



Indian Harbour Beach City Hall
2055 South Patrick Drive
Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937
(321) 773-3181 (Phone)
(321) 773-5080 (Fax)

Ad Hoc Tree Ordinance Committee Meeting Agenda

7:00 p.m. July 12, 2023

LTC NORMAN C. HAYES AND MARILYN C. HAYES
COUNCIL CHAMBER

1. Call to order
2. Pledge of allegiance
3. Roll call
4. Review and approval of minutes from June 19, 2023
5. Review of draft tree preservation ordinance
6. Selection of next meeting date
7. General discussion
8. Public forum
9. Adjourn

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO BE HEARD SHOULD APPEAR IN PERSON AT THESE HEARINGS OR SEND WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE CITY CLERK. ALL PERSONS AND PARTIES ARE HEREBY ADVISED THAT IF THEY SHOULD DECIDE TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE CITY COUNCIL WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING, HE OR SHE WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND FOR SUCH PURPOSE, HE OR SHE MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED. FSS 286.0105. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE AMERICAN WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA), ANYONE WHO NEEDS A SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THIS MEETING SHOULD CONTACT THE CITY CLERK AT 321-773-3181 AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THIS MEETING.

Tree Committee Minutes

7 pm June 19, 2023
Council Chamber

Call to Order

Meeting called to order at 7:02 pm

Pledge of Allegiance

The committee recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the USA Flag

Roll Call

Present:

Voting Members: Anastasia Doshna, David Botto, Linda Cohen, Neil Yorio, Lisa Rehm (via phone)

Staff: John W. Coffey, ICMA-CM, City Manager; Orrie Covert, Management Analyst

Excused: Krista Ellingson (Alternate)

Approval of April 26, 2023 Minutes

Motion to approve the amended minutes by David Botto, second by Neil Yorio, approved unanimously

Continuing development of a draft tree preservation ordinance

- Discussed inserting “tree canopies capture up to 30% of rainfall...” into legislative intent
- Discussed clarifying reference to USDA hardiness zone 10A or other trees suitable to IHB unique climate
- Discussed exemption (Page 7) trees less than DBH 4 inches
- Discussed adding definition of “tree” “canopy tree” “understory tree” “palm tree”
- Discussed size of replacement trees and applicability of palm trees....leave it open ended? Or “at expected maturity the replacement tree will match the characteristic of the tree that was removed”
- Discussion difference between tree mitigation section and replacement tree section
- Discussed swapping Section 42 and Section 43 order and reduce overlap between the sections
- Discussed having a minimum size replacement tree
- Discussed having future revised tree lists based on input from experts in the area
- Discussed making recommended tree list and palm list more similar (i.e., columns names)
- Discussion of possible incentive program to encourage people to remove non-desirable trees (something that could be proposed to the City Council after the Tree Preservation Ordinance is adopted)
- Discussed revising tree lists Neil created (staff forwarded to the other committee members)
- Staff to accept changes in draft to provide a cleaner version for the next meeting.
- Committee agreed to review the current landscaping code to make sure there are no conflicts of draft ordinance with existing landscaping code
- Comments back to Mr. Covert NLT June 30, 2023

General Discussion

July 12th at 7pm is the next meeting.

Public Forum

N/A

Adjournment

Linda Cohen motion to adjourn, consensus approved at 8:26 pm

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DRAFT TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

TOC

1. Sec. 107-35 Declaration of legislative intent and public policy
2. Sec. 107-36 Definitions
3. Sec. 107-37 Tree Preservation Board
4. Sec. 107-38 Applicability and exemptions
5. Sec. 107-39 Permits required to remove trees
6. Sec. 107-40 Permit procedure and criteria for issuing permits
7. Sec. 107-41 Tree protection and mitigation
8. Sec. 107-42 Tree pruning
9. Sec. 107-43 Replacement trees
10. Sec. 107-44 Removal or destruction of replacement trees prohibited.
11. Sec. 107-45 Penalties
12. Sec. 107-46 Recommended trees
13. Sec. 107-47 Non-recommended trees

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Section 1. A new section 107-35 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-35. Declaration of legislative intent and public policy

- (1) These regulations shall be known and may be referred to as the City of Indian Harbour Beach Regulations for Tree Maintenance and Preservation.
- (2) The purpose of this section is to perpetuate the protection, preservation, and conservation of existing trees to promote the health and general welfare of the citizenry. It is the intent of this Chapter to
 - (a) Enhance the community's appearance and promote civic pride.
 - (b) increase the economic and aesthetic value of developed and undeveloped properties.
 - (c) Promote landscaping methods that provide for the preservation of existing plant communities, re-establishment of native plant communities, and Florida-Friendly concepts to promote water conservation.
 - (d) Preserve existing natural trees and vegetation and incorporate native plants, plant communities, and ecosystems into landscapes where possible.
 - (e) Provide citizens with psychological relief from the increasing complexities of a manmade suburban environment
Assist in public information, the education of its citizens, and the effective implementation of this Chapter.
 - (f) Encourage residents to select desirable tree species for the USDA hardiness zone 10A.
 - (g) Provide citizens with psychological relief from the increasing complexities of a manmade suburban environment.
 - (h) Assist in public information, the education of its citizens, and the effective implementation of this Chapter.
 - (i) Educate residents about the following beneficial properties of trees:
 - ~~(1)~~1 Improve air and water quality through such natural processes as photosynthesis and mineral uptake
 - ~~(2)~~2 Produce oxygen and reduce carbon dioxide concentration in the air.
 - ~~(3)~~3 Trap and filter out ash, dust, and pollen in the air.
 - ~~(4)~~4 Reduce air, noise, heat, and chemical pollution
 - ~~(5)~~5 Provide shade and energy conservation
 - ~~(6)~~6 Reduce the urban heat island effect of concrete and pavement
 - ~~(7)~~7 Reduce the temperature of the microclimate through the process of evapotranspiration
 - ~~(8)~~8 Reduce the use of water and fertilizers needed to maintain non-native trees and plants
 - ~~(9)~~9 Prevent erosion by stabilizing the soil through its root system and by breaking the force of raindrops pounding upon soil surfaces.

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~~(10)~~10) Reduce the quantity of surface runoff and reduce the percentages of impervious surfaces.

~~(11)~~11) Purify water by removing the nutrients from waters passing through the ground from the surface to the Indian River Lagoon.

~~(12)~~12) Maintain and enhance a natural haven for community wildlife.

Section 2. A new section 107-36 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-36 Definitions

biodiversity - Biodiversity is all the different kinds of life found in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms works together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life.

certified arborist – An arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
color tolerant -

D.B.H. – Diameter at breast height and measures 4.5 feet above the ground

drought tolerant - Plant species that will survive on natural rainfall without supplemental irrigation after a period of establishment.

florida friendly plants - The plant will thrive in our local climate and soil, requiring little care. Florida Friendly plants however do not necessarily need to be native plants. and are susceptible to becoming invasive if over planted.

florida native plants - A species occurring within the state boundaries prior to European contact, according to the best available scientific and historical documentation

champion trees - individual trees which are exceptional examples of their species because of their enormous size, great age, rarity or historical significance. **hardy** - Tree species that can be expected to grow in Indian Harbour Beach's zone 10A temperature extremes as determined by the lowest average temperature in the zone.

invasive species - Introduced organisms that cause harm to the environment, the economy, and/or human health. Often displacing native species, these invaders skew the delicate balance between animals, plants, and important processes such as water flow and fire.

keystone species - A species on which other species in an ecosystem largely depend, such that if it were removed the ecosystem would change drastically. The 5% of native plants that provide 75% of the food that supports the terrestrial food web.

mycorrhizae - Beneficial fungi growing in association with plant roots, and exist by taking sugars from plants 'in exchange' for moisture and nutrients gathered from the soil by the fungal strands. The mycorrhizas greatly increase the absorptive area of a plant, acting as extensions to the root system.

non-native plants - Also referred to as exotic or alien, are plants that have been introduced to an area from their native range, either purposefully or accidentally.

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pleached – Denoting or consisting of branches that are entwined or interlaced to form a hedge or provide cover for an outdoor walkway.

problem trees – Trees that are not a good long-term fit for a location for a multitude of reasons including, but limited to: wrong tree, wrong place; insect damage; diseased, lightning; damage, wind damage; vandalism; organic or inorganic soil composition; etc.

protected trees - Mature trees, excluding palm trees, with a diameter at breast height (D.B.H.) of 10 inches or more, any replacement tree, and any tree that is represented in a landscape plan, street tree planting plan, or other planning documents for the purposes of securing an approved building permit, clearing permit, or certificate of occupancy.

replacement trees – A tree, preferable list in Sec. 107-46, is planted after a protected tree is removed.

salt tolerant – A tree that can withstand sea spray can cover foliage and soil even a few miles from the ocean, and saltwater that intrudes into groundwater and wells.

shade Tolerant -

structural pruning

sun tolerant -

tender - Susceptible to injury from cold weather, opposite of hardy

tree mitigation account – A simplified means of describing a miscellaneous revenue account that mitigation or penalties receipts are received and then used to offset a budget amendment to a Public Works Department expenditure account used for maintenance of trees on City property.

wind resistant plants - Plants that are less likely to become damaged during storms.

Section 3. A new section 107-37 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-37 Tree Preservation Board

(1) Purpose: The City of Indian Harbour Beach, Florida hereby creates a City Tree Preservation Board.

(2) Membership: The City Tree Preservation Board shall consist of five voting members and two alternates to be appointed by the City Council. The members of said board shall be residents of the city and shall serve at the pleasure of the City Council. Voting membership ideally should be comprised of representatives of the following segments of the community:

- Residents (2)
- Commerce
- Development
- Landscaping

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(3) Term of Office: The initial appointments to the City Tree Preservation Board shall be as follows:

- Two members appointed for a term of three years.
- Two members appointed for a term of two years.
- One member appointed for a term of one year.

Thereafter all appointments shall be made for a term of three years and any member may be reappointed from term to term upon approval of the City Council. Appointments to fill any vacancy shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of office. Any member who fails to attend two of three successive meetings without cause and without prior approval of the Chairperson shall automatically forfeit her or his appointment and the City Council shall promptly fill such vacancy.

(4) Compensation: Members of the Tree Preservation Board shall serve without compensation.

(5) Meetings: The Tree Preservation Board shall establish a regular meeting schedule no less than once a quarter.

(6) Operation: Members of the Tree Preservation Board shall annually elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson by majority vote to preside over the board's meetings. The chairperson and vice-chairperson may take part in all deliberations and vote on all issues. A majority of the members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

(7) Duties and Responsibilities: The Tree Preservation Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Plan and host Indian Harbour Beach's annual Arbor Day Ceremony.
- (b) Promote best practices in tree selection, planting, care, and trimming.
- (c) Consult with City staff, upon request, regarding the care and maintenance of trees on City property.
- (d) Develop and present annually a written community tree management program and supporting work plan with which, upon acceptance by the City Council, shall constitute the official Comprehensive Tree Plan for the City of Indian Harbour Beach, Florida.
- (e) Make recommendations to the City Council upon any matter coming within the scope of its work, as deemed necessary.
- (f) Other duties as assigned by the City Council.

Section 4 A new section 107-38 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-38. Applicability and exemptions

(1) Applicability.

This article applies to trees on public and private property.

(2) Exemptions

- (a) Trees with less than a D.B.H. of 10 inches in D.B.H are exempt from the provisions of this Chapter.
- (b) Trees that are determined by the City to be dead are exempt from the permit and fee requirements of this Section.
- (c) Non-native fruit trees cultivated or grown for the specific purpose of producing edible fruit, including, but not limited to: mangos, avocados, or species of citrus.
- (d) Government owned preserve and parks lands.
- (e) Utility companies authorized to provide utility service may remove the protected tree(s) that endanger public safety and welfare by interfering with utility service in an existing utility easement or public right-of-way, provided work is done by or under the control of the operating utility company and said the company has received all necessary licenses or permits to provide utility service within the easement.
- (f) During the period of locally declared emergencies, such as a hurricane, flood, or any other natural disaster, the requirements of this Section may be temporarily waived by the City Manager, so that private or public work to restore order in the city will in no way be hampered.

(g) Single family detached residential property

- (1) The following exemption is found in Florida Statutes 163.045 Tree pruning, trimming, or removal on residential property

(a) For purposes of this section, the term:

- (1) "Documentation" means an onsite assessment performed in accordance with the tree risk assessment procedures outlined in Best Management Practices - Tree Risk Assessment, Second Edition (2017) by an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) or a Florida licensed landscape architect and signed by the certified arborist or licensed landscape architect.
- (2) "Residential property" means a single-family, detached building located on a lot that is actively used for single-family residential purposes and that is either a conforming use or a legally recognized nonconforming use in accordance with the local jurisdiction's applicable land development regulations.

- (b) A local government may not require a notice, application, approval, permit, fee, or mitigation for the pruning, trimming, or removal of a tree on a residential property if the property owner possesses documentation from an arborist certified by the ISA or a Florida licensed landscape architect that the tree poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. A tree poses an unacceptable risk if removal is the only means of practically mitigating its risk

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below moderate, as determined by the tree risk assessment procedures outlined in Best Management Practices - Tree Risk Assessment, Second Edition (2017).

- (c) A local government may not require a property owner to replant a tree that was pruned, trimmed, or removed in accordance with this section.
- (d) This section does not apply to the exercise of specifically delegated authority for mangrove protection pursuant to Florida Statutes 403.9321-403.9333.

Section 5. A new section 107-39 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-39. Permit required to remove trees

- (1) Permit required for tree removal.
 - . Except as provided for in the Chapter, no person shall, directly or indirectly, cut down, substantially alter, destroy, remove, relocate, damage, or authorize any such act involving a protected tree situated on land within the city, without first obtaining a tree removal permit.
- (2) No permit shall be required to remove non-native, invasive, or undesirable species listed under Sec. 107-10 and Sec. 107-47.

Section 6. A new section 107-40 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-40. Permit procedure and criteria for issuing permits

- (1) Permits for the removal or relocation of a protected tree shall be obtained by filing an application with the Building Department. Approval of the application and issuance of a tree removal permit shall be required prior to any changes to an existing developed site.
- (2) No tree removal permit shall be issued unless the Building Official or her/his designee finds that at least one of the following criteria is satisfied with respect to each protected tree designated for removal:
 - (a) The tree is located within the net buildable area of a given site as identified on the tree survey and site plan by the applicant.
 - (b) The tree is located within an existing or proposed right-of-way.
 - (c) The tree is located within an existing or proposed easement, stormwater management tract, or facility, provided that only the minimum area reasonably necessary for the service or use shall be considered for purposes of determining whether there is a necessity for tree removal.
 - (d) The tree is located where it creates or will create a safety or health hazard or a nuisance with respect to existing or proposed structures or vehicles or pedestrian

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routes and there is no reasonable alternative to relocate or reconfigure the improvements. The Building Official or her/his designee may require verification of claim(s) to be provided by a statement from a certified engineer or certified arborist in the State of Florida.

- (e) The tree is located where it interferes with the installation, delivery, or maintenance of proposed or existing utility services to the site.
 - (f) The tree is confirmed by the Building Official, her/his designee, or by a certified arborist to be diseased, severely injured, or in danger of falling.
 - (g) The tree unreasonably prevents the development of a lot or parcel of the physical use thereof. However, a tree removal permit shall not be granted where the applicant has failed to design and locate the proposed improvements so as to minimize the removal of trees consistent with the permitted use of the lot or parcel under the zoning ordinance as amended.
- (3) In lieu of submitting a tree removal permit application, an applicant may submit a no-tree verification statement stating that no trees protected by this Chapter exist on site. If such a statement is verified by the Building Official or her/his designee no permit will be required.
- (4) Tree removal permit applications for trees located on 'common' property must be accompanied by a letter from the Board of Directors of the Homeowner's Association indicating the majority of the Board voted to have the tree be removed. For clarification, the issuance of a removal permit will still be required....
- (5) Inspections. An application for a tree removal permit constitutes consent by the property owner and/or applicant for the City to conduct site inspections on the subject property, pursuant to permit requirements.

Section 7. A new section 107-41 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-41. Tree protection and mitigation

- (1) Any tree removal permit shall require a mitigation plan. Any replacement trees that are the subject of such mitigation shall be planted, or preserved before issuance of a certificate of occupancy or similar authorization. Mitigation shall be as follows:
- (a) Replacement trees should be size appropriate for the parcel.
 - (b) Property owners are strongly encouraged to use trees listed in Sec. 107-46.
 - (c) Trees listed in Sec. 107-10 are prohibited from being planted as replacement trees.
 - (d) The City strongly discourages property owners from planting trees listed in Sec. 107-47 as replacement trees
 - (e) Any tree which is the subject of a mitigation plan shall be replaced at a ratio of one inch D.B.H. for each inch of D.B.H. removed unless the site cannot handle the number of trees as determined by the Building Official or her/his designee.

Commented [JC1]: We should decide if we want a replacement size requirement

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- (2) A tree location survey, identifying all existing trees with a D.B.H. of 10 inches or greater is required. This tree location survey drawing shall be overlaid directly upon the parcel survey to provide the accurate location of all existing trees which are proposed to be destroyed, relocated, or preserved, the botanical name, and common name of each tree, and the diameter (to the nearest half inch at 4.5 feet above ground), height and canopy spread of each tree. The survey shall also include a statement indicating how trees not proposed for removal or relocation are to be protected during construction, if applicable. The number of trees to be retained, removed and the new trees to be replanted by diameter to the nearest half inch shall be shown.
- (3) The replanting design shall provide adequate space for root and crown development.
- (4) The property owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of the mitigation trees, such responsibility includes the replacement of unhealthy and dead trees.

Commented [JC3]: We should decide what this minimum should be

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Commented [OC4R3]: "Mapping all the trees at some minimum size should be part of this. Mainly because trees grow and a small tree today would be a large tree in a few years. That should be part of the overall consideration for a mitigation strategy. I suppose we need to determine what DBH is considered a "tree" (vs. a sapling or seedling)." - Neil

Section 8. A new section 107-42 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-42 Tree pruning

- (1) It is recommended all trees in the City shall be allowed to develop into their natural habit of growth and shall not be topped, pleached, or pruned into topiary, espalier or other unnatural shapes. Trees may be pruned to maintain health and vigor by removal of dead, weak, damaged, or crowded limbs, diseased and insect infested limbs, and branches that rub other branches.
- (2) The City highly discourages the -pruning of green fronds on palm trees because the removal of green fronds starves the tree of vital nutrients.
- (3) The City highly discourages the removal of palm tree fronds with any green in color and the common practice of over-pruning of palm trees because removal of such green fronds starves the tree of vital nutrients making the tree susceptible to disease and crown breakage during storms.
- (4) ANSI A300 Pruning Standards should be followed by professionals performing work in the city. Copies of ANSI A300 are available for review at City Hall.

Commented [JC5]: AD to review possible edits

Section 9. A new section 107-43 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-43 Replacement Trees

- 1) Replanting Requirements
 - (a) The City recommends property owners use trees listed in Sec. 107-46 of this Chapter when replacing problem trees.

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- (b) Replacement trees shall be of a species appropriate for the placement area and comply with the principle of "right plant, right place." Additional resources, such as Costello, L.R. & Jones, K.S. Reducing Infrastructure Damage By Tree Roots: A Compendium of Strategies, 2003, should be consulted.
 - (c) Problem trees shall be replaced at 1:1 for each tree removed, unless the size of the parcel or environmental factors prohibit such plants. Property owners who believe replanting in an area will result in unfavorable long-term outcomes for the tree may request the Building Official or her/his designee to administratively waive this requirement.
 - (d) Replacement trees shall only be planted within an easement so as not to interfere with the use of that easement. Only size appropriate replacement trees shall be planted under any present or planned overhead or underground utility.
 - (e) Replacement trees shall not be planted within any City rights-of-way or without the approval of the Building Official or her/his designee.
 - (f) Where possible, replacement trees shall be installed in the same general location as the problem tree was formerly located.
 - (g) If all of the replacement trees cannot be replaced on site, the applicant shall contribute to the tree mitigation account.
- (2) Maintenance of replacement trees
- (a) Replacement trees must live and thrive for a minimum of two years. The owner and their successor(s) in title shall be responsible for maintaining the health of all replacement trees for a minimum of two years from the date of planting.
 - (b) The Building Official, or her/his designee, at her/his discretion, can inspect and monitor any replacement tree planting during the guarantee period, and will notify the owner of any corrections needed and/or of information required concerning the maintenance of the replacement trees. Correction may include structural pruning, removing dead and broken branches, replanting, or re-staking as needed.
 - (c) If a replacement tree is not thriving or is significantly damaged or dead in the opinion of the Building Official, or her/his designee, during the guarantee period the owner or their successor shall make corrections or replace the replacement tree.

Commented [JC6]: We may want to have a more current reference source than this 20 year old publication

Commented [JC7]: Consider merging with #c

Section 10. A new section 107-44 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-44 Removal or Destruction of Replacement Trees Prohibited

1. Once planted, replacement trees shall not be removed or destroyed, unless it is to replace dead, dying, or damaged trees during the guarantee period or as directed by the Building Official or her/his designee, without a permit pursuant to this Chapter.

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Section 11. A new section 107-45 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-45 Penalties

- (1) If a protected tree is removed without a permit or otherwise in violation of this Chapter, the tree shall be replaced and the property owner shall pay double the permit fee, of which one-half will be credited to the tree mitigation account. Each tree removed in violation of this article or any permit issued pursuant to this article shall constitute a separate violation. If a replacement tree cannot be planted as validated by the Building Official or her/his designee, the property owner shall make payment into the City's tree mitigation account an amount equal to the cost of the three (3) to one (1) ratio of what the replacement tree would have costed.
- (2) Any person found in any other violation of these regulations shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a first offense, fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a second offense, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a third or subsequent offense. Funds generated by said penalties shall be used by the City for the purchase of trees, supplies, and/or rental of equipment to maintain trees on City property.

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Section 12. A new section 107-46 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 107-46 Recommended trees

Hardwood Trees

		Keystone tree	Wind resistant	Salt tolerant	Flood tolerant	Prefers dry soil	Edible fruits
<u>Small Trees</u>							
<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	Chapman oak	X		X			
<i>Carya floridana</i>	Scrub hickory	X	X				
<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	Hog plum	X					X
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Shining sumac	X					
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's viburnum	X		X	X		
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly		X	X	X		

Medium Trees

<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	X	X		X		
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	Florida slash pine	X					
<i>Quercus germinata</i>	Sand live oak	X	X	X			
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle oak	X	X				
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Buttonwood		X	X			
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Seagrape			X			X
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	Pigeon plum			X			X

Large Trees

<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	X	X	X			
<i>Carya floridana</i>	Scrub hickory	X	X		X	X	
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Sand pine	X		X		X	
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine	X	X		X		
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Gumbo limbo		X	X			

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Section 13. A new section 107-47 is hereby added to Chapter 107 of the Code of Ordinances of the City which new section shall read as follows:

Palm Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Brevard Native	Size	Salt Tolerance	Cold Tolerance	Sun Tolerance	Comments
Recommended							
Saw Palmetto	Serenoa repens	Yes	Small up to 10'	High	High	High	Native to IHB
Florida Silver Palm	Coccothrinax argentata	No	Small up to 8'	High	Med.	High	Dark green leave that are silver
Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	No	Small up to 6'	Low to med.	Very high	Moderate – grows in shade in habitat	Wide ranging palm species. Only some subspecies suitable for IHB.
Scrub Palmetto	Sabal etonia	No	Small up to 4'	Med.	High	Moderate to High	Thrives in sandy soils.
Miami Palmetto	Sabal miamiensis	No	Small up to 8'	Med.	High	Moderate to High	Rare, native to Miami. Probably extinct in the wild.
Cabbage Palm	Sabal palmetto	Yes	Medium up to 30'	High	High	High	FL state tree
Florida Thatch Palm	Thrinax radiata	No	Medium up to 15'	High	Med.	High	Bright green leaves
Buccaneer Palm	Pseudophoenix sargentii	No	Medium up to 15'	High	Med.	High	Nearly extinct in the wild (Fl Keys)
Everglades Palm	Acoelorrhaphes wrightii	No	Medium up to 15'	Med.	High	High	Clustering palm. Susceptible to Ganoderma fungal disease.
Keys Thatch Palm	Thrinax morrisii	No	Medium up to 10'	High	Med.	High	Light green eave that are silver underneath
Royal Palm	Roystonea regia	No	Large up to 50'	Med.	Med.	High	Self-cleaning large heavy leaves that can cause damage when they drop

Sec. 107-46 Non-recommended trees

- (1) The following trees are classified as invasive species by the University of Florida and should not be planted or maintained in the City on public or private property.

Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa tree
Albizia lebbbeck	Woman's tongue
Bauhinia variegata	Orchid tree
Bischofia javanica	Bishopwood
Calophyllum antillanum	Santa Maria
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor tree
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrotwood
Eugenia uniflora	Surinam cherry
Ficus microcarpa	Laurel fig
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy privet
Lumnitzera racemosa	Kripa, black mangrove
Manilkara zapota	Sapodilla
Phyllostachys aurea	Golden bamboo
Psidium cattleianum	Strawberry guava
Psidium guajava	Common guava
Scaevola taccada	Half flower, beach naupaka
Senna pendula var. glabrata	Climbing cassia
Terminalia catappa	Tropical almond
Triadica sebifera	Chinese tallow
Vernicia fordii	Tung oil tree

- (2) Prohibited trees are listed in Sec. 107-10 of this Chapter.