 | 10 |
| Ginkgo | 662 | 750 | Dawn Redwood | 39 | 75 | Willow-Weeping | 8 | 0 |
| Oak-Red | 644 | 650 | Oak-Schuette | 37 | 50 | Birch-Royal Frost | 7 | 25 |
| Maple-Sugar | 590 | 550 | Alder-Spp | 36 | 50 | Dogwood-June | 7 | 25 |
| Ash-White | 548 | 450 | Douglas Fir | 36 | 75 | Hickory-Pecan | 7 | 25 |
| Hackberry-Common | 497 | 750 | Maple-Shantung | 34 | 50 | Honeysuckle | 7 | 0 |
| Kentucky Coffeetree | 447 | 500 | Hophornbeam | 33 | 100 | Maple-Black | 7 | 25 |
| Ash-Green | 416 | 250 | Katsuratree | 32 | 50 | Maple-Sycamore | 7 | 10 |
| Elm-Siberian | 379 | 150 | Magnolia-Saucer | 31 | 50 | Maple-Trident | 7 | 10 |
| Buckthorn-European | 378 | 150 | Pear-Spp | 29 | 25 | Maple-Triflorum | 7 | 10 |
| Unknown | 375 | 200 | Buckeye-Autumn Splendor | 25 | 50 | Walnut-White | 7 | 5 |
| Oak-Bur | 349 | 350 | Black Locust | 24 | 75 | Birch-Spp | 6 | 10 |
| Pine-Austrian | 271 | 200 | Birch-Gray | 23 | 25 | Cherry-Edible | 6 | 10 |
| Spruce-Norway | 267 | 250 | Hickory-Spp | 23 | 25 | Sassafrass | 6 | 10 |
| Pine-White | 240 | 200 | Maple-Japanese | 23 | 25 | Ash-Blue | 5 | 2 |
| Hawthorn-Spp | 217 | 250 | Maple-Norwegian Sunset | 23 | 25 | Fir-Spp | 5 | 25 |
| Sycamore | 204 | 150 | Maple-Spp | 23 | 25 | Golden Raintree | 5 | 25 |
| Spruce-Spp | 198 | 200 | Poplar-White | 22 | 10 | Hackberry-Sugar | 5 | 50 |
| Maple-Miyabei | 177 | 200 | Hornbeam-European | 20 | 100 | Pussywillow | 4 | 5 |
| Birch-River | 173 | 200 | Oak-Scarlett | 20 | 100 | Russian Olive | 4 | 0 |
| Linden-American | 172 | 250 | Oak-Shumard | 20 | 75 | Smoketree | 4 | 25 |
| Oak-English | 172 | 200 | Persimmon | 19 | 50 | Sumac-Staghorn | 4 | 0 |
| Catalpa-Northern | 159 | 300 | Serviceberry-Autumn Brilliance | 19 | 100 | Aspen-Bigtooth | 3 | 25 |
| Maple-Hedge | 154 | 150 | Aspen-Quaking | 18 | 25 | Elm-Chinese | 3 | 25 |
| Oak-White | 148 | 175 | Plum-Cherry | 18 | 25 | Larch | 3 | 50 |
| Pine-Scots | 143 | 150 | Pagodatree | 17 | 50 | Mountain Ash-Korean | 3 | 10 |
| Tuliptree | 143 | 250 | Pine-Red | 17 | 25 | Oak-Sawtooth | 3 | 50 |
| Redbud | 129 | 200 | Willow-Spp | 17 | 15 | Pine-Limber | 3 | 50 |
| Buckeye-Ohio | 126 | 150 | Elm-David | 16 | 25 | Rose of Sharon | 3 | 25 |
| Mulberry-White | 124 | 50 | Serviceberry-Spp | 16 | 100 | Serviceberry-Apple | 3 | 50 |
| Eastern Redcedar | 114 | 125 | Viburnum-Spp | 16 | 10 | Walnut-English | 3 | 2 |
| Beech-European | 113 | 125 | Maple-Crimson Sunset | 15 | 20 | Ash-Black | 2 | 1 |
| Boxelder | 113 | 20 | Hawthorn-Green | 14 | 50 | Magnolia-Simple Pleasures | 2 | 20 |
| Horsechestnut | 111 | 150 | Magnolia-Star | 14 | 50 | Oak-Wares | 2 | 25 |
| Hickory-Shagbark | 105 | 125 | Oak-Black | 14 | 50 | Pine-Ponderosa | 2 | 5 |
| Spruce-White | 100 | 75 | Birch-Silver | 12 | 25 | Spruce-Black | 2 | 5 |
| Baldcypress | 95 | 200 | Buckeye-Yellow | 12 | 50 | Viburnum-Nannyberry | 2 | 0 |
| Cottonwood | 85 | 20 | Fir-Concolor | 12 | 25 | Willow-Black | 2 | 0 |
| Hornbeam-American | 79 | 100 | Pear-Edible | 12 | 15 | Burning Bush-Common | 1 | 0 |
| Walnut-Black | 75 | 40 | Amur Corktree | 11 | 10 | Cotoneaster | 1 | 0 |
| Mulberry-Red | 74 | 50 | Beech-Spp | 11 | 25 | Dogwood-Gray | 1 | 0 |
| Magnolia-Spp | 70 | 75 | Dogwood-Flowering | 11 | 25 | Hawthorn-Downy | 1 | 50 |
| Oak-Pin | 66 | 75 | Dogwood-Kousa | 11 | 50 | Magnolia-Chinese | 1 | 5 |
| London Planetree | 65 | 300 | Dogwood-Spp | 11 | 25 | Mountain Ash-Spp | 1 | 10 |
| Dogwood-Cornelian | 62 | 100 | Hazelnut-Turkish | 11 | 50 | Oak-Willow | 1 | 10 |
| Cherry-Black | 61 | 0 | Magnolia-Cucumber | 11 | 20 | Sumac-Smooth | 1 | 0 |
| Prunus-Spp | 61 | 75 | Maple-Paperbark | 11 | 20 | Witch Hazel | 1 | 50 |
| Yellowwood | 61 | 150 | Persian Ironwood | 11 | 50 | Buckeye-Red | 0 | 50 |
| Linden-Bigleaf | 60 | 100 | Ailanthus | 10 | 0 | Fringetree | 0 | 25 |
| Sweetgum | 58 | 100 | Cherry-Flowering | 10 | 25 | Hydrangea-PeeGee | 0 | 50 |
| Osage Orange | 57 | 40 | Cherry-Spp | 10 | 25 | Pawpaw | 0 | 25 |
| Pine-Spp | 52 | 50 | Hawthorn-Washington | 10 | 50 | Plum-American | 0 | 25 |
| | | | Hickory-Bitternut | 10 | 25 | | | |

Percent Change in Species Composition 2022 - 2032





As can be seen from the above several pages of charts showing the change in species composition over the next 10 years, there will broadly be a move away from the overrepresented or low quality species discussed above, and a variety of different species, those which are underrepresented or not present in the tree population, will be planted. This will lead to an overall increase from 30,962 to 31,240 trees total on the Village’s ROWs, as well as maintaining nearly the same number of species. The reason for this slight decrease in total species is due to the goal of reducing the number of low quality, invasive, or otherwise undesirable trees from the Village’s parkways. This will result in a more robust and resilient Urban Forest which is resistant to pest and pathogen outbreaks. It will also qualify Glenview to certify the Village as an Arboretum through the Morton Arboretum’s ArbNet Certification program, which requires a minimum of 100 species.

The Benefits of Larger, Healthier Trees

Larger trees provide greater benefits to the community: They create more shade to offset cooling costs, absorb more storm water, create greater buffers against cool winter winds for heating costs, and absorb and sequester more carbon than smaller trees do. For the 2032 vision of the tree population, a variety of methods were used to arrive at a reasonable age-class distribution. We used the current population structure, and anticipated high rates of survival based on new planting practices which would involve a “right tree/right site” approach, as well as increased survivorship of existing trees due to better management and care practices. Predicted growth, survivorship, and eventual tree losses are based on current species composition and future plantings and removals. This allowed the creation of a vision of what the tree population, including species and size, will look like 10 years from now.



It can be seen from the above chart that the existing tree population (grey bars) shows a dramatically younger tree population with a steady decline in numbers in the larger age class categories. The projected age class chart shows a substantial reduction in the smallest age class category over the course of this Plan, and also projects more trees surviving into the older age classes, where they will provide the greatest benefits in terms of ecological services to the community. See table to the right.

| | 2021 | 2026 | 2031 | Benefit Increase |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0-6" | 15059 | 9100 | 6000 | -\$226,475.00 |
| 7-12" | 7019 | 10000 | 9100 | \$153,994.00 |
| 13-18" | 4897 | 6000 | 8000 | \$487,171.00 |
| 19-24" | 1653 | 3000 | 4000 | \$511,646.00 |
| 25-30" | 1522 | 1500 | 2000 | \$134,318.00 |
| 31-36" | 485 | 1000 | 1100 | \$207,870.00 |
| 37-42" | 183 | 285 | 740 | \$209,432.00 |
| >42" | 144 | 160 | 300 | \$55,536.00 |

This was based on the fact that increased levels of care for existing trees would enable them to survive longer. The graph and table show a general expectation of how the changes in tree diameters might change over the next 10 years based on the methods to be applied in this Urban Forest Management Plan. The numbers themselves were projected by hand, based on our prior experience, and the methods detailed below. If these projections hold, Glenview could see a 26% increase in annual benefits of \$1,533,492 for a total of \$7,3226,169 up from \$5,792,677. Standing values of the tree population could increase from their current level of \$65,508,259 to approximately \$78,441,723.

For projections of future age classes of trees, a ½" per year growth rate was roughly estimated by assuming that it would take an average tree 10 years to go from one age class to the next (6" = appx 10 years growth). Also used were the number of trees to be planted and removed annually, as calculated below in the Tree Planting and Tree Removal sections. These numbers were arrived at based on all the above, as well as the best professional opinion of the Forestry Consultant. As time goes by, these projections will likely change. These are rough estimates for the purposes of this Plan.

The overall increase in size of the tree population and diameters of the individual trees will yield a much greater dollar figure when it comes to the ecological services provided and provide residents with a greater sense of being in an arboretum-like setting when they are enjoying the urban forest. Below are several examples of Ecological Services provided by trees:

Energy Savings: During the summer when temperatures are warm, trees create shade, and temperatures are cooler in the shade. Cooler temperatures cause air conditioners to have to work less, which reduces the amount of energy a household uses. During the winter when temperatures are cold, winter winds cool your home quickly. Trees act as windbreaks, causing heating systems to use less natural gas, saving energy and money.

Carbon Dioxide (CO2): The amount of CO2 which is put into the atmosphere each year has a direct correlation with global climate change. That change causes more severe storms, greater drought conditions, and many other costly outcomes. Reducing CO2 from our atmosphere lessens these effects. Trees uptake CO2 and act as a carbon sink, putting carbon into long term storage in its woody tissues, removing it from our atmosphere, creating a net benefit to society, and saving money.

Air Quality: Industrial processes and vehicle emissions put pollutants into our air. These pollutants can cause or worsen health conditions such as heart disease, asthma, and lung disease. In addition, these pollutants can mix with water in the atmosphere and create nitric and sulfuric acid, causing acid rain, which can destroy fisheries and contaminate water supplies. Trees absorb these compounds with their leaves and other tissues and prevent them from remaining in the atmosphere. Reductions in these pollutants results in overall better health, reducing the cost of healthcare to society, and saving communities money.

Storm water: The cost of delivering fresh water to homes, as well as removing and treating wastewater and storm water is considerable. One of the greatest costs comes when these systems are overwhelmed, such as during flooding, which can cause millions of dollars of damage to homes and vehicles, or when these systems need to be replaced. Fortunately, trees take water from the soil and put it back into the atmosphere through the process of transpiration. Therefore, the more trees an organization has, the less flooding is an issue, and the less strain is put on storm water infrastructure, resulting in fewer repairs and replacements. In addition, tree canopy slows rainfall’s effects on flooding by “intercepting” it with leaves and branches, delaying how quickly rainfall can become floodwater. All of this adds up to savings for an organization.

Aesthetic/Other: up to 15% of the value of a property can be attributed to its trees and other landscaping. Tree lined streets are much more appealing to homebuyers than streets devoid of trees, resulting in increased home sales, and therefore increased tax revenue, or increased tax revenue with which to fund initiatives relating to trees, attract new businesses, etc.

Return on Investment

Return On Investment (ROI) for an individual tree is strongly favorable over the life of a tree in terms of investment in planting, care, and removal versus the ecological benefits the tree provides. As we strive to justify the expenditures on trees and tree care, it is important that organizations and their staff are aware of this.

On the following page, we have provided an ROI calculation sheet. This sheet breaks the tree’s lifetime down into three phases, based on the anticipated costs of pruning in the budgets sections below. These phases are the young (3-12” DBH), mature (13-24” DBH), and full grown (25-36”) ranges shown below.

Data was taken from the iTree algorithm, and applied towards the average benefits provided by a tree at each of these life stages, and multiplies it out over the 20 year period each phase accounts for. We also looked at costs for planting, watering, routine maintenance, emergency maintenance, and eventual removal of that tree over 60 years. The results are pictured below, with the calculations on the following page.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Investment | \$3,610.00 |
| Total Return | \$10,819.60 |
| Total ROI Over 60 Years | 199.71% |

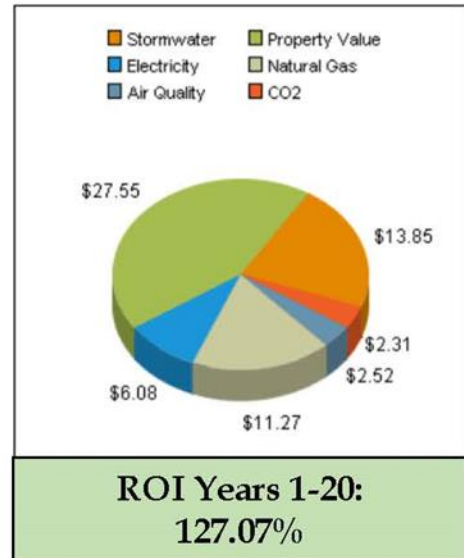
VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Return on Investment: Years 1-20 (3-12" Diameter)

Costs

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Initial Purchase and Installation | \$300.00 |
| Watering for 2 Years | \$100.00 |
| Pruning - 4x @ \$40/prune | \$160.00 |
| TOTAL INVESTMENT | \$560.00 |

| Benefits | Avg/Year | Over 20 Years |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Electricity | \$6.08 | \$121.60 |
| Natural Gas | \$11.27 | \$225.40 |
| Property Value | \$27.55 | \$551.00 |
| Stormwater | \$13.85 | \$277.00 |
| Air Quality | \$2.52 | \$50.40 |
| CO2 Reduction | \$2.31 | \$46.20 |
| TOTAL RETURN | | \$1,271.60 |

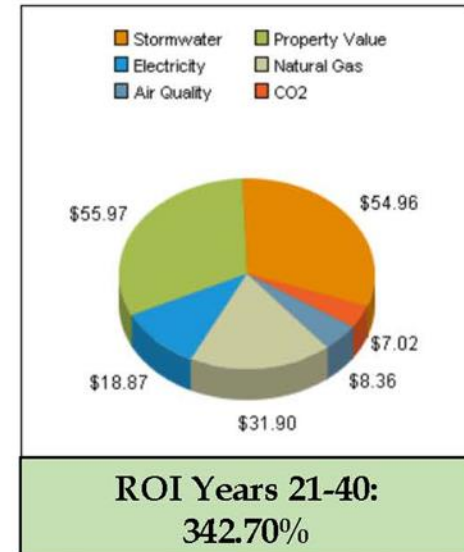


Return on Investment: Years 21-40 (13-24" Diameter)

Costs

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Pruning - 4x @ \$75/prune | \$300.00 |
| Emergency Maintenance (2x) | \$500.00 |
| TOTAL INVESTMENT | \$800.00 |

| Benefits | Avg/Year | Over 20 Years |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Electricity | \$18.87 | \$377.40 |
| Natural Gas | \$31.90 | \$638.00 |
| Property Value | \$55.97 | \$1,119.40 |
| Stormwater | \$54.96 | \$1,099.20 |
| Air Quality | \$8.36 | \$167.20 |
| CO2 Reduction | \$7.02 | \$140.40 |
| TOTAL RETURN | | \$3,541.60 |

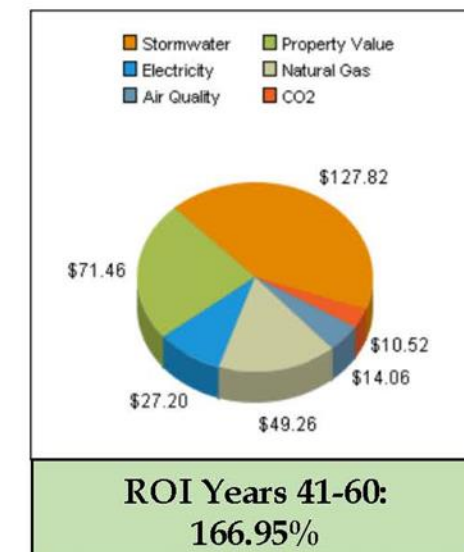


Return on Investment: Years 41-60 (25-36" Diameter)

Costs

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Pruning - 4x @ \$150/prune | \$600.00 |
| Emergency Maintenance (2x) | \$650.00 |
| Eventual Cost of Removal | \$1,000.00 |
| TOTAL INVESTMENT | \$2,250.00 |

| Benefits | Avg/Year | Over 20 Years |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Electricity | \$27.20 | \$544.00 |
| Natural Gas | \$49.26 | \$985.20 |
| Property Value | \$71.46 | \$1,429.20 |
| Stormwater | \$127.82 | \$2,556.40 |
| Air Quality | \$14.06 | \$281.20 |
| CO2 Reduction | \$10.52 | \$210.40 |
| TOTAL RETURN | | \$6,006.40 |



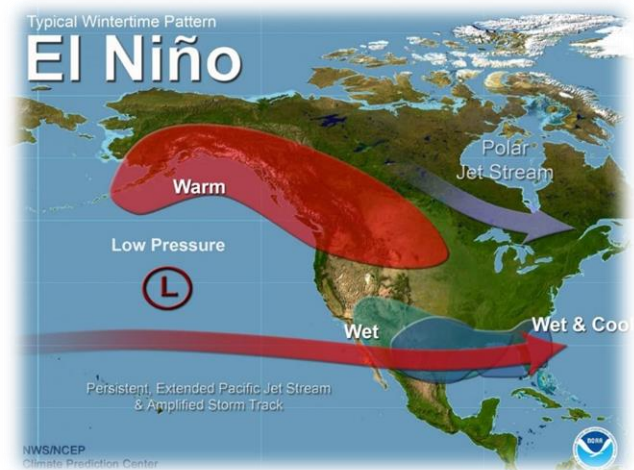
Trees and Climate Change

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, and a variety of other national and international reputable scientific and humanities-oriented sources, climate change will cause significant suffering over the coming hundreds to thousands of years. Increases in carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere trap heat from the sun and will create a generally warming climate. Though it should be said that “climate change” means more than just warming trends.

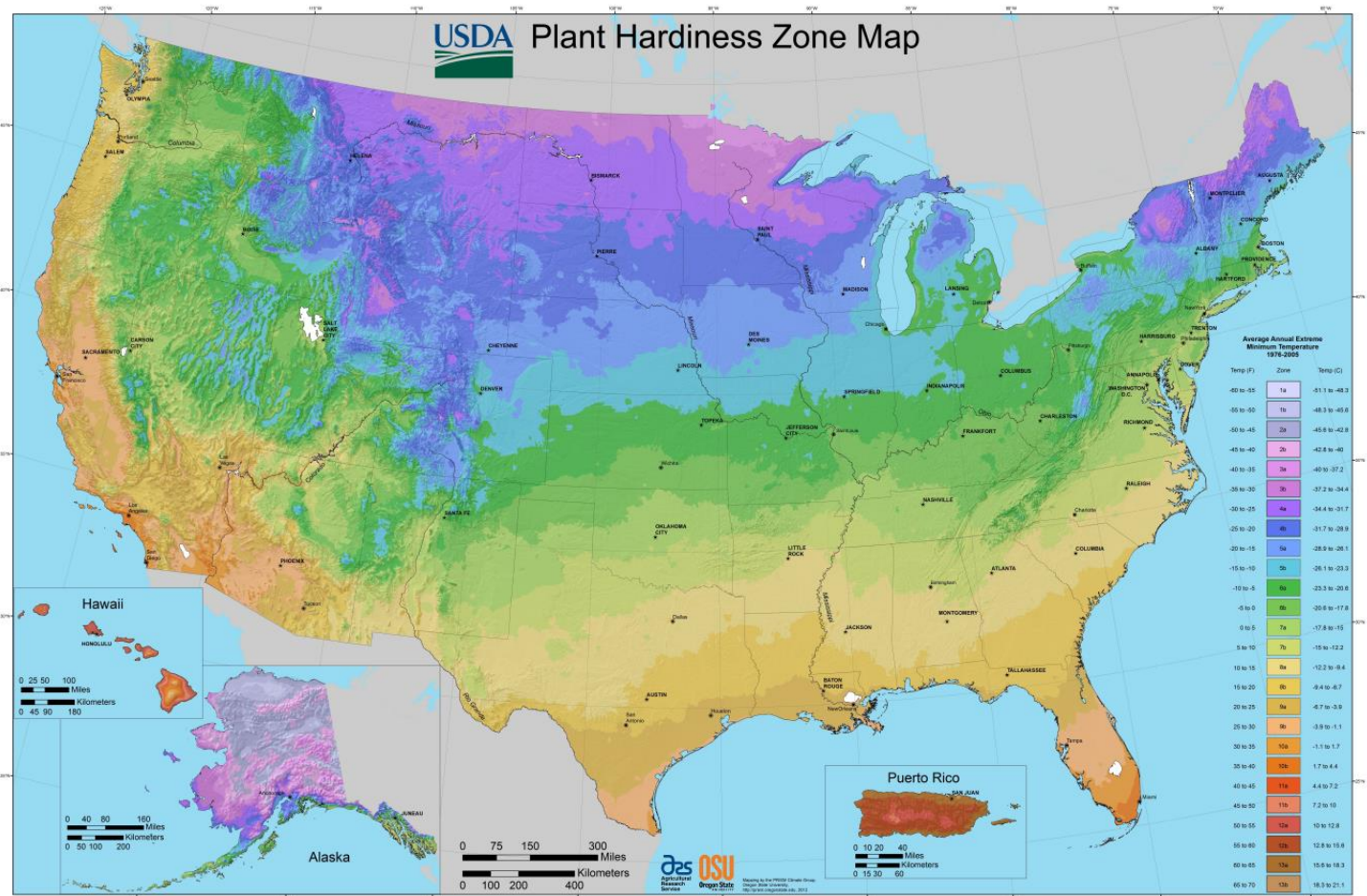
Though the general trend will be towards a warmer climate, the transition process will be very chaotic, and will be one of more “extremes”: hotter summers, colder winters, worse storm seasons, and the like will be the trend for quite some time before the full effects of a warming trend are realized. This is due to the immense complexity of the planet’s climate, and all of the “teleconnections” which exist. Teleconnections are effects on one part of the planet from a corresponding change in another part. The most “famous” of these is the “El Nino” phenomenon, where changing ocean temperatures near the Galapagos islands strongly influences the amount of rainfall or drought in all of North America. But there are literally dozens of these known teleconnections across the globe, and changing climate impacts all of them.

All of the organizations involved with changing climate and the carbon dioxide inputs that drive it have the same message: planting more trees, particularly in areas predisposed to changes in climate, will aid in pulling CO₂ from the atmosphere and reducing the impact of climate change. So the number of trees we are planting is important, both on public as well as private land. But the types of trees we are planting matters as well. The US Forest Service is already starting programs of planting climate sensitive tree species outside of their historic natural ranges in anticipation of an overall warmer climate.

When it comes to tree planting in anticipation of climate change for urban environments in our area, we need to be careful, however. While the general trend is towards warming, the “extremes” side of this makes for a difficult decision. While summers may be warmer and support trees which are adapted to warmer conditions overall, our winters will still reach down into the -30° F and even colder range for extended periods. And cold weather is the limiting factor for what can be planted in an area. See the USDA Hardiness Zone map on the following page for a more detailed explanation. It shows the **coldest** temperatures which can be expected in an area, not the **warmest** ones. So before we start planting trees in northern Illinois that are more native to southern Illinois, we must understand that we need to plan for the coldest temperature, not the warmest per se.



VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN



All of that said, we should start planting trees now at least on a somewhat experimental basis that will be more tolerant of a warmer climate. Below are some suggestions of trees which the Village could plant which are just outside of our climate region, and may be successful over the coming 30 years or so, depending how effective we are at combatting climate change using other methods:

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Southern Catalpa (<i>Catalpa bignoniodes</i>) | Southern Hackberry (<i>Celtis laevigata</i>) | Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>) | Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>) |
| Water Hickory (<i>Carya aquatica</i>) | Pecan Hickory (<i>Carya illinoensis</i>) | Sourwood (<i>Oxydendrum arborea</i>) | Mimosa Tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>) |
| Carolina Silverbell (<i>Halesia Carolina</i>) | Crape Myrtle spp (<i>Lagerstroemia spp</i>) | Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>) | Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) |
| Southern Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>) | American Holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>) | Oklahoma Redbud (<i>Cercis reniformis</i>) | Ornamental Cherries (<i>Prunus spp</i>) |

All of these species grow in Illinois, just not in our part of the state, per se. And some are certainly more risky than others! Crape Myrtle for instance is barely tolerant of the climate in southern Illinois, while Southern Hackberry can already be planted here with moderate success. But nonetheless they are good species to keep on our radar for experimental plantings.

Positive Tree Benefits for the Environment

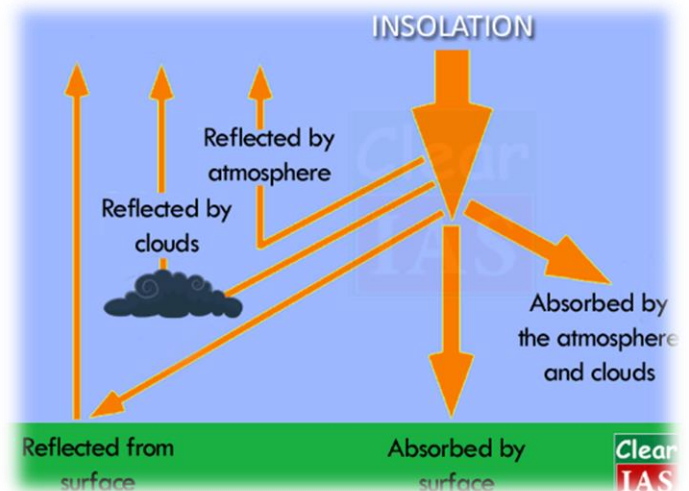
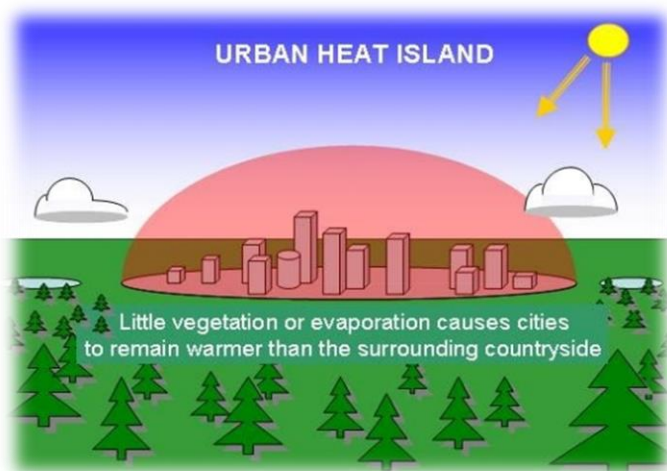
When it comes to trees and climate change, let's move on to some of the immensely positive benefits that trees provide! Here, we are focusing on 2 topics, those being the climate change and the urban heat island effect, as well as flooding prevention and stormwater benefits, since this was one of the primary focuses of this grant, and also some of the more important benefits trees provide.

Climate Change / Urban Heat Island Mitigation

First, let's define a few terms: **Climate Change** is change in the climate, both human-induced as well as naturally occurring, that disrupts what we perceive to be the normal operation of climate. It should be noted here that climate is different than weather! Weather is the day-to-day meteorology such as rain on Tuesday and sunny on Wednesday. Climate is what the long-term averages are for an area, such as average June temperatures in the mid 70's with 2-3 inches of rain. The term **Global Warming** has been misapplied many times when speaking about climate change. Yes, increases in carbon dioxide emissions lead in general to a warmer climate, which comes with very specific problems. But the climate change we are seeing currently is one of extremes: higher highs, lower lows, more severe storms, etc. The important part is that during this process of change, year to year weather becomes more unpredictable as the climate changes to generally a warmer one.

The **Urban Heat Island Effect** is a separate but related issue. Trees and other green plants contain chlorophyll, a naturally occurring compound which is custom built by nature for absorbing the sun's energy and converting it to sugars by photosynthesis. And what an energy the sun has! The amount of energy from the sun hitting the Earth at any given time is approximately 1,350 Watts per square meter, which is a LOT of energy to absorb! When an area has fewer plants, and a lot of asphalt and other dark surfaces, this produces a lot of heat.

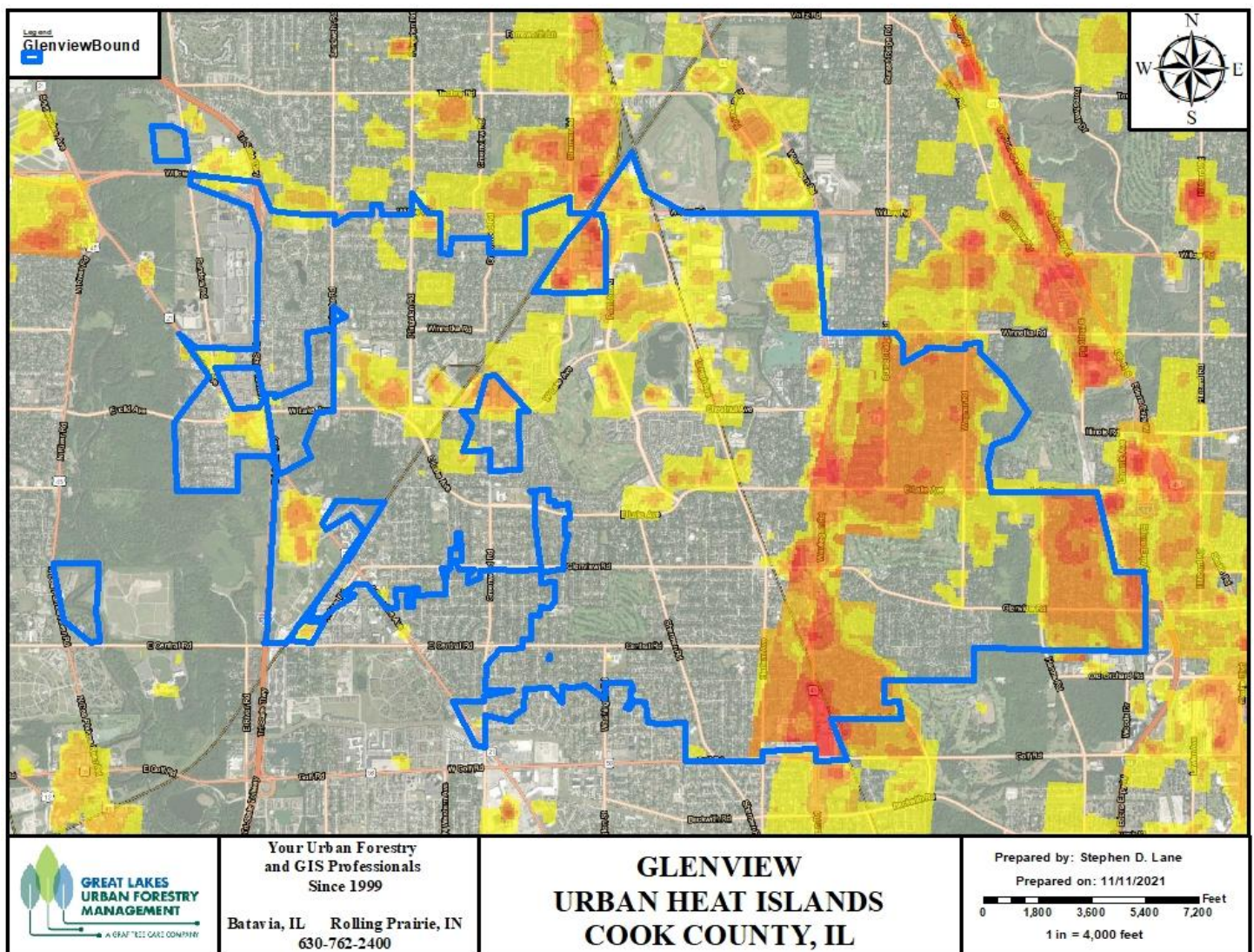
Think about it, if you wear a dark shirt when the sun is shining, you feel hotter than if you were wearing a white shirt. That is because different colors absorb things differently, and light colors reflect light while dark colors absorb it, and absorbing more light leads to more heat. So asphalt and other urban surfaces create local heating above normal atmospheric heating.



VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

All of this is of course just scratching the surface of a set of very complex issues! But essentially, when we have a generally warming climate, combined with this urban heat island effect, it can dramatically raise temperatures in urban areas, leading to a variety of issues. This is where trees become a major factor in making things better! Not only do they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which helps to reduce the effects of climate change, but especially in urban areas, if we can plant trees over areas of asphalt and dark surfaces, this will keep the sun from hitting those surfaces, and instead direct the sun's energy to photosynthesis in the tree's leaves. The combined effects of these things will lead to reductions in warming.

For the Village of Glenview, below is a map of the urban heat island areas. The darker red or orange areas represent greater heat island effects, but do not represent specific "degree based" deviations, and areas of no shading mean no deviation from long term averages:



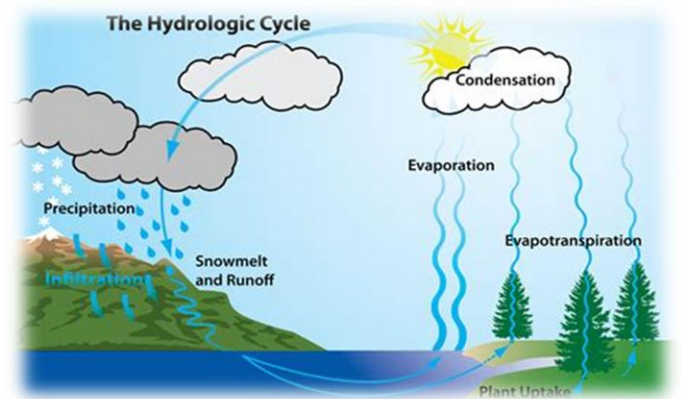
As can be seen from this map, the greatest heat island effects are along the transportation corridors, as well as the central business districts and other spot areas. These are the areas where tree planting will create the greatest cooling effects.

Planting trees not just on Village owned property, but also incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees on their own property is a long-term goal of this management plan, and one of the big reasons is to offset the effects of climate change and the urban heat island effect. It should also be remembered that the climate is global, and there are no walls that separate cities, states, countries, etc. So, when one area warms, it has effects on the whole climate system. Conversely, when an area has more trees and vegetation planted, those benefits do not just stay confined to that area but benefit the whole planet. Trees are truly an example of acting locally and impacting globally.

Reduction in Flooding / Storm Effects

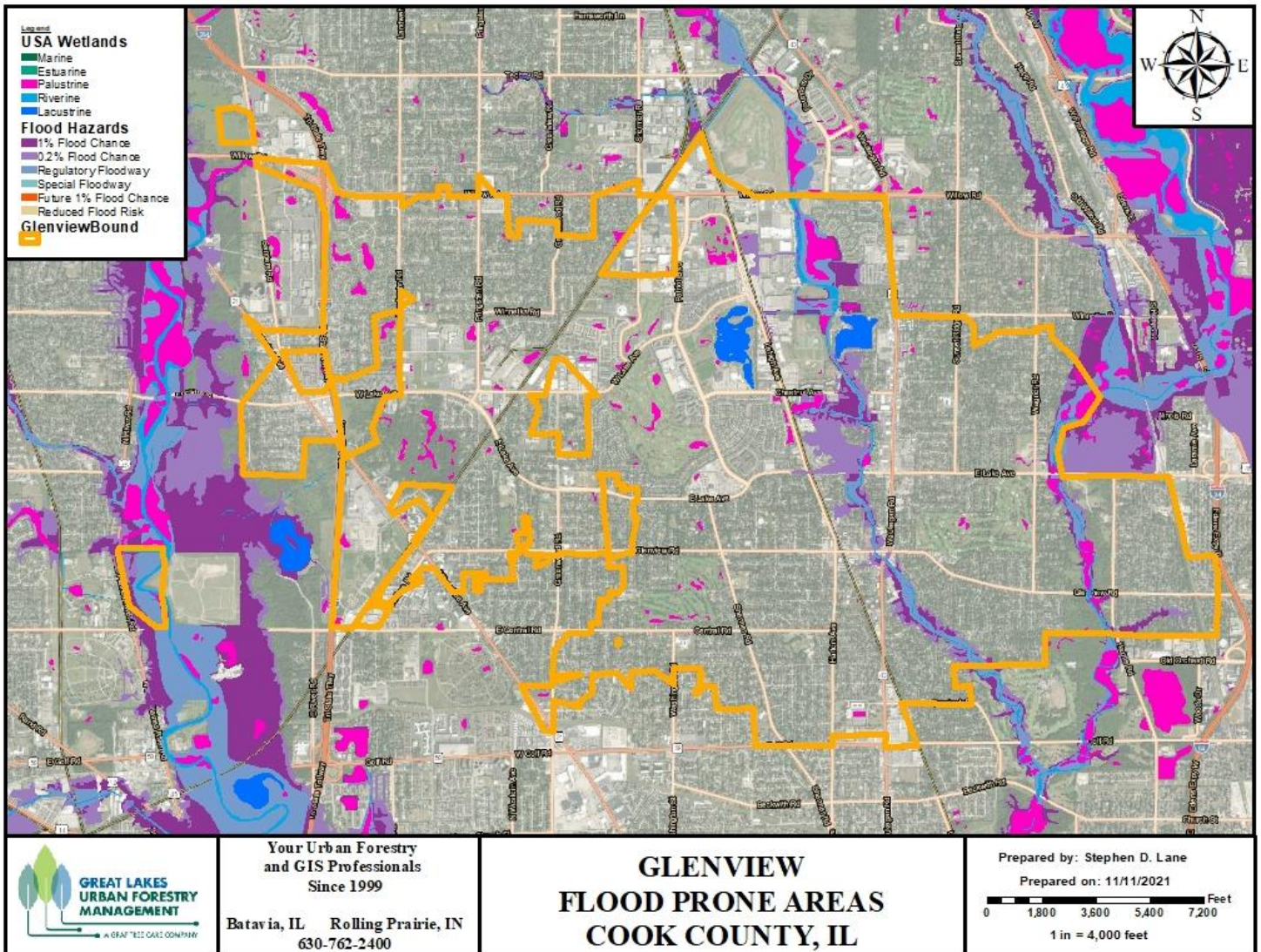
Once again, let's define a few terms here. First, the Earth has what is called a **Hydrologic Cycle**, which is pictured in a simple form to the right. All of the water that has ever existed on Earth was here when the Earth first formed around 5 billion years ago and has simply been recycled ever since then! Water stored in the oceans and lakes evaporates into the atmosphere where it forms clouds, and then rains down, either into the ocean to start again, or over land, where things get more complicated! When rain falls over land, several different things can happen to it that determine what happens next in the cycle.

If the rain falls onto the soil surface, some of that water **percolates** (yes, like making coffee!) into the soil where it moves as groundwater (water under the soil surface). However, when there is so much rain that the soil becomes saturated like a wet sponge that cannot hold any more water, then any additional rainfall becomes **runoff**, which "runs off" over the top of the land surface. This is what we traditionally call **floodwater**.



When an area floods, the consequences can be enormous in terms of economic impact and the impact to humans and wildlife. And there is another side of this story as well. Most communities have what is called **stormwater infrastructure** to handle this water. Storm drains are things we all see regularly which are meant to handle this water. But those systems are expensive to maintain, and the more water they handle, the more often they need repair or replacing. So what can we do to reduce this floodwater? Plant more trees!

Trees do something called **transpiration**, which effectively means that their roots soak up excess water in the soil, and they release it through their leaves back to the atmosphere. So the more trees we plant, the greater the reduction in flooding, and the less our stormwater infrastructure is taxed, and the less economic and social suffering there has to be as a result of flooding. On the following page is a map showing flood prone areas in Glenview:



What is important to note from the above map is not what the exact colors mean, just know that these colors all show either known wetlands, water bodies, or flood prone areas in Glenview. Tree planting along any of these locations will help to transpire extra water out of the soil and prevent flooding from occurring. In particular, there are trees which are naturally adapted to growing in wetter soils, and these trees can really move a lot of water out of the ground, especially as they age. A mature tree can move as much as 6,500 gallons of water per year out of the system! Multiply that by thousands of trees, and you can see how quickly this adds up to a big difference.

Tree planting efforts should take these flood prone areas into account, as well as the areas which appear to be drier and more drought prone where there is no shading on the map! And just like climate change is not confined to a single area, neither is stormwater and flooding. Whatever floodwater is not absorbed in one area moves downstream to another area. So by reducing runoff in Glenview, it will help all downstream communities. And again, the more communities we can get to take action on this, the more flooding and runoff will be reduced!

Tree Removals

The first step towards attaining Glenview’s forestry goals will be to remove trees which are diseased, dying, or present a hazard. At present, the typical removal rate is approximately 300-400 trees per year.

In order to attain the goals set forth in the Diversity Standards, the background rate of tree removal is projected to be approximately 400 trees per year. Reevaluation of the tree population on an annual or semiannual basis by the Village Forester or Forestry Consultant will specify which trees require removal. These numbers, detailed below, are meant to be placeholders for budget calculations and diversity standards. This does not require that 400 trees be removed each year, this is simply a projection based on the existing inventory data.

For purposes of projection, costs have been estimated using a rate of \$25/diameter inch for tree removal and stump grinding, which is a conservative estimate based on current market pricing. Rates could certainly be found lower than this in a competitive bid process or using in-house labor. As is the case with all cost projections for this Plan, no cost increase is assumed for the first 5 years, and a 3% annual cost increase is assumed thereafter. This is also a conservative estimate based on the Consumer Price Index, and actual costs are likely to be lower than projected. In addition, these are anticipated averages. Exact numbers of trees to be removed may be more or less.

| Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-2031 |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Trees Removed | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400/year avg |
| Diameter Inches | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" |
| Notes | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates |
| Removal Cost (2021) | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 |
| Removal Cost (CPI) | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$121,900 |



Tree Removal Activities

Safe Removal of a Tree to an Appropriate Flush Cut

Tree removal can be dangerous, but when performed by professionals is very safe. Therefore, all tree removal activities on Glenview’s public property should be performed under the guidance of a Certified Arborist or Arborist Trainee. This may be the supervision of contractor staff, Village staff, or the Forestry Consultant alongside a contractor. The safe removal of a tree involves the safe removal and lowering of all portions of the tree according to all relevant ANSI standards and Best Management Practices. The stump must be flush cut such that the highest portion of the cut is no greater than two inches from the highest part of the ground surface to prevent a tripping hazard on public property.

Stump Grinding

Within a reasonable amount of time following the removal, stumps and surface roots should be removed using an approved stump grinding machine, such that the stump is ground to a minimum depth of 6 inches, and no surface roots are visible. If the site is to be planted with a new tree, that depth should be increased to 12 inches below the soil surface. This will ensure that a new tree may be successfully planted, and that no re-sprouting will occur from the old stump. The depths to which the stump must be ground may be altered by the Village of Glenview depending on needs for specific circumstances or contracts. Until such time as the planting space is fully restored, the stump hole should be filled and compacted to ground level using the debris resulting from the stump removal.



Planting Site Restoration

Once the tree has been safely removed and the stump has been ground out, the open planting space must be fully restored if a tree is not scheduled to be planted in or adjacent to the old hole. Site restoration consists of removing the stump chips from the hole, filling it with a quality mineral topsoil, tamping down to match the surrounding grade, and spreading grass seed over the top of the topsoil. This will ensure that grass grows back to restore the aesthetics and function of the parkway, and prevent tripping hazards.

Reasons for Tree Removal

Removal of trees on public spaces is an unavoidable reality of managing large tree populations. When the trunk, branches or roots fail, a standing tree can cause personal injury or property damage, and even small dead trees can be an eyesore and reduce property values. Old trees can hold great sentimental value, and many people become attached to them. However, sometimes their presence creates a public hazard, and it is at those times that action must be taken to ensure public safety. It’s also important to remember that the removal of a tree today is the promise of a new tree tomorrow!

Removal of trees on Village of Glenview public property shall always be at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee. Trees will never be removed without a sound reason from the Village. Residents may request a tree to be removed for reasons NOT covered below, and these requests will be reviewed by the Director of Public Works or his/her designee. Removal requests may be granted and paid for under the annual forestry budget. However, trees with a greater need for removal based on public safety will always hold a higher priority. Under no circumstances will the Village of Glenview be responsible for trees which are not in the right of way.

Dead or Dying

If a tree is biologically dead or nearly dead, it will require removal. Trees which are standing dead, have approximately 50% dead crown or greater, or have less than approximately 40% structurally sound wood in the cross-section of the trunk shall be removed as expediently as practical. These determinations shall be at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee.

Diseased or Infested

Diseases are caused by viral, fungal, or bacterial pathogens. Infestations are caused by insects or other small animals. Dutch Elm Disease and Oak Wilt, for example, are fungal diseases that kill Elm and Oak trees when they are infected. Emerald Ash Borer is an insect which kills Ash trees by infesting them. The prompt removal of diseased or infested trees limits the exposure of other nearby trees. The removal of 1 tree may save dozens of others. Trees deemed to be diseased or infested by the Director of Public Works or his/her designee shall be removed as expediently as possible in order to slow the spread of such insects and diseases. Trees with non-fatal or less contagious diseases or infestations will only be removed at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee

High or Extreme Risk

“Tree Risk” is the potential of a tree or tree part to impact a nearby person or piece of property and cause property damage or personal injury. This topic is of great interest in Arboriculture today, and insurance companies are becoming increasingly involved in the process of assessing and managing the risk posed by trees. Litigation involving trees is a perennial concern for public entities. If such risk can only be safely mitigated by tree removal, as opposed to pruning or other measures, then their timely removal is critical because of potential exposure of the public or property to potential harm.

The Director of Public Works or his/her designee must assess the tree. In some circumstances a TRAQ Qualified Risk Assessor should prepare a Tree Risk Assessment report which will document the details of the situation, prior to removal. Often, risk can be mitigated by removing a portion of the tree, or other corrective measures. If the entire tree is deemed to be at high or extreme risk of failure, however, the entire tree shall be removed as a means of reducing its residual risk to zero.



Emergency / Storm Damage Removals

A tree shall be removed if it has been severely damaged and/or compromised by lightning, wind, or other such weather event. "Storm-damaged" shall be generally defined as a tree which has lost 33% or more of its crown, has a large crack or other wound in the trunk, has a lean of greater than ten degrees from vertical, has sustained a lightning strike, or other such issues directly related to storm events. The Director of Public Works or his/her designee shall determine the need for removal of a tree in these cases, although in an emergency situation such as a tree impacting a person, vehicle, home, power lines, or other such emergency, the Village may perform any actions necessary to abate public hazards so long as they are in compliance with all relevant Arboricultural standards and practices.

Damage from Construction or Vehicle Strike

The Director of Public Works or his/her designee shall assess trees that have been impacted by a vehicle strike or piece of construction equipment. If the tree has suffered physical damage or extreme root compaction and is likely to decline and become high risk, it will be scheduled for removal in order to maintain public safety. That decision will be based on the best professional judgement of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee.

Reasonable Resident Request

If a tree has non-terminal pest or pathogen issues, moderately poor structure or is in somewhat poor condition, a resident may request the removal of the tree. Such requests will be reviewed by the Director of Public Works or his/her designee, and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. If the tree shows significant potential to decline or pose a threat in the near term, the Village may agree to the removal in a timely manner. Priority will always be given to trees in danger of threatening public safety. If a resident desires to remove a healthy tree for construction purposes, a permit must be applied for and approved by the Village and a fine along with replacement costs are required. For details, see the Village's Tree Standards manual.

Interference with Utility or Signage

A tree shall be removed if it is interfering with the function or visibility of official traffic control devices or has impacted above or belowground utilities in a manner that cannot be mitigated by pruning or other measures. In these cases, it is likely that no new tree will be planted in these sites.

Overplanted and Underperforming

No healthy tree shall be removed for the sole reason of having been overplanted. As a result of this UFMP, Glenview will be enhancing their use of industry best management practices for diversity in the urban forest, with the goal of building a diverse urban forest. Overplanted species listed as being in poor condition will be reviewed to assess further decline or recovery. Those trees in noticeable decline shall be removed at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee. This will be used as a preventative measure so that these trees do not continue to decline to a point where they become hazardous, and not used as a reason to remove an otherwise healthy tree.

Basic Village Tree Removal Requirements and Standards

All of the following requirements and standards shall be met during tree removal activities as matter of local policy. For a more detailed view of the specific ANSI and ISA standards, please see Appendix I:

Village of Glenview

1. All personnel directly involved with process of chainsaw operation, climbing, bucket truck operation, and rigging limbs shall be provided with sufficient training and experience to perform such duties while employed by the Village of Glenview, as either Public Works and Forestry staff, or performing work as a contractor employed by the Village.
2. Only qualified utility arborists may perform tree removal operations within ten feet of an electric utility line. Village of Glenview employees or contractors may complete the process of trunk removal and stump grinding only if the remaining portion of the tree is greater than ten feet from a transmission line.
3. The Village will not remove healthy trees in order to meet diversity goals, unless the tree poses a risk to persons or property.
4. The Village of Glenview shall not perform or assist, programmatically or financially, with the removal of trees on private property. Public tree ownership is defined by Ordinance as having 51% or greater of its trunk diameter within the public right of way.

Tree Planting

Whereas tree removal is necessary to promote public safety, planting of new trees must happen in order to increase our diversity and canopy cover. At present, the Village of Glenview has relatively few planting spaces available with a very high stocking density (appx 95%+) on its parkways. As a means of attaining the goals of increasing canopy cover to and increasing overall diversity, this plan calls for the planting of nearly 4,200 trees over the coming 10 years. These trees will be planted by Village staff, contractors, and possibly even volunteers who have been properly trained. This plan has a direct goal of planting trees where they have the best chances to establish and thrive based on their specific sites and species requirements.

With such a high stocking density, the overall size of the Village's street tree population will rise only slightly, however many larger trees will be removed over the coming years, and the majority of new plantings will be to replace those trees removed, as well as grow the population. The greatest opportunity for new public plantings will likely be on Village owned properties such as Village Hall, Fire Stations, etc.

For the costs of planting, \$300 per tree (installed) has been used. This is a conservative estimate based on retail costs, and likely the Village will be able to perform planting at a more favorable rate. If volunteer labor is employed, and smaller trees planted, these costs could reduce significantly. We will examine money saving proposals in further detail in the Strategic Partnerships section below.

| Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-2031 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Trees Planted | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650/year avg |
| Planting Cost (2021) | \$120,000 | \$135,000 | \$150,000 | \$165,000 | \$180,000 | \$195,000 |
| Planting Cost (CPI) | \$120,000 | \$135,000 | \$150,000 | \$165,000 | \$180,000 | \$224,250 |

The Importance of Planning Your Tree Planting

Urban Forestry has an unfortunate history of not planning carefully for tree planting. Whatever was readily available, inexpensive, urban tolerant, and grew fast was seen as desirable, and often planning of tree plantings was left to developers or nurseries. With our history of invasive insects and diseases in the Midwest and knowing these will only get worse in the future, it is more crucial than ever that we have a process to plan our tree plantings.

This process should involve assessing planting sites in the same way we would assess a tree, except that in this case, we look for factors such as available above or below ground growing space, how much light the tree receives, amount of soil moisture present, and other factors such as soil pH and texture. Once this information is collected, planting sites can be matched with trees which are well suited to those sites. Matching the right tree to the right site will result in trees which establish faster, grow more vigorously, live longer, and provide far greater benefits. Even a simpler version of this process is better than nothing. When you have your species list for each site assembled, it makes bidding nurseries and plantmen much easier since you already have a plan in hand.

Playing an active role in your tree planting planning also allows for meeting diversity standards such as the taxonomic, spatial, and age class diversity principles outlined above and attempts to get the tree population into compliance with the “20-10-5 Rule”. With few planting sites to be assessed each year, this process will be relatively easy and low cost. Tree planting planning can be phased off each year as the planting budget takes shape and diversity is evaluated. Being targeted about species selection also allows the use of species which are slightly more difficult to find appropriate sites for. These species considered “less urban tolerant” can be planted when the appropriate site is found!

The success of a tree depends on where and how it is planted. The Director of Public Works or his/her designee should assess planting sites before trees are purchased and installed each year, to ensure the correct tree is being planted for the correct site. Each tree planted represents a 25-75+ year commitment, and this planning helps to increase the benefits the community can reap from this commitment. List of acceptable species to be planted for all land use types appears in Appendices A, B, & C.

Nursery Stock Procurement

Nursery stock quality is yet another aspect of planning which can help a tree establish, survive, and thrive to provide great benefits to the community. The Village Forester or an Urban Forestry consultant should inspect and select every tree which is to be planted on Village property to minimize the possibility of installing lower quality nursery stock. Specifications should be for material no smaller than 1.75” caliper, with good form for the species, planted as either balled and burlapped or minimum 5-gallon containerized stock.

Currently, the industry is recovering from a nursery stock shortage due to high demand to replace Ash trees lost to Emerald Ash Borer, which impacted the availability of some species. We strongly recommend not to accept substitutions in the requested species lists, as many nurseries are still attempting to substitute overplanted trees for some of the higher diversity species which may still be difficult to obtain. It is recommended to have an approved substitution prepared for each requested tree species. A list of species and acceptable substitutes has been included in Appendix C.

Tree Transport and Planting

Proper transport and planting procedures determine a tree's success after planting. Even healthy trees from the field, if improperly transported, may dry out during transport, or have structural damage to root balls incurred. When it comes time to plant, trees planted too deeply will suffer from root compaction and trunk decay.

Trees planted without properly dug holes may suffer from stunting. Trees planted without proper removal of packaging materials may develop girdling roots. Trees planted too high may have surface root desiccation. Trees improperly staked or with improper trunk protection may suffer from trunk wounds or girdling of the entire trunk. The standards and Best Management Practices for tree transport and planting are detailed later in this section, as well as Appendices D, E, & J. Trees may be planted by a local volunteer work force so long as the workers have been adequately trained by the Forestry Consultant or other local qualified organization prior to planting, and trees are of a smaller size such as containerized stock.



Tree Spacing and Visibility Requirements

Minimum tree spacing between large, medium, or small sized deciduous shade trees should be appropriate for the species and conform to the Village's tree standards manual which requires 35' of spacing between trees on the ROW. This will allow trees to grow to their full potential without heavy competition for water and nutrients with neighboring trees, and without limited space for crown growth. In addition, no tree should be planted within 10 feet of a driveway, intersection, traffic control device, or known below ground utility. Trees may be planted under aboveground powerlines, but must be from the "Small" selections listed in the Acceptable Species list in Appendix A. No evergreen species shall be considered acceptable for street trees, as they obscure views of the road and may lead to accidents. Evergreens are acceptable for parks, schools, municipal campuses, and waterways.

Watering

Watering of newly planted trees is essential to their establishment, growth, and survival, particularly during the first 2 years of their lives.

Challenges of Urban Plantings

Urban planting sites are a difficult environment for a tree to thrive in, and based on long term data, it is expected that 5-10% of new plantings fail each planting cycle. The Village's contracts for tree planting should include a one to two-year replacement warranty for any new trees that fail to thrive in their new environment. Urban tree plantings can pose an uphill battle in many ways, due to limited soil volume, salt runoff, airborne pollutants, and other factors. New planting mortality is to be expected, despite best efforts to prevent such an outcome, but the planning measures outlined above will help to mitigate annual new planting mortality.

Tree Planting Requirements and Standards

Village of Glenview

1. Planting sites shall be determined and monitored using the Village's tree inventory, in conjunction with staff and Forestry Consultant input.
2. New planting sites should be 35 feet from adjacent trees, 10 feet away from signage, driveways, intersections, and utility structures. If this distance cannot be maintained, the site should not be planted, even if a tree was removed from the same site.
3. Choice of species for planting should be done so according to the Village's taxonomic, spatial, and age-class diversity goals. A diverse and resilient urban forest minimizes exposure to financial, environmental, and health risks while maximizing aesthetics, environmental benefits, and ecosystem services to its residents.
4. All planting stock shall be grown within 150 miles of the Village/planting site.
5. Acceptable nursery stock shall conform to the following standards:
 - A. Minimum of 2-inch caliper, measured at six inches from the trunk flare
 - B. Root ball conforms to ANSI Z60.1 Standards for Nursery Stock
 - C. Less than 10% deadwood in the crown
 - D. Architecture consistent for the species, cultivar, or variety in question
 - E. No included bark or other such narrow branch attachments, unless consistent with species or variety
 - F. Free of pests or pathogens
 - G. Approved species list for the Village of Glenview

6. Planting and digging of certain species shall only occur at certain times of year, in accordance with nursery industry best management practices and professional judgement. These times are subject to the professional opinions of both the Village of Glenview and its approved contractors.
7. Residents may be permitted to plant trees on the Village-owned right-of-way, if purchased independently and conform to all species, spacing, and proper planting requirements as specified by the Village of Glenview. Resident must consult with and gain permission from the Village of Glenview Public Works department first.
8. JULIE, or another similar utility locating service shall be contacted, and all utilities located a minimum of three days before planting is scheduled to begin.
9. A minimum of a one-year replacement guarantee shall be extended from approved nurseries and plantsmen for all new plantings rated to hardiness zone five or lower.

Tree Pruning

When maintaining a tree population for its greatest benefits and lowest risk, tree pruning is one of the most cost-effective maintenance activities which can be performed. Pruning provides several important services for a tree: It reduces the risk of failure, provides clearance for utilities or other structures, reduces wind resistance and wind damage, maintains overall tree health, and improves overall aesthetics.

For the Goals and Milestones, the most critical needs of the Village of Glenview were prioritized. For cost estimates associated with these activities, several assumptions were made:

At present, cycle pruning is performed in a 6-year cycle, with contractors performing all work within a given pruning zone. Village staff only prune trees on an “on-request” basis for pruning that occurs outside of the normal cycle pruning. Pricing listed below are average figures based on current market pricing for these services. Actual costs may differ, and we encourage Village staff to revisit these budget tables occasionally to update them with actual costs. Consistent with other budget tables, a 3% annual CPI increase was added for every year thereafter.

Currently, Glenview prunes approximately 5,000 trees per year using a combination of in-house labor and contracted services. Using well-trained volunteer labor to prune young, newly planted trees and smaller trees which can safely be pruned from the ground without power equipment, it is believed that these budget figures could become even more favorable. This makes the budget estimates below fairly conservative, as is the case with all budget projections in this Plan.

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-3031 |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Trees Pruned | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4450 | 4500/yr average |
| Notes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,450 Cycle Prunes | 4,500 Cycle Prunes in Perpetuity |
| Cost (2021) | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$250,250 | \$250,250 |
| Cost (CPI) | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$250,250 | \$287,788 |

Provided below is a series of estimates based on the change in composition of the Urban Forest over time. As larger underperforming trees are removed and smaller trees planted in their place, the size breakdown of the Urban Forest will change. Given this expected change in the average size of trees, we have included several breakdowns below estimating costs as the composition of the Urban Forest changes. Please note these are estimates, and should be reviewed periodically to ensure accuracy.

2022 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 4,400 Trees/Year by 2022

| | Total Trees | Avg % | Cost/Tree | Pruned/year | Cost/year |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Evergreen | 3000 | 9.69% | \$20 | 426 | \$ 8,529.89 |
| Large (>24") | 1900 | 6.14% | \$150 | 270 | \$ 40,516.96 |
| Medium (13-24") | 5750 | 18.58% | \$75 | 817 | \$ 61,308.56 |
| Small (1-12") | 20300 | 65.59% | \$40 | 2886 | \$ 115,437.80 |
| | | | | | \$ 225,793.21 |

2026 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 4,450 Trees/Year by 2026

| | Total Trees | Avg % | Cost/Tree | Pruned/year | Cost/year |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Evergreen | 2550 | 8.21% | \$20 | 365 | \$ 7,309.18 |
| Large (>24") | 2500 | 8.05% | \$150 | 358 | \$ 53,743.96 |
| Medium (13-24") | 8000 | 25.76% | \$75 | 1147 | \$ 85,990.34 |
| Small (1-12") | 18000 | 57.97% | \$40 | 2580 | \$ 103,188.41 |
| | | | | | \$ 250,231.88 |

2032 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 4,500 Trees/Year by 2032

| | Total Trees | Avg % | Cost/Tree | Pruned/year | Cost/year |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Evergreen | 2250 | 7.20% | \$20 | 324 | \$ 6,480.00 |
| Large (>24") | 3250 | 10.40% | \$150 | 468 | \$ 70,200.00 |
| Medium (13-24") | 9750 | 31.20% | \$75 | 1404 | \$ 105,300.00 |
| Small (1-12") | 16000 | 51.20% | \$40 | 2304 | \$ 92,160.00 |
| | | | | | \$ 274,140.00 |

It is important to note here that in discussions with staff, it has been determined that a goal may be to move to a 5 year cycle pruning program. Reductions in the number of years between cycle pruning has the effect of maintaining an overall healthier tree population which is less susceptible to damage during storms, or developing poor architecture. The average cost of a 6 year cycle pruning program is currently approximately \$250,000 on a 6 year cycle prune. If this were reduced to 5 years, we estimate the annual cost would increase to \$300,000 annually.

Pruning Activities

Enhancement of Pruning Cycle

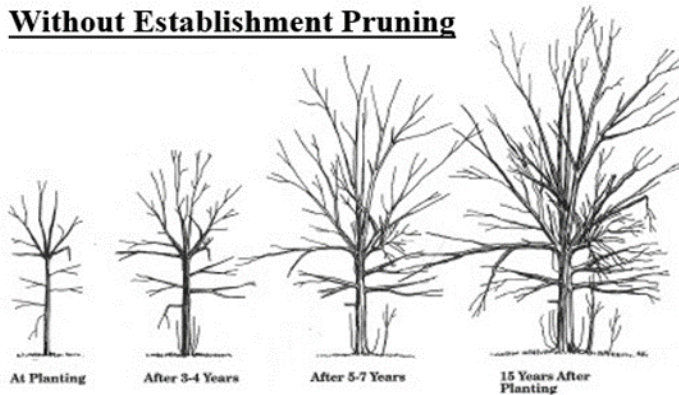
As mentioned above, the Village is currently on a 6 year pruning cycle where it prunes approximately 5,000 trees each year. This is an expense which has consistently been budgeted for, and in most years successfully implemented. Moving this program down to a 5-year cycle certainly comes with additional cost, but also comes with additional public safety and reduced liability gains as well. The Village will have to weight these factors in considering altering its pruning cycle.

Though tree pruning may seem expensive, the cost of maintaining trees is significantly less than the costs associated with trees damaging property or injuring residents. The benefits trees provide when healthy and well maintained can be prolonged and significantly increased, as shown in the projections above. A cycle pruning program is the hallmark of an effective forestry program, and it is highly recommended that Glenview begin to budget for this essential expense.

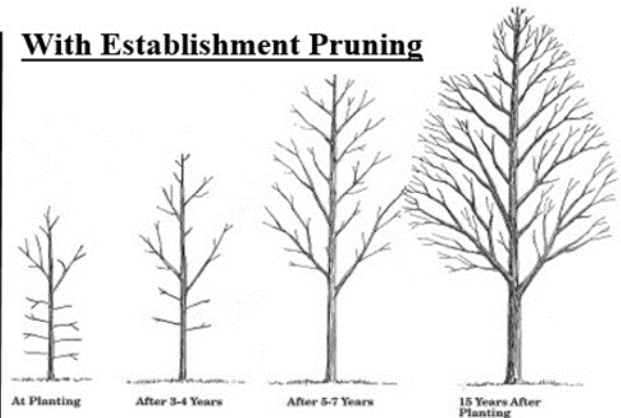
Pruning of Young Trees

For the purposes for this Plan, a young tree is considered to be under 12" DBH. Young trees are still trying to acclimate to their sites. The pruning of young trees has different goals and outcomes than the pruning of larger, mature trees. Standard nursery stock has been meticulously pruned for four to ten years to have a single trunk, and the specific branching patterns which are considered common to the various tree species. Without proper establishment pruning, these trees might have multiple trunks, poor branch structure, and overall poor form and architecture.

Without Establishment Pruning



With Establishment Pruning



Pruning of young trees to establish proper form is one of the most cost-effective maintenance activities which can be performed. It is an inexpensive task that does not require a lot of time and saves thousands of dollars in pruning and maintenance costs later in the tree's life. As mentioned above, due to not having to climb trees or use dangerous equipment, young trees may be pruned by Village staff, or even well-trained residents, with proper training from the Forestry Consultant or a similarly qualified organization, and with the approval of the Environment and Natural Resources Commission.

Pruning of Mature Trees

A mature tree, for the purposes of this Plan, is considered to be greater than 12" in diameter. Mature trees are established in and acclimated to their sites. The pressure these trees face from their environment generally comes from above-ground factors such as pests, pathogens, man-made structures, other trees, windstorms or lightning strikes, as well as some below ground factors like girdling roots, limited soil volume, or poor soil quality. Pruning is performed to mitigate the above-ground issues, as well as balance out any below ground issues when possible. Natural aging and limb dieback are additional reasons these trees are pruned.

Pruning of mature trees may mitigate a short-term risk, such as after a storm, or pruning may be done to maintain a tree's long-term health and structure. In the wild, trees lose limbs frequently. This is called self-pruning. Allowing trees to self-prune over time is not advisable in an urban setting. Safety factors may arise, and the process of self-pruning may bring up aesthetic issues in an urban environment. Mature public trees should only be pruned by professional Certified Arborists, and done in accordance with industry Best Management Practices and accepted ISA and ANSI standards.

Private Property Trees

The Village of Glenview shall not be responsible for the pruning of trees located on private property. The Village reserves the right to prune portions of trees overhanging public property, but is under no legal obligation to do so, and will perform such pruning at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee.

Reasons for Pruning

Establishment Pruning

Establishment pruning of newly planted trees is the single most cost-saving measure in tree care, as it establishes good form and branch structure for the life of the tree. Establishment pruning should be performed a minimum of one time prior to the tree reaching six inches in diameter. Once established, the tree will only require periodic cycle pruning to maintain an appropriate form for the urban forest and to maintain health and keep the tree free of dead limbs. As mentioned above, because establishment pruning can be done without the use of dangerous equipment, the use of well-trained volunteers can be an effective means of pruning these young trees.

Cycle Pruning

A Best Management Practice in Urban Forestry is that trees should be pruned on a cyclical basis as preventative maintenance. No tree should go more than seven years without proper pruning. Cycle pruning ensures that dead branches, storm damaged limbs, or unsightly growth are removed before becoming hazardous or bad for the health of the tree. Cyclical pruning also ensures the proper leaf to stem ratio, which provides structural support for the tree. It also ensures that pruning stays relatively inexpensive, as severe issues do not have time to develop. Cycle pruning is a maintenance activity which if performed regularly, actually needs to be performed less often!

Emergency / Storm Damage Pruning

Emergency pruning is nearly always necessary to mitigate severe risk after storm events, such as limbs which have fallen and are blocking traffic, have impacted a structure, are interfering with a utility, or are hanging and in imminent danger of doing any of the above. Emergency and Storm Damage Pruning should be conducted at the discretion of the Village, with the best interests of the public in mind. This is one of the few occasions on which the recommendations of this Plan may be temporarily suspended. When life or property are in imminent danger due to conditions associated with a downed tree or tree part, the Village may take whatever remedial action is practical and reasonable to mitigate such imminent risk.

Sanitation Pruning

When a tree has been diagnosed as having been diseased or infested with a pest or disease, sanitation pruning may be employed to maintain the tree while removing the diseased or infested portions. This technique is only effective when the host tree is infected/infested with certain pests and pathogens, and only in a localized area of the tree. With more widespread cases of disease or insect infestation, removal will be the most cost-effective and safest option to avoid endangering other nearby trees, as these pests and diseases tend to spread, particularly when there is more of the same species nearby.

Removal of High Risk Limbs

At times, a tree as a whole may not pose a high risk, but a single limb may have defects that make it hazardous. At these times, the removal of such limbs or parts may render the tree to be low risk again, without causing permanent damage to the tree.

Tree Pruning Requirements and Standards

Village of Glenview

1. All activities directly related to the operation of a chainsaw, bucket truck, limb rigging, or tree climbing shall be performed by a qualified employee, or under the supervision of a certified arborist or arborist trainee.
2. No pruning or maintenance activity that takes place within ten feet of a power transmission line shall be accomplished by a Village of Glenview employee unless certified as a qualified Utility Arborist.
3. No cabling, bracing, or other such support systems shall be installed in Village-owned trees, either by the Village of Glenview, its residents, or any contractors. Exception may be made by obtaining prior written approval of the Village.
4. No heading, topping, pollarding or espalier pruning shall be conducted on Village-owned trees, and no wound dressings shall be used under any circumstances, without a permit and prior written approval of the Village of Glenview.

5. The need for pruning and maintenance of individual trees and parkways shall be at the discretion of the Village of Glenview and its designated contractors.
6. No more than 25% of a tree's crown shall be removed during pruning operations to preserve the health of the tree. Any more than 25% of the crown being removed put the tree in danger of severe dieback, and removal should be considered at that point.

Other General Maintenance

Maintenance Activities

Retaining a Consultant

The task of enhancing a robust Urban Forestry program can be difficult! There may be many new challenges and learning curves, contracts to renegotiate, bid documents to create, resident concerns to manage, and other responsibilities which may require the assistance of a professional. Risk assessments and inventory updates in particular are best performed by a 3rd party who can assess the trees without bias.



A Forestry Consultant may be involved in monitoring contractors and vendors for tree pruning, removal, and planting operations, assisting in maintaining the tree inventory, training Village staff on tree health and risk assessments, assisting in explaining policies to homeowners, preparing contract and bid specifications, and teaching residents how to help the Village in caring for their trees. The importance of this early relationship cannot be overstated, no matter how large or small the organization. There are just some times that a 3rd party consultant can ease certain processes.

Chemical Applications

Trees, like people, sometimes contract pests and pathogens. Often these pests and pathogens can be controlled with a simple chemical application just as illnesses in humans can be controlled with medication. This practice is called Plant Health Care. When financially practical, chemical control for common pests or pathogens may be utilized as a preventative or curative method, and increase the aesthetics and benefits of the tree population.



At present, Glenview does not have any particular policy regarding treatment of publicly owned trees by the Village.

Residents of Glenview may perform chemical applications on the parkway trees, such as treatment for Emerald Ash Borer, Dutch Elm Disease, Apple Scab, or other common disorders with prior permission from the Village. The Village will not bear any financial responsibility associated with the costs of such treatments, and treatments must be performed by a Certified Arborist who holds a valid Pesticide Applicators license.

Such an allowance would be strictly informational, to allow the Village to be aware of chemical treatments occurring on trees that it owns. Such work may be denied or revoked for utilizing unqualified contractors, potentially hazardous chemicals, or any other reason at the discretion of the Village. Additionally, trees being treated by residents may still be removed at the discretion of the Village for any of the reasons listed above.

Water Management

The importance of water in the establishment, growth, and survivorship of trees cannot be overstated. Most trees adapted to our climate zone (USDA Zone 5b) are also adapted to the amount of moisture we have in an average year. However, younger trees with less expansive root systems are susceptible to prolonged drought. Young trees need supplemental watering, which is an essential maintenance activity and can prevent newly planted tree mortality.

As we anticipate approximately 5,750 additional trees being planted over the course of the next 10 years, this concept becomes very important. But the cost to water a tree can be highly variable, so further research will be done by the ENRC to determine a best course of action for watering.

Mulch

Proper application of mulch is a necessary and cost-effective maintenance activity. Mulch has many benefits, including reducing weed growth in the root zone, protecting the tree trunk and root flare from lawn maintenance equipment, allowing water to move into the soil, reducing evaporation and drought stress, and creating a naturally fertile soil environment. Turf grass typical of parkways competes for water and nutrients, and mulch reduces this competition.



But not all mulching is beneficial. The practice known as “Volcano Mulching” is the practice of piling mulch against the trunk in excess of 3” deep. This causes moisture build up against the trunk, and can cause decay of the trunk tissue, and possibly death. Material such as crushed limestone, red volcanic rock, or rubber pellets can alter the soil chemistry in an undesirable way, and cause dieback or tree death.

Fortunately, mulch is a commodity most communities can get for free so long as they are pruning and removing trees each year. A marshalling yard for wood chips is established in Village limits, and chips are made available to residents for free, including delivery.

This arrangement works well for everyone: Contractors do not have to pay to dispose of chips or for transportation, residents get free woodchips, and planting contractors don't have to charge the Village for mulch when new trees are planted. All newly planted trees should have mulch applied appropriately. A goal for Glenview should be to mulch all trees 12" DBH and smaller, but for now, mulch for all newly planted trees, and preventing volcano mulching should be a primary concern.

Tree Preservation and Management During Construction

In many municipalities, including the Village of Glenview, ordinances exist to protect trees and shrubs from construction activities. The intent of these ordinances is to protect the benefits those trees and shrubs provide to the community. Trees and shrubs may be privately owned but are also community resources that provide benefits such as aesthetics, storm water benefits, energy savings, carbon sequestration and increased property values. Therefore, tree and shrub protection and preservation during construction represents an investment in the community! Ensuring the protection and preservation of these trees while minimizing burdens to businesses, developers, and residents is essential to a healthy urban forest.



Tree protection and preservation during periods of construction involves protecting trees from damage caused by construction activities. This damage includes physical and chemical damage to the trunk, branches, and roots. Damage may be caused by equipment such as backhoes, skid steers, or other appendage-type equipment. Effects of damage to the visible above ground portions of the tree can be obvious, as when branches are broken. But hidden effects such as root compaction or improper grading may not become evident for years until the tree begins to die back. The standards set forth below and in Appendix L are industry standards with a proven record of success.

Tree Preservation Requirements and Standards

Village of Glenview

1. All applicants submitting permit applications under this section must provide a detailed inventory of existing trees. For each private tree 16" DBH and larger and all public trees, regardless of size, the applicant must show tree species, size (DBH), condition, critical root zone, location and any observed problems. The condition will be based on a 1 to 6 rating system that is detailed in the Condition Rating Scale provided in this section. The Certified

Village Arborist will verify this information during the site review portion of the review process. The Tree Survey and a Tree Protection Plan shall be submitted to the Village of Glenview and all relevant architects, engineers, and workers, detailing the following:

- (a) location
- (b) species
- (c) trunk diameter DBH (diameter breast height)
- (d) condition
- (e) critical root zone - a circle around the trunk of the tree with a radius of one foot (1') for each one inch (1") of tree diameter DBH.
- (f) Tree protection fence and silt fence
- (g) Action plan

2. The plan shall distinguish between:

- (a) existing trees that are proposed to be:
 - (1) preserved at their present location
 - (2) destroyed
 - (3) relocated
 - (4) replaced

3. Further details of the placement of tree protection requirements can be found in the Village's Tree Standards Manual Section III-N (page 23).

Tree Risk Assessment and Sample Policy

Trees provide ecosystem and aesthetic benefits, but all trees also pose some degree of risk. Determining the acceptable level of risk, along with effectively managing that risk, is a key priority for urban forestry operations. As a tree manager, the Village of Glenview must always assume some degree of risk. It is up to the Village to track that risk to ultimately decide how to take steps to mitigate trees which pose such risk in a manner which is responsible both economically as well as in the interest of public safety.



Levels of Risk Assessment – An Overview

These Risk Assessment Levels are based on the International Society of Arboriculture’s (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) protocols, as well as the ANSI A300 Part 9 (Tree Risk Assessment) Standards. The TRAQ forms can be found in Appendix H at the end of this report.

Level 1 Assessment

Also called a “limited visual assessment”, whereby a tree has a basic analysis of obvious physical defects and condition. The assessor walks or drives by the tree, assesses it quickly for defects, evaluates the risk posed by the subject tree, and reports the results of the assessment to the tree owner. Often, prior to a recommendation, a more detailed (Level 2 or Level 3) assessment will be required to gather additional data.

Level 2 Assessment

A Level 2 Assessment, also called a “basic assessment”, is a report detailing the information collected during a detailed visual inspection of the tree and the surrounding site. Such an inspection requires a 360 degree walk around, and may include the use of simple tools, such as binoculars, magnifying lenses, mallets, probes, and trowels or shovels. The goal is to get a more complete picture of the tree in its environment, as well as previous histories of failures, and a root to branch evaluation of not only the tree but also potential “targets” which falling tree limbs may impact. Targets are things such as structures, people, vehicles, or other things which may be damaged or injured by trees.



Level 3 Assessment

A Level 3 Assessment, also called an “advanced assessment”, provides detailed information about specific tree parts, targets, and risk associated with each potential interaction. By definition, it requires specialized equipment known as “advanced tools”, such as bucket trucks, resistance drills, sonic tomographs, and other such equipment. This is the most detailed and time-intensive type of assessment, and is typically only performed when a decision to retain or remove a tree is very difficult, as would be the case for a high-quality tree near a potential target that has significant defects, the extent of which are not known, but must become known before making a decision.

Considerations in Assessing Risk

The following are meant for the reader to gain additional insight into the TRAQ process. Once again, TRAQ inspections were not performed on Village trees during the inventory data collection, but this information will help the reader understand the terminology better, and help inform staff and residents as to how and why these inspections are performed.

Likelihood of Tree Part Failure

Like it sounds, this is a process of determining how likely a tree part is to fail. Likelihood of failure is an assessment of the tree’s defects, and the load on those defects, like weight, gravity, ice, or wind. The parts impacted are generally the roots, root plate, trunk, branches, or potentially whole tree failure at multiple points.

Likelihood of Tree Failure Impacting a Target

Determining the likelihood of impacting a target is figuring out the occupancy rate, or the amount of time that targets (particularly people or high value property) are within the fall zone. A large tree in the middle of a field could fail with little impact, but that same tree in a playground might have serious consequences. In many roadways, motor traffic is present day and night. Nearly all of the Village’s 30,962 trees are in rights-of-way adjacent to roads, where failure of a tree not only impacts motorists, but also has a potential effect on pedestrian traffic and utilities within the right-of-way.



Consequences of a Tree Failure Impacting a Target

The potential consequences of the tree failure impacting a target are a cumulative function of both the “value” of the target (person vs car) and the consequences to that target if the tree fails. Whereas the previous step was concerned with occupancy rates, this step looks at the consequences of the impact, and assumes that the target is always present. To follow with the above example, it is assumed that if a parkway tree were to fail, that a car, utility line, and person are all underneath it at the time of failure, and the consequences to those targets is evaluated. Consequences are generally considered to be “minor” for targets that can be easily replaced or repaired, and step up through 4 levels with the highest level being “severe”, which would constitute severe injury to a person, or even a fatality (see the table below).

Weather

Every tree, no matter how healthy, can fail from wind, lightning strikes, ice loading or soil saturation. “Normal” weather can cause tree or tree part failures for trees which have existing defects, like deadwood, cavities, or poor architecture. Extreme weather events, by contrast, can cause the failure of perfectly healthy trees. For all Tree Risk Assessments, Risk should be assessed assuming “normal” weather conditions. Though it should be noted that “normal” weather conditions for northeastern Illinois do include gusty winds, thunderstorms, snow, and even an occasional ice storm. It is the extremes of these events that should be considered abnormal.

Village of Glenview SAMPLE Tree Risk Assessment Policy

The Village of Glenview has created this SAMPLE policy to show what a policy to maintain an acceptable level of risk from its municipal tree population(s) will eventually look like. The current policy is under review by staff in order to adopt a reasonable, practicable policy. In order to maintain a high level of public safety, while mitigating undue burden, the Village shall adopt something approximating the following SAMPLE risk assessment protocols:

1. The Village of Glenview maintains a tree inventory detailing the species, size, and condition of all trees on Village parkways, as well as a basic level of risk posed by each tree. This UFMP recommends that the trees listed as being in elevated risk categories during the initial inventory be audited on an ad hoc basis. During these audits, the Village staff and/or Forestry Consultant should inspect these trees and identify trees potentially posing an unacceptable level of risk. Such trees identified shall either be scheduled for a more detailed risk assessment (Level 2 or 3), or shall be mitigated, either by pruning, bracing, or removal, as soon as practical following the assessment.
2. During subsequent years, staff shall perform limited visual assessments on an ad hoc basis by driving by trees during the normal course of daily operations. Trees which may appear to present an elevated risk level shall be scheduled for a more detailed risk assessment (Level 2 or 3), or shall be mitigated, either by pruning, bracing, or removal, as soon as practical following the assessment.
3. Upon notification from a resident of a concern about a potentially high-risk tree, the Director of Public Works or his/her designee perform a Level 1 limited visual inspection within (14) business days of the notification by the resident. If a Level 2 or Level 3 Risk Assessment is required based on that inspection, it shall be performed within an additional (14) business days. A decision shall be made by the Director of Public Works or his/her designee as to what the appropriate mitigation measures are, if any.
4. All trees determined to be in need of mitigating actions (removal, pruning, etc.) should be documented in writing by the Director of Public Works or his/her designee. The documentation shall include the date the assessment was performed, the species, size, and condition of the tree, and a brief narrative detailing which parts of the tree are likely to fail, the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of impacting a target, the consequences of tree or tree part failure, and the overall tree risk rating, per the ISA's TRAQ system of risk assessment.
5. A minimum branch diameter of three (3) inches, by ocular estimate, shall be the standard to which this risk assessment policy applies. Assessing all branches smaller than three inches represents an undue burden to the Village.

TRAQ Forms can be found in Appendix H at the end of this report.

TRAQ Tree Risk Assessment Matrices

Likelihood of Tree Failure Impacting Target

| <u>Likelihood of Tree Failure</u> | <u>Likelihood of Impacting Target</u> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Very Low | Low | Medium | High |
| Imminent | Unlikely | Somewhat Likely | Likely | Very Likely |
| Probable | Unlikely | Unlikely | Somewhat Likely | Likely |
| Possible | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely | Somewhat Likely |
| Improbable | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely |

Risk Rating Matrix

| <u>Likelihood of Failure and Impact</u> | <u>Consequences</u> | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Negligible | Minor | Significant | Severe |
| Very Likely | Low | Moderate | High | Extreme |
| Likely | Low | Moderate | High | High |
| Somewhat Likely | Low | Low | Moderate | Moderate |
| Unlikely | Low | Low | Low | Low |

Projected Budget

The budget numbers below, as mentioned several times through this Urban Forest Management Plan, are conservative figures based on current industry rates for the services listed. Based on input from Village staff, the budget begins this year with a dollar amount that is within their current annual budget for tree related expenses. From there, generally the budget increases slightly each year, and projects through 2032.

| REMOVALS | Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-2031 |
|----------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Trees Removed | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400/year avg |
| | Diameter Inches | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" | 3,200" |
| | Notes | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates | Removals Identified During Inventory Updates |
| | Removal Cost (2021) | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 |
| | Removal Cost (CPI) | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$106,000 | \$121,900 |

| PLANTINGS | Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-2031 |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Trees Planted | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650/year avg |
| | Planting Cost (2021) | \$120,000 | \$135,000 | \$150,000 | \$165,000 | \$180,000 | \$195,000 |
| | Planting Cost (CPI) | \$120,000 | \$135,000 | \$150,000 | \$165,000 | \$180,000 | \$224,250 |

| PRUNING | Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-3031 |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Trees Pruned | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4450 | 4500/yr average |
| | Notes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,400 Cycle Prunes | 4,450 Cycle Prunes | 4,500 Cycle Prunes in Perpetuity |
| | Cost (2021) | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$250,250 | \$250,250 |
| | Cost (CPI) | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$225,800 | \$250,250 | \$287,788 |

| FORESTRY CONSULTANT | Milestones | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026-2031 |
|---------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Notes | Basic Assistance with contract prep, etc | Appraisals and Risk Management | Inventory Updates / Risk Management | Inventory Updates / Risk Management | Inventory Updates / Risk Management | Inventory Updates / Risk Management |
| | Cost (2019) | \$5,000 | \$5,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| | Cost (CPI) | \$5,000 | \$5,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$11,500 |

| TOTALS | TOTALS - 2021 \$ | \$456,800 | \$471,800 | \$491,800 | \$506,800 | \$546,250 | \$561,250 |
|--------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | TOTALS - CPI 3% | \$456,800 | \$471,800 | \$491,800 | \$506,800 | \$546,250 | \$645,438 |

Summary / Conclusion

The Village of Glenview has a long history of maintaining a top-tier urban forest. The current status of the urban forest resource in Glenview is that it is extraordinarily well cared for, and a highly diverse tree population overall, which provides its residents with nearly \$5.8 Million in benefits each year, or almost 9 times the money invested in it on an annual basis!

That said, there are always areas where improvements can be made, and this Urban Forestry Management Plan has attempted to do so. Such goals as reducing the number of Maples and other overplanted species, implementing some innovative programs, and increasing overall tree canopy, among many other goals, are areas where the Village could make a great program even better.

And it is worth mentioning as we conclude this plan that urban forestry and care and maintenance of trees is a journey, and not a destination. It is of the utmost importance that this plan and its goals be reviewed every year or every other year so that evaluation of goals can be made, and the urban forestry program can be adaptively managed. Trees are long-lived organisms, and must fight through many circumstances, both known and unforeseen. Therefore, this document is meant to be a starting point, and not an ending point. Now with goals established, those goals can continually be reevaluated for success or failure and altered as necessary.

We hope that the value of trees to the community has been shown here, both in terms of hard dollars as well as some of the intangible services such as pollution reduction and carbon sequestration. These are things that many people do not consider in their daily lives, and we hope that reading this document has helped to establish a sense of wonder about trees and the benefits they provide society.

We also hope that this document helps to advance the field and science of Arboriculture, and the culture of safety that it thrives on. All too often, we see people looking at the urban forest as “just a bunch of trees” when in reality, and as hopefully this document has shown, the situation is far more complex than that. There are excellent careers to be had in the green industry and specifically in Arboriculture, and it is hoped that maybe this document has inspired or will at some point inspire people to consider this as a career option.

We thank the Village of Glenview and its staff and local stakeholders for their partnership in writing this plan, as well as the funding streams from the US Forest Service and Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The Village of Glenview has a bright future ahead if it in terms of Urban Forestry, and it has been a pleasure being part of that process.

Glossary of Terms

Aerial Device: Any piece of equipment expressly intended to elevate a human worker above the level at which they typically stand with their feet on the ground surface. Can include but is not limited to bucket trucks, scissor lifts, etc.

Aggressive: A floral or faunal organism which is native (endemic) to the United States or northern Indiana, but which is known to outcompete other more desirable organisms.

Arborist: An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture who is educated, trained and licensed to provide for or supervise the management of trees and other woody plants.

Arborist Trainee: Any person working under the direct supervision of an Arborist or Certified Arborist.

Balled and Burlapped: A tree, shrub, or other plant prepared for transplanting by allowing the roots to remain covered by a ball of soil around which canvas or burlap is tied and secured with a basket.

Bare Root: Harvested plants from which the soil or growing medium has been removed.

Best Management Practices (BMP): Methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective while making the optimum use of resources.

Caliper: Standard nurseryman's measure of tree diameter (size). Caliper measurement of the trunk shall be taken six inches above the ground up to and including four-inch caliper size. If the caliper at six inches above the ground exceeds four inches, the caliper should be measured at 12 inches above the ground.

Certified Arborist: An individual who has sufficient experience in the field of Arboriculture, and has been certified by the International Society of Arboriculture as being a Certified Arborist.

Border Trees: Trees whose trunks, when measured at DBH, are situated on both Public and private property.

Branch Collar: The branch collar is the point where a branch joins the trunk or another branch. This is the area the arborist chooses to make a proper cut.

Climbing Line: Any rope or other such material explicitly intended for bearing the weight of a human being.

Collected Plants: Trees or shrubs which have been sourced from private property for the intent of transplanting elsewhere.

Compacted Soil: A high-density soil lacking structure and porosity, characterized by restricted water infiltration and percolation (drainage), and limited root penetration.

Consumer Price Index: an index of the variation in prices paid by typical consumers for retail goods and other items.

Containerized: A tree, shrub, or other plant prepared for transplanting, or grown in, a solid-walled container such as a plastic pots or wooden boxes.

Contracted Staff: People working for the Village as part of an independently owned and operated private company which performs work for the Village, but who are not directly employed by the Village.

Controlling Authority: An agency, organization, or corporate entity with the legal authority and/or obligation to manage individual trees or tree populations.

Crew Leader: Any personal who has by direction or implication been chosen to lead a team of In-House or Contracted Staff.

Crown: The upper part of a tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all branches and foliage.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): The minimum volume of roots necessary for a tree to have health and stability.

Cycle Pruning: The process of routine maintenance pruning of trees, not related to storm damage or other hazard or emergency related-pruning, that occurs on a set and predictable time scale set forth by the Village.

Deadwood: Wood on a tree or shrub which is no longer biologically living and becomes brittle or prone to failure.

Decline/Declining: Trees or shrubs which are experiencing symptoms of a general decline on health due to age, pest, or pathogen related issues.

Desirable: A Tree or other plant whose characteristics are sought after due to ecology, aesthetics, or public safety.

Diameter or DBH: Diameter at Breast Height. A standard forestry measure of tree diameter (size), measured at 4.5' above ground level on the uphill side of a tree using a Diameter Tape or Biltmore Stick.

Digging Machine(s): Any piece of mechanical equipment whose express purpose is to remove soil and plants from their current locations.

Diseased: The status of a tree which has been negatively impacted by a pathogen, bacterial, fungal, viral, or similar lower life forms.

Drip Line: The soil surface delineated by the branch spread of a single plant or group of plants.

Drought: A period of two weeks or greater, during which there is less than one inch of rainfall, when the average daytime temperature during that same period exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dutch Elm Disease: A fungal pathogen which causes the decline and death of specific species of Elm trees.

Dying: A tree which is in the process of biological death due to senescence, disease, infestation, or other such malady from which there is very little to no hope of long-term survival.

EAB: Emerald Ash Borer. An invasive beetle pest which affects all Ash trees.

Establishment Pruning: The pruning of a young tree in order to establish proper form and branching habit.

Established Trees: Those trees which have been permanently planted for a period of no less than 6 months, and which have permanent roots established in the soil.

Failure (tree failure): Breakage of stem or branches, or loss of mechanical support in the root system.

Feeder Root: Any portion of the below ground portions of the tree whose purpose is to absorb water and nutrients.

Floodplain: Land which has been determined to be periodically inundated with water from a nearby moving or static water body, such as a lake or river. Determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flush Cut: Either a pruning cut or final cut to remove a stump, for which the maximum acceptable distance from the ground or the branch bark ridge shall be no greater than 2 inches.

Full-Time: An employee who has regular employment through the Village and whose work hours exceed 36 hours in a week, and who is employed year-round.

Fungal: Any of a group of spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including molds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools.

Grade: The level or pitch of a certain piece of land, as defined by the trees or shrubs which inhabit it

Hardscape: The nonliving or man-made fixtures of a planned outdoor area, such as sidewalks, retaining walls, street lamps, etc.

Hazard: A known and documented state of imperiling public safety.

Healthy Tree: Any tree which is successfully adapting to it's environment, and shows no signs of disease, pests, pathogens, or other such maladies, as determined by the Village or Forestry Consultant(s) .

Host: An organism which is susceptible to a known pest or pathogen.

Infested: The status of a tree which has been negatively impacted by pests.

In-House Staff: Staff directly employed by the Village of Glenview, on either a full-time or Part-Time Basis.

Invasive: A floral or faunal organism which is not native (endemic) to the United States or northern Indiana.

Job Site: Any geographic location where a person or persons will be performing activities related to the care and maintenance of Village of Glenview property.

J.U.L.I.E. (811): The Illinois underground utility locating service.

Liner Nursery: A privately owned plant propagation facility which specializes in the growth of small trees which are intended to be planted for growth into a full form.

Managed: A tree or shrub which is in an area of the Village which is routinely mowed and managed. Not a wild forest grown tree or shrub, or area containing such trees and shrubs.

Manufacturer's Recommendations: Any expressly written instruction manual for a given piece of equipment that details how said equipment is supposed to be managed or maintained.

Mineral Soil: Any substrate which is composed of a variety of rocks and minerals in various states of decomposition, leading to the development of a substance on which living plants may live.

Mitigation: The process of diminishing risk.

Monoculture: A population of trees in close proximity to one another which is comprised of 3 species or less of trees and shrubs which is prone to pest or pathogen outbreak.

Natural Resources: Flora, fauna, and other such living and non-living parts of the environment which the Village of Glenview maintains.

Nursery Stock: Woody Perennials which are of a "Tree Form" growth habit and are supplied by a nursery contractor for planting. Not established trees.

Park District Property: Land which, by deed or title, belongs to the Village of Glenview.

Parkway Tree: Any woody plant within a Publicly-Owned right-of-way, or any other property owned or managed by the Village of Glenview.

Part-Time: An employee who has regular employment through the Village and whose work hours are less than 36 hours in a week, and who is employed year-round.

Pathogen: A fungus, virus, or other such microscopic organism which causes decline or death of trees.

Pest: An insect or other macrofaunal organism which causes decline or death of trees.

Private Property: Land which, by deed or title, does not belong to the Village of Glenview.

Public Safety: The welfare and protection of the general public.

Reforestation: The process by which trees are planted to replace trees which have been removed.

Rigging Line: Any rope or other such material explicitly intended for bearing the weight of a tree limb. Not to be used for supporting a human being.

Right-of-Way (ROW): The publicly-owned land on which a road, drainage ditch, trail, or other public access is built..

Risk: A situation involving potential exposure to danger or endangering public safety

Root Protection Zone (RPZ): The area on the ground surrounding a tree in which excavation, compaction, and other construction-related activities should be avoided or mitigated.

Saddle: A piece of equipment expressly intended to hold a human being above ground level with the assistance of a rope or other such device.

Sanitation Pruning: The removal of tree limbs that have become diseased or infested, in order to prevent the spread of disease or infestation from spreading throughout the rest of the tree e.g., Dutch Elm Disease, Black Knot Fungus, etc.

Seasonal Employees: Those employees retained by the Village for less than 6 months out of the calendar or budget year.

Shrub: Any woody perennial which has a multi-stemmed growth habit not consistent with being considered a tree. Can be subject to interpretation by Glenview Staff.

Sound Wood: Structurally sound, non-decayed, non-compromised wood in the trunk or Scaffold Branches.

Staff: Those employees retained by the Village on a full-time basis with benefits provided.

Structural Root: Any portion of the below ground portions of the tree whose purpose is to stabilize the plant against the forces of wind and gravity.

TRAQ: Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. The International Society of Arboriculture's formal status of an individual who is qualified to assess the risk that trees may bring to the general public.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): The area surrounding a tree in which excavation and other construction-related activities should be avoided.

Tree Risk: The likelihood and consequences of failure of a tree or tree parts.

Tree Risk Assessment: A systematic process used to identify, analyze, and evaluate tree risk

Underperforming: Trees which have systematic health and vigor issues resulting in poor health, architecture, or other such maladies as determined by Village staff.

Undesirable: A tree which is not desired in the landscape due to ecological, aesthetic, or public safety reasons, as determined by Glenview Staff.

Unmanaged: A tree or shrub which is in an area of the Village of Glenview which is not routinely mowed and managed. A wild forest grown tree or shrub, or area containing such trees and shrubs.

Urban Wood: Any tree or other woody perennial material which has been harvested for the sole purpose of long term storage in the form of furniture, recreational material, etc. Differentiated from “Reclaimed Wood”.

Utility Arborist: A person explicitly trained in the management of trees and other plants in relation to energized power lines. Someone who is licensed to work with conflicts between trees and such energized power lines.



Appendix A: Acceptable and Unacceptable Species

Species not appearing on this list can be approved or disallowed by consensus of the Environment and Natural Resources Commission, acting under the supervision of the Director of Public Works or his/her designee.

| NOT APPROVED | APPROVED SPECIES | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Any Size | Large Trees | Medium Trees | Small Trees | Evergreens |
| AILANTHUS | BALDCYPRESS | ALDER | AMERICAN REDBUD | ARBOR VITAE |
| AMUR CORKTREE | BEECH-AMERICAN | AMUR MAACKIA | APPLE-CRAB | DOUGLAS FIR |
| ASH-EUROPEAN | BEECH-EUROPEAN | BIRCH-RIVER | APPLE-EDIBLE | EASTERN REDCEDAR |
| ASH-GREEN | BUCKEYE-OHIO | BIRCH-WHITE | BUCKEYE-RED | FIR-CONCOLOR |
| ASH-WHITE | BUCKEYE-YELLOW | BLACKGUM | CHERRY-ORNAMENTAL | HEMLOCK-SPP |
| BOXELDER | CATALPA | ELM-CHINESE | DOGWOOD-SPP | JUNIPER-COMMON |
| BUCKTHORN | CHESTNUT-CHINESE | HARDY RUBBER TREE | HAWTHORN-COCKSPUR | PINE-AUSTRIAN |
| BURNING BUSH | DAWN REDWOOD | HAZELNUT-TURKISH | HAWTHORN-SPP | PINE-MUGO |
| CHERRY-BLACK/PIN | ELM-HYBRID | HORNBEAM-AMERICAN | HYDRANGEA-PEEGEE | PINE-WHITE |
| COTTONWOOD | GINKGO* | HORNBEAM-EUROPEAN | LILAC-SHRUB | SPRUCE-BLUE |
| ELM-AMERICAN | HACKBERRY | IRONWOOD | LILAC-TREE | SPRUCE-NORWAY |
| ELM-SIBERIAN | HICKORY-SPP | KATSURA | MAGNOLIA-SAUCER | SPRUCE-SPP |
| HONEYSUCKLE | HONEYLOCUST | MAPLE-HEDGE | MAPLE-AMUR | YEW |
| MAPLE-NORWAY | HORSECHESTNUT | MAPLE-MIYABEI | MAPLE-JAPANESE | |
| MAPLE-SILVER | KENTUCKY COFFEETREE* | MAPLE-PAPERBARK | PEACH/NECTARINE | |
| MULBERRY-SPP | LARCH | MAPLE-SHANTUNG | PLUM-SPP | |
| PEAR-CALLERY | LINDEN-AMERICAN | MAPLE-TRIFLORUM | ROSE OF SHARON | |
| POPLAR-SPP | LINDEN-LITTLELEAF | OAK-CHINKQUAPIN | SERVICEBERRY-SPP | |
| POPLAR-WHITE | LONDON PLANETREE | OAK-ENGLISH | SMOKETREE | |
| PRINCESS TREE | MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER | OAK-SHINGLE | WITCH HAZEL | |
| RUSSIAN OLIVE | MAPLE-SUGAR | PERSIAN IRONWOOD | | |
| WALNUT-ANY | OAK-BLACK | YELLOWWOOD | | |
| | OAK-BURR | GOLDEN RAIN TREE | | |
| | OAK-PIN | MOUNTAIN ASH | | |
| | OAK-RED | PEAR-EDIBLE | | |
| | OAK-SWAMP WHITE | SASSAFRASS | | |
| | OAK-WHITE | SEVENTH SON FLOWER | | |
| | PAGODATREE | | | |
| | PERSIMMON | | | |
| | SWEETGUM | | | |
| | SYCAMORE | | | |
| | TULIPTREE | | | |
| | ZELKOVA | | | |
| | | * - Male Only | | |

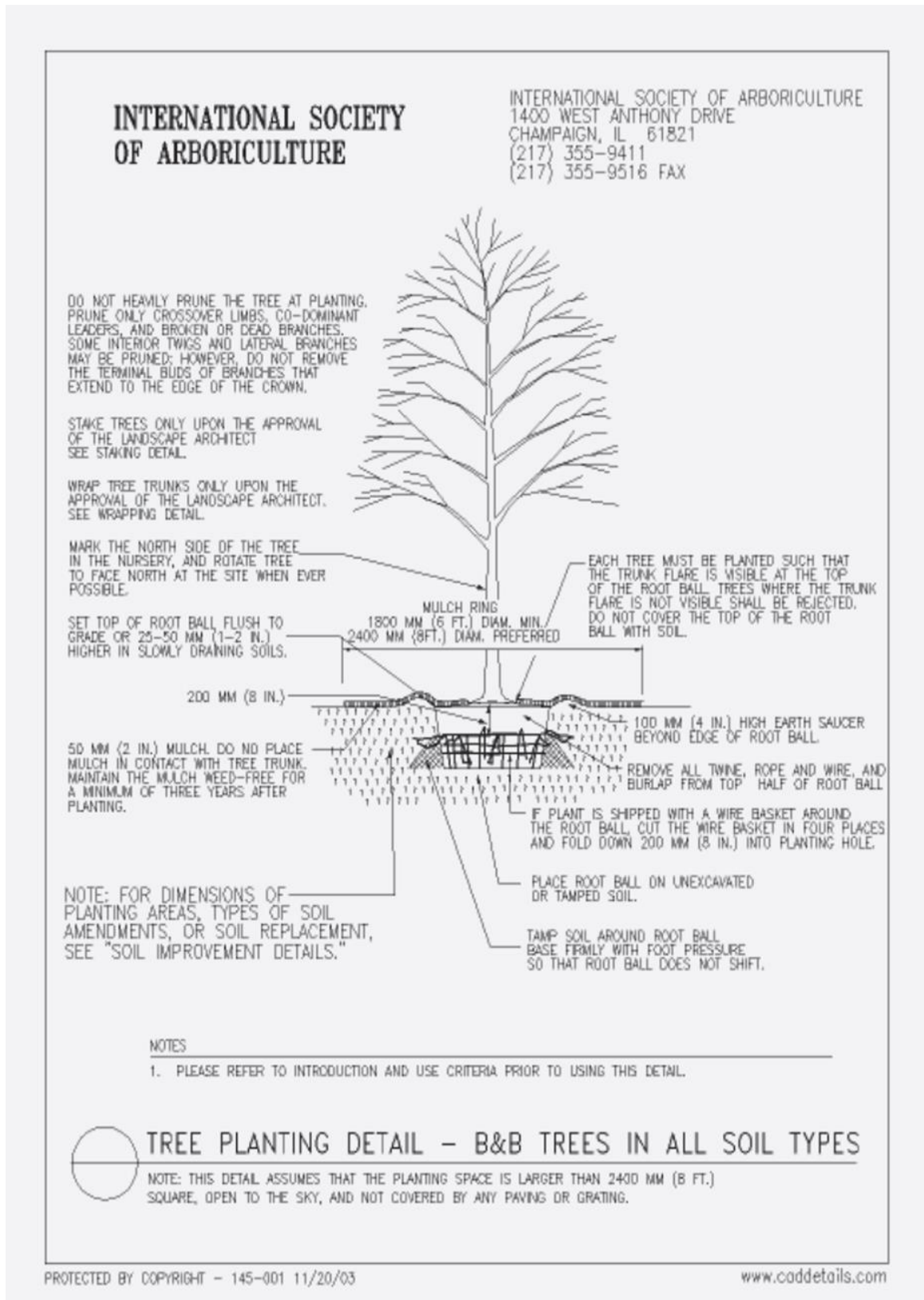
Appendix B: Additional Comments on Species

| SPECIES | COMMENTS | SPECIES | COMMENTS |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| AILANTHUS | NOT APPROVED | LILAC-SHRUB | Parks Only |
| ALDER-SPP | | LILAC-TREE | Improved varieties, tree form only |
| AMERICAN HORNBEAM | | LINDEN-AMERICAN | |
| AMERICAN REDBUD | | LINDEN-LITTLELEAF | |
| AMUR MAACKIA | | LINDEN-SILVER | |
| APPLE-CRAB SPP | Apple Scab resistant varieties only | LINDEN-SPP | |
| APPLE-EDIBLE | Parks Only | LONDON PLANETREE | Prefer 'Exclamation!', 'Bloodgood' not allowed |
| APRICOT | NOT APPROVED | MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER | |
| ARBOR VITAE | Parks only | MAGNOLIA-SAUCCER | Scale resistant varieties only |
| ASH-BLUE | NOT APPROVED | MAGNOLIA-SHRUB | Star Magnolia or similar Magnolia pruned to tree form |
| ASH-GREEN | NOT APPROVED | MAPLE-AMUR | Parks only unless pruned to tree form |
| ASH-WHITE | NOT APPROVED | MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE | Or other similar Acer x freemannii |
| ASPEN | Improved varieties only | MAPLE-BLACK | |
| BALDCYPRESS | Prefer 'Shawnee Brave' | MAPLE-HEEDGE | |
| BEECH-AMERICAN | | MAPLE-JAPANESE | Small growing space only |
| BEECH-SPP | Prefer 'Tricolor' or 'Riversii' | MAPLE-MIYABEI | Prefer 'State Street' |
| BIRCH-RIVER | Prefer Single stem only | MAPLE-NORWAY | NOT APPROVED |
| BIRCH-SPP | Sweet Birch, Yellow Birch, or other newintroductions | MAPLE-PAPERBARK | |
| BIRCH-WHITE | Bronze Birch Borer resistant only, prefer 'Whitespire' | MAPLE-RED | Improved varieties only |
| BLACK LOCUST | Improved varieties only, prefer 'Purple Robe' | MAPLE-SILVER | NOT APPROVED |
| BLACKGUM | | MAPLE-SUGAR | Prefer 'Green Mountain' |
| BOXELDER | NOT APPROVED | MOUNTAIN ASH | Improved varieties only |
| BUCKEYE-OHIO | | MOUNTAIN ASH-EUROPEAN | Improved varieties only |
| BUCKEYE-RED | Prefer 'Ft. McNair' or Bottlebush | MULBERRY-SPP | NOT APPROVED |
| BUCKEYE-YELLOW | | OAK-BURR | |
| BUCKTHORN | NOT APPROVED | OAK-CHESTNUT | |
| BURNING BUSH | NOT APPROVED | OAK-CHINKQUAPIN | |
| CAROLINA SILVERBELL | Protected sites only | OAK-ENGLISH | |
| CATALPA | | OAK-PIN | |
| CHERRY-BLACK | NOT APPROVED | OAK-RED | |
| CHERRY-PURPLE LEAF | | OAK-SWAMP WHITE | |
| CHERRY-SPP | Ornamental, Black Knot resistant varieties only | OAK-WHITE | |
| COTTONWOOD | NOT APPROVED | OTHER | Open for new introductions |
| DAWN REDWOOD | | PAGODATREE | |
| DOGWOOD-SPP | Hardy varieties only | PEACH | Parks only |
| DOUGLAS FIR | Parks only | PEAR-CALLERY | NOT APPROVED |
| EASTERN REDCEDAR | Parks only | PEAR-EDIBLE | Parks Only |
| ELM-AMERICAN | NOT APPROVED | PERSIAN IRONWOOD | Medium growing space only |
| ELM-HYBRID | Hardy varieties only | PERSIMMON | American variety preferred (Diospyros virginiana) |
| ELM-RED | NOT APPROVED | PINE-AUSTRIAN | Parks Only |
| ELM-SIBERIAN | NOT APPROVED | PINE-SCOTCH | Parks only |
| ELM-SPP | New cultivar introductions | PINE-WHITE | Parks only |
| EUONYMUS | Eastern Wahoo ONLY no non-native varieties | PLUM-SPP | Parks Only |
| FIR-SPP | Parks only | PUSSYWILLOW | Parks only |
| FRINGETREE | | ROSE OF SHARON | |
| GINKGO | Male only | SASSAFRAS | |
| GOLDEN RAINTREE | | SERVICEBERRY-SPP | Prefer 'Autumn Brilliance' |
| HACKBERRY | | SEVENTH SON FLOWER | |
| HARDY RUBBER TREE | | SHRUB-SPP | Parks only, open for new introductions |
| HAWTHORN-SPP | Thornless varieties only | SMOKETREE | American variety preferred, small growing space only |
| HICKORY-BITTERNUT | | SPRUCE-BLUE | Parks only |
| HICKORY-SHAGBARK | | SPRUCE-NORWAY | Parks only |
| HONEYLOCUST | Prefer 'shademaster' or 'inermis' | SPRUCE-SPP | Parks only |
| HONEYSUCKLE | NOT APPROVED | SUMAC | Parks only |
| HORNBEAM-EUROPEAN | | SWEETGUM | Prefer 'Happidaze' |
| HORSECHESTNUT | | SYCAMORE | In natural areas only, London Planetree preferred |
| HYDRANGEA-PEEGEE | | TULIPTREE | |
| IRONWOOD | | VIBURNUM | Tree form only |
| JUNIPER-COMMON | Parks Only | WALNUT-BLACK | NOT APPROVED |
| KATSURA | | WILLOW-SPP | NOT APPROVED |
| KENTUCKY COFFEETREE | Fruitless varieties only | YELLOWWOOD | |
| LARCH | | YEW | Parks Only |
| | | ZELKOVA | Prefer 'Green Vase' |

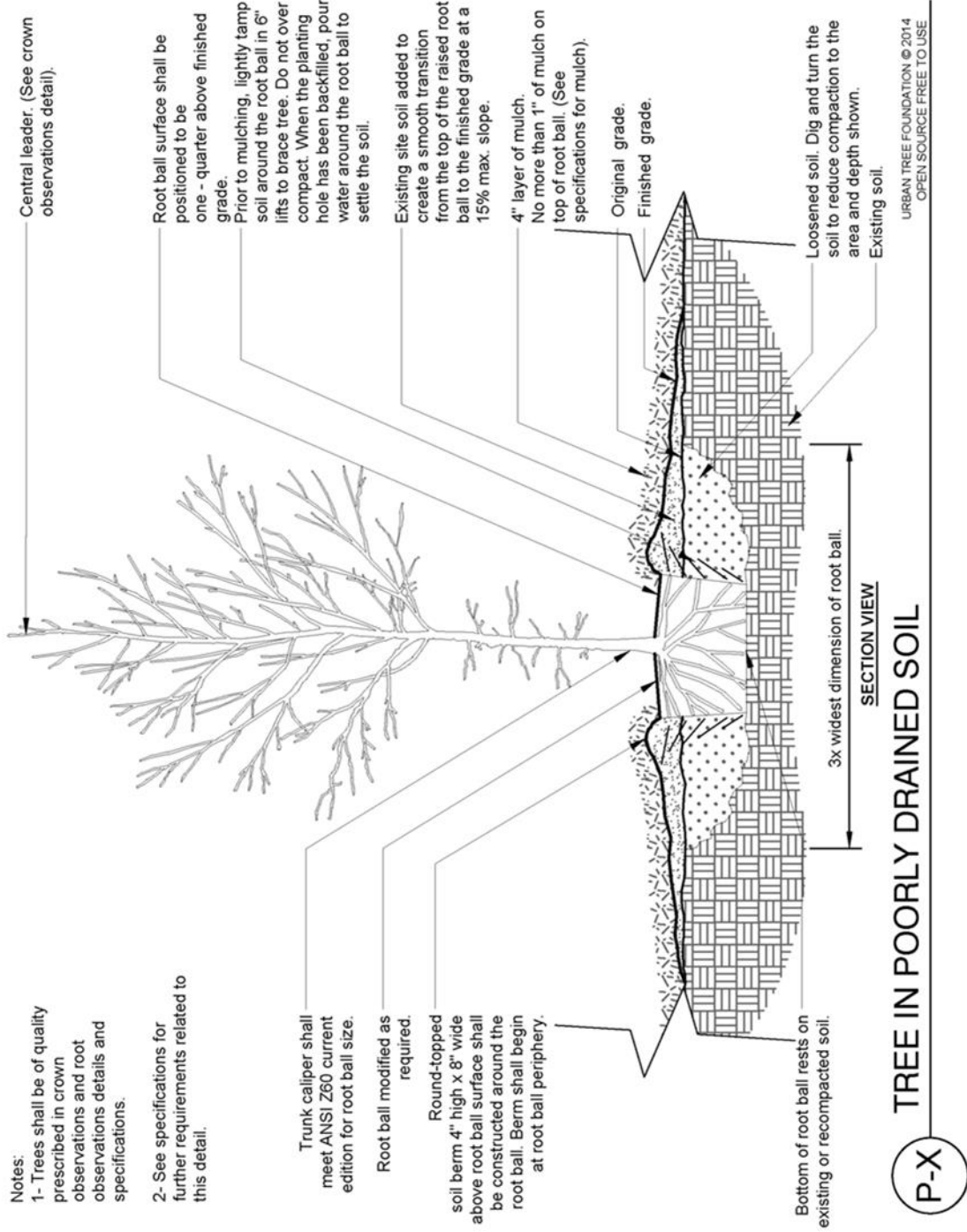
Appendix C: Species Substitutions

| Species | Planting Time | Acceptable Substitutes |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alder, Black/Speckled | Spring | River Birch, Planetree |
| Amur Maackia | Spring | Yellowwood, Shingle Oak |
| Baldcypress | Spring | Larch, Dawn Redwood |
| Beech, European | Spring | Red Oak, Buckeye |
| Birch, River (Multi Stem) | Spring | Alder, Swamp White Oak |
| Birch, White | Spring | River Birch, Alder |
| Black Locust (Purple Robe) | Any | Honeylocust, Kentucky Coffeetree |
| Blackgum | Spring | Sweetgum, Dogwood |
| Buckeye, Ohio (Autumn Splendor) | Any | Horsechestnut, Catalpa |
| Buckeye, Red | Spring | Dogwood, Hawthorn |
| Buckeye, Yellow | Spring | Planetree, Sweetgum |
| Catalpa | Any | Kentucky Coffeetree, Tuliptree |
| Cherry, Sargent | Spring | Red Buckeye, Tree Lilac |
| Chestnut, Chinese | Spring | Turkish Hazelnut, Persimmon |
| Crabapple (Larger) | Any | Tree Lilac, Hawthorn |
| Dawn Redwood | Spring | Baldcypress, Larch |
| Dogwood, Cornelian | Spring | Tree Lilac, Hawthorn |
| Dogwood, Pagoda | Spring | Sargent Cherry, Smoketree |
| Douglas Fir | Spring | Concolor Fir, Spruce |
| Elm, Hybrid (Larger) | Any | Hackberry, Hardy Rubbertree |
| Fir, Concolor | Spring | Douglas Fir, Spruce |
| Ginkgo (Standard) | Any | Tuliptree, Catalpa |
| Golden Raintree | Spring | Katsura, Magnolia |
| Hackberry, Common | Any | Hybrid Elm, Hardy Rubbertree |
| Hardy Rubber Tree | Any | Tuliptree, Zelkova |
| Hawthorn, 'Inermis' | Any | Crab Apple, Dogwood |
| Hawthorn, Winterking | Any | Tree Lilac, Smoketree |
| Hazelnut, Turkish | Spring | Persimmon, Catalpa |
| Hickory, Bitternut | Spring | Oak spp, Beech spp |
| Hickory, Shagbark | Spring | Oak spp, Beech spp |
| Hornbeam, American | Spring | Ironwood, Hawthorn |
| Hornbeam, European (Columnar) | Spring | English Oak (columnar) |
| Horsechestnut (Baumani) | Any | Buckeye, Catalpa |
| Ironwood | Spring | American Hornbeam, Hawthorn |
| Katsura | Spring | Magnolia, Seventh Son Flower |
| Kentucky Coffeetree | Any | Honeylocust, Black Locust |
| Larch | Spring | Baldcypress, Dawn Redwood |
| Lilac, Japanese Ivory Silk | Any | Hawthorn, Sargent Cherry |
| Linden, Greenspire | Any | Kentucky Coffeetree, Hybrid Elm |
| Linden, Redmond | Any | Catalpa, Hackberry |
| Locust, Skyline | Any | Kentucky Coffeetree, Black locust |
| London Planetree | Spring | Sweetgum, Blackgum |
| Magnolia, Cucumber | Spring | Yellow Buckeye, Catalpa |
| Magnolia, Saucer | Spring | Persian Ironwood, Katsura |
| Magnolia, Star | Spring | Sargent Cherry, Smoketree |
| Maple, Autumn Blaze | Any | Black Maple, Shantung Maple |
| Maple, Black | Any | Shantung Maple, Autumn Blaze |
| Maple, Paperbark | Spring | Triflorum Maple, Tree Lilac |
| Maple, Shantung | Any | Sugar Maple, Miyabei Maple |
| Maple, Sugar | Any | Autumn Blaze, Shantung Maple |
| Maple, Triflorum | Spring | Paperbark Maple, Tree Lilac |
| Mountain Ash | Spring | Black Locust, Hawthorn |
| Oak, Burr | Spring | Shingle Oak, Swamp White Oak |
| Oak, English (Columnar) | Any | European Hornbeam |
| Oak, English (Standard) | Any | White Oak, Burr Oak |
| Oak, Red | Spring | Black Oak, Chinquapin Oak |
| Oak, Shingle | Spring | Chinquapin Oak, English Oak |
| Oak, Swamp White | Spring | London Planetree, Burr Oak |
| Oak, White | Spring | Burr Oak, English Oak |
| Oak, Chinquapin | Spring | Shingle Oak, Red Oak |
| Persian Ironwood | Spring | Seventh Son Flower, Katsura |
| Persimmon | Spring | Turkish Hazelnut, Zelkova |
| Pine, Limber | Spring | Spruce, Concolor Fir |
| Pine, Red | Spring | Douglas Fir, Eastern Redcedar |
| Poplar, Hybrid | Any | London Planetree, Baldcypress |
| Redbud | Any | Serviceberry, Hawthorn |
| Redcedar, Eastern | Spring | Spruce, Douglas Fir |
| Serviceberry | Any | Redbud, Tree Lilac |
| Seventh Son Flower | Spring | Persian Ironwood, Katsura |
| Smoketree | Spring | Magnolia, Seventh Son Flower |
| Sourwood | Spring | Blackgum, Sweetgum |
| Spruce, Black Hills | Spring | Eastern Redcedar, Concolor Fir |
| Spruce, Blue | Spring | Eastern Redcedar, Douglas Fir |
| Spruce, Norway | Spring | Eastern Redcedar, Concolor Fir |
| Spruce, Serbian | Spring | Eastern Redcedar, Douglas Fir |
| Sweetgum | Spring | Yellow Buckeye, Larch |
| Tuliptree | Any | Zelkova, Ginkgo |
| Yellowwood | Spring | Amur Maackia, Shingle Oak |
| Zelkova | Spring | Tuliptree, Ginkgo |

Appendix D: Balled and Burlapped Planting Detail



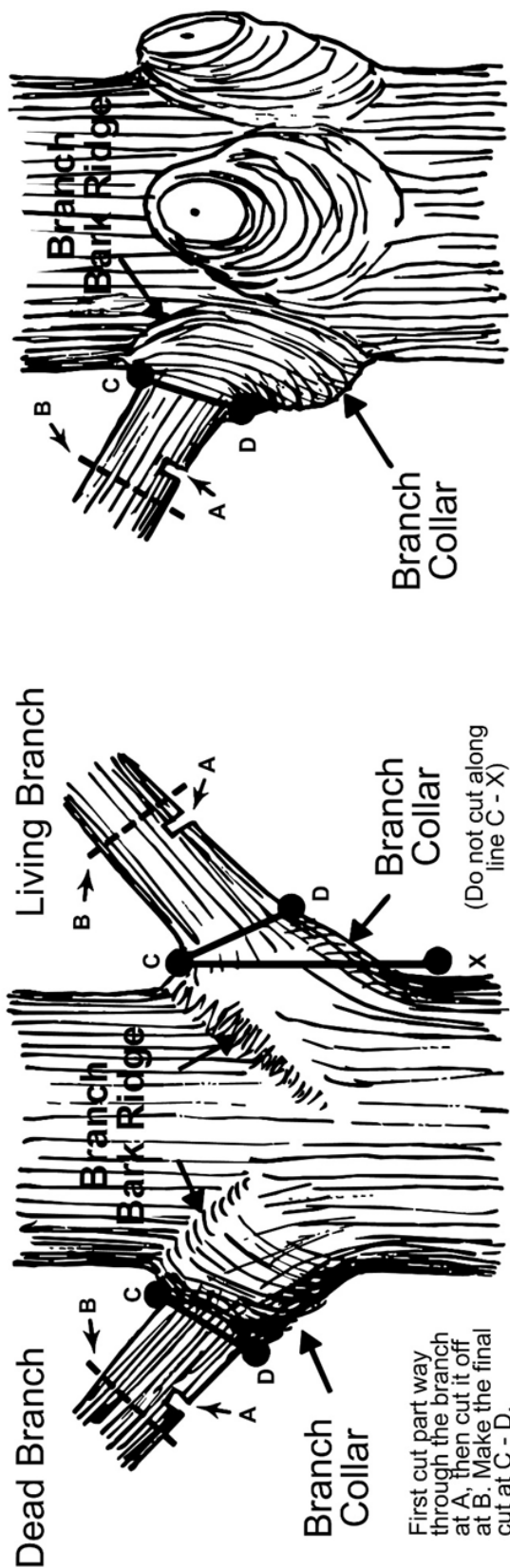
Appendix E: Containerized Planting Detail



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Appendix F: Tree Pruning Detail

Proper Pruning Principles

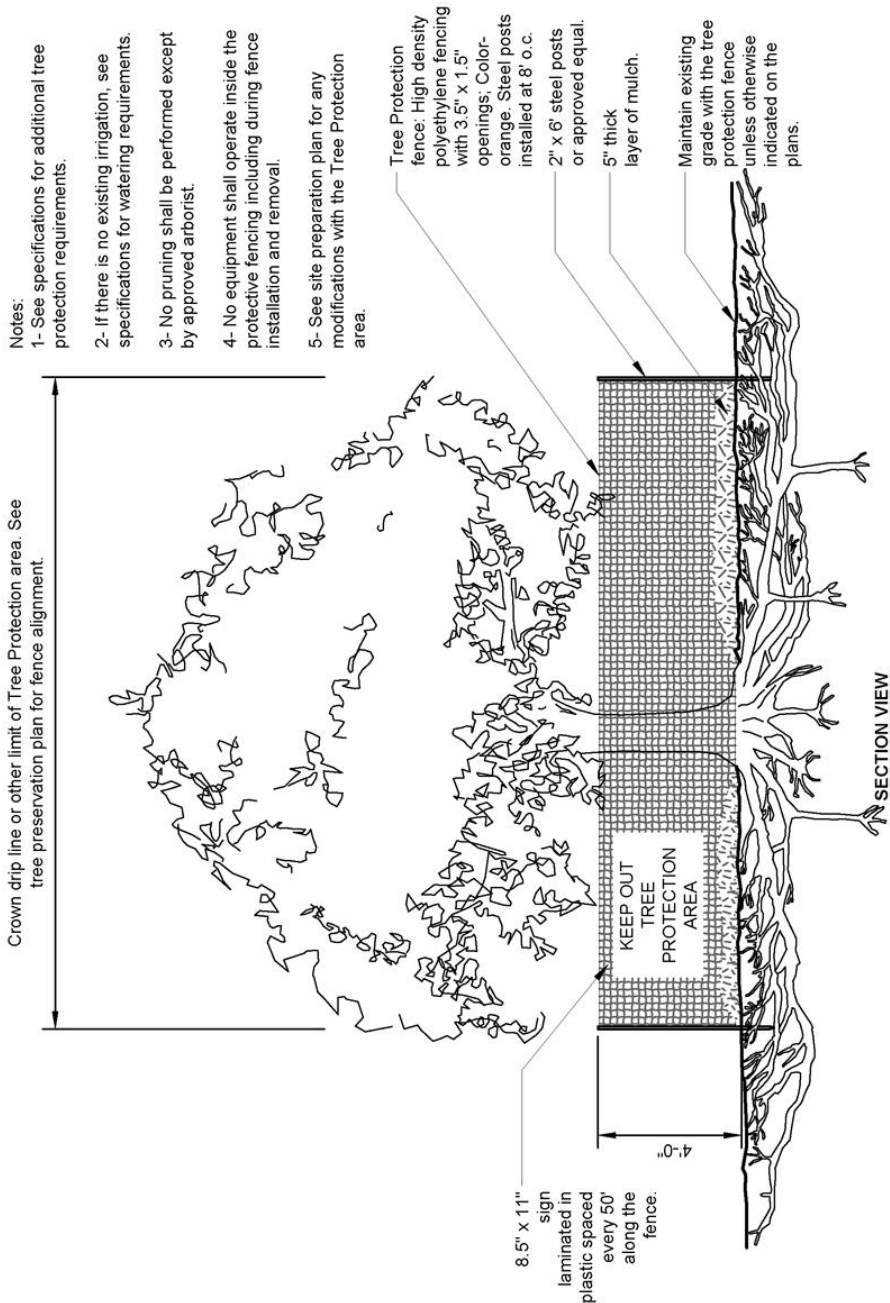


Hardwoods

Conifers



Appendix G: Tree Protection Detail



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S-X
 TREE PROTECTION

Appendix H: ISA Tree Risk Assessment Form (TRAQ Level 2-Basic)

ISA Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form

Client _____ Date _____ Time _____
 Address/Tree location _____ Tree no. _____ Sheet _____ of _____
 Tree species _____ dbh _____ Height _____ Crown spread dia. _____
 Assessor(s) _____ Time frame _____ Tools used _____

Target Assessment

| Target number | Target description | Target zone | | | Occupancy rate 1 – rare 2 – occasional 3 – frequent 4 – constant | Practical to move target? | Restriction practical? |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Target within drip line | Target within 1 x Ht. | Target within 1.5 x Ht. | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |

Site Factors

History of failures _____ **Topography** Flat Slope _____ % **Aspect** _____
Site changes None Grade change Site clearing Changed soil hydrology Root cuts Describe _____
Soil conditions Limited volume Saturated Shallow Compacted Pavement over roots _____ % Describe _____
Prevailing wind direction _____ **Common weather** Strong winds Ice Snow Heavy rain Describe _____

Tree Health and Species Profile

Vigor Low Normal High **Foliage** None (seasonal) None (dead) Normal _____ % Chlorotic _____ % Necrotic _____ %
Pests _____ **Abiotic** _____
Species failure profile Branches Trunk Roots Describe _____

Load Factors

Wind exposure Protected Partial Full Wind funneling _____ **Relative crown size** Small Medium Large
Crown density Sparse Normal Dense **Interior branches** Few Normal Dense **Vines/Mistletoe/Moss** _____
Recent or planned change in load factors _____

Tree Defects and Conditions Affecting the Likelihood of Failure

— Crown and Branches —

Unbalanced crown LCR _____ % Cracks _____ Lightning damage
 Dead twigs/branches _____ % overall Max. dia. _____ Codominant _____ Included bark
 Broken/Hangers Number _____ Max. dia. _____ Weak attachments _____ Cavity/Nest hole _____ % circ.
 Over-extended branches Previous branch failures _____ Similar branches present
Pruning history
 Crown cleaned Thinned Raised Dead/Missing bark Cankers/Galls/Burls Sapwood damage/decay
 Reduced Topped Lion-tailed Conks Heartwood decay _____
 Flush cuts Other _____ Response growth _____
 Main concern(s) _____

Load on defect N/A Minor Moderate Significant _____
Likelihood of failure Improbable Possible Probable Imminent _____

— Trunk —

Dead/Missing bark Abnormal bark texture/color
 Codominant stems Included bark Cracks
 Sapwood damage/decay Cankers/Galls/Burls Sap ooze
 Lightning damage Heartwood decay Conks/Mushrooms
 Cavity/Nest hole _____ % circ. Depth _____ Poor taper
 Lean _____ ° Corrected? _____
 Response growth _____
 Main concern(s) _____

Load on defect N/A Minor Moderate Significant
Likelihood of failure Improbable Possible Probable Imminent

— Roots and Root Collar —

Collar buried/Not visible Depth _____ Stem girdling
 Dead Decay Conks/Mushrooms
 Ooze Cavity _____ % circ.
 Cracks Cut/Damaged roots Distance from trunk _____
 Root plate lifting Soil weakness
 Response growth _____
 Main concern(s) _____

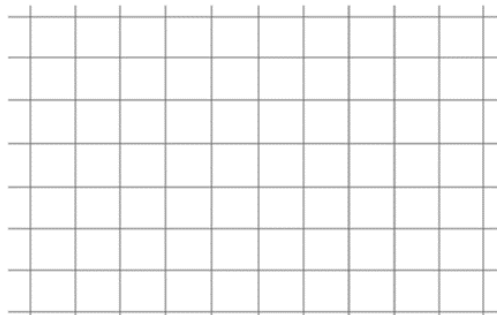
Load on defect N/A Minor Moderate Significant
Likelihood of failure Improbable Possible Probable Imminent

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

| Risk Categorization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|--------|------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Condition number | Tree part | Conditions of concern | Part size | Fall distance | Target number | Target protection | Likelihood | | | | | | | | Consequences | | | | Risk rating of part (from Matrix 2) | | |
| | | | | | | | Failure | | | | Impact | | | | Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Improbable | Possible | Probable | Imminent | Very low | Low | Medium | High | Unlikely | Somewhat | Likely | Very likely | | Negligible | Minor |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

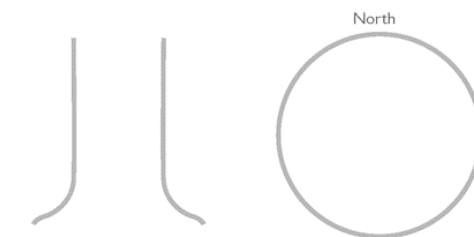
Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix.

| Likelihood of Failure | Likelihood of Impacting Target | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Very low | Low | Medium | High |
| Imminent | Unlikely | Somewhat likely | Likely | Very likely |
| Probable | Unlikely | Unlikely | Somewhat likely | Likely |
| Possible | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely | Somewhat likely |
| Improbable | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely | Unlikely |



Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix.

| Likelihood of Failure & Impact | Consequences of Failure | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Negligible | Minor | Significant | Severe |
| Very likely | Low | Moderate | High | Extreme |
| Likely | Low | Moderate | High | High |
| Somewhat likely | Low | Low | Moderate | Moderate |
| Unlikely | Low | Low | Low | Low |



Notes, explanations, descriptions _____

Mitigation options _____ Residual risk _____
 _____ Residual risk _____
 _____ Residual risk _____
 _____ Residual risk _____

Overall tree risk rating Low Moderate High Extreme Work priority 1 2 3 4
 Overall residual risk Low Moderate High Extreme Recommended inspection interval _____

Data Final Preliminary Advanced assessment needed No Yes-Type/Reason _____

Inspection limitations None Visibility Access Vines Root collar buried Describe _____

This datasheet was produced by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and is intended for use by Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) arborists - 2013

Appendix I: ANSI Z133.1 Standards – Applies to All Sections

All of the ANSI Z133.1 safety standards shall apply to all tree care operations outlined in the Urban Forestry Management Plan. Listed below is a basic overview of the standard, and it is not verbatim. A full text of this manual will be made available to all Village of Glenview employees and contractors involved with tree care operations.

1. All tools and equipment utilized during tree care operations, including those not specifically mentioned below, shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's care instructions.
2. All staff shall be trained in the proper use, inspection, and maintenance of said equipment.
3. Certified arborists or arborist trainees shall conduct job briefings daily prior to tree care operations of any kind and the information shall be communicated to all workers.
4. All activities performed on any job site for any activity outlined in this Urban Forest Management Plan shall comply with all applicable OSHA guidelines and standards.
5. Traffic and pedestrian control shall be established around the job site prior to the beginning of tree care operations.
6. Emergency contact information and a safety kit conforming to the ANSI Z308.1 standards shall be made available to all workers. All employees shall have basic instruction on the use of CPR and First Aid.
7. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be required when there is a reasonable probability of injury or illness on the job site. Such a determination will be made by the Certified Arborist or Arborist Trainee prior to the beginning of tree care operations each day, and PPE shall be made available. PPE shall be well-maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
8. Head protection shall conform to ANSI Z89.1, face and eye protection shall conform to ANSI Z87.1, respiratory protection shall comply with ANSI Z88.2, and leg protection shall always be worn when using a chainsaw.
9. Flammable liquids shall be kept a minimum of ten feet from open sources of flame or high heat and shall be stored in approved containers.
10. All Village staff and contractors working near electrical hazards shall be qualified to do so and shall be educated in the full ANSI standards for Electrical Hazards and Line Clearance.
11. Vehicles and mobile equipment shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions, and shall be operated within all federal, state, and local motor vehicle codes and ordinances.

12. Aerial devices shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions.
13. Aerial devices shall be stabilized by wheel chocks, outriggers, or stabilizers as necessary for the device, and shall never be used to lift, hoist, or lower logs or equipment unless specifically designed to do so.
14. Aerial devices shall be equipped with fall protection devices and permanent load ratings, both in accordance with ANSI/SIA 92.2 or 92.5, as applicable to the specific aerial device.
15. No aerial device shall be allowed to make contact with electrical conductors, and minimum safe distances shall be maintained in accordance with the ANSIZ133.1 Standard.
16. All brush chippers shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions.
17. Sprayers and related plant health care equipment shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions
18. Sprayer tanks or other similar enclosed spaces shall not be entered unless performed through a confined-space entry plan in accordance with OSHA 1910.46 Requirements, including air-quality testing, training, and PPE.
19. Chain saws and other similar portable power tools shall not be operated unless the manufacturer's safety devices are in proper working order. Such safety devices shall not be removed or modified.
20. Forestry staff shall have a minimum of two points of attachment to the tree or aerial device while operating a chainsaw at all times, unless the hazard posed by the second point of attachment poses a greater hazard than utilizing one point of attachment.
21. A visual hazard assessment, including a root collar inspection, shall be performed by a certified arborist or arborist trainee prior to climbing, entering, or performing work in or on any tree, and a second crew member shall be within visual or voice communication at all times during arboricultural operations that are in excess of 12 feet from the ground surface.
22. All ropes, saddles, carabiners, and other similar climbing equipment shall be: a) approved for use in the tree care industry by the manufacturer, b) have a minimum breaking strength or load capacity of 5,000 lbs., c) be inspected before each use, d) Equipment shall be removed from service when it shows signs of excessive wear or deterioration.

- 23.** All pruning, removal, and rigging operations shall have a designated drop zone where limbs, trunks, and tools can be dropped from aloft without impacting pedestrians or passersby. A visual or verbal communication system between the employee aloft and the employee(s) on the ground shall be established to determine when the employee aloft will safely drop tree parts or tools.
- 24.** Any tree parts which cannot be safely dropped or controlled from aloft shall have a separate rigging line tied to them to help control their fall. The tree shall be inspected for structural stability prior to the establishment of a rigging system in the tree. When trees appear to have defects that could jeopardize the ability to safely use a rigging system to drop or control a limb, an alternate plan shall be implemented.
- 25.** All equipment utilized in rigging shall meet the load ratings for the limb being rigged, and a qualified employee, trained in proper rigging procedure shall determine the rigging procedure and equipment to be utilized. Any equipment which has been damaged or overloaded shall be removed from service.
- 26.** When felling (removing) a tree, a crew leader shall make the determination of what equipment is necessary, and how many crew members are to be directly involved in drop zone operations. A well-established escape route shall be planned for involved workers prior to the beginning of felling operations. Any non-involved workers shall be beyond twice the height of the trunk or tree being removed during felling operations.
- 27.** Notches shall be used on all trees and trunks greater than five inches in diameter during felling operations, and should conform to the standards set forth in the ANSIZ133.1 Standard.
- 28.** Loose clothing, ropes, lanyards, and saddles shall not be worn during any tree care activity where the risk of entanglement with tools or machinery is possible, particularly with brush chippers.

Appendix J: Tree Planting Standards (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI Z60.1

1. All root ball and container sizes for all balled and burlapped stock shall conform to the Z60.1 standards for width and depth, such that they encompass enough of the fibrous root system as necessary for the full recovery of the plant upon installation.
2. All bare root stock shall conform to ANSI Z60.1 standards for minimum root spread.
3. All containerized stock shall conform to ANSI Z60.1 standards for plant and container size, as specified by the Village, and shall be healthy, vigorous, well-rooted and established in the container in which it is growing. The root system shall reach the sides of the container, but shall not have excessive growth encircling the inside of the container.
4. All collected plants (those grown on unmanaged land) shall be so designated, and shall be considered to be nursery-grown stock when they have been successfully reestablished in a nursery row and grown under regular nursery cultural practices for a minimum of two growing seasons.
5. The trunk or stem of the plant shall be in the center of the ball or container, with a 10% overall variance in location.
6. The use of digging machines in both the packaging and installation of trees is considered an acceptable nursery practice.

ANSI A300 – Part 6

1. Planting sites and work sites shall be inspected for hazards by the Village prior to the beginning of work each day. If portions of the work site are outside of the original scope of work, the controlling authority shall be notified immediately.
2. Location of utilities, obstructions, and other such hazards above and below ground shall be taken into account prior to planting and transplanting operations. These include, but are not limited to, gas, electric, sewer, communication, drainage, and signage.
3. The following shall be taken into consideration prior to transport and planting: Requirements of individual trees, compass orientation of field-grown trees, site feasibility assessments, soil assessment, and drainage assessment.
4. Tools for planting and transplanting shall be properly labelled or purchased for their intended use, and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
5. The system used to move and store the plant shall minimize desiccation and other damage to the crown, trunk or rootball, and the health and vigor of the plant shall be maintained during these periods.

6. The hole to be dug for all new plantings shall be a minimum of 150% larger than the rootball or container diameter, as deep as the root flare of the tree to be planted, and shall have sides from which soil has been loosened in order to aid in root penetration.
7. For balled and burlapped trees, all rootball supporting materials shall be removed from the upper third of the rootball, and removed from the planting hole prior to final backfilling.
8. Prior to planting, container root balls shall be managed by approved methods such as, shaving the root ball, slicing the root ball, and redirecting or removing encircling roots.
9. Backfill shall comprise of either the same soil created when the hole was excavated, or a similarly amended mixture to meet a specific objective, and shall be applied in a layered fashion to reduce future settling and prevent air pockets.
10. Mulch shall be applied at a depth of two to four inches, near - but not touching - the trunk of the tree, and extending to the perimeter of the planting.
11. Support systems such as guy-wires or stakes shall not be installed except where needed.

ISA BMP Manual – Tree Planting

1. Timing of planting shall be determined based on the species, and the best professional opinion of the employees of or contractors working for the Village of Glenview.
2. All employees and contractors employed by or working for the Village of Glenview shall be familiar with the following types of planting types, and when it is appropriate to use each:
 - A. **Bare-Root:** Field-grown, and dug without soil during the dormant season
 - B. **Ball and Burlap:** Field grown and packaged with a soil ball, using burlap, twine, and a retaining basket of some kind
 - C. **Tree Spade:** Transplanted using a mechanical tree spade to hold the soil ball during transport
 - D. **In-Ground Fabric Bag:** Field grown with the root mass contained in a semi-permeable fabric bag
 - E. **Container Grown:** Grown above ground in containers of various shapes, sizes, and materials
3. Trees packaged with root balls must have their first structural root within two inches of the soil surface. Trees with deeper structural roots will not perform well when transplanted, and should be avoided when selecting nursery stock.

4. Trees with root balls shall be handled by the ball, not the stem, to ensure no damage occurs to the root-soil interface or to the stem itself.
5. Trees with leaves shall be transported with a fabric tarp to minimize desiccation, and have had their root balls wetted prior to transport.
6. Sites shall be tested for drainage, nutrient levels, and pH prior to planting (or prior to species selection, if possible).
7. Container stock shall be removed from its container. For balled and burlapped trees, wrappings shall be left on until the tree is in the hole; wrapping shall then be removed from the third to fourth of the wire basket and burlap from the top of the ball. For all types, ensure any encircling (girdling) roots are removed, and root ball is shaved as necessary.
8. As soil is added, wet and tamp each layer down to ensure good moisture and reduction of air bubbles.
9. Do not prune trees at time of planting, unless to remove dead, dying, diseased, or cracked branches, as it may take away from root development to have the tree attempt to heal these above-ground wounds.
10. The use of trunk wrap may be considered in areas with harsh winters, specifically on trees with thin bark, such as London Planetree and certain Maple species.

Appendix K: Tree Pruning Standards (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI A300 - Part 1

1. A designated Arborist or Arborist Trainee shall visually inspect each tree before beginning work. If any condition is observed above and beyond the original scope of work, said condition shall be reported to the controlling authority before any work begins.
2. Pruning cuts which remove a branch at its point of origin shall be made close to the trunk or parent branch without cutting into the branch-bark collar or leaving a stub.
3. Pruning cuts made to reduce the length of a limb or parent stem shall be made at a slight angle relative to the remaining stem, and not damage the remaining stem. If pruning to a lateral branch, the lateral should be large enough to assume the terminal role.
4. Final cuts shall be made such that the result is a flat surface, with the adjacent bark firmly attached.
5. Not more than 25% of the foliage shall be removed during an annual growing season, depending on the tree species, size, age, and condition. If more frequent pruning due to utilities, vistas, or health considerations is necessary, removal of the tree should be considered as an alternative to pruning.

ISA BMP Manual

1. All employees or contractors directly involved with the pruning of trees shall be familiar with the following pruning types and how they are to be used in conjunction with one another:
 1. **Pruning to Clean:** Selective removal of dead, diseased, detached, cracked, and broken branches
 2. **Pruning to Thin:** Selective removal of small live branches to reduce crown density
 3. **Pruning to Raise:** Selective removal of branches to provide vertical clearance
 4. **Pruning to Reduce:** Selective removal of branches and stems to decrease the height or spread of a tree or shrub
 5. **Structural Pruning:** Selective removal of live branches and stems to influence the orientation, spacing, growth rate, strength of attachment, and ultimate size of branches and stems
 6. **Pruning to Restore:** Selective removal of branches, sprouts, and stubs from trees and shrubs which have been topped, severely headed, vandalized, lion-tailed, storm damaged, or otherwise damaged
2. Every effort shall be made to time pruning of individual tree species to be done in accordance with best management practices for the tree species in question. All pruning work shall be done so at the discretion of the Village of Glenview and its approved contractors.

Appendix L: Tree Protection (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI A300 - Part 5

1. Tree management plans and specifications for tree management shall be written and administered by a certified arborist qualified in the management of trees and shrubs during site planning, development, and construction. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: demolition, grading, building construction, walkway or roadway construction, excavation, trenching and boring, or other such activity which has the potential to negatively impact trees.
2. The management of trees and shrubs shall be incorporated into the following phases of the site development process:
 - A. Planning
 - B. Design
 - C. Pre-Construction
 - D. Construction
 - E. Landscape
 - F. Post-Construction
3. During the Planning phase, an assessment of tree and shrub resources on the site shall be performed by a certified arborist. The assessment shall identify the species, condition, and size of each tree and shall be incorporated into the site design. Trees to be retained or protected shall appear on site design maps. Trees on neighboring property which could also be impacted should also be considered.
4. During the design phase, a tree management report shall be developed for trees to be conserved on the site, and shall be included in the construction plans and specifications, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - A. Trees to be retained
 - B. Tree and Root Protection Zones
 - C. Tree Protection Zone barriers
 - D. Tree Protection plans
 - E. Soil erosion control
 - F. Soil compaction controls
 - G. Staging and storage areas
 - H. Other relevant on-site activities

5. Grading and demolition plans shall include all trees to be retained and removed, as well as the tree protection plans for working around trees to be retained. Plans shall also include equipment routes for avoiding the TPZ. Consequences for non-compliance shall be specified.
6. During the pre-construction phase, all tree protection plans shall be effectively communicated to all parties involved with the site development, and tree protection zone barriers shall be in place prior to the beginning of any construction activities.
7. The TPZ shall be delineated around all trees to be protected during construction, and shall be based on the size, species, and condition of the tree and its root system. Six to 18 times the diameter of the tree is generally considered to be acceptable. Deviations from this diameter may be made at the discretion of a certified arborist. Activities which could damage tree roots or compact soil should be avoided in the TPZ
8. Fencing or other visible barriers to the TPZ shall be installed prior to site clearing, grading, and demolition, and maintained throughout the construction and landscaping phase. When this is not feasible, alternate methods may be considered.
9. During the construction phase, compliance with tree protection plans shall be monitored by a certified arborist, and any damage to tree barriers or trees, or non-compliance shall be reported to the project manager or owner, or other controlling authority.
10. When removing vegetation or pavement during demolition, equipment used adjacent to the TPZ shall be specified to avoid damage to the tree and the surrounding soil, and soil protection measures shall be in place prior to vehicle or heavy traffic in or near the TPZ.
11. Storage or disposal of construction materials or hazardous materials shall not occur in the TPZ.
12. Fill within the TPZ shall not be permitted without mitigation to allow for proper air and water availability to existing roots. If fill cannot be avoided in the TPZ, compaction of fill shall be avoided, and consideration shall be given to a permanent well installation to protect the tree and its roots.
13. During the landscape, irrigation, and lighting phase, levels of compliance shall be documented and reported by a certified arborist. Non-compliance shall be reported to the project manager.
14. During the post-construction phase, a remedial and long-term maintenance plan shall be specified for existing and new landscaping, to ensure success of preservation efforts and newly planted landscaping.
15. Pruning shall be considered to reduce wind sail when necessary. It should not be considered to compensate for root loss.
16. Mulch shall be applied to as much of the tree protection zone as possible, in order to create a favorable soil environment for root recovery after construction activities.

ISA BMP Manual

1. A cost-benefit analysis shall be conducted during the planning phase. In some cases, money may be better invested in tree planting post-construction.
2. The species and age of tree shall be evaluated by a certified arborist, so that trees in good condition with desirable characteristics are preserved, but those in poor condition or with undesirable characteristics are not.
3. A tree inventory and tree management report shall be conducted during the planning phase, and a certified arborist shall work closely with developers to ensure best management practices are being met for both parties.
4. Effort shall be made to retain groups of trees, such that there is a wind and solar buffer around the highest quality trees if possible.
5. The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the area around the tree trunk where roots essential for tree health and stability are located. A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is an arborist-defined area around the tree which should include the CRZ, as well as additional area to ensure future stability and growth. The TPZ is subject to the professional opinion of the certified arborist.
6. An attempt shall also be made to preserve native soil for landscape planting as native soil with horizons and development is preferred over fill or black dirt.
7. If a sufficient TPZ cannot be established, a 6-12" layer of hardwood mulch, 3/4-inch plywood mat over a four-inch layer of hardwood mulch, or other such measures shall be temporarily installed over the CRZ in order to prevent root and soil compaction.
8. Trunk protection shall be installed on trees very close to construction activities, and should consist of 2x4 or 2x6 planks, strapped snugly to the tree trunk with wire or other strapping, preferably with a closed-cell foam between the trunk and the planks.
9. When roots over one inch cannot be avoided, they shall be pruned, not left torn or crushed. Acceptable methods of pruning are:
 - A. Excavation using supersonic air tools, pressurized water, or hand tools, followed by selective root cutting
 - B. Cutting through the soil along a predetermined line with a tool designed to cut roots
 - C. Mechanically excavating the soil and selectively pruning remaining roots.
10. Wells, tree islands, retaining walls, and other such structures or strategies shall be considered as alternatives to any cut/fill work in the CRZ or TPZ.
11. Monitoring shall take place during construction and post-construction phases, and any non-compliance should be reported to the proper controlling authority right away, so that timely remediation or mitigation efforts may be undertaken.

Appendix M: Urban Timber Harvesting

Log Removal Specification for Urban Timber Harvesting

This tree removal standard shall not take precedence over applicable industry safe work practices and shall be implemented by a qualified arborist, urban forest manager, and /or practitioner who, through related training or on-the-job experience, or both, are familiar with the standards, practices and hazards of recovering urban forest products and the equipment used in such operations. Additionally:

- Logs shall be felled to obtain minimum 8', 10', or 12' lengths with an additional 6" of trim on each log to a minimum diameter of 11" inside the bark. Maximum log length shall be 20'6".
- If a tree must be removed in sections, every effort should be made to retain the lowest log, at the longest possible length that can be safely felled.
- Branches should be trimmed flush with the bole/trunk, root flares should be trimmed flush with the bole/trunk, and the ends of the log should be square.
- Logs shall be flush cut with no crotches or splits. All obvious defects such as decay, large holes, and rot shall be removed.
- Logs with significant sweep shall be cut in order to eliminate as much sweep as possible while yielding the longest possible straight logs to ensure logs are flush for proper milling.

