

Old Tree Removal Criteria:

1. The condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services;
2. The necessity to remove the tree for economic or other enjoyment of the property;
3. The topography of the land and the effect of the tree removal upon erosion, soil retention and the diversion or increased flow of surface waters;
4. The number, species, size and location of existing trees in the area and the effect the removal would have upon shade, privacy impact, scenic beauty, property values and any established standards of the area;
5. The number of healthy trees the property is able to support according to good forestry practices;
6. The approximate age of the tree compared with average life span for that species;
7. Whether there are any reasonable and feasible alternatives that would allow for the preservation of the tree.

New Tree Removal Criteria:

1. The tree is dead, in poor health (as defined in the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal), or has a risk rating of *moderate*, *high*, or *extreme* which cannot be mitigated through sound arboricultural practices to a *low* risk rating.
2. The tree species is identified as an invasive or undesirable species (as defined by list on file with the Development Services Department).
3. The tree is interfering or will interfere with a utility, public transportation, waterway, or other public infrastructure system.
4. The tree is causing damage to a habitable structure which cannot be mitigated in another way.
5. Preservation of the tree will impede or significantly limit the use of real property and no reasonable or feasible alternative (as determined by the Development Services Director) exists to preserve the tree in the current location.