



Utah's Community Forests

Prepared for the
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
by Utah State University Cooperative Extension

February 2003

**Utah's Community Forests:
Results of a Survey of Utah Towns and Cities to Determine
Characteristics of Urban & Community Forestry Programs**

Prepared for:

Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands

Authors:

Michael Kuhns
Extension Forestry Specialist
Utah State University

Douglas Reiter
Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
Utah State University

Brook Lee
Community Forester
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands

February 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION	4
Situation	4
Purpose and Need	4
Report Overview	6
II. SURVEY METHOD & SAMPLING RESULTS	8
Survey Method	8
Sampling Results	9
III. COMMUNITY SUPPORT CHARACTERISTICS	13
Level of Support and Avenues Used to Foster Support	13
Status of Tree Board and Arbor Day Celebration	14
Tree Related Volunteer Events	15
Sources for Community Forestry Assistance	16
Information Media Used and Preferred	17
IV. BUDGET CHARACTERISTICS	20
Budget Amounts and Categories	20
In-kind Donations	23
Tree Budget Spending by Area	24
Tree Budget Spending by Management Task	25
V. URBAN/COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	27
Urban/community Forestry Program Levels	27
Care and Ownership of Street Trees	29
Amount of Green Space and Number of Community Trees	30
Ownership of Electric Utility and Quality of Utility Tree Pruning	33
Community Tree Policy and Management	34
VI. URBAN/COMMUNITY FORESTRY STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES	37
U/CF Strengths and Weaknesses	37
Future of U/CF	38
Topping of Community's Trees	39
VII. TRAINING NEEDS AND ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	41
Training Needs	41
Additional Comments	43
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A: Survey Instrument	45

APPENDIX B: Tree Related Volunteer Events; Other Avenues Used to Foster Community Forestry Support; Other Sources for Community Forestry Assistance	52
APPENDIX C: Other Sources of Community’s Tree Budget; Other Areas of Tree Budget Spending on Managing Trees; Tree Budget Spent on Other Tasks; How Community’s Trees are Cared for if Not by a Municipal Employee	61
APPENDIX D: Strong and Weak Points about Urban/Community Forestry Program; Why the Future of Communities’ Urban/Community Forestry Program Will Get Better or Worse	69
APPENDIX E: Urban/Community Forestry Training Interests or Needs; Additional Comments	84

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table II.1a: Survey response counties (Beaver to Grand), cities, and population represented	10
Table II.1b: Survey response counties (Iron to Sevier), cities, and population represented	11
Table II.1c: Survey response counties (Summit to Wasatch), cities, state, and population represented	12
Figure III A: Strength of support for community forestry programs	14
Table III.1: Avenues used to foster community support for local forestry program	15
Table III.2: Numbers and mean number of tree-related volunteer events held annually by the city, citizen groups, or both	16
Table III.3: Sources used for community forestry assistance	17
Table III.4: Information media used and preferred	18
Table IV.1: Budget for community trees	21
Table IV.2: Community tree budget sources, totals, per capita funding, per tree funding, and the ratio of general funding to grant funding by population category	22
Table IV.3: Estimated dollar amount of community/forestry in-kind donations	24

Table IV.4:	Management areas and average percent of last fiscal year's tree budget spent on managing those areas	25
Table IV.5:	Average percent of last fiscal year's budget spent on performing certain types of tasks and the maintenance/planting ratio	26
Figure V.A:	Urban/community forestry program levels (from PMAS)	28
Table V.1:	Numbers of towns at various urban/community forestry program levels (PMAS levels) by town population size categories	29
Table V.2:	Care and ownership of street trees by town population size categories	30
Table V.3:	Average number of acres of green space in communities	31
Table V.4:	Average total number of trees and trees per capita in communities by type of location and overall	32
Table V.5:	Quality of utility tree pruning done in communities	34
Table V.6:	Proportion of communities with an employee responsible for tree management, and proportions with plans, ordinances, and tree inventories, by population category and overall	36
Table VI.1:	Overall strength or quality of urban/community forestry program in community	38
Table VI.2:	Future of urban/community forestry in community over the next 5 to 10 years	39
Table VI.3:	Topping of trees in the community	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of a study of Utah's urban/community forestry programs. A detailed questionnaire was sent to persons identified as community forestry contacts in every incorporated town and city in the state (n=237) in the summer of 2002. Responses were received from 138 or 58% of these communities representing 62% of Utah's population. This rate was achieved through an initial mailing, a reminder postcard, a repeated complete mailing, and a reminder phone call. Respondents answered questions on forestry program support, budget, management authority and practices, strengths and weaknesses, and training and information needs. They also categorized their program activity level by categories developed from the federal Performance Management Accountability System (PMAS). Highlights of our results are presented here organized by categories used in the survey.

Community Support

- Program support from residents, town officials, and employees is fairly strong, with 80% of respondents indicating some level of support. Support is strongest from employees and weakest from residents.
- Program support is increased through newsletters, the local newspaper, and school programs.
- Just less than one-quarter of towns have a tree board, but half of those who don't are interested in establishing one.
- About one-quarter of towns celebrate Arbor Day; 2/3s of those with Arbor Day celebrations have a tree board.
- 43% of communities have no tree-related volunteer events; those who have events average just under 2 events per year.
- Towns need assistance and obtain it from local nurseries or tree care businesses, USU Extension, and FF&SL, in that order. Least used are TreeUtah and the Utah Community Forest Council/ISA-Utah.
- Towns prefer to get community forestry information from print sources, personal assistance from an expert, newsletters, workshops, and the internet.

Budget

- About two-thirds of communities have a tree-related budget, with a mean budget of \$44K and a median budget of \$3K (the mean was greatly increased by a few large community budgets).
- Tree budget average \$2.58 per resident and \$25.16 per tree.
- Total budget increases with town population, but the smallest towns have the largest per capita and per tree budgets.
- Most towns spend enough to qualify for the Tree City USA requirement of \$2 per capita.
- Towns with populations under 50,000 rely more heavily on grants and donations than larger cities.
- Towns with population of 1,001 to 10,000 are the poorest funded.
- Most funds are spent on trees in parks.
- Planting and maintenance account for 60% to 80 % of spending. Larger cities spend more on program administration than smaller towns.
- Generally the ratio of spending for maintenance versus planting increases from about 0.6 for small towns to 4.1 for larger cities. Towns with populations under 500 also have a fairly high maintenance:planting ratio of 2.7.

Management

- Just under two-thirds of communities have community forestry programs.
- Most programs (40%) are at the project level, with little organization or structure.
- Only 7.6% of communities have a sustained-level program.
- Towns and cities with large populations tend to have more active programs.
- 62% of communities own their street trees but only 32% care for those trees, the rest relying on residents for care. Towns under 500 population are by far the most likely to have the town care for street trees.
- The average number of public trees per town is about 2,300 (median 150), with numbers of trees increasing as town population increases.
- Trees per capita generally decrease as population increases, ranging from 0.21 to 0.43 trees per person.

- Communities tend to be dissatisfied with pruning of utility trees in their community if they don't do it themselves.
- The proportion of towns with tree or landscaping ordinances, tree inventories, and master tree plans doubled from the early 1990s to now. Large towns are more likely than small towns to have these program elements.
- 40% of towns have an employee in charge of trees who spends on average 40% of their time on tree-related issues. This employee usually is in the parks or public works department.

Strengths and Weaknesses

- 80% of towns rate their programs as weak to some extent. This rating increases as population increases, but only the largest cities rate their programs on the strong side (3.9 on a 6-point scale where 1 = very weak and 6 = very strong).
- Community support was commonly listed as a strength and a weakness; a strength when it's good and a weakness when it's bad.
- Lack of budget, personnel, or any program at all are common weaknesses for communities.
- More than half of communities think urban/community forestry will get better over the next 5 to 10 years. The proportion who think it will get better increases as town population increases.
- Topping of trees in towns is recognized as a problem, and is more common with private trees than with public trees.

I. INTRODUCTION

Situation

Utah has a long and rich tradition for tree planting and care. Before European settlement of the state in the 1800s trees and forests were important to the Native Americans living in what would become Utah. Trees provided food, shelter, fuel, and many other vital resources. Urban and community forestry started when pioneers entered the state in the 1800s and began to settle in urban concentrations. Tree planting in these urban centers started immediately, as settlers planted fruit and shade-tree saplings brought with them from the Midwest. Some of our oldest currently living urban trees are remnants of those original urban forests. Certainly those planting practices of the past heavily colored tree planting practices for the next 150 years.

Today trees are just as important to Utah, if not more so. Utah's community forests provide many benefits, with these benefits made greater by the fact that most Utah towns and cities are located in arid and semi-arid environments. Trees provide important buffers between the dry and often harsh environment and the people living in our communities. But growing such forests is usually fairly difficult and takes quite a bit of expertise. Most communities have little or no urban forestry expertise of their own. To grow and maintain quality community forests our towns and cities need help.

The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands (FF&SL) is charged with providing community forestry technical assistance to Utah's towns and cities. Utah State University Extension (USU) provides educational programs to those same towns and cities through its Extension Forestry program. For these two organizations to provide technical assistance and education, they need to know the nature of the community forestry programs they are dealing with.

Purpose and Need

Community forestry programs in Utah are little studied. We know a lot about these programs

anecdotally, but little detailed information is available, especially about the many communities we seldom hear from. A survey was done by FF&SL in the early 1990s to determine characteristics and needs of Utah communities regarding community forestry programs. The usefulness of this study was limited, however, due to low return rates. It seems likely that inactive communities were especially poorly represented because multiple mailings and reminders weren't done due to funding and time limitations. Still, results indicated quite a bit of need for community forestry programs but limited ability to carry them out effectively. Some highlights from the early 1990s study include:

- 54 communities responded, out of about 300 possible.
- Communities managed an average of 8,600 trees.
- 17% had a master tree plan.
- 19% had a tree inventory.
- 31% had a shade tree ordinance.
- 37% had someone responsible for administering a tree program.
- Communities received community forestry assistance from local nurseries, extension, and state forestry, in that order.

Another pertinent study was conducted by Extension Forester Michael Kuhns in 1997 in preparation for a talk on urban forestry in the Intermountain West to be presented at the annual convention of the International Society of Arboriculture held that summer in Salt Lake City. Dr. Kuhns sent a questionnaire on urban forestry programs in the region to 27 urban and community forestry leaders, including state urban forestry coordinators and volunteer coordinators, extension personnel, utility foresters, and USDA Forest Service personnel. A summary of the results from this survey, along with an overview of physical and cultural characteristics affecting community forestry in the region, was published in the *Journal of Arboriculture* in 1998 (*J. of Arboriculture* 24(5):280-285).

In summary, respondents to Kuhns' survey felt that the major factors affecting programs in the region were low population scattered over a large area, major population growth, lack of native trees where

towns are located, harsh conditions, poor funding and staffing for programs, and lack of community and citizen awareness and knowledge. The future of urban and community forestry in the region was felt to be bright, due to population growth and demographic change, increased citizen interest and awareness, enhanced funding and staffing of programs, and the availability of better-trained arborists. Kuhns also has studied urban forests in two unusual Utah communities, Hill Air Force Base and the Camp Williams Utah National Guard headquarters near Draper. Results of the former study were published in the *Journal of Arboriculture* (*J. of Arboriculture* 23(4):136-143).

It has been nearly a decade since FF&SL conducted the original community forestry program study and Utah has changed in many ways, including great increases in population in certain areas and increased need for and pressure on community forest resources. Therefore, in early 2002 FF&SL agreed to fund USU to develop and administer a survey instrument to find out more about the strengths, limitations, and capabilities of community forestry programs in Utah. Particular attention would be paid to assessing responding communities' federal Performance Management Accountability System (PMAS) status, a good indicator of a program's level of activity and accomplishment. Results of that study are presented here.

Report Overview

This report is organized in seven chapters, including this introductory chapter (I), Chapter II on methods and sampling results, and Chapters III through VII covering various sections of the questionnaire. A copy of the survey instrument and various comments and text-oriented answers are included in appendices following the chapters.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands for providing the funding for this project and allowing access to names and addresses of community and government contacts responsible for managing their community's tree and forestry programs. We would also like to acknowledge the Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism located on the campus of Utah State University for providing computers for data entry and statistical

analysis. Data was entered by Jessica Evans, a research technician with the Department of Environment and Society, USU. Finally, we would like to thank the survey respondents who took the time to complete and return the comprehensive survey instrument.

II. SURVEY METHOD & SAMPLING RESULTS

Survey Method

To assess Utah's community forestry programs, a mail survey was developed and implemented during the early summer of 2002. The survey instrument was designed by a USU researcher and Extension Forestry Specialist along with the FF&SL Community Forester. Surveys were mailed to 237 Utah communities and data was analyzed using SPSS software on computers at USU.

The survey form contained 31 questions on six pages, with a section on contact information about the person responsible for managing their community's trees and forestry program. In general, a majority of the survey questions were designed to assess the current nature of the towns' forestry programs and determine specific needs that would help foster the communities' urban forestry policies and practices. The questions were developed to assess the following: 1) forestry program support characterization; 2) budget allocated for managing trees; 3) urban/community forest management authority, practices, and program level; 4) strengths and weakness of community's forestry program; and 5) training and information needs. Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide personal ideas and concerns regarding their community's forestry program. (See Appendix A for copy of survey instrument.)

A mailing list of 237 Utah community contacts was obtained from FF&SL. Each incorporated community in Utah was represented by one contact identified as the person responsible for administering the community's trees. The people contacted were municipal employees or public officials and held a variety of positions depending on such factors as the town's population and extent of urban forestry program. They included mayors, town clerks, city councilmen, urban foresters, parks managers, cemetery sextants, etc. Surveys were sent out the first week of June 2002 and the survey mailing design involved three mailings: 1) the initial mailing consisted of a survey form, cover letter, and self-addressed stamped envelope; 2) a reminder postcard was sent to all recipients two weeks after the initial mailing; and 3) a second cover letter and another copy of the questionnaire was mailed to those

who had not returned the survey two weeks after the reminder postcard was sent out. In an attempt to obtain more responses, each of the non-respondents were contacted by telephone and encouraged to fill out the survey. Survey recipients were offered an incentive to fill out and return the survey in the form of an interactive CD program, the *Utah Tree Browser*.

Sampling Results

Of the 237 questionnaires mailed, 138 were filled out and returned for an overall response rate of about 58% (Table II.1c). Tables II.1a, II.1b, and II.1c presents the communities that responded and those that did not respond organized by counties. They also show county populations and the populations represented by the responding and non-responding towns and cities. It is interesting to note that the responding communities represent 62% of Utah's total population (Table II.1c). Population represented within the state's counties ranged from 0% in Piute and San Juan Counties (Table II.1b) to 76% in Cache County (Table II.1a). Responding towns and cities in the state's four most populous counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber represented, respectively, 60.8%, 70.8%, 75.3%, and 43.9% of those counties' population. It is also interesting to note that in counties where the majority of the population is concentrated in a few towns (such as Summit and Tooele Counties), it took only a few responding or non-responding towns to greatly affect the proportion of the population represented for those counties (Tables II.1a, II.1b, and II.1c). Though most large towns responded to the survey, several were absent and greatly affect the results, especially in their counties. This includes 5 cities with a total population of almost 200,000. We assume that the absence of these communities from these results does not imply a lack of program activity or assistance needs.

Table II.1a: Survey response counties (Beaver to Grand), cities, and population represented.

County (total population) ¹		Towns/Cities ²	Population	% Population Represented by Surveys
Beaver (6,005)	Response	Beaver, Milford	3,985	66.4%
	Non-Response	One Town	2,020	
Box Elder (42,745)	Response	Bear River, Brigham City, Elwood, Garland, Perry, Portage, Snowville, Tremonton	29,191	68.3%
	Non-Response	Eight Towns	13,554	
Cache (91,391)	Response	Clarkston, Cornish, Hyde Park, Hyrum, Logan, Mendon, Nibley, Paradise, Providence, Richmond, River Heights, Wellsville	69,448	76.0%
	Non-Response	Five Towns	21,943	
Carbon (20,422)	Response	Helper, Price, Sunnyside, Wellington	12,497	61.2%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	7,925	
Daggett (921)	Response	Manila	308	33.4%
	Non-Response	None	613	
Davis (238,994)	Response	Bountiful, Centerville, Clearfield, Clinton, Farmington, Fruit Heights, Kaysville, South Weber, Syracuse	145,236	60.8%
	Non-Response	Six Towns	93,758	
Duchesne (14,371)	Response	Duchesne, Myton, Roosevelt, Tabiona	6,395	44.5%
	Non-Response	One Town	7,976	
Emery (10,860)	Response	Clawson, Cleveland, Green River, Huntington, Orangeville, Elmo	4,566	42.0%
	Non-Response	Three Towns	6,294	
Garfield (4,735)	Response	Boulder, Cannonville, Escalante, Hatch, Henrieville, Panguitch	3,055	64.5%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	1,600	
Grand (8,485)	Response	Moab	4,779	56.3%
	Non-Response	One Town	3,706	

¹ Populations based on 2000 U.S. Census.

² Cities and towns shown only include those on the original mailing list. Non-Response Population figures include unincorporated areas, county jurisdictions, etc.

Table II.1b: Survey response counties (Iron to Sevier), cities, and population represented.

County (total population) ¹		Towns/Cities ²	Population	% Population Represented by Surveys
Iron (33,779)	Response	Brian Head, Enoch, Kanarraville, Parowan	6,451	19.1%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	27,328	
Juab (8,238)	Response	Mona, Rocky Ridge	1,253	15.2%
	Non-Response	Three Towns	6,985	
Kane (6,046)	Response	Big Water, Glendale, Kanab	4,336	71.7%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	1,710	
Millard (12,405)	Response	Delta, Hinckley, Leamington, Lynndyl, Meadow, Oak City, Scipio	5,452	44.0%
	Non-Response	Three Towns	6,953	
Morgan (7,129)	Response	Morgan	2,635	37.0%
	Non-Response	None	4,494	
Piute (1,435)	Response	None	0	0.0%
	Non-Response	Four Towns	1,435	
Rich (1,961)	Response	Garden City, Laketown,	620	31.6%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	1,341	
Salt Lake (898,387)	Response	Alta, Bluffdale, Herriman, Holladay, Murray, Riverton, Salt Lake City, Sandy, South Jordan, South Salt Lake, Tylorsville, West Jordan, West Valley City	636,496	70.8%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	261,891	
San Juan (14,413)	Response	None	0	0.0%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	14,413	
Sanpete (22,763)	Response	Centerfield, Gunnison, Manti, Mayfield, Moroni, Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, Wales, Fountain Green	12,064	53.0%
	Non-Response	Four Towns	10,699	
Sevier (18,842)	Response	Joseph, Koosharem, Redmond	1,333	7.1%
	Non-Response	Eight Towns	17,509	

¹ Populations based on 2000 U.S. Census.

² Cities and towns shown only include those on the original mailing list. Non-Response Population figures include unincorporated areas, county jurisdictions, etc.

Table II.1c: Survey response counties (Summit to Weber), cities, state, and population represented.

County (total population) ¹		Towns/Cities ²	Population	% Population Represented by Surveys
Summit (29,736)	Response	Francis, Kamas	1,972	6.6%
	Non-Response	Four Towns	27,764	
Tooele (40,735)	Response	Grantsville, Stockton, Tooele	28,960	71.1%
	Non-Response	Four Towns	11,765	
Uintah (25,224)	Response	Ballard, Naples, Vernal	9,580	38.0%
	Non-Response	None	15,644	
Utah (368,536)	Response	American Fork, Goshen, Orem, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Saratoga Springs, Spanish Fork, Springville, Salem	277,446	75.3%
	Non-Response	Fourteen Towns	91,090	
Wasatch (15,215)	Response	Charleston, Heber, Midway	9,790	64.3%
	Non-Response	One Town	5,425	
Washington (90,345)	Response	Enterprise, La Verkin, Leeds, Rockville, Santa Clara, Toquerville, Virgin, Washington City	19,591	21.7%
	Non-Response	Six Towns	70,754	
Wayne (2,509)	Response	Hanksville, Lyman, Torrey	892	35.6%
	Non-Response	Two Towns	1,617	
Weber (196,533)	Response	Farr West, Harrisville, Hooper, Marriott-Slaterville, Pleasant View, Riverdale, Roy, South Ogden, Uintah, Washington Terrace, West Haven	86,294	43.9%
	Non-Response	Four Towns	110,239	
Statewide (2,233,169) 237 towns	Response	138 cities/towns returned surveys (58.2% response rate)	1,384,545	62.0%
	Non-Response	99 cities/towns did not return surveys (41.8% non- response rate)	848,624	

¹ Populations based on 2000 U.S. Census.

² Cities and towns shown only include those on the original mailing list. Non-Response Population figures include unincorporated areas, county jurisdictions, etc.

III. COMMUNITY SUPPORT CHARACTERISTICS

Here we characterize community support for urban forestry programs as indicated by answers to questions that assess non-financial support of the communities' urban/community forestry programs, avenues used to foster support, status of a tree board or similar committee, celebration of tree related events like Arbor Day, sources for community forestry assistance, and forestry management information sources that are currently used and preferred sources.

Level of support and avenues used to foster support. Respondents were asked to rate the level of support shown for their town's urban/community forestry program. They were asked about support from three different groups: community residents, city/town government elected officials, and city/town employees or staff. The support categories were strong support, moderate support, support, weak support, oppose. None of the respondents rated any of the groups as being opposed to the forestry program. However, more than 21% indicated that community residents had weak support compared to just over 13% for town officials and town employees (Figure III.A). About 12% of respondents felt that community residents strongly support the program, while 22.1% felt strong support from their town's elected officials and 28.6% from their town's employees. Overall support seems fairly strong with about 80% of respondents feeling that all three groups show at least some support for their community's forestry program (sum of support, moderate support, and strong support levels; Figure III.A).

Local avenues used to foster community support for forestry programs also were examined. Respondents could indicate as many as six avenues of support and also could indicate other ways used to foster support. The most frequently indicated item was town/city newsletters (43.5%) followed by the local newspaper (23.7%) and school programs (21.4%) (Table III.1). Very few respondents indicated local radio (4.6%) and television (1.5%) stations. Presumably few have access to television stations. Radio is more widely available, even in small towns, but over the last 15 years we have observed that changes in the ways radio stations conduct business have made radio less of an option for

public service programming. When respondents were asked if there are other ways used to foster support, 21.0% (n =29) wrote in other avenues, including Scout projects (mentioned by four), building or development ordinance requirements, cooperative efforts with local nurseries, and distribution of seedlings and brochures at community fairs (See Appendix B for complete list).

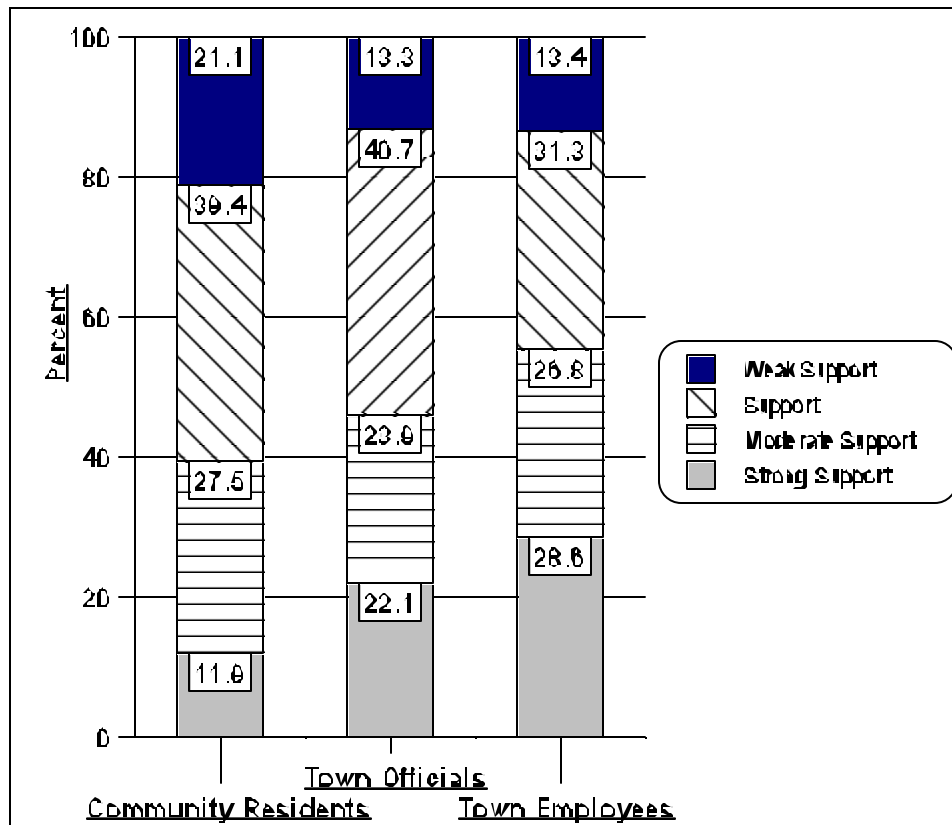


Figure III.A: Strength of support for community forestry programs. Data represent respondents’ answers when asked to indicate the level of support for their communities’ urban/community forestry program from the indicated groups.

Status of tree board and Arbor Day celebration. Respondents were asked if their community had a tree board or similar committee (e.g., shade tree commission) and if not, would they be interested in establishing one. Less than one-quarter (23.4%, n = 32) indicated they had a tree board. Of the 105 (76.6%) that do not have one, 47.7% (n = 42) are interested in establishing one. Focusing on those communities that indicated an interest in establishing a tree board seems like a great opportunity for assistance.

Table III.1: Avenues used to foster community support for local forestry program.¹

Support Avenue	Yes (n)	No (n)
Town/city newsletter	43.5% (57)	56.5% (74)
Local newspaper	23.7% (31)	76.3% (100)
School programs	21.4% (28)	78.6% (103)
Town internet web site	17.6% (23)	82.4% (108)
Local radio station	4.6% (6)	95.4% (125)
Local television station	1.5% (2)	98.5% (129)

¹ Respondents could indicate more than one avenue of support.

When asked if their community celebrates Arbor Day, 36 (26.1%) indicated they do and 101 (73.2%) did not (one respondent did not know). It is interesting to note that 65.7% (n = 23) of the 36 communities that celebrate Arbor Day currently have a tree board. Though a direct relationship can't be inferred, this points out a possible important relationship between having a public event that generates community support, like an Arbor Day ceremony or ceremonies, and support for a stronger community forestry program. Our experience is that Arbor Day celebrations also can be great at generating support with mayors and others in the political realm. Arbor Day celebrations and the planting of community trees are rarely controversial and generally viewed as positive events. They also lead toward Tree City USA status, a wonderful program that promotes good community forestry programs through building political and public support.

Tree related volunteer events. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of tree related volunteer events (e.g., tree planting, tree care) conducted in their community each year. They were asked about events organized by the city, those organized by citizen action groups, and joint projects between the city and citizen action groups. They were also asked to describe those events (see Appendix B for a complete description of events). In all three cases most communities reported no events (63% to 85% of respondents). Events were most likely to be organized by the city and least

likely to be held by citizen groups acting alone. The mean number of city organized events for those cities reporting one or more events was just over 2 events per year. Of the 138 respondents, 59 (42.8%) indicated no volunteer events in any of the three organizing categories. It seems that there is considerable room for improvement in reducing the number who have no event at all. For the minority that have events, 1.6 to 2.1 per year seems like a reasonable figure.

Table III.2: Numbers and mean number of tree-related volunteer events held annually by the city, citizen groups, or both. Data include percent giving a particular answer by group with n in parentheses.

Event Organized by...	Zero	1	2-3	4 or More	Mean # of Events ¹
City	62.6% (77)	25.2% (31)	6.5% (8)	5.7% (7)	2.1
Citizen groups	85.1% (103)	10.7% (13)	3.4% (4)	0.8% (1)	1.7
Joint city/citizen groups	79.8% (99)	14.5% (18)	4.0% (5)	0.8% (1)	1.6

¹ Mean number of events excludes communities with zero events.

Sources for community forestry assistance. Respondents also were asked where they go for community forestry assistance. Five sources were identified and the respondents were asked to identify all that they use. Almost all (97.0%) indicated they need assistance (Table III.2). A majority indicated local nursery or tree care business (57.0%) and USU/County Extension (53.3%). More than a third (36.3%) said they use the state forestry agency (FF&SL). Least used were TreeUtah (19.3%) and the Utah Community Forest Council/ISA-Utah (16.3%) (Table III.2). Nine respondents wrote in the other information sources they use (Appendix B). Other sources included various skilled citizens, Master Gardeners and the U.S. Forest Service. These data are similar to the findings of FF&SL’s early 1990s study, which also found that communities relied mainly on local nurseries, Extension, and state forestry, in that order.

The presence of Cooperative Extension offices in every county (except Daggett) probably greatly increases use of Extension for community forestry assistance, though relatively few Extension Agents

have specific community forestry expertise. Local nurseries play a critical role in helping with community forestry programs, so focusing educational efforts on nursery personnel could pay off for those wishing to further the education of community forestry managers. FF&SL appears to have fairly good recognition and use by communities. Though TreeUtah is low, recent efforts to increase their outreach outside the Wasatch Front should help in the future. These results indicate to us that the UCFC/ISA-Utah needs to increase its outreach if it is to be considered useful to community forestry managers, assuming this is relevant to the UCFC/ISA-Utah Chapter’s mission. Alternatively, perhaps the UCFC/ISA-Utah contributes assistance in ways not readily apparent to communities, as in sponsoring educational conferences and distributing educational materials, but work may be needed on increasing manager’s knowledge of the organization’s role.

Table III.3: Sources used for community forestry assistance.¹

Sources	Yes (n)	No (n)
Assistance needed	97.0% (131)	3.0% (4)
Local nursery/tree care business	57.0% (77)	43.0% (58)
USU/County Extension	53.3% (72)	46.7% (63)
State forestry agency	36.3% (49)	63.7% (86)
TreeUtah	19.3% (26)	80.7% (109)
Utah Community Forest Council/ISA-Utah Chap.	16.3% (22)	83.7% (113)

¹ Respondents could indicate more than one source.

Information media used and preferred. Respondents were asked “How do you get information about urban/community forestry and tree management and how would you prefer to get information?” A list of eleven items was given and respondents were asked to check all that apply. A majority of respondents (56.3%) indicated they prefer brochures, booklets, and fact sheets followed by personal assistance from an expert (47.6%), periodic newsletters (46.8%), classes or workshops (37.3%), and

internet web sites (35.7%) (Table III.3). Least preferred sources are radio or television broadcasts (6.3%), videoconferences held near their home (7.1%), and library books (8.7%). It is interesting to note that while only 7.1% used educational videotapes, 21.4% would prefer to use them. In a similar vein, only 4.8% use videotapes or DVDs of videoconferences, while 12.7% would prefer to use them (Table III.3)

Table III.4: Information media used and preferred.¹

Information Media	Currently Use (n)	Prefer to Use (n)
Brochures, booklets, fact sheets	50.0% (63)	56.3% (71)
Personal assistance from an expert	34.1% (43)	47.6% (60)
Periodic newsletters	42.9% (54)	46.8% (59)
Classes or workshops	26.2% (33)	37.3% (47)
Internet web sites	22.2% (28)	35.7% (45)
Educational videotapes	7.1% (9)	21.4% (27)
Newspaper or magazine articles	27.0% (34)	20.6% (26)
Videotapes/DVDs of videoconferences	4.8% (6)	12.7% (16)
Books from library	15.1% (19)	8.7% (11)
Videoconference held near home	1.6% (2)	7.1% (9)
Broadcasts on radio or television	4.0% (5)	6.3% (8)

¹ Respondents could indicate more than one media.

Through several studies and by observation we have found that in general adults prefer educational methods and media that are flexible, available on demand or when desired, or very focused on their needs. Thus the enthusiasm for print media, which can be used (read) anywhere and any time, and the web, with its flexible nature. Personal assistance from an expert is not nearly as flexible, but people know that this kind of assistance is very valuable. They probably also know as we do that it's the toughest kind of assistance for agencies and organizations to provide. The low rated media in Table

III.3 probably are low due to a combination of respondents' unfamiliarity with them or perceived lack of availability and lack of enthusiasm for them. In particular, it seems that though satellite/ videoconferences receive a lot of attention from educators as a way to reach many people, we think that the reality of how a videoconference works and the inconveniences often turn people off even if they want the information – they would rather watch a tape of the conference than go to the conference even when it is near their home. On the other hand, radio or television broadcasts pertinent to community forestry are almost non-existent. Educational videotapes, or perhaps DVDs and in the future high-speed web delivery of video, seem to hold some promise though. Three times as many respondents would like to use them as actually do, indicating an enthusiasm for the media but possibly a lack of availability – either the video hasn't been produced or it's not easily available.

IV. BUDGET CHARACTERISTICS

Communities were asked a series of questions about their budget for managing trees and urban forestry programs in the previous fiscal year. These questions included total budget amounts, sources of budgets, and amount of in-kind donations. The survey also asked the proportion spent in managing specific areas with community trees and the amounts spent on various management tasks.

Budget Amounts and Categories

Of 135 communities that answered the question “Does your community’s government have funds designated for community trees (planting, care, etc.)?”, 78 (57.8%) said no and 57 (42.2%) said yes. Of the 78 who said no, 30 actually had funds in their tree budget but not government funds (Table IV.1). Therefore 87 communities (64.4%) actually had some funds for trees in their budgets. When respondents were asked to indicate their total community tree budget for the previous fiscal year, a majority (60.3%) indicated less than \$4,000 while 23.8% were greater than \$10,000. A relatively few communities with very high budgets causes the great disparity between the mean total budget (\$43,869) and the median total budget (\$3,000) (Table IV.1).

Total budgets varied considerably with community population (total row in Table IV.2). Totals were calculated here simply by adding means in each funding category. Budgets varied from \$1,630 for very small communities (less than 500 population) to \$294K for large communities (over 50,000 population). When respondents were asked to apportion their tree budget by several income source categories, the amounts in these categories varied considerably between communities and by community population (Table IV.2). In particular, smaller towns and cities relied much more heavily on grants and donations than large cities (over 50,000 population). The ratio of general funds to grants/donations is much higher in cities with populations over 10,000 than in smaller towns. In fact, in towns with populations 500 and under and populations 3,001 to 10,000, grant/donation funding makes up about 40% of the total tree budget, where it is only 2.1 to 4.6% of larger cities’ budgets.

Table IV.1: Budget for community trees.¹

No funds	35.6% (48)
Community's government funds	42.2% (57)
Funds but not government	22.2% (30)
\$50 - \$1,500	31.7% (20)
\$1,501 - \$4,000	28.6% (18)
\$4,001 - \$10,000	15.9% (10)
\$10,001 - \$70,000	12.7% (8)
Greater than \$70,000	11.1% (7)
Mean total budget (those with funds)	\$43,869
Median total budget (those with funds)	\$3,000
Mean tree budget per capita ²	\$2.58
Mean tree budget per tree ³	\$25.16

¹ Number of communities (n) is shown in parentheses after percent.

² Mean of total community tree budget divided by community population.

³ Mean of total community tree budget divided by number of public trees.

One interpretation of the grant numbers and the budget figures overall is that granting agencies get the least for their money when grants are given to communities that rely most heavily on grants and that do not appropriate much municipal money for trees. For our results this would be the towns with populations 500 and under and 3,001 to 10,000. Note that none of the towns under 10,000 population indicated they obtained funds from service fees, whereas the average amount collected in cities with population 10,001 to 50,000 was \$588 and cities over 50,000 collected \$8,333 (Table IV.2). It may take a large and more advanced program, as is more common in the larger cities, in order to have the infrastructure and legal backing to be able to levy fees.

Table IV.2: Community tree budget sources, totals, per capita funding, per tree funding, and the ratio of general funding to grant funding by population category.

Sources	Town Population Categories					
	118-500 (n = 13)	501-1,000 (n = 6)	1,001-3,000 (n = 16)	3,001-10,000 (n = 18)	10,001-50,000 (n = 17)	> 50,000 (n = 6)
General funds	\$938	\$2,000	\$2,198	\$3,550	\$61,829	\$271,486
Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fees for service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$588	\$8,333
Grants	\$577	\$992	\$178	\$2,306	\$1,147	\$9,250
Monetary donations	\$115	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$144	\$4,333
Other ¹	\$0	\$42	\$1,250	\$0	\$1,117	\$668
Total	\$1,630	\$3,034	\$3,639	\$5,856	\$64,825	\$294,070
Per capita funding ²	\$6.26	\$1.90	\$1.35	\$1.08	\$2.70	\$2.40
Per tree funding ³	\$41.00	\$11.43	\$23.88	\$26.57	\$20.25	\$15.57
General fund/grant ratio ⁴	1.4	2.0	11.5	1.5	47.9	20.0

¹ Other sources listed include grant matches, tree gifts, compensation for damaged trees, and parks/trails impact fees.

² Community tree budget divided by community population.

³ Community tree budget divided by number of public trees.

⁴ General fund amount divided by grants plus monetary donations.

Total public tree spending per capita averaged \$2.58 per resident (Table IV.1). The smallest communities had the largest per capita funding, at \$6.26 per resident, though this funding is heavily based on grants and donations (per capita row in Table IV.2). Per capita funding decreases to a low of \$1.08 per resident for towns with 3,001 to 10,000 population, then increases and levels at \$2.40 to \$2.70 for large communities. This means that communities with 500 or less population and those with greater than 10,000 population on average have budgets large enough to qualify for Tree City USA designation. Tree City requires community tree funding of \$2 per capita. It could be that other communities that have under \$2 per capita also could qualify since other sources of funding allowed by Tree City may not have been included here, like money spent by a private utility on line clearance in the

community or non-monetary donations. Still, it seems evident that of the communities with a forestry budget, those with the most poorly funded forestry programs tend to be in the 1,001 to 10,000 population range.

Funding also was examined on a per tree basis by dividing the total community tree budget by the number of public trees (Table IV.1 and Table IV.2 per tree row). Per tree funding averaged \$25.16 for all communities (Table IV.1). It was by far the highest in the smallest communities (under 500 population) at \$41 per tree. The lowest per tree spending was for the next smallest communities (501 to 1,000) at \$11.43 per tree and for the largest cities (>50,000) at \$15.57 per tree. Intermediate sized communities were in the low to mid \$20s per tree range (Table IV.2). Little published information is available on comparable spending figures for other communities around the country, though when one searches for per tree dollar value estimates, you find average values of hundreds of dollars per urban tree per year. Certainly the spending of \$20 dollars a year to maintain and add to such a resource seems reasonable.

In-kind Donations

Respondents were asked to estimate the dollar amount of community forestry in-kind donations such as trees and labor made in the previous fiscal year. A majority (53.3%) indicated there were no in-kind donations (Table IV.3). About one-third of those who had donations estimated the amount between \$25 and \$500 (33.9%) and \$501 to \$2,000 (30.4%). Seven (12.5%) estimated their in-kind donations were greater than \$10,000 (one city indicated \$174,000). About half of the respondents estimated around \$1,300 or less and the other half about \$1,300 or more (median values shown in Table IV.3). Even without the one-city figure of \$174,000 included, the mean in-kind donation per community that reported such donations was \$4,810. Communities that have not benefitted from such generosity might want to learn from those that have, since this would be a considerable boost to most small and medium-sized cities' tree budgets. Perhaps a session at a workshop or conference could explore how successful communities have mustered such help, possibly through a panel discussion.

Table IV.3: Estimated dollar amount of community/forestry in-kind donations.¹

No in-kind donations	53.3% (64)
In-kind donations	46.7% (56)
\$25 - \$500 ²	33.9% (19)
\$501 - \$2,000 ²	30.4% (17)
\$2,001 - \$10,000 ²	23.2% (13)
\$10,001 - \$174,000 ²	12.5% (7)
Mean donation with \$174,000	\$7,832
Median donation with \$174,000	\$1,325
Mean donation without \$174,000	\$4,810
Median donation without \$174,000	\$1,300

¹ Number of communities (n) is shown in parentheses after percent.

² Percentages shown are calculated for only those communities who had donations.

Tree Budget Spending by Area

The survey contained a list of types of areas where the community's trees may be located and asked the respondent to estimate the percent of their community's tree budget spent on managing trees in those areas. Table IV.4 contains the average percentages by town population sizes. On average, about 40% or more of the budgets for each size category are spent on trees in parks. In towns under 500, 20.7% is spent on managing trees in cemeteries, and this percentage decreases steadily to only 3.4% for cities over 50,000 population. A very small percent is spent on trees in undeveloped natural areas or arboreta (Table IV.4).

Table IV.4: Management areas and average percent of last fiscal year’s tree budget spent on managing those areas.

Areas	Town Population Categories					
	118-500 (n = 15)	501-1,000 (n = 5)	1,001-3,000 (n = 16)	3,001-10,000 (n = 19)	10,001-50,000 (n = 17)	> 50,000 (n = 5)
Parks	62.9%	60.0%	38.1%	49.5%	51.7%	43.8%
Undeveloped natural areas	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Golf courses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	5.8%	0.4%
Building grounds	5.0%	5.0%	11.6%	3.0%	11.8%	10.2%
School grounds	0.0%	20.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Arboretum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%
Cemetery	20.7%	15.0%	11.25%	11.1%	7.5%	3.4%
Other ¹	4.7%	0.0%	10.0%	25.8%	21.0%	40.4%

¹ Other areas are listed in Appendix C.

Tree Budget Spending by Management Task

Respondents also were asked to estimate the percent of their budgets spent on various tree management tasks in the previous fiscal year. The tasks listed were planting, maintenance, removal, equipment, administration, and other. The “other” tasks identified are contained in Appendix C.

Regardless of population, planting and maintenance received the largest proportion of funding, together amounting to 59.6% to 81.6% of total spending (Table IV.5). Cities and towns with populations under 10,000 spent, on average, less than 2% on administration compared to cities with populations of 10,001 to 50,000 (5.9%) or above 50,000 (13.6%). Equipment purchases also appear somewhat consistent across community sizes (Table IV.5).

Table IV.5: Average percent of last fiscal year’s budget spent on performing certain types of tasks and the maintenance/planting ratio.

Tasks	Town Population Categories					
	118-500 (n = 13)	501-1,000 (n = 6)	1,001-3,000 (n = 17)	3,001-10,000 (n = 19)	10,001-50,000 (n = 17)	> 50,000 (n = 5)
Planting	22.7%	60.8%	33.7%	50.5%	27.2%	15.0%
Maintenance	52.7%	20.8%	25.9%	29.6%	39.2%	49.0%
Removal	8.9%	16.8%	14.2%	8.8%	10.4%	13.0%
Maint./Planting Ratio ¹	2.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	4.1
Equipment	0.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	4.4%	8.8%
Administration	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	5.9%	13.6%
Other ²	7.3%	0.0%	6.5%	4.7%	12.9%	0.6%

¹ Maintenance/Planting ratio is the sum of maintenance and removal divided by planting.

² Other tasks are listed in Appendix C.

A maintenance/planting ratio was calculated as the sum of funds spent on tree maintenance and removal divided by funds spent for tree planting. A ratio of 1 indicates equal amounts of money spent on planting and maintenance, with less than one meaning spending heavier to planting and more than one heavier to maintenance. With smaller towns (those under 10,000 population) the ratio was around 1 (0.6 to 1.2). The ratio increase to 1.8 for towns of 10,001 to 50,000 and 4.1 for towns above 50,000 population. Surprisingly, the very smallest towns also have a high ratio of 2.7 because they have the highest maintenance percentage of any population category, similar to the maintenance percentage for the largest cities. Though putting a lot of money toward planting seems to most community forestry advocates as a good thing, often maintenance is neglected, leading to a low quality or even dangerous community forest. Our feeling is that a maintenance/planting ratio above one is desirable, and probably on the order of 2 or 3 is best. The large cities’ ratio of 4.1 seems a bit high, possibly reflecting inadequate planting.

V. URBAN/COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

Our ultimate purpose was to characterize the state of urban/community forest management in Utah's towns and cities and to provide information to help in the improvement of that management. Nine questions were arranged in a section focusing on management. They included characterization of urban forestry program levels, ownership and care of street trees, amount of green space in the community, and electric utility tree pruning practices. Other questions related to tree ordinances, responsibility for managing community trees, and the number of public trees. The following summarizes those questions.

Urban/community forestry program levels. Respondents were asked to indicate the level of advancement of their town's urban/community forestry program according to federal Performance Management Accountability Systems (PMAS) status as supplied to us by FF&SL. One of five levels could be chosen described as follows:

Project level community (*tree projects but no program*) where activities such as Arbor Day, tree planting, grant projects, or one time events are taking place; community has not expanded from projects to a program that conserves, establishes, or manages trees, forests, green-space, and related natural resources.

Formative level community (*initiating program*) has recognized that trees, forests, and green-space are assets to the community; community based forestry and natural resource programs are being initiated by the community with or without outside technical assistance.

Developmental level community (*program in place but still developing*) has initiated community based forestry and natural resource related programs and is pursuing additional activities to improve and enhance those resources.

Sustained level community (*program well established*) has a community based forestry and natural resource program organized well enough that community organizations or municipal agencies are functioning on their own with appropriate support from multiple agencies or other organizations.

No tree projects or programs exist in my community.

As shown on Figure V.A, 35.7% indicated that no tree projects or programs existed in their communities and 64.3% had some level of program. Most of those who had a program characterized it as project level (40.3%). Only 7.6% chose the sustained, well-established level. Community population correlates strongly with program level, with large communities, and especially those over 10,000 population, having the most active programs (Table V.1). The proportion of towns with no program or a project level program generally decreases as population increases. No town with a population of under 1,000 had above a formative level program and only two were at the formative level. Towns with populations between 3,001 to 10,000 again stood out, having the highest proportion (58%) of project level programs of any population category and the lowest proportion (4%) of sustained level programs (of towns with population over 1,000). Recall these are the towns that had the lowest per capita funding and highest dependency on grant and donation funding as discussed in Chapter IV.

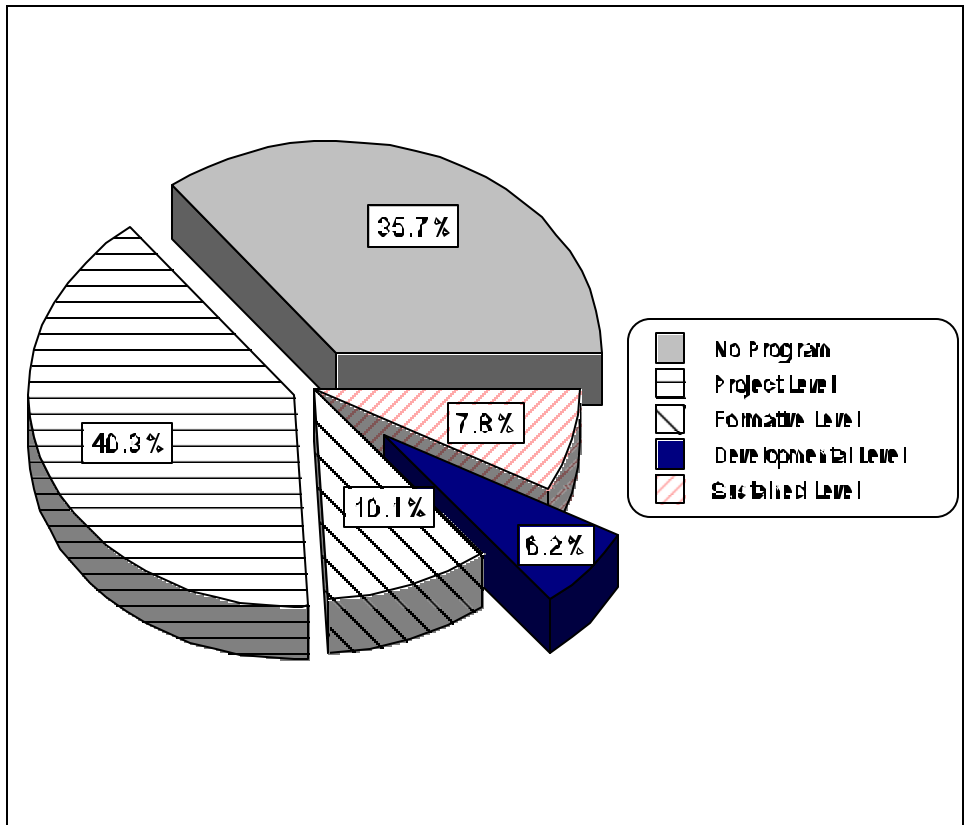


Figure V.A: Urban/community forestry program levels (from PMAS).

Table V.1: Numbers of towns at various urban/community forestry program levels (PMAS levels) by town population size categories. Percentages (in parentheses) indicate the proportion at a particular level within a population category.

Program Level	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
No program	15 (52%)	10 (56%)	12 (40%)	5 (19%)	3 (16%)	1 (14%)
Project	13 (45%)	7 (39%)	9 (30%)	15 (58%)	7 (37%)	1 (14%)
Formative	1 (3%)	1 (6%)	4 (13%)	3 (12%)	2 (11%)	2 (29%)
Developmental	-	-	3 (10%)	2 (8%)	3 (16%)	-
Sustained	-	-	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	4 (21%)	3 (43%)

Care and ownership of street trees. Who cares for street trees is an important issue that affects how community forests are managed. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the community or the adjacent property owner owns the town’s street trees and which is charged with caring for them. Most communities (62%) owned the town’s street trees with another 9% indicating the trees were owned by both, most likely interpreted as some trees being owned by the city and some by the adjacent owners (Table V.2). Considerably less towns actually care for street trees, however, with only 35% saying they cared for their towns’ street trees. This discrepancy is common in Utah and elsewhere, with many towns around the country (at least in the Midwest and West) owning street trees because of their locations on right-of-ways, but allowing or even requiring adjacent property owners to care for those trees. It could point out a need for some training, though, about the responsibilities and liabilities a town is subject to with their public trees, even when residents are required to care for them.

Little pattern can be detected in the differences in ownership and care between communities of different population, other than the very smallest towns (under 500 population) were much more likely to care for street trees than other sized towns (Table V.2). Of the smallest towns 58% care for their street

trees, as opposed to 20% to 29% of the largest cities – this even though the largest cities are much more likely to have active urban forestry programs and large budgets. Still this might help explain the large per capita expenditures on tree care incurred by the smallest towns, as reported earlier in Chapter IV.

Table V.2: Care and ownership of street trees by town population size categories. Percentages (in parentheses) indicate the proportion at a particular level within a population category.¹

	Town Population Categories						Overall
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000	
<u>Who cares for street trees?</u>							
Community	14 (58%)	3 (21%)	11 (44%)	6 (24%)	4 (20%)	2 (29%)	40 (35%)
Property owner	10 (42%)	9 (64%)	9 (36%)	14 (56%)	13 (65%)	3 (43%)	58 (50%)
Both	0	2 (14%)	5 (20%)	5 (20%)	3 (15%)	2 (29%)	17 (15%)
<u>Who owns street trees?</u>							
Community	15 (60%)	8 (57%)	19 (79%)	14 (54%)	10 (53%)	5 (71%)	71 (62%)
Property owner	10 (40%)	5 (36%)	2 (8%)	9 (35%)	6 (32%)	2 (29%)	34 (30%)
Both	0	1 (7%)	3 (13%)	3 (12%)	3 (16%)	0	10 (9%)

¹ Data presented are the number of communities that indicated that particular response category.

Amount of green space and number of community trees. Respondents were asked to estimate the number of acres of green space in their communities in eight types of areas (including an “other” category). With the exception of towns with populations between 501 and 1,000 and cities larger than 50,000, the category with the largest amount of green space acreage is undeveloped natural areas (Table V.3). For those two exceptions, parks contain the most green space than the other areas. The smallest towns showed almost no park green space but fairly high undeveloped natural areas for their size, not surprising given their usually more rural nature. The only size towns that indicated they had green space in the form of an arboretum were those over 50,000.

Table V.3: Average number of acres of green space in communities.

Areas	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
Parks	3.2	12.1	27.7	28.8	78.1	748.3
Undeveloped natural areas	106.1	0.3	139.8	108.3	91.5	277.3
Golf courses	0.0	0.0	18.2	33.5	53.5	368.6
Building grounds	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.9	14.6
School grounds	0.7	1.1	10.9	12.8	13.6	139.0
Arboretum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Cemetery	2.7	3.7	7.1	6.1	16.7	67.4
Other ¹	10.5	2.9	0.1	0.2	3.6	738.43

¹ Other green space areas include rodeo arena, green space (but not a park), pasture, empty lots, watersheds, canyon parks, streetscapes, and a sod farm purchased for water rights.

Respondents also were asked to estimate the number of public trees in their communities. The overall average number of trees per town was 2,316 (median 150), and the average increased steadily as town population increased. It is interesting to note that in towns with populations under 1,000 the average number of street and park trees were about the same and as the population increases, so does the ratio of street to park trees (about 2.7:1 in cities larger than 50,000) (Table V.4). The large average number of trees in the “other” category was influenced by the respondent from Provo indicating that they had 30,040 trees classified as “utility trees.”

For the whole state trees per capita averaged 0.30, or 3.33 residents for every tree (calculated by dividing a town’s total number of trees by it’s population from the 2000 census). The last line of Table V.4 breaks this down by town population category. Trees per capita was lowest for the smallest towns (500 or less population) at 0.21 trees per resident, or 4.8 residents per tree, but it was nearly as low for towns in the top three population categories (above 3,000 population). Towns from 1,001 to 3,000

population had the highest number of trees per capita at 0.43, or 2.3 residents per tree, with towns of 501 to 1,000 close behind at 0.37 trees per resident. These numbers are comparable to or lower than numbers reported for several cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, and North Dakota by Flatley in *City Trees* (2001, 37(1)), who found a range of 0.23 to 0.53 trees per capita, but only counted street trees. It appears from our data that larger cities in Utah perhaps need to boost their tree planting efforts to at least bring them up to a level similar to the 0.43 trees per capita accomplished by towns in the 1,001 to 3,000 population category. It could be, though, that larger cities, more of which have active community forestry programs and knowledgeable urban forest managers, have provided a more accurate estimate of their number of trees.

Table V.4: Average total number of trees and trees per capita in communities by type of location and overall. Per capita figures were obtained by dividing a community’s total number of trees by the its population.

Tree Locations	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
Streets	18	26	124	428	3,307	11,420
Parks	19	28	71	166	1,799	4,259
Golf courses	0	1	19	47	243	680
Building grounds	5	6	6	18	66	286
Cemetery	14	16	36	63	212	275
Other ¹	0	4	405	43	0	6,844
Average community total	57	285	662	1,225	5,564	20,470
Average trees per capita	0.21	0.37	0.43	0.23	0.22	0.22

¹ Other locations include schools, churches, river corridors, utility trees, undeveloped green space, landscape strips, and streetscapes.

Ownership of electric utility and quality of utility tree pruning. Given the numbers of trees affected by their proximity to electric utility lines, we decided to ask several questions related to electric utilities and utility line clearance in communities. Of the 133 respondents who answered this question, 24 (18%) indicated their community owned the electric utility and 109 (82%) said the electric utility servicing their town was not owned by their community. Of the communities that indicated they owned the utility, 16 (67%) indicated that the city performs utility line clearance, 4 (17%) said that work is contracted out, and 4 (17%) said that city crews and independent contractors share the work. The electric utility companies servicing the towns without their own utility include PacificCorp (65.1%), Garkane Power (9.2%), Moon Lake Electric Association (3.7%), and local co-ops and REAs (0.9% each). One-fifth did not provide the utility company's name. It can be expected then that PacificCorp maintains the majority of trees under electric lines in Utah's towns and cities.

Respondents then were asked about the quality of utility tree pruning done in their communities. When asked about how well such pruning kept the lines clear, not surprisingly those who owned their own utility were more likely to rate their work as excellent or very good (70.5%) than those without their own utility company (33.4%) (Table V.5). Even so, only 5.1% of those without their own utility felt that the quality of line clearance work was poor. Aesthetics of utility tree pruning were much more negatively rated, with about one-fourth (26%) of the cities with utilities indicating fair or poor work and most of the non-owning towns (62.1%) rating aesthetics as fair or poor. There are similar findings for the quality of the trees' health where 26.0% of the towns with their own utility rated tree health as fair or poor compared to 55.3% of the non-owning communities. None of the non-owning communities rated utility pruning-related tree health as excellent (Table V.5). It's not clear where the problem lies in these utility line clearance issues, or even if there is a problem with the trees or the way they are pruned, since these data just reflect people's perceptions. It is clear that there is at least a perception-level problem when so many municipal officials (those responding to this survey) feel that tree aesthetics and health are being compromised by utility pruning, especially when others control the utility.

Table V.5: Quality of utility tree pruning done in communities. Percentages indicate the proportion who gave a particular rating within an ownership category.

Item	Rating	Own Electric Utility ¹	Do Not Own Electric Utility ²
Keeping utility lines clear	Excellent	29.2%	13.1%
	Very good	45.8%	20.2%
	Good	16.7%	41.4%
	Fair	8.3%	20.2%
	Poor	0.0%	5.1%
Tree aesthetics	Excellent	4.3%	1.1%
	Very good	26.1%	5.3%
	Good	43.5%	31.6%
	Fair	13.0%	30.5%
	Poor	13.0%	31.6%
Tree health	Excellent	4.3%	0.0%
	Very good	17.4%	8.5%
	Good	52.2%	36.2%
	Fair	21.7%	31.9%
	Poor	4.3%	23.4%

¹ n = 24

² n = 109

Community tree policy and management. Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they have a municipal employee responsible for managing their community's trees. Just over 44% of communities have a municipal employee in charge of community trees, compared to 37% reported by FF&SL in the early 1990s (Table V.6). The overall proportion of towns with a master tree plan was just over 30%, and almost 57% of towns had a tree ordinance. Both of these figures are almost double the 17% and 31% found earlier by FF&SL. The proportion of towns with a tree inventory also more

than doubled, from 19% in the early '90s to 45% in our study. All of these figures show considerable increase in program quality and capacity in the last 10 years. The rate of hiring of a dedicated urban forester though, arguably a sign of a very active program, increased at a much lower rate than other program aspects.

When these program aspects are compared by town size, about one-fourth of the towns with a population under 1,000 had a municipal employee in charge of trees, and the proportion increased as town size increased (Table V.6). The proportion of towns with master tree and landscaping plans, tree ordinances, landscaping ordinances, and a tree inventory all increased abruptly when population rose above 1,000 and increased greatly when population rose above 10,000 (Table V.6). Clearly large towns, and especially the largest, have much more capacity, though probably also more need, to have the program elements needed to have a successful community forestry program. In nearly all cases, though, planning for the tree resources lags behind the development of ordinances or even the gathering of inventory data.

Of the 54 (40%) respondents who indicated that their town had a municipal employee responsible for managing trees, 22% (n=12) gave the title of that person as forester or arborist, 33% (18) said superintendent or director, and 20% (11) said a park employee or similar position. When asked what department they worked for, 34% (n = 18) said parks, 30% (16) said public works, and 15% (8) indicated parks and public works. The average amount of time spent managing trees by that public employee is 0.4 FTE (full time equivalent) with 12 respondents (29%) indicating full time and 36 (62%) saying less than half time. When asked how much additional time was spent managing the community's trees, the average was 0.3 FTE with 20 (54%) indicating zero, 9 (25%) indicating less than half time, and 5 (14%) indicating one or more FTE. Appendix C contains the complete text describing how the 80 (59.7%) communities without a public employee care for their trees.

Table V.6: Proportion of communities with an employee responsible for tree management, and proportions with plans, ordinances, and tree inventories, by population category and overall.¹ Percentages indicate the proportion who indicated having a particular program attribute within a population category.

Community has a....	Town Population Categories						Overall
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000	
Municipal employee in charge of community trees	25.8% (8)	26.3% (5)	40.0% (12)	44.4% (12)	55.0% (11)	85.7% (6)	44.3% (54)
Master tree and landscaping plan	10.3% (3)	0.0% (0)	14.8% (4)	7.7% (2)	40.0% (6)	57.1% (4)	30.2% (19)
Tree ordinance	13.3% (4)	11.1% (2)	32.1% (9)	34.6% (9)	88.9% (16)	85.7% (6)	56.8% (46)
Landscaping ordinance	13.3% (4)	5.9% (1)	37.9% (11)	37.5% (9)	70.6% (12)	71.4% (5)	48.1% (42)
Municipal tree inventory ²	10.0% (3)	22.3% (4)	26.7% (8)	25.9% (7)	72.2% (13)	71.4% (5)	45.2% (40)

¹ Number of towns (n) is shown in parentheses under percentages.

² Combines those that indicated “partial” inventory with respondents who said “complete” inventory.

VI. URBAN/COMMUNITY FORESTRY STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

We wanted to get a sense of the respondents' feelings about the strength and weaknesses of their communities' forestry programs. The questionnaire contained a series of questions to get at these points, including ranking the overall program quality and describing the strong and weak points. We also asked respondents to predict whether urban/community forestry in their town will get better or worse in the next five to ten years and why. Several questions then were asked about the practice of tree topping.

U/CF strengths and weaknesses. Respondents were asked to rate the overall strength or quality of urban/community forestry in their town on a scale of one to six, where one indicated very weak or poor and six indicated very strong or good. The average score of all the respondents was 2.4 with 101 (80.2%) marking scores on the bottom or weak end of the scale (one, two, or three) and the other 25 (19.8%) on the strong end (four, five, or six). Almost one-third (30.2%) circled one (very weak/poor) while only one respondent (0.8%) marked a six (very strong/good). When examining the mean scores by community population size (Table VI.1), perceived quality increased from a low of 1.9 for the smallest towns to 2.8 for cities of 10,001 to 50,000, all means on the weak side of the scale. Only the largest cities had average ratings on the strong side of the scale, with a mean of 3.9. These results are in keeping with budget and other information reported earlier, though it is somewhat surprising that the score is as low as it is with the largest cities, given that any bias would tend to be toward the strong end of the scale. These results also match well on the high side with data reported for the Intermountain West by Kuhns in the *Journal of Arboriculture* (1998, 24(5):280-285). He found that when making the same rating, U/CF managers from across the region rated U/CF strength at 3.9. Overall our data appear to indicate a need for improvement, even for the larger cities.

When asked to list strong and weak points about urban/community forestry in their community, there was no common thread, so reading the specific comments in Appendix D is especially important.

Respondents, for example, listed citizen and municipal support as both a strength and a weakness – a strength when it’s present and a weakness when it’s not. Lack of budget, personnel, or a program show up fairly often as weaknesses. These also were consistent with Kuhns’ findings in his 1998 JofA report for the Intermountain West overall (see previous reference).

Table VI.1: Overall strength or quality of urban/community forestry program in community.¹

	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
Strength or quality mean score	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.9

¹ Mean scores calculated on a scale where 1 = very weak/poor and 6 = very strong/good. Scores of 2 and 3 are towards the weak/poor end of the scale and scores of 4 and 5 are toward the strong/good end of the scale.

Future of U/CF. Though respondents weren’t too upbeat about the quality of urban and community forestry in their towns and cities (Table VI.1), they appeared to be hopeful for something better. When respondents were asked how they felt about the future of urban/community forestry in their town over the next five to ten years, only 6 (4.6%) indicated that it will get worse, compared to 71 (54.6%) who think it will get better. About 40% (n = 53) think it will stay about the same. Kuhns’ 1998 figures for this same question for the Intermountain West overall are 5% felt it would get worse, 24% felt it would stay the same, and 71% felt it would get better, a bit more of an upbeat assessment than for Utah. However, all of the respondents in the 1998 study were community forestry professionals, while our respondents for the current study include many more non-professionals.

When examining our results based on community population sizes, less than half of the respondents from towns with populations under 1,000 think it will get better. A majority of respondents from larger towns and cities think it will get better, with more than 85% of the respondents from cities larger than

50,000 indicating things will get better (Table VI.2). When asked why U/CF will get better or worse in the future, the few who said it would get worse focused on the preponderance of old trees, a lack of interest from citizens, and lack of support staff. Those who felt it would get better tended to cite an increasing awareness of the value of trees and the importance of caring for them (Appendix D). Overall these data show very positive signs for the future and for the prospects of affecting positive change in the future.

Table VI.2: Future of urban/community forestry in community over the next 5 to 10 years.¹

Future Condition Will:	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
Get worse	3.3% (1)	11.1% (2)	3.4% (1)	3.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	14.3% (1)
Stay the same	50.0% (14)	50.0% (9)	44.8% (13)	34.6% (9)	35.0% (7)	0.0% (0)
Get better	46.7% (14)	38.9% (7)	51.7% (15)	61.5% (16)	65.0% (13)	85.7% (6)

¹ Number of towns (n) is shown in parentheses under percentages.

Topping of community’s trees. The last questions in this section asked about the practice of topping trees. Respondents were asked if there is much topping of public and private trees in their towns and if they are aware of what topping is. As shown on Table VI.3, there were a greater number who indicated there is topping of private trees than public trees for each town population category. In towns with populations over 1,000 a majority indicated there is much topping of private trees. Only six respondents (4.5% overall) indicated that they did not know what topping is (Table VI.3). These results indicate need for anti-topping education with the public and town officials in mid-sized towns. Some of the topping of public trees indicated here could also be due to perceptions of utility pruning practices on public trees – many people, professional and otherwise, seem to feel that the deep Vs, Ls,

and one-sided pruning done for directional pruning by utilities is highly undesirable and is the equivalent of topping (refer also to the section on utility-line pruning in Chapter V). Again, education is needed.

Table VI.3: Topping of trees in the community.¹

Topping Variables	Town Population Categories					
	118-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-10,000	10,001-50,000	> 50,000
Much topping of public trees	11.4% (4)	12.5% (2)	34.6% (9)	29.2% (7)	22.2% (4)	14.3% (1)
Much topping of private trees	32.3% (10)	33.3% (5)	51.9% (14)	56.5% (13)	66.7% (12)	57.1% (4)
Do not know what topping is	3.2% (1)	5.3% (1)	6.7% (2)	7.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

¹ Number of towns (n) is shown in parentheses under percentages.

VII. TRAINING NEEDS AND ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Training Needs

Recipients were asked if they felt the need for additional urban forestry training and 77% said yes. Appendix E lists their descriptions of the types of training they need by city. Though responses were highly varied, they could be categorized as dealing with needs for training in arboriculture and basic and advanced tree care, urban forestry program awareness and development, general education, and citizen awareness-building and education.

Not surprisingly, arboriculture training for staff was mentioned more than any other training need. Expressed needs for arboriculture training included both basic and advanced subjects. Subjects mentioned most often included tree selection, especially selection for a town's particular needs and limitations, pruning with specific mention of ANSI standards, insect and disease identification and control, planting, risk and hazard assessment, and irrigation. Though the comments sometimes mentioned the need for training in more advanced subjects, the focus seemed more on the need for basic training. Arboriculture training, both basic and advanced, is often the focus of workshops and seminars sponsored by the UCFC/ISA-Utah, FF&SL, Extension and others, so it appears that the emphasis on such training is well-placed given these stated needs.

Close behind the expressed need for training in arboriculture was the need to train city employees and others in the program building and maintenance end of urban forestry. Comments involved funding programs, tree and landscaping ordinances, increasing program support, how to get a program started, and how to keep a program going. Meeting such training needs will be more complicated than delivering arboriculture training. Most of these needs involve people more than trees, and people are much more complicated to deal with than trees. Target audiences for such training also are more varied. City employees involved with urban forestry programs might need some program-related training, but

there also would be other important audiences who might be much less sympathetic, like mayors, city managers, city councils, and planners. These groups are much more likely to need awareness-building and convincing on the needs for a program, and they are unlikely to come to us for training.

Also complicating the delivery of program-related training is the fact that most of us involved in education and training are best at and most involved in arboriculture training. Sessions offered at the Utah Green Conference, the best attended urban forestry-related educational event in Utah each year, focus almost exclusively on arboriculture. Extension's professional tree care workshops draw 100-200 people most years with a focus entirely on trees rather than programs. The UCFC/ISA-Utah annual meeting is the best opportunity for training on program building and maintenance, yet it consists of at least half arboriculture-related training. Perhaps the best way to reach these groups that need convincing, though also the most expensive in terms of time and money, is working with towns and cities one-on-one, going to city council meetings, meeting individually with mayors and planners, and speaking at conferences of groups like the Utah League of Cities and Towns. FF&SL state and field staff, USU Extension, and TreeUtah are perhaps in the best position to conduct such training.

Many comments on training needs expressed a desire for any and all training – all aspects of urban forestry need to be covered. Many of these comments were from smaller towns that are less likely to have active urban forestry programs, programs with staff who spend much of their time doing urban forestry and who would be likely to seek training, but they also came from some bigger towns. However, several larger towns also expressed a need for training in anything related to urban forestry.

Several communities indicated a need to train citizens about the care of trees, but also to educate them about the importance of trees and the need to manage them. Such education could build program support and improve citizen involvement. It would be difficult for FF&SL and other agencies and groups to deliver such training directly, though, because of the numbers of people involved and the

difficulty in reaching them. Extension's Master Gardener program and its off-shoot the Master Tree Steward program can be of some help. These programs train knowledgeable volunteers to field questions and provide training for interested citizens, thereby multiplying the efforts of extension specialists and agents. Outreach through news releases, newsletters, fact sheets, and web pages aimed at citizens also can be effective means of reaching the public for FF&SL, Extension, TreeUtah, and the communities themselves. UCFC/ISA-Utah also could get involved in public outreach efforts, something it has not done much of in the past.

Additional Comments

Additional comments made by respondents are listed by town in Appendix E. These comments are worth reading for getting an overall sense of where people are with their programs and where they think they might be going. They also give some detail not available in the summarized answers to some of the other questions in the survey. The general sense of these comments is one of some good things happening, but a lack of financial support to keep much going in many towns, with quite a few claiming no program at all. Only a few mentioned no desire or need for a program. Several expressed hope that things would be getting better.

Topping was commented-on by many respondents, mostly in a negative light, with a particular negative focus on electric utilities. The good news there is that the word seems to be getting out about the harmfulness of topping; the bad news is that electric utilities in particular are perceived to be involved in topping or negatively impacting trees, even though in many cases their policy and practice is not to top trees. It appears that many people don't understand topping or don't understand directional pruning.

A good use of these and other comments scattered throughout the questionnaire, especially for FF&SL, would be to review them when prioritizing which communities to work with and how to approach them. There are quite a few insights here as to how things are going in a community, who to

contact, and what to expect when working with them. Perhaps the highest priority should be given to those who expressly state that they want to be contacted and they are ready for help, with the next priority going to those who express many needs, but some doubt as to what they can do.

APPENDIX A

Survey Instrument

2002 Utah Urban/Community Forestry Survey

Thanks for completing this survey. Your response is important. In this survey, *community* means the area encompassed by your incorporated town or city. Urban/community forestry (UCF) refers to the town's public tree resources and surrounding lands. It includes community owned natural forests and woodlands. It also includes trees immediately adjacent to public streets often located between the sidewalk and curb (street trees), even if the adjacent property owner has legal responsibility to care for those trees. It includes trees in community-owned parks, cemeteries, golf courses, and land associated with municipal buildings. It does not include privately-owned trees or land. Though we use the words urban and community together, we simply mean trees in town rather than outside of town, whether the town is Salt Lake City or St. George or Bluffdale.

If you don't know the answer to any of the questions, please write "DK" next to the responses.

Support Characterization

1. Please indicate the level of support shown for your community's urban/community forestry program from the following groups.

	<u>Strong</u> <u>Support</u>	<u>Moderate</u> <u>Support</u>	<u>Weak</u> <u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
•Community residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•City/town government elected officials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•City/town employees or staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Does your community have a tree board or similar committee (shade tree commission)?
 Yes No → **If No**, would you be interested in establishing one?
 Yes No

3. Does your community celebrate Arbor Day?
 Yes No

4. Please indicate how many tree related volunteer events (tree planting or tree care) are conducted in your community each year. Also, please describe those events.

_____ Events organized by the city
 Event descriptions _____

_____ Events organized by independent citizen action groups
 Event descriptions _____

_____ Joint projects between the city and independent citizen groups
 Event descriptions _____

5. Which local avenues are used to foster community support for your local forestry program? (Check as many as apply to your community.)

- Local television station
- Local radio station
- Local newspaper
- School programs
- Town/city newsletter
- Town/city internet web site. Town web site address _____

6. Describe any other avenues you use to foster community forestry support.

7. Where do you go for community forestry assistance? (Check as many as apply to your community.)

- USU/County Extension
- State Forestry Agency (Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands)
- Utah Community Forest Council/Utah ISA
- TreeUtah
- Local nursery/tree care business
- No assistance needed
- Other (please specify) _____

8. How do you get information about urban/community forestry and tree management and how would you prefer to get such information? (Check all that apply.)

	<u>Currently Use</u>	<u>Would Prefer</u>
Brochures, booklets, fact sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Periodic newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Books from library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspaper or magazine articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal assistance from an expert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Classes or workshops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet, web sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Broadcasts on radio or TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Videoconference held near home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Videotapes or DVDs of videoconferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other educational videotapes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Budget Characterization

9. Does your community's government have funds designated for community trees (planting, care, etc.)?

- Yes
- No

10. What was your total community tree budget for last fiscal year? \$ _____

11. Please indicate the dollar amount of your community's tree budget for last fiscal year that came from the following sources.

- \$ _____ General funds
- \$ _____ Assessments
- \$ _____ Fees for services
- \$ _____ Grants
- \$ _____ Monetary donations
- \$ _____ Other (please specify) _____

12. Please estimate the dollar amount of urban/community forestry in-kind donations (trees, labor, etc.) contributed last fiscal year.

\$ _____

13. Please estimate the percent of last fiscal year's total community tree budget spent managing trees in the following areas. (All categories should sum to 100%.)

- _____ Parks
- _____ Undeveloped natural areas (includes unimproved areas along streams, etc.)
- _____ Golf courses
- _____ Building grounds (courthouse, administrative buildings, etc.)
- _____ School grounds
- _____ Arboretum
- _____ Cemetery
- _____ Other (please specify) _____

14. What is the estimated percent of your last fiscal year's community tree budget that was spent on the following tasks? (All categories should sum to 100%.)

- _____ Planting
- _____ Maintenance
- _____ Removal
- _____ Equipment
- _____ Administration
- _____ Other (please specify) _____

Urban/Community Forest Management

15. Who in your community is charged with caring for street trees?

- Community
- Adjacent property owner

16. Who owns the street trees?

- Community
- Adjacent property owner

17. How many acres of green space does your community have in each category?

- _____ Parks (includes sport fields)
- _____ Undeveloped natural areas (includes unimproved areas along streams, etc.)
- _____ Golf courses
- _____ Building grounds (courthouse, administrative buildings, etc.)
- _____ School grounds
- _____ Arboretum
- _____ Cemetery
- _____ Other (please specify) _____

18. Does your community own an electric utility?

- Yes. **If Yes**, do city crews perform utility line clearance or is that work contracted out?
 - City crews
 - Independent contractor
- No. **If No**, who owns the electric utility servicing your town? _____

19. Please rate the quality of utility tree pruning done in your community for the following items:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Keeping utility lines clear | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Very Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor |
| Tree aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Very Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor |
| Tree health | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Very Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor |

20. Please read the following characterizations of different urban/community forestry program levels and indicate which one best describes the program level in your community. Please check only one.

- Project level community (*tree projects but no program*)** where activities such as Arbor Day, tree planting, grant projects, or one time events are taking place; community has not expanded from projects to a program that conserves, establishes, or manages trees, forests, green-space, and related natural resources.
- Formative level community (*initiating program*)** has recognized that trees, forests, and green-space are assets to the community; community based forestry and natural resource programs are being initiated by the community with or without outside technical assistance.
- Developmental level community (*program in place but still developing*)** has initiated community based forestry and natural resource related programs and is pursuing additional activities to improve and enhance those resources.
- Sustained level community (*program well established*)** has a community based forestry and natural resource program organized well enough that community organizations or municipal agencies are functioning on their own with appropriate support from multiple agencies or other organizations.
- No tree projects or programs exist in my community.**

21. Does your community have a:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Master tree and landscaping plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Tree ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Landscaping ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Municipal tree inventory? | <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> Complete |

22. Does your community have a municipal employee responsible for managing your community's trees?

- Yes → GO TO QUESTION #22a. No → GO TO QUESTION #22b.

22a. **If Yes to QUESTION #22:**

- What is this person's title? _____
- What department does this individual work under?
 - Urban forestry
 - Parks
 - Public works
 - Utility
 - Other (please specify) _____
- In your opinion, what proportion of work equivalent to a full time employee (FTE) does this person spend managing municipal trees in a year (1 FTE = 1 person working full time for a year)?
_____ FTE's (maximum 1 FTE)
- Besides that person, how many additional FTE's are spent managing municipal trees?
_____ FTE's

22b. **If No to QUESTION #22:**

Please describe how your community's public trees are cared for.

Contact Information

30. What is the name of your city or town. _____

31. We are interested in providing assistance in the form of training and workshops. What do you feel are your urban/community forestry training interests or needs?

None

32. Would you like to be contacted to discuss developing or improving your existing urban/community tree care management program? Yes No

If Yes, who should we contact in your community?

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail Address: _____

33. If different from above, survey completed by:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail Address: _____

I'd like to thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. It provides valuable information to assist us in developing programs to meet the needs of your community. If you have any additional comments, please feel free to write them in the space below. As a token of our appreciation, I can send you an interactive CD developed by Dr. Mike Kuhns, Utah State University Extension Forestry Specialist, titled *Utah Tree Browser*. Would you like me to send you a copy?

Yes No thanks

APPENDIX B

Tree Related Volunteer Events
Other Avenues Used to Foster Community Forestry Support
Other Sources for Community Forestry Assistance

Tree Related Volunteer Events (town names removed)

TOWN	CITY EVENTS	COMMUNITY EVENTS	JOINT EVENTS
Town 1	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Tree Planting in September.
Town 2	Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 3	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	A new volunteer committee is planning a tree-planting project with the trees paid for by the town—this is not necessarily an on-going or annual or regular event.
Town 4	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Spruce seedlings planted 5/02.
Town 5	Arbor Day. Awesome Adventures Youth Program.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 6	Eagle Scout projects planting trees	<i>none</i>	Sons of Utah Pioneers planting trees.
Town 7	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Occasionally plant one to a few trees. Trees are sometimes donated.
Town 8	Town Clean Up Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 9	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>
Town 10	Eagle Scout Projects, Neighborhood projects.	<i>none</i>	School groups.
Town 11	Pride in Utah.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 12	Youth plant trees at parks.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>

Town 13	<i>none</i>	Elementary school phased landscaping of school yard.	Main St. committee plants occasional trees.
Town 14	“Tree Utah Event” during 2000-2001 –none before.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 15	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Two new park tree donations.
Town 16	Purchase trees and plant.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 17	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>
Town 18	City plants trees–Arbor Day	<i>none</i>	Intermittently
Town 19	Cemetery Beautification–tree/shrub planting.	Lions Club –park–planting trees.	Youth City Council, schools – planting trees at school.
Town 20	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Scouts.
Town 21	Tree Utah!.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 22	Planting trees around park area.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 23	<i>none</i>	Planting of trees by scouts, church groups, and school.`	<i>none</i>
Town 24	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>
Town 25	Tree plantings. To plant a street and a city green space.	<i>none</i>	Planting trees obtained with grant money along streets and city park public street.
Town 26	Injection and fertilization of main street and cemetery trees.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>

Town 27	Plant trees at park and cemetery.	<i>none</i>	Plant trees at park and cemetery.
Town 28	<i>none</i>	Trees at cemetery.	Trees at Cobble Crest Park.
Town 29	Arbor Day.	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>
Town 30	Tree planting in cemetery—70 trees planted.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 31	Arbor Day picnic.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 32	Cleaning town hall for town celebration	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 33	Planted trees in park.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 34	Tree lighting first Sat. in December.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 35	Arbor Day plantings.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 36	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>	<i>don't know</i>
Town 37	Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 38	2 Arbor Day events with individual groups.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 39	Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 40	Annual Beautification Tree Utah! Event.	The park and tree committee plants periodically.	<i>none</i>
Town 41	Annual Spring/Fall tree plantings. Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 42	Planting of trees in town park.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 43	Arbor Day, Blitz, Take Pride in Orem.	<i>none</i>	Kiwanis tree planting.
Town 44	<i>none</i>	Tree planting—Scouts.	<i>none</i>

Town 45	<i>none</i>	Arbor Day planting.	Tree Planting of Grant.
Town 46	Trimming, pruning, clean up, replace dead or sick trees.	Also trimming, clean up, replace dead or sick trees, unless Eagle project for new trees is involved.	<i>none</i>
Town 47	Park tree trimming, Portage Pride Days.	<i>none</i>	Portage Pride Days.
Town 48	Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 49	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Mostly trees are planted as scout projects. Most locations are in established parks.
Town 50	Street tree plantings, Arbor Day, Earth Day, conservation planting.	<i>none</i>	Neighborhood street tree planting.
Town 51	Arbor Day	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 52	Students at local middle school planted 50 trees with city in park as part of CFP grant.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 53	<i>none</i>	Usually an Eagle Scout will do a tree planting event for his project.	<i>none</i>
Town 54	Plantings, follow-up care, pruning.	Plantings.	Plantings, follow-up.
Town 55	Sandy Pride Day–200 trees planted each spring.	Usually Eagle Scout projects.	Usually a neighborhood group or church group.
Town 56	Arbor Day	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 57	Plantings, informational booths at community events.	Plantings.	Plantings.

Town 58	Planting trees along new road.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 59	Arbor Day	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 60	Arbor Day	Scout/church/civic groups.	none
Town 61	<i>none</i>	Scouting projects.	Development of parks.
Town 62	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	Parkstrip improvement.
Town 63	<i>none</i>	Area tree planting.	Arbor Day selected area planting honoring individual community members.
Town 64	<i>none</i>	Tree planting at cemetery and park.	<i>none</i>
Town 65	Eagle Scout projects.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 66	<i>none</i>	Master Gardner events.	Tree planting at Freestone Walking Park.
Town 67	Parks Dept. has in the past. Not an annual event.	Primary groups.	City & LDS stake. Not an annual event.
Town 68	Arbor Day and community clean-up.	Local elementary school celebration of Arbor Day.	<i>none</i>
Town 69	National Tree Trust–Bare root trees. Usually plant in conjunction with Eagle Scout projects.	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Town 70	Arbor Day.	TreeUtah events.	Scouting projects.
Town 71	Arbor Day Tree Giveaway.	Best Looking Yard.	Tree plantings at various parks.

Other Avenues Used to Foster Community
Forestry Support (town names removed)

- Town 1:*** USU/County Extension, and local nursery/tree care business would be used to a greater extent if this community had a tree care program.
- Town 2:*** Eagle Scout Projects.
- Town 3:*** Word of mouth. Flyers–posted/faxed.
- Town 4:*** Chamber of Commerce. Spade & Hoe Club.
- Town 5:*** Eagle Scout Projects.
- Town 6:*** Budgeting in our parks.
- Town 7:*** Development requirements.
- Town 8:*** Word of mouth.
- Town 9:*** Town Clean-Up and Improvement Day.
- Town 10:*** I don't think there are any other.
- Town 11:*** We have a committee, Envision Holladay. They have talked about becoming a community resource for getting support from the at large community.
- Town 12:*** Involvement of scout troop in planting project.
- Town 13:*** Notice at Post Office.
- Town 14:*** Tree brochure.
- Town 15:*** We work closely with TreeUtah to coordinate with tree planting and sales along Heritage Highway 89.
- Town 16:*** The only thing we have is the newsletter from UCF and some from TreeUtah. Mike Kuhns and Tony Denziel have helped us a lot.
- Town 17:*** Distribute tree seedlings during parade, information booth during Summerfest, distribute information in monthly billing, give instructional seminars.

- Town 18:*** Scouts. Local nursery support.
- Town 19:*** Utility bill mailings. I.S.A. literature display at City Hall.
- Town 20:*** Community interaction/town meetings.
- Town 21:*** Adopt-a-Tree, \$200. Provides tree and 6x12 marker.
- Town 22:*** Free classes on pruning/tree care. Active programs with school classes.
- Town 23:*** Should be using city's web-site by the end of the year!
- Town 24:*** Door-to-door fliers delivered.
- Town 25:*** We have a program in which we provide toward the purchase of trees for planter strips or for conservation of energy.
- Town 26:*** Subdivision development.
- Town 27:*** We are just getting a program started. We will be using several once a board is in place.
- Town 28:*** Subdivision developers are required by ordinance to assure street trees are included in plot plans. Types of trees and their exact location are remembered by Shade Tree and Beautification Committee after utilities and roadways are in.
- Town 29:*** At the Good Neighbor Fair (held in June), our committee has a booth where we hand out tree care brochures, raffle off several trees, and hand out leach-tube seedlings.
- Town 30:*** Do interviews for city paper, speak to community groups, respond to citizens complaints, questions.

Other Sources for Community Forestry Assistance (town names removed)

- Town 1:*** A local landscape architect donates his time when needed.
- Town 2:*** Knowledgeable citizen.
- Town 3:*** Local Master Gardeners.
- Town 4:*** Internet.
- Town 5:*** Community groups, tree care contractors, nursery stores.
- Town 6:*** Landscape consultants.
- Town 7:*** U.S. Forest Service.
- Town 8:*** We have different types of trees for this climate.
- Town 9:*** Resident.

APPENDIX C

Other Sources of Community's Tree Budget
Other Areas of Tree Budget Spending on Managing Trees
Tree Budget Spent on Other Tasks
How Community's Trees are Cared for if Not by a Municipal Employee

Other Sources of Community's Tree Budget (town names removed)

- Town 1:*** Elementary PTO match for grant.
- Town 2:*** Compensation for damaged or removed trees.
- Town 3:*** Gifts of trees.
- Town 4:*** Collected this amount via parks and trails impact fee. Will be spending this amount in 2 to 3 years.
- Town 5:*** COBG.

Other Areas of Tree Budget Spending on Managing Trees (town names removed)

- Town 1:*** Park strips/ right-of-ways.
- Town 2:*** Street trees and powerlines.
- Town 3:*** \$1600 spent on tree trimming in city park.
- Town 4:*** Street sides.
- Town 5:*** Streets.
- Town 6:*** Street trees.
- Town 7:*** Along streets.
- Town 8:*** Street trees and under power lines.
- Town 9:*** Tree plan and ordinance.
- Town 10:*** Street tree maintenance and utility line clearance.
- Town 11:*** Streets.
- Town 12:*** Main Street./Highway 89.
- Town 13:*** Parkways.
- Town 14:*** Street trees/utility trees.

<i>Town 15:</i>	Streets.
<i>Town 16:</i>	Streets Department.
<i>Town 17:</i>	Street trees.
<i>Town 18:</i>	Park strips and streetscapes.
<i>Town 19:</i>	Tree farm.
<i>Town 20:</i>	Removal
<i>Town 21:</i>	Tree reimbursement program for homeowners.
<i>Town 22:</i>	Along new road.
<i>Town 23:</i>	New development that becomes city property.
<i>Town 24:</i>	Main street trees.
<i>Town 25:</i>	Streets.
<i>Town 26:</i>	Streetscapes.

Tree Budget Spent on Other Tasks (town names removed)

<i>Town 1:</i>	Pruning.
<i>Town 2:</i>	(100% of budget) spent on the purchase price of trees.
<i>Town 3:</i>	Arbor Day and coloring contest.
<i>Town 4:</i>	Purchases.
<i>Town 5:</i>	New trees and planting.
<i>Town 6:</i>	Arbor Day program.
<i>Town 7:</i>	Tree plan and ordinance preparation and implementation.
<i>Town 8:</i>	Emergency storm related service.
<i>Town 9:</i>	Grant to purchase trees.

**How Trees are Cared for if Not by a Municipal
Employee (town names removed)**

- Town 1:*** Ordinance: Don't cut any down. Ski lift companies aggressively revegetate and plant trees. Ski lift company has a tree planting program
- Town 2:*** General maintenance and property owners.
- Town 3:*** We are very small—have not had individual or community tree projects. However, there are a lot of trees on the private properties. These include a LOT of Russian Olive and Chinese Elm.
- Town 4:*** Once in a while volunteers trim. If caretaker of lawn notices a need.
- Town 5:*** As needed.
- Town 6:*** The water superintendent takes care of them.
- Town 7:*** Custodian waters and prunes trees on Town Hall grounds as needed.
- Town 8:*** Our utility dept. cares for in right-of-ways. Parks staff on city property.
- Town 9:*** Hit and miss.
- Town 10:*** Garkane prunes trees along power lines. Trees in the park are cared for by park supervisor.
- Town 11:*** We have no public trees.
- Town 12:*** Parks Department city employees water, plant, prune.
- Town 13:*** Part-time Public Service Director.
- Town 14:*** Park maintenance employee.
- Town 15:*** The few trees we own are taken care of by meter reader and park sprinkler system.
- Town 16:*** Parks Dept. oversees tree care and programs and plantings.
- Town 17:*** The park and cemetery trees are watered regularly and they are pruned when the council deems needed.
- Town 18:*** Public works employees as needed.

- Town 19:*** Nature.
- Town 20:*** The main street committee and other volunteers prune the trees. Sometimes not annually. Watered through sprinkler systems.
- Town 21:*** Large street trees in hugely visible areas (State and Main Sts.) are pruned on a rotational basis, a few each year.
- Town 22:*** The only public trees are in the park, and park maintenance personnel take care of it.
- Town 23:*** The only trees that are managed are at the park and Town Hall, and they are cared for with the regular maintenance.
- Town 24:*** Trees that are located on city property are cared for by the council member responsible for that area.
- Town 25:*** Municipal employees.
- Town 26:*** No public trees.
- Town 27:*** Public Works Dept. and various staff employees.
- Town 28:*** Service groups, usually one-time event. City employees do maintenance but very minimal.
- Town 29:*** They are not cared for unless they create a hazard on road sides.
- Town 30:*** Public works, cemetery, adjoining land owners.
- Town 31:*** We have very few unestablished trees, they do now need much care. If care is needed, our street and parks employees take care of them.
- Town 32:*** Volunteers, hired independent contractors.
- Town 33:*** By residents. Some are taken care by the city. We contract with private businesses and county.
- Town 34:*** What few we have we water with water truck.
- Town 35:*** Watered.
- Town 36:*** On an as-needed basis.

- Town 37:*** By action from the Town Board.
- Town 38:*** Citizens and individuals to care for cemetery and Town Hall.
- Town 39:*** The council members take care of this on a volunteer basis.
- Town 40:*** We get someone to come in and trim the trees at the park as needed.
- Town 41:*** Normal watering with lawns and ballfield. No particular care unless there is a problem, such as after a big storm.
- Town 42:*** Power Crew or Grounds Management.
- Town 43:*** Volunteers.
- Town 44:*** Pruning done once per year on a contract basis with local citizens.
- Town 45:*** Volunteer care and adjacent owner care. Parks are maintained by city personnel.
- Town 46:*** By a contracting firm.
- Town 47::*** Mostly donated by a few people wanting to improve our park and trees.
- Town 48:*** Parks Dept., one part-time person.
- Town 49:*** Town Board involvement.
- Town 50:*** Maintenance workers.
- Town 51:*** No special care. Pruned when necessary. Young trees are fertilized and grass cut away from around base.
- Town 52:*** Part of park maintenance.
- Town 53:*** By parks personnel and Electrical Department trims if in electric lines.
The good Lord above!
- Town 54:*** We use Public Works crew to prune, maintain, and replace trees as needed. We call extension service for questions and hire out tree companies to remove large sick or damaged trees.
- Town 55:*** Starting this year we are pruning older trees in town at a rate that our budget will allow. We plan to start a tree planting program next year.

- Town 56:** Parks and cemetery employees handle pruning, planting, and maintenance of the public trees.
- Town 57:** As needed. Mostly trim for hazards or removal.
- Town 58:** Community Maintenance trims and prunes when needed. If the tree is on private property, the owner is notified to take care of the problem.
- Town 59:** As needed and noticed by public and/or city council/city employees.
- Town 60:** By owners and by Public Works Director for trees in city park.
- Town 61:** Parks crews. Pruning is contracted out, and in my opinion poorly done. Very little thought to trees after planted.
- Town 62:** No public trees.
- Town 63:** City employees who have responsibility in certain areas care for the trees such as the Street Superintendent takes care of trees in the streets, Parks – Parks, Cemetery Sexton – cemetery, Greens Super – golf course.
- Town 64:** Parks Department employees work on the trees. Three of these employees have taken the Master Tree Steward class with USU.
- Town 65:** To date, they just get water.
- Town 66:** General maintenance.
- Town 67:** By Parks Department.
- Town 68:** We are a small farming community. Most trees were planted by pioneers. We have “small” property owned orchards. There are trees that line main street and most homeowners have older and newer trees in and surrounding their properties.
- Town 69:** Most trees are well established and get no care. Those that need care are done wither by the Parks Dept. or the Road Dept.
- Town 70:** Street trees by adjacent property owners. Park trees by city park maintenance personnel.
- Town 71:** Owners of property.

- Town 72:*** Private property owners – parkstrips.
Contract service provider – parks.
- Town 73:*** Contract landscape employees, private property owners.
- Town 74:*** Public Works. We have trained our employees.
- Town 75:*** Individuals prune and take care of trees themselves.
- Town 76:*** The Streets Dept. handles tree care outside of parks. The Rec. District handles the parks and golf courses. The cemetery is handled by their department. Several people doing several jobs.
- Town 77:*** Not cared for.
- Town 78:*** By the city if in a park or by individuals.
- Town 79:*** Contract
- Town 80:*** Periodic trimming and pruning.
- Town 81:*** We have a tree commission appointed by mayor with a member of city council on commission. This commission directs all action dealing with community trees.
- Town 82:*** City maintenance crews.

APPENDIX D

Strong and Weak Points about Urban/Community Forestry Program
Why the Future of Communities' Urban/Community Forestry Program Will Get Better or Worse

Strong and Weak Points about Urban/Community Forestry Program

TOWN RESPONDENT (TOWN NAMES REMOVED)	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
#1	1-Beautification Committee	1-No support/money/education.
#2	<i>(blank)</i>	1- No plan. 2- Little training.
#3	1-Dedicated water superintendent who cares about trees.	1-Lack of money. 2-Lack of public space.
#4	1-Community recognizes trees as an asset. 2-Community recognizes trees as a liability. 3-City has tree ordinance.	1-Lack of volunteer enthusiasm. 2-No working tree committee. 3-Insufficient funds to make substantial improvements.
#5	1-Through RP+P program, the town has obtained a large (7.5 acres) plot of open space in the center of town. 2-An active volunteer committee is beginning a development plan for that parcel which will emphasize planting of trees and retention of open space. 3-The same committee is beautifying a corner which links the Town Hall grounds with the 7.5 acres- the starting point is the planting of trees.	1-Lack of interest and knowledge.
#6	1-Clearing of dead/down trees.	1-No ongoing program.
#7	1-Community support. 2-Public awareness programs. 3-Active shade tree commission. 4-Quick Response to tree problems. 5-Good private contractors.	1-Lack of funds. 2-No spraying programs. 3-Lack of municipal equipment.
#8	1-Annual budget given by city through park impact fees. 2-Volunteer groups to plant trees. 3-Private citizens purchasing and planting trees in yards and some street trees.	1-No other source of tree money currently being sought.

#9	1-We have some individuals dedicated to these programs. 2-Local government willing.	1-Little follow through. 2-Lack of knowledge.
#10	<i>(blank)</i>	1-Not a high interest from people. 2-No avenue to acquire trees in our town. 3-Money to do up-keep once they are planted. 4-We need more help and info to establish common forestry.
#11	1-City supports training. 2-City supports education. 3-City supplies money.	1-Need full time arborist without other responsibilities.
#12	1-We care about having trees. 2-Try learn all we can about trees and tree care. 3-We are able to obtain money for trees and tree care. 4-We plant many new trees every year. 5-Try to educate all we can.	1-Want to learn more and implement a real program. 2-No real tree ordinance. 3-More trees and green space and street trees. 4-Someone in direct charge. 5-Info out to residents.
#13	1-It takes a lot to grow.	1-It takes a lot to grow. 2-Lacking of some support.
#14	<i>(blank)</i>	1-Lack of interest by citizens. 2-Lack of interest by city council.
#15	1-Supportive volunteers. 2-Good rapport between Main St. and TreeUtah. 3-Past success built positive P.R. in community. 4-Chamber of Commerce very supportive.	1-No government support from the city level. 2-No tree committee. 3-Only one leader- too much responsibility to do it right. 4-No local budget for maintenance.
#16	1-State and Main Street trees are highly valued by the public. 2-City requires and encourages generous landscaping with development.	1-No community forest direction. 2-No tree ordinance. 3-Indifferent tendency.
#17	<i>(blank)</i>	1-General disinterest from council
#18	<i>(blank)</i>	1-No community forestry program.

#19	<p>1-Strong interest and support to do major cemetery improvements. 2-Beautiful well cared for city park. 3-Street trees are appreciated. 4-Willing volunteers but need direction.</p>	<p>1-Few informed citizens. 2-Lack of financial funding 3-Drought 4-More education needed about importance of trees.</p>
#20	<p>1-Individual property owners frequently plant and care for new trees.</p>	<p>1-No program at this time.</p>
#21	<p>1-We appreciate trees—at one time our logo was “City of Trees.” 2-We have a volunteer who attends meetings and gets info on trees. 3-We have a Historic Oak Tree in our city.</p>	<p>1-Lack of funding to do more. 2-Lack of personnel to do more.</p>
#22	<p>1-Downtown trees and gateway trees.</p>	<p>1-Parks. 2-Street trees.</p>
#23	<p>1-Good effort to improve tree programs.</p>	<p>1-Lacking funds.</p>
#24	<p>1-Large majority of homes have landscaping including a variety of trees. 2-We have irrigation system. 3-We have started planting trees in park and cemetery. 4-Children in elementary school taught respect and love for environment. 5-Pride in community from residents creates interest in programs to better city. 6-We are new city-have opportunity to start forestry program in the future.</p>	<p>1-Lot of the trees are old. 2-We haven’t established rules for trees in new developments. 3-We don’t have an organized forestry program. 4-Trees are pruned too far down by utility company and left uneven. 5-We need more knowledge and information about preserving the old trees and cultivating new ones.</p>

<p>#25</p>	<p>1-We are aware of a need for improvement. 2-We have an ordinance that helps choose trees for appropriate sized trees for under power lines. 3-Have some nice trees in community. 4-Employees know not to top trees. 5-A lot of trees exist in community making it a pleasant place. 6-The planning and zoning people promote trees in new development.</p>	<p>1-Have few available funds for trees/care. 2-Have few skills in present employees regarding tree care. 3-Employees have little training in tree care. 4-No active on-going program for tree care/planning.</p>
<p>#26</p>	<p>1-We are becoming more aware—mayor forming committee. 2-We have injected Main St. trees for Borers. 3-We have fertilized Main St. trees 4-We have a tree list for acceptable varieties. 5-We are replacing 20-30 Main St. trees each year. 6-We have allocated a budget.</p>	<p>1-We should have started years ago. 2-We don't have an inventory of trees.</p>
<p>#27</p>	<p>1-Try hard to plant and maintain.</p>	<p>1-No program/plan.</p>
<p>#28</p>	<p>1-Town Board is concerned for them.</p>	<p>1-No program for trees. 2-No ordinance in place.</p>
<p>#29</p>	<p>1-Supportive City Council/City Manager. 2-Citizens seem very interested in trees.</p>	<p><i>(blank)</i></p>
<p>#30</p>	<p><i>(blank)</i></p>	<p>1-No one interested. 2-No vision 3-No long term goals or plans. 4-No support. 5-Not willing to gain information or knowledge.</p>
<p>#31</p>	<p><i>(blank)</i></p>	<p>1-Little town, population about 250 people. 2-Most work done around town is volunteer or paid jail inmates.</p>

#32	<p>1-Line clearance. 2-Street tree pruning. 3-Tree planting. 4-Tree inventory. 5-Citizen relations.</p>	<p>1-I better not have 5 weak points.</p>
#33	<p>1-Many volunteers. 2-Much potential. 3-Tree brochure. 4-Ordinances. 5-Help from state/local resources.</p>	<p>1-New programs risk falling out. 2-Hard to implement conservation of open space. 3-Funds for ongoing needs. 4-Lack staff. 5-Education on forestry to public.</p>
#34	<p>(blank)</p>	<p>1-No water available. 2-Close to Forest Service land. 3-Apathetic citizens (or very busy).</p>
#35	<p>1-Tree ordinance. 2-Tree survey.</p>	<p>1-Funding.</p>
#36	<p>1-We have lots of trees.</p>	<p>1-Need to have some sort of plan.</p>
#37	<p>1-City council support. 2-City staff support.</p>	<p>1-Volunteer services.</p>
#38	<p>1-Governing body support-they always budget money. 2-Energetic urban forester. 3-Public Works Dept. help for tree maintenance. 4-Active Shade Tree Commission. 5-Good ordinance that requires developers to plant trees along R-O-Ws and around parking lots.</p>	<p>1-Communication breakdowns. 2-Power struggles and turf wars. 3-Sign/tree conflicts.</p>
#39	<p>1-Citizens realize the need for more trees.</p>	<p>1-We don't have the funds to provide new trees.</p>
#40	<p>1-Excellent street planting along Highway 89 2-Beautiful trees in cemetery and parks. 3-Wide variety of trees. 4-Mature trees. 5-Young trees.</p>	<p>1-Access to water. 2-More street planting needed. 3-Elms in power right of ways. 4-City dislikes covered for press. water (?). 5-Need more participation.</p>

#41	1-Shade Tree Commission. 2-Tree ordinance. 3-P.L.A.N.T. program. 4-Tree maintenance. 5-Support from city officials.	(blank)
#42	(blank)	1-Not enough shade trees. 2-Too many Russian Olives.
#43	1-Planning for additional trees.	1-Money. 2-Personnel.
#44	1-They have greatly helped us with education and finance.	(blank)
#45	(blank)	1-We need to do something!
#46	1-People who care. 2-Willingness to take care of trees. 3-Desire to have a program in place. 4-Pretty good town council/public interaction 5-Have some ability to remove problem trees on our own.	1-No program in place. 2-No tree ordinance. 3-No one knows who owns the trees between sidewalks and personal property. 4-Not enough money to remove old trees and get new ones going. 5- Hard to know where to start.
#47	1-Constantly replanting and planting trees. 2-Tree safety is closely monitored. 3-Trees are maintained well.	1-Not enough man hours available to do all work. 2-Trees always lose during conflicts. 3-Support from supervisors is sometimes lacking.
#48	1-Good park employee.	1-Need training.
#49	1-Tree board. 2-Volunteers	1-City elected officials. 2-City appointed officials.
#50	1-Good interest. 2-New park developments cause for an increased knowledge of involvement of citizens.	1-Lack of knowledge. 2-Lack of time. 3-Lack of money. 4-Lack of resources.
#51	1-High interest on town council. 2-Lots of need.	1-Just starting program this year 2-Little knowledge in community 3-Little support so far.

#52	<i>(blank)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Lack of funds. 2-Lack of funds. 3-Lack of funds. 4-Lack of funds. 5-Employees to do a maintenance program.
#53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Strong support from citizens. 2-Better than probably typical budget allocations. 3-New development street tree fee requirements. 4-Proactive planting programs. 5-Good relations/coordination between utility company and parks dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Policing of impact of development on trees difficult. 2-Influence/impact of Forestry Board minimal. 3-Insufficient crew numbers to properly support forest needs. 4-Administration neutral on hazards in the forest. 5-Insufficient public education program.
#54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Shade tree ordinance. 2-Shade Tree Commission. 3-Backing by City Council. 4-Conscientious staff. 5-On-going staff training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Funding. 2-Man power. 3-Community involvement. 4-Community education. 5-No full time forester.
#55	<i>(blank)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Not much support.
#56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Council is now aware of benefits. 2-Recently adopted ordinance and master plan and appointed a board. 3-Council has supported matching grants. 4-Schools have volunteered to participate on multiple occasions with inventory and planting. 5-Majority of staff is supportive of ensuring min. number of trees met on new projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Poor maintenance including planting practices (hole too small, weed-wacked until injured, or dying, etc.) 2-Lack of support from community. 3-Poor locations when planted (within one foot of asphalt is an example.) 4-Older trees very ugly after being pruned for utility lines. 5-Dead trees not always replaced.
#57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-A desire among residents to have more public trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-No public trees to manage.
#58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-We like trees. 2-We value trees. 3-We replace trees. 4-We care for trees. 5-We dispose of bad trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Never enough good trees. 2-Lack of knowledge on care for specific tree types.

#59	<p>1-We have six people who have the Tree Stead program. 2-We are pro-tree. 3-The public works director is pro-tree. 4-We have an adopt-a-tree program. 5-We only plant 2" caliper trees.</p>	<p>1-No set future plan. 2-No citizen group. 3-Need for personnel over all trees.</p>
#60	<p>1-Support. 2-Staff. 3-Funding. 4-Regard keeping. 5-Consultations.</p>	<p>1-Timely delivery of service. 2-Limited time for more personnel interactions. 3-Not able to meet everyone's needs. 4-Overuse of limited species. 5-Recycling.</p>
#61	<p>1-Tree ordinance 2-Full-time forester. 3-Pride Day/Arbor Day. 4-Strong support from administration on trees/green space. 5-Great community support for volunteer programs.</p>	<p>1-Community forestry is new and a one-man show. 2-Weak preservation portion of ordinance. 3-Very little contractor support or knowledge for work around trees. 4-No tree inventory. 5-Community planners are deficient in tree knowledge.</p>
#62	<p>1-Putting plans in place. 2-Creating space for trees.</p>	<p>1-No plan in place yet.</p>
#63	<p>1-Urban Forestry Commission 2-Citizens are becoming more aware. 3-City government is becoming involved. 4-Working on completing tree inventory. 5-Tree Permit-helps with inventory.</p>	<p>1-Lack of funds. 2-Little maintenance on trees. 3-Lack of equipment to maintain trees. 4-Lack of people to maintain trees. 5-Not a complete tree inventory.</p>
#64	<p>1-There are trees. 2-Many people care for existing and plant new trees. 3-Ordinances and information are helping improve tree selection by owners.</p>	<p>1-Many existing trees are trash trees. 2-Many residents can't "afford" proper tree maintenance. 3-We have small park strips throughout city.</p>
#65	<p>1-Landscaping plans for commercial development. 2-Buffering highways.</p>	<p>1-Residential forestry.</p>

#66	<p>1-Public awareness is getting better. 2-A shade tree ordinance is established. 3-A shade tree board is established. 4-Provide direction for citizens on tree plantings.</p>	<p>1-Weak on accurate inventory. 2-Not enough time allocated to urban forestry. 3-Not enough money.</p>
#67	<p>1-Small community close to Manti Lasal National Forest. 2-Growth-home owners planting trees. 3-Very green community.</p>	<i>(blank)</i>
#68	<p>1-We have 3 certified arborists. 2-Great Shade Tree people. 3-A good variety of trees. 4-School support for education. 5-Citizen education making progress.</p>	<p>1-We lack a full time tree crew. 2-Need more support from city hall. 3-Some trees still being topped on private grounds. 4-Lack of education by landscape people. 5-Planting of problem trees.</p>
#69	<i>(blank)</i>	1-Don't really have one.
#70	<i>(blank)</i>	1-Large population of Siberian Elms
#71	<p>1-City planning is pro trees. 2-Subdivision narrow street option requires street tree.</p>	<p>1-No one specialized to care for trees. 2-High alkaline soil content. 3-No funding. 4-No training. 5-No pruning on maintenance program.</p>
#72	<i>(blank)</i>	<p>1-Limited municipal resources. 2-Conservative attitude of elected officials. 3-No maintenance staff or programs. 4-Number of overhead power lines. 5-UDOT controlled roads.</p>
#73	1-We do not trim trees as a community where the natural form of the tree is ruined.	1-Not too many people care. But they do like our trimming procedures and have asked if we are for hire.
#74	<p>1-Require 3 trees in yard for C/O new construction. 2-Recognize history of trees in area. 3-Pride in appearance of tree lined main street. 4-Need trees in new parks.</p>	<p>1-No plan for tree preservation. 2-No understanding of tree values. 3-Lack of tree funds. 4-No irrigation plan for street trees.</p>

#75	1-Only advantage being a local nursery where citizens can go to get help for personal use.	1-No comment.
#76	1-Very strong elected official support. 2-Very strong staff support. 3-Community is supportive. 4-Many volunteers have helped with past projects. 5-We are starting a program.	1-No inventory. 2-Not one employee handles all trees. 3-Not sure where we are going. 4-Do not have ordinance or policy.
#77	1-We have only one town maintenance worker.	1-Not enough money. 2-Not enough participants. 3-Not important to community.
#78	<i>(blank)</i>	1-There is none.
#79	1-Good choice of tree types. 2-Some hardy trees for this climate. 3-Trees are loved here.	1-Not under one umbrella. 2-Some excellent & some (poor?) tree pruning companies.
#80	1-Active tree commission. 2-Usable tree ordinance. 3-Supporting city council and mayor. 4-Established traditions–Arbor Day, tree planting, tree care. 5-Caring community residents.	1-Dissemination of information to residents. 2-Property owners taking (some) responsibility for community trees. 3-Addressing tree requirements to developers in subdivision planning. 4-Where to go for comments and useful info on tree maintenance, selection, planing.
#81	1-A lot of community support.	1-No program in place.
#82	1-Approved street tree reimbursement program. 2-Tree care seminar at city hall. 3-Urban forestry committee.	1-City council’s inability to really support urban forestry, minus money, plus letting developers/contractors “walk” from commitments equals stricter ordinances.
#83	1-Full time arborist. 2-Good members of tree board. 3-Willing to spend money on inventory. 4-Supportive in forestry related projects. 5-A desire to keep parks in top condition.	1-Need more help. 2-Have to do non-related jobs that take up time. 3-Need a computer system for inventory. 4-Need my own workspace. 5-Not be pulled away for other projects.

**Why the Future of Communities' Urban/Community Forestry Program
Will Get Better or Worse (town names removed)**

BETTER

- B1 (will get better):*** Ski lift company will probably improve revegetation/sustainable slopes program.
- B2 (will get better):*** We are working on a public park and plan to have a large number of trees. We are also working on a business park and would like several green areas with trees in the park. We are advising developers to put trees in the subdivisions.
- B3 (will get better):*** We will get better because we will gain ownership of the park and hopefully build a community center there which will encourage activity and interest.
- B4 (will get better):*** More interest. Planned projects should inspire community pride and a desire to do more
- B5 (will get better):*** City staff is committed to properly managing trees and utilizing them to enhance the city by calming traffic, beautifying streetscape, and preserving roads.
- B6 (will get better):*** We will have a park and take care of the trees. Green and open space are important and we are just starting out. There is a drought here and we have stressed the trees on our property.
- B7 (will get better):*** We have a new mayor and council who have an interest and desire to plant and use more trees and greenery in (our town).
- B8 (will get better):*** Hopefully we will get more full time employees in the parks department.
- B9 (will get better):*** We will one day run a true community program.
- B10 (will get better):*** Getting more people involved in caring.
- B11 (will get better):*** I hope to start a tree program in our community.
- B12 (will get better):*** Our current mayor is very unsupportive of any Main Street improvements and tree beautification. In his defense: it is not a priority. I can't imagine it getting worse. In 3 ½ yrs., it will get better when his term is over.

- B13 (will get better):*** There appears to be a greater appreciation for trees from the younger and/or new community members.
- B14 (will get better):*** I would like to see a tree program initiated and maintained for city atmosphere, quality of city environment, and beautification of the city!
- B15 (will get better):*** We need to establish programs to introduce new trees into our city to replace trees that are dying or have become trash trees.
- B16 (will get better):*** Community growth and awareness.
- B17 (will get better):*** This questionnaire has given some direction for a program.
- B18 (will get better):*** We just (received) the TreeUtah Grant and this has heightened awareness.
- B19 (will get better):*** Developing ordinances that require tree planting will request more trees from TreeUtah.
- B20 (will get better):*** There are groups in the community who are talking about getting organized. Our general plan supports maintaining the trees in the city.
- B21 (will get better):*** We are learning more about trees and their care. Citizens seem to be more interested in trees and urge more city involvement and participation.
- B22 (will get better):*** We are becoming more aware. Mayor forming committee.
- B23 (will get better):*** Planning of planting and removal of diseased trees.
- B24 (will get better):*** Hope to look at some available grants.
- B25 (will get better):*** The trees will be more established, people will be more excited about them and therefore hopefully the program will just get better.
- B26 (will get better):*** Most current trees are very old and need attention. Sprinkling system project started will help the planned new trees. New playground equipment has been installed and new trees/shrubs are planned.
- B27 (will get better):*** Better because people will be more interested.
- B28 (will get better):*** Hopefully our funds will increase to purchase more trees.
- B29 (will get better):*** Re-organization of Shade Tree Commission and interest shown by city council.

- B30 (will get better):** People becoming more aware of value of trees and green space. More public participation due to education.
- B31 (will get better):** More people are becoming interested in improving their lots. Trees are planted every year for this purpose and for providing shade for summer.
- B32 (will get better):** City is working on a downtown plan which includes trees (street).
- B33 (will get better):** We have a large number of people who want to develop a tree program. We recently lost a block of 80' trees and the people want to rebuild. We are losing our trees and history of them in our community.
- B34 (will get better):** We will put some attention to it in the future.
- B35 (will get better):** Improvements are made each year.
- B36 (will get better):** There seems to be more interest as the city grows.
- B37 (will get better):** High interest on council and lots of tree-related needs.
- B38 (will get better):** Recognition by the city council that we do need more money for the maintenance of trees.
- B39 (will get better):** Diligent efforts to better inform and educate administration and public.
- B40 (will get better):** Revised Tree Board Ordinance adopted. Master Street Tree Plan and Street Tree Ordinance adopted. Tree Board recently appointed.
- B41 (will get better):** We have a lot of people in the right places to encourage new tree planting programs.
- B42 (will get better):** Increased interest, awareness, participation and dedication to tree stewarding among customers, service providers.
- B43 (will get better):** Program is new but growing fast. Great support from city and community leaders. More green space is being added all the time.
- B44 (will get better):** More attention is starting to be paid to the urban forest, so with time I think it will improve.
- B45 (will get better):** More information, more homeowners instructed on proper care and selection of trees, programs encouraging tree planting.
- B46 (will get better):** Changing attitude of City Council, residents, and staff.

B47 (will get better): I feel that the shade tree people will be able to get support back from local government.

B48 (will get better): We now have a Master Gardeners group in town who are interested and the town has established a landscape ordinance during the past year that should help. The Planning Commission is also working on beautifying the towns.

B49 (will get better): Hoping for help from available agencies to improve program.

B50 (will get better): I expect political attitudes to “mature” over the next 10 years.

B51 (will get better): A good tree commission and city officials who know and understand the process of tree planting and maintenance. Residents who take responsibility for the trees that are located near them.

B52 (will get better): Slowly the realization of keeping trees healthy will cost less than replacing them, is beginning to make sense to the city leaders.

SAME

S1 (stay the same): Want to Improve!

S2 (stay the same): Financial conditions.

WORSE

W1 (will get worse): People not interested.

W2 (will get worse): All are old trees.

W3 (will get worse): Volunteer service declining.

W4 (will get worse): No planning.

W5 (will get worse): Cutting support staff. “Doing more with less” political B.S.

APPENDIX E

Urban/Community Forestry Training Interests or Needs
Additional Comments

Urban/Community Forestry Training Interests or Needs

- Town 1:** Education.
- Town 2:** All aspects.
- Town 3:** Many of the residents would probably appreciate the training and workshops concerning trees.
- Town 4:** Care and pruning
- Town 5:** Maybe a presentation at our Wednesday night community potluck would encourage people to plant trees.
- Town 6:** Identification of trees. Landscaping with trees.
- Town 7:** We have had no training. However, getting people to attend yet one more meeting is extremely difficult, though if people could get training for their personal use, I think they might participate.
- Town 8:** Training for parks staff and utility department.
- Town 9:** Everything.
- Town 10:** How to identify and treat sick trees. Better knowledge of what trees grow best in what areas.
- Town 11:** Everything.
- Town 12:** Help and information on how to get started.
- Town 13:** How to set up a true program, which trees to resist wildlife.
- Town 14:** What would grow best in our area and soil conditions.
- Town 15:** Everything.
- Town 16:** As issues come up, we enjoy coordinating with the local USU branch in Cedar City.
- Town 17:** Can you do any PR work with our local government? Maintenance workshops for city employees and volunteers.
- Town 18:** Planning, maintenance, development of urban forestry program.

- Town 19:** Community awareness and basic tree care knowledge.
- Town 20:** Developing a tree program for the benefit of the city. All aspects.
- Town 21:** We need help in developing plans to replace old trees.
- Town 22:** We need to start at square one.
- Town 23:** Anything – we have very little expertise.
- Town 24:** Good interest in all training of maintenance programs.
- Town 25:** Watering and maintenance, trimming.
- Town 26:** How to obtain grants or interest loans.
- Town 27:** We would like to know more about programs available and about establishing a committee for the tree needs in our community.
- Town 28:** Very basic.
- Town 29:** Care and management of trees. How to develop on-going program.
- Town 30:** Planting, spacing, trees good for area.
- Town 31:** Shade trees.
- Town 32:** We need advice on replanting old trees with better varieties.
- Town 33:** Interested in anything related to urban forestry.
- Town 34:** Grant info.
- Town 35:** Arborist workshop - determining diseased trees.
- Town 36:** Right trees in right place. Implementing conservation measures.
- Town 37:** Public awareness of value of urban forest.
- Town 38:** General info.
- Town 39:** Tree maintenance training, pruning, and chainsaw instruction.
- Town 40:** Pruning and general care of trees.

- Town 41:** I believe we are in dire need of any assistance available.
- Town 42:** Education, money.
- Town 43:** Funding tree programs.
- Town 44:** Need to get started and help with layout for power and telephone lines, spacing, types.
- Town 45:** Need lots of help, ideas, suggestions.
- Town 46:** New tree cultivars, new ANSI standards, trees, and the law.
- Town 47:** Care of young trees. Pruning.
- Town 48:** Anything.
- Town 49:** Tree tips and maintenance.
- Town 50:** Basics are needed.
- Town 51:** Training on tree pruning, health, replacement, fund sources to help us.
- Town 52:** Pruning, proper tree planting for locations, tree friendly building ordinances, and appreciation value of trees.
- Town 53:** Basics for implementation of a successful tree maintenance program, that can be worked with a minimum of experience.
- Town 54:** Financially we are unable to make any type of a commitment at this time or for FY 2003.
- Town 55:** Don't know.
- Town 56:** Planning and maintenance for Parks Dept.; activating the public (planning and tree board); selecting appropriate trees for planning department.
- Town 57:** There is some interest and a need is present.
- Town 58:** Tree care, root control (damages sidewalks and sewer lines). Trimming is good during the off season.
- Town 59:** Pruning, tree selection.

- Town 60:** Just keep providing the excellent service you do.
- Town 61:** Tree diseases and insects. Methods for community involvement.
- Town 62:** Assistance in identifying species that are or are not well suited for our situation.
- Town 63:** Trees are difficult to grow here. What types of trees do best here, and how to trim and maintain them.
- Town 64:** Anything.
- Town 65:** Risk assessment, pruning techniques, care.
- Town 66:** Unknown at this time.
- Town 67:** We need to become certified arborists.
- Town 68:** We have talked about training citizens to do pruning or as resource person in this neighborhood.
- Town 69:** Don't know enough about the program.
- Town 70:** Establishing and following a community tree plan and more desirable trees.
- Town 71:** Anything you can provide.
- Town 72:** Getting started, changing attitudes.
- Town 73:** Basic training on value of trees. Proper pruning techniques for shade trees.
- Town 74:** Local training.
- Town 75:** I am only interested in Urban Forestry and have been certified by Weber County Extension.
- Town 76:** Beginning a program. Training an employee how to prune trees.
- Town 77:** Starting a program and reasons why a program should be started in the first place.
- Town 78:** Will look at published material if you want to send it.
- Town 79:** Latest information on all aspects.
- Town 80:** Tree maintenance, pruning, removal, selection.

- Town 81:** Education, training on care, and wetland issues.
- Town 82:** To work with planning and landscape architects regarding trees and their placement.
- Town 83:** Disease and insect control and identifying same. Ways to get financial assistance from corporations.

Additional Comments (town names removed)

- Town 1:** The support would definitely be strong if the town had its own forestry program. As it stands ~95% of the town is within the Forest Service. The ski lift companies have revegetation programs. We don't have a forestry program since most of the land in the town is USDA Forest Service. The ski areas probably have forestry/tree programs. 95% of trees are on National Forest land.
- Town 2:** Community residents maybe 'support' the community's forestry program. Don't have many street trees, but those that are there are elm and olive.
- Town 3:** There is a landscaping ordinance for commercial buildings.
- Town 4:** At present we don't have a park, no woods, nothing. We don't want to be contacted yet.
- Town 5:** We have zoning regulations for residents, not one for city owned property.
- Town 6:** No real program exists.
- Town 7:** We don't have a forestry program. We received a grant several years ago (from a state forestry agency). There are no street trees.
- Town 8:** (This town) has very few community trees.
- Town 9:** This year was an exception (with a \$2400 budget). Previous years = very little.
- Town 10:** (The percent of total community tree budget spent managing trees,) the money is still on hand.
- Town 11:** We have no budget for trees. We are rural - no street trees. Utah Power does our tree pruning.
- Town 12:** (There are no community trees on golf courses), they are county owned.

- Town 13:** We outlined all the bylaws (to have a tree board or similar committee) and presented it to town council - no one appointed. The area along River is privately owned. We've planted 50+ trees at the elementary school in the last 4 years. Now I'd like to do some planting at the high school for spectator shade at the ball field and track. Several trees died at the elementary. I'm not sure why, tree species or soil? Would like some help with checking the soil at the high school prior to planting next April.
- Town 14:** Our major problem is funding and staffing. We have too much to do with limited funds. We make an effort to promote nice development with nice landscaping, but time and money are short so we hit and miss on urban forestry.
- Town 15:** No street trees.
- Town 16:** We have not developed a community forestry program.
- Town 17:** Arbor Day is intermittently observed. Trees are purchased out of park budget. There are too many street trees to count.
- Town 18:** (There is) no budget (for managing community trees).
- Town 19:** We have no forestry program. We are newly incorporated.
- Town 20:** We don't have a forestry program, we would like to set one up. We actually don't use any of these avenues (to foster community support). We adopted Salt Lake County Ordinances in 1999. There are landscape ordinances in new subdivisions.
- Town 21:** We don't have this kind of (forestry) program but would like to if the city could find the funding. We don't celebrate Arbor Day at this time but it has been mentioned and maybe next year.
- Town 22:** Would like to be put on mailing list.
- Town 23:** (The quality of tree pruning is) much better in the past few years - don't just top anymore.
- Town 24:** No (urban/community forestry) program.(No tree projects or programs exist in my community), except through the elementary school.
- Town 25:** I am sorry, but we have no forestry program. I have no idea (how many trees our community has.)
- Town 26:** \$97,000 directional line clearance by Asplundh Tree Co. (came to community's tree budget)

- Town 27:** We do not have a forestry program! (This community goes to) Hurricane or St. George (for community forestry assistance at local nurseries/tree care businesses). We do not have a tree budget. Public works cares for the trees at the park and cemetery, a part-time employee.
- Town 28:** Out of the total community tree budget for last fiscal year of \$500, a monetary donation in connection with new playground, \$0 was spent. No training needs - too small, low budget. Our normal general fund budget is less than \$50,000 per year. Last year we received a grant for \$17,000 for new playground equipment and local small businesses kicked in \$500 for landscaping. We have had trouble for several years, getting a sprinkling system installed and operating. We plan to plant 10 to 20 trees around the new playground this coming September. Our desert climate and constant winds are very hard on trees and many in town have “lost” trees the past several years to wind and drought.
- Town 29:** Please take us off the mailing list at this time, we do not have a program in place and most questions are non-applicable. Thank you!
- Town 30:** We do not have any street trees. We are in a rural area with lots of natural areas adjacent to town. The biggest detriment to any community forestry program is lack of water. Because we are very rural with lots of farmland surrounding the town, a national forest only a couple of miles away, and lots of brush land with cedars and junipers, most do not see a need to plant more community trees. This last summer has been very hard on private trees. Dry hot air combined with a shortage of outside water stressed many trees. I lost at least two. I hope others come back next spring. When irrigation is limited severely and culinary is in short supply, it is difficult to justify ornamental plantings. Since trees are such a long term investment in resources, they are not a top priority in the town.
- Town 31:** This does not apply to our town.
- Town 32:** (Last fiscal year’s community tree budget was spent) 10% on replacement trees, and 90% on removing downed trees from wind damage. Topping is done only when necessary, power lines etc.
- Town 33:** (The future of urban/community forestry in this community will) hopefully get better.
- Town 34:** We don’t have a tree budget.
- Town 35:** The Electric Department is charged with caring for street trees.
- Town 36:** (The future of urban/community forestry in this community will) hopefully get better. We really would like to improve our community by planting more trees.

- Town 37:** (Total community tree budget for last fiscal year was) all donations. We received a \$1500 grant from TreeUtah and the community matched with labor and some money.
- Town 38:** We don't have a forestry program. (Who owns the street trees?) Good question; we've tried to figure this out but haven't yet. We are working on a tree ordinance. (There are 100 street trees in this community) but we don't necessarily feel all community trees-some are privately owned.
- Town 39:** We do not have a tree budget, but the city spent approximately \$1,000 planting trees at our city park and cemetery.
- Town 40:** (Topping in this community is done) by power company.
- Town 41:** The power company does 95% of topping due to their lines (Pacific Power).
- Town 42:** I don't like topping.
- Town 43:** Some topping of trees is done by private individuals on private property.
- Town 44:** (This community has celebrated Arbor Day) in the past, not this year. (This community has funds designated for community trees) through the City Parks Dept. Several trees were planted this year in the park.
- Town 45:** (In-kind donations went toward) one event only with donated labor. (Caring for trees) depends on whether street tree is along front yard. City takes responsibility when along rear and in some subdivisions, side yards. Depends on home owners accessibility (fence) and if city maintains park strip for that particular road. Home owner always maintains if along front of property. (Utility tree pruning in this community regarding tree aesthetics is) very poor. (The future of the urban forestry in this community will get better) but only if tree board becomes active.
- Town 46:** Have no tree program.
- Town 47:** No need for tree pruning—very few trees at present.
- Town 48:** A portion of the Parks and Recreation maintenance is used for trees as needed. There never is enough money and trees don't receive a priority over other budget needs. Any money used would come from the General Fund. There is not a budgetary line item for trees. I'm estimating the amount of G.F. spent for tree related activities. (Who cares for street trees) depends on what needs to be done and if the resident is willing and if a power line runs overhead. (The overall strength of urban/community forestry is) based on what is affordable and practical! A winter time training program involving our Parks and Recreation Director, Golf Course Greens Superintendent, Cemetery Sexton, and

Street Superintendent would be helpful if guidance for specific tree care and problem solving could be made pertinent to the trees under our care and custody.

- Town 49:** No topping of public trees (BAD BAD BAD!) but some of private trees.
- Town 50:** Owner responsible for planting and maintenance. City has a very aggressive pruning program for public safety when the homeowner lets thing go.
- Town 51:** Our trees are not mature enough to top.
- Town 52:** Town population is 177. UPL butchers trees around power lines. Small size of our community (lack of) money and time make this a difficult process to add. Volunteers are already overburdened here, and yet we would like to maintain our trees.
- Town 53:** There is some topping of public trees.
- Town 54:** We see some topping of private trees. About 25% of what we witness in private trees seems to be topping.
- Town 55:** Small town, not much pollution or concrete.
- Town 56:** (Topping in this community) is getting better. We have planted a lot of trees in last 7 years—I don't have a count.
- Town 57:** Town is too small (for a tree board or similar committee). Voluntary labor (to manage cemetery). (No street trees, but) lots of "yard" trees.
- Town 58:** Only have ordinance to establish (a tree board or similar committee).
- Town 59:** (The quality of tree pruning in this community as regards to tree aesthetics and tree health is) terrible.
- Town 60:** The town has no forestry program at this time.
- Town 61:** (We would not like to be contacted because) funding is the stopping factor.
- Town 62:** (Any tree board decisions are) up to the mayor. No one owns street trees - no street trees Live in a small town where there are no street trees or sidewalks, already existing native trees - willows, cottonwood, and some birch. As a certified arborist I am only used as a resource for personal needs for personal property. Contact the mayor (to discuss developing or improving existing tree care).
- Town 63:** We are in the process of establishing (a tree board or similar committee).

Town 64: Majority of my funding is from the general budget. (With regard to who cares for the trees), the community does when trees are outside of subdivision walls, and the adjacent property owner does when home faces street.

Town 65: There is some topping of private trees in this community.