
N
sidewalk strip
rhodie
19'
elm
fence
38'
13'
rhodie
Sidewalk
25'
Harvard
brick path
gate
rhodies
X Preferred site of new trees
37'
DAR House
31'
dead elm
fence
Rhodie
porch
Boxwoods + yews
driveway
S

Existing conditions

Location for new trees

Tree to be removed

ABC Herron Tree LLC
P.O. Box 64
Gold Bar, WA 98251
425-293-2443
mountainredd@comcast.net

Tree Risk Assessor Qualified (TRAQ)
Journeyman Tree Trimmer
ISA certified Arborist PN-6967A
ASCA Tree and Plant Appraisal Qualified

April 4, 2025

Diana Prigger
Rainier Chapter, NSDAR
800 E Roy St
Seattle, WA 98102

RE: Property Name: D.A.R. Rainier Chapter House
Taxpayer Name: Rainier Chapter Regent
Site Address: 800 E Roy St, Seattle, WA 98102
Parcel#: 9831200275
Lot Size: 6,800 sq ft

Dear Ms. Prigger,

ABC Herron Tree LLC is pleased to submit this report compiling the visual Tree Risk and Evaluation Assessments performed on a tree located on or near the above-reference parcel as shown on the site map in my report.

Tree Inventory assessments were made in accordance with American National Standards Institute (ANSI)A300 Part 5 standards. Visual Tree Assessments is an outlined process in accordance with Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) program and is a recognized standard of care by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) to evaluate tree health and risk.

I have included a detailed report of my findings below, along with an inventory styled matrix covering overall tree measurement and characteristics. In addition, I have attached a Basic Tree Risk Assessment form for this tree. Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have.

Yours,

Cody Herron

Cody Herron

Contents:

Assignment

On March 11, 2025, I was asked to complete a tree risk evaluation regarding a tree located on or near the property at 800 E Roy St, Seattle per the King County Assessor. This report is valid for a one-year time frame.

Personal qualifications, scope of work and methodology:

The knowledge I used to evaluate the trees comes from over 20 years of experience in the tree care industry, including two years of schooling from South Seattle Community College. I am a recognized Journeyman Tree trimmer with 12 years of experience through the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers (IBEW). I also have over 10 years' experience as an ISA certified arborist, including six years working for Snohomish County Public Utility District (PUD) as an arborist. I am currently employed by King County as a Vegetation Specialist Arborist for Road Services Division. I have also worked for Seattle City Light and Washington State Department of Transportation in performing tree maintenance and general vegetation management, mitigation, and noxious weed control. In addition to my experience and ISA certification maintained in good standing, I am also TRAQ certified (Tree Risk Assessment Qualified). I have relied on my training in these areas to perform the duties outlined.

I followed the protocol delineated by the ISA for Level 2 Visual Assessment Process. By doing so I am examining each tree independently as well as collectively as groups or stands of trees provide stability and can lower risk of independent tree failure. This scientific process examines tree health (e.g., size, vigor, and insect and disease process) as well as site condition (soil, conditions, nursery stumps, anaerobic conditions, etc.).

A key part of tree risk assessment is to categorize the likelihood of failure of one or more branches, the stem, or the roots. Visual assessment includes looking for and determining the significance of the defects and structural conditions. Some structural defects or conditions are more likely to lead to failure than others. Individual defects or conditions may not by themselves indicate a serious structural problem, but in combination with other conditions they may contribute to failure.

All tree species have widely varying lifespans and tolerance capabilities to wound healing from damage caused by biotic and abiotic forces. Knowledge of failure patterns (disease, lifespan, environmental conditions, and species characteristics) associated with different species is critical in making effective reports.

Methods used to determine tree location and tree health:

The tree's diameter was measured with a forester's tape. Tree dripline and height and other target distances were measured with a Nikon Pro laser range finder or tape shown in Figures 1&2. Trees are tagged with Dymo Rhino aluminum labeler numerical impression and pink ribbon in Figure 3 unless otherwise noted in the Tree Assessment Matrix. All measurements and notes are recorded in digital format on site. Forest Metrix software is used to record data and pictures to help illustrate the findings, see Site Map andTree Assessment Matrix photos.

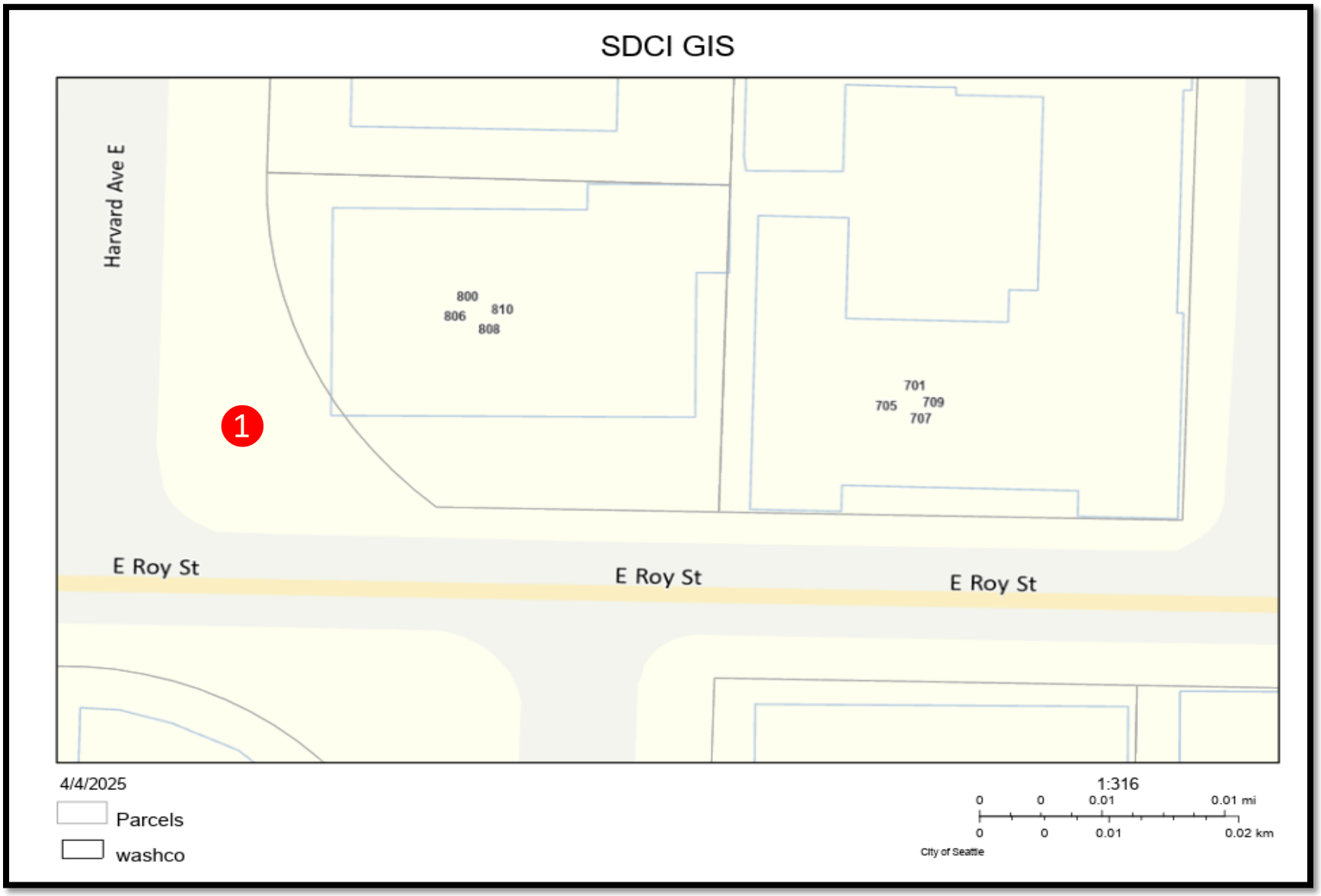
Figure 1 **Figure 2** **Figure 3**

GPS coordinates **(not official survey, visual aid only) see Table 1.①**

Tree #	Species	Latitude	Longitude
1	American elm	47.62525650268218	-122.3223015788265

Site Map/Revegetation Plan Figure 4 (For visual aid only not to be used as official survey)

Critical Areas Map **Figure 5** Per the SDCI GIS Map there are no critical areas on this property or in the location of Tree #1.



Tree	Species	DBH (in)	Drip (ft)	CRZ (ft)	Condition	Structure	Risk	Pres. Value	Recommendations
1	American elm *Ulmus americana*	34.0	25.0	34.0	1 Dead	1 Dying/Dead	High	N/A	Tree Removal

Notes/ Defects

This tree's upper canopy is dead with limbs constantly shedding onto the property, causing damage. There are mushrooms at the base of the tree, indicating root rot. This tree is infected with Dutch elm disease. A neighboring tree was removed some time ago and was also infected with the same disease. Removal of this tree is recommended. Mica cap mushrooms were identified at the base of the tree. This is a non-parasitic mushroom that breaks down rotten wood. This tree is Seattle Street tree TRE-43508.

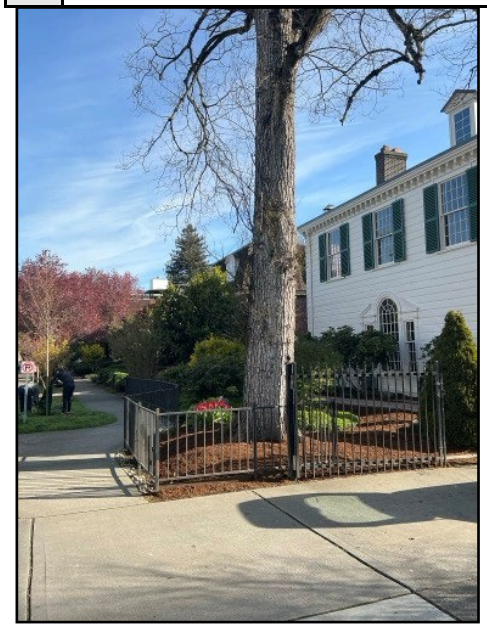



Photo 1 **Figure 6** Mica cap mushrooms at the base of the tree growing from decayed wood.

Discussion and Conclusion

I arrived on site at about 9:00 am on April 4, 2025, to examine one tree. The subject tree is high risk, and I recommend its removal as soon as posssible. I have attached a BTRAF with additional details. The removal of this tree will require setting up in the parking area of this street.

This tree is in Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) right-of-way and an SDOT permit will be required for its removal. This tree is listed on the Seattle Street Tree Map as TRE-43508. Per Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 15.43.030 street tree removal is permitted when the Director determines that a street tree:

1. Is a hazardous tree;
2. Poses a public safety hazard;
3. Is in such a condition of poor health or poor vigor that removal is justified; or
4. Cannot be successfully retained due to public or private construction or development conflicts.

Revegetation Plan

Per SMC 15.43.030 and the SDOT Street Tree Manual on page 23:

> "**Tree Replacement Standards**
> When a street tree is removed, tree replacement is required. When a street tree is to be replaced, the following standards apply:
> - Tree replacements shall be the same species, or a species that provides comparable or greater canopy coverage at maturity, unless otherwise approved by SDOT Urban Forestry.
> - Tree replacements shall be planted in the same location as the tree removed unless otherwise approved by SDOT Urban Forestry.
>
> Where planting space is not adequate to support replacement planting on the original location, alternative conditions may apply to achieve an appropriate balance for the loss of public investment and/or benefit. Conditions for replacement are based on assessment of trees and sites on a case by-case basis."

I do not recommend replanting Black cottonwood as they are known to break.

The Seattle Street Tree List can be found on their website at https://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/SDOT/PublicSpaceManagement/2015-Street_Tree_List.pdf I recommend replanting Japanese Hornbeams *Carpinus japonica* or defer to SDOT for desired species selection.

The following pages are excerpts from that Seattle Street Tree Manual that will be applicable to this project.

STREET TREE PLANTING

TREE SELECTION AND SPACING

Only tree species identified in the SDOT's approved tree list or trees approved by the Director may be planted in public places as street trees. This *SDOT Approved Street Tree List* (www.seattle.gov/transportation/docs/uf/2011-Street_Tree_List.pdf) identifies those trees that are suitable for planting under power lines, as well as the minimum planting space necessary for each species. Only trees identified for use under power lines per the *SDOT Approved Street Tree List* shall be permitted underneath primary voltage power lines.

Standard Clearances between trees and other infrastructure are necessary to minimize conflict with objects in public places. Clearance requirements are outlined in the table below. The clearances described below are from and follow the most recent version of the SDOT Right of Way Improvements Manual and the Municipal Plans and Specifications. Compliance is required; deviations from these street tree clearances are allowable only with specific approval.

Trees shall be planted according to Standard Plan 100a. Deviations from the Standard Plan 100a must be approved by SDOT Urban Forestry.

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VERTICAL CLEARANCES: TREE CANOPY ABOVE SURFACES

FROM	TO	STANDARD CLEARANCE (DISTANCE)
Sidewalk	Any horizontal projection over the named surface	8 feet
Roadway surface	Tree limbs (other infrastructure requires more clearance)	14 feet
Bicycle path surface	Any horizontal projection over the named surface	10 feet

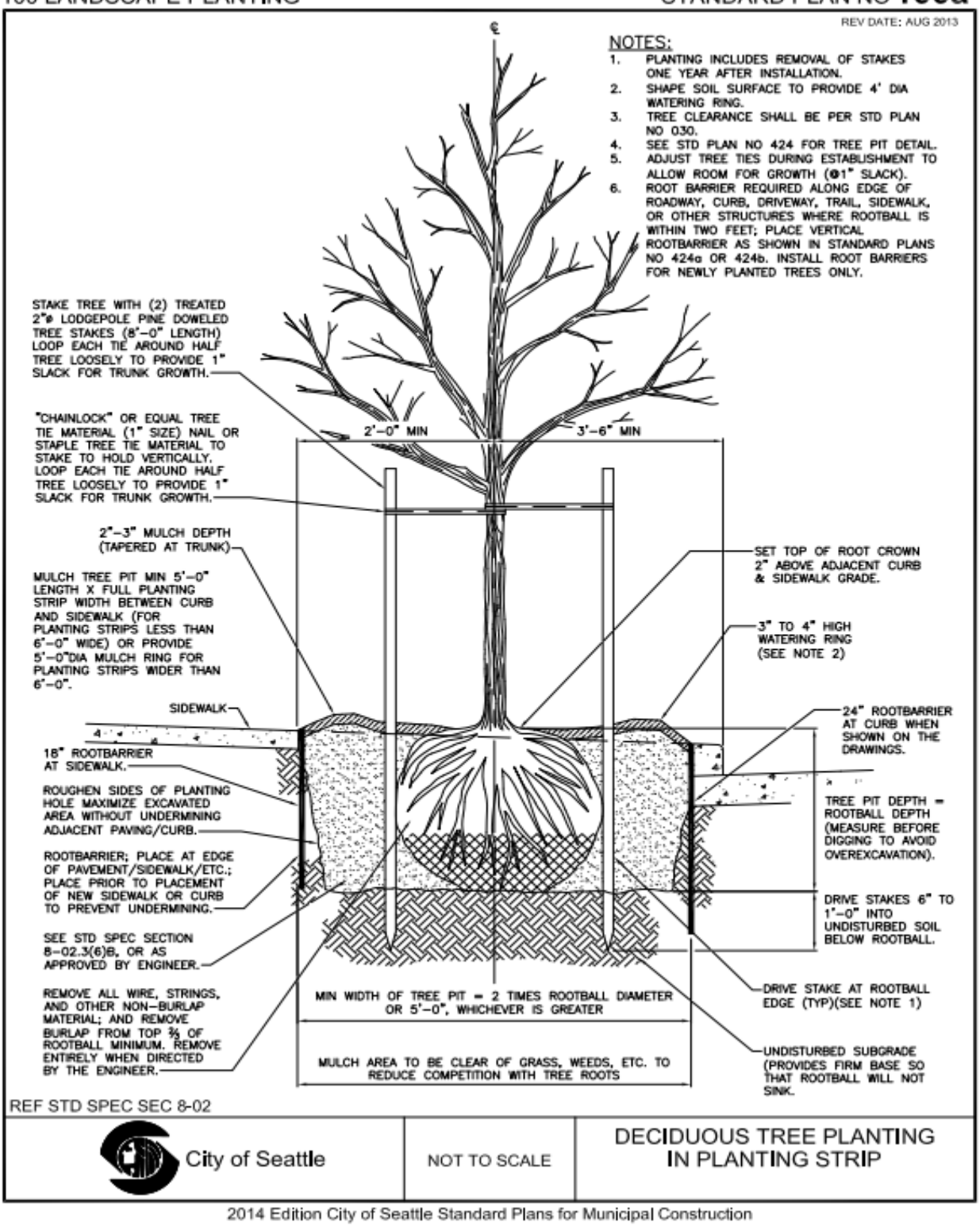
LATERAL CLEARANCES: TREE PLANTING ADJACENT TO OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

FROM	TO	STANDARD CLEARANCE (DISTANCE)
From tree centerline	Face of curb	3.5 feet
From tree centerline	Sidewalk or sidewalk landing	2 feet
From tree centerline	Driveway (measured from the edge of driveway at the sidewalk)	7.5 feet
From tree centerline	Edge of streetlight poles	20 feet
From tree centerline	Edge of fire hydrants	5 feet
From tree centerline	Edge of utility poles	10 feet
From tree centerline	Underground utilities	5 feet (except for ducts and gas pipes as shown on Seattle Standard Plan 030)
From tree centerline	Roadway edge where no curb exists	10 feet

100 LANDSCAPE PLANTING

STANDARD PLAN NO **100a**

REV DATE: AUG 2013



REF STD SPEC SEC 8-02

City of Seattle	NOT TO SCALE	DECIDUOUS TREE PLANTING IN PLANTING STRIP

2014 Edition City of Seattle Standard Plans for Municipal Construction

PLANTING GUIDANCE

Guidance for street tree spacing along improved rights-of-way is noted below:

Tree spacing is a function of crown spread with the following as general guidance (see the *Approved Street Tree List*):

Large Scale Trees	35 to 40+ feet on center
Medium/Large Trees	30 to 35 feet on center
Small/Medium Trees	25 to 30 feet on center
Small Trees	20 to 25 feet on center

Small and columnar trees should be planted only if the space is limited. Columnar varieties may be spaced more closely if approved by SDOT Urban Forestry.

PLANTING STOCK AND MATERIALS

Tree Quality: Trees approved for the right of way should meet industry standards for nursery stock, to provide root and canopy development to support healthy, vigorous growth with natural resistance against disease and/or pest infestation. Trees with broken or inappropriately pruned tops, injured trunks, or branch damage that cannot be corrected by minor pruning are not suitable as street trees. For more information on industry standards, and how to select quality trees from local suppliers, see the additional resources links at the end of this manual.

Soil Amendments: Soil amendments such as compost or other soil conditioners are typically included as a standard for construction projects that construct new planting strips. Soil amendment is not required nor recommended for street tree installations in existing planting strips with well-developed soil and appropriate site and soil properties for drainage.

Standard tree planting site should be excavated to a depth equal to the depth of the rootball with diameter of planting hole a minimum of 24 inches greater than the root ball diameter. Excavated native soil should be placed as backfill free of debris, weeds, sod and rocks larger than 2 inches.

Root ball Handling and Placement: Trees should be handled to ensure protection and full support under the root ball, placed with the root crown two inches above adjacent curb and sidewalk surfaces, and oriented to align structural branches for optimum compatibility with buildings and adjacent street/sidewalk clearances.

At a minimum, twine, burlap and wire baskets should be removed to expose the top 2/3 of the root ball. Full removal of twine, burlap and wire baskets is preferred. All other containers, grow bags and materials used in the commercial production of nursery stock must be removed entirely from the root ball. Roots should be pruned, loosened and/or straightened to ensure proper growth and establishment.

Mulch Topdressing: Coarse untreated wood chips ½ inch to six inches in size; free of weeds, weed seed and invasive plants should be applied as shown in Standard Plan 100a. NOTE: Proper installation and ongoing management of mulch topdressing is necessary to retain soil moisture and protect trees from damage by lawn maintenance equipment.

Tree Stakes and Ties: Tree stake and tie installation should be installed for one year only, and installed as outlined in Standard Plan 100a unless otherwise approved by SDOT Urban Forestry. Staking provides stability until the tree is well established, but also serves as some protection against lawn mower damage and vandalism.

Cody Herron
ISA Certified Arborist #PN-6967A
ABC Herron Tree LLC
Certified Tree Risk Assessor
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Backfilling: Place backfill soil around root ball, lightly compacting the soil with pole or shovel handle to eliminate voids. Construct a watering ring (soil berm at three-four inches; height x four inch diameter) and water thoroughly to ensure settlement of the backfill material.

AFTER PLANTING CARE (ESTABLISHMENT)

Watering: Establishment watering is necessary for the survival of new street trees. Monitor and water trees weekly during summer months and especially during drought conditions to ensure adequate watering frequency suited to the tree species and soil conditions. The minimum watering requirements for dry months is five gallons of water per one-inch diameter per week. For some projects, a watering schedule will be required as outlined in the manual of Standard Specifications. Commercially available watering bags are recommended for efficient use of water and labor and effective application for the first three growing seasons following tree installation. Additional recommendations and descriptions of acceptable practices for street tree watering are found in Appendix B.

Weed Control / Mulch Restoration: Weed removal (2-3 times) during the active growing season and routine (annual) mulch restoration of mulch topdressing is necessary to retain soil moisture. Mulch restoration protects trees from damage by lawn maintenance equipment—a common cause of tree failure.

Establishment Pruning: Limit pruning during establishment to removal of sucker growth at the base of trees and removal of dead branches for optimum canopy and root development. This management activity is encouraged and does not require a permit. There is more information on this subject in the *Street Tree Pruning* section of this manual.

INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

Generally, insect populations do not threaten tree health to the point of mortality. More often, when their populations become too great they create a nuisance. SDOT may require insect control by the property owner in cases where insects or disease and related tree decline may result in the death of a street tree, based on a tree risk assessment. Additional recommendations and descriptions of acceptable practices for insect and disease control are found in Appendix C.

References

ANSI Z133.1-2000 ANSI A300 (Pat 1) – 2008 American National Standards Institute. ANSI A300 part 5 & BMP Managing Trees During Construction second edition 2016 Kelby Fite, Thomas Smiley.

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A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas. Second Edition. Champaign, IL: The International Society of Arboriculture, 1994. Matheny, Nelda and Clark, James R.

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Susan Duvall Visual Tree Assessment Feb 2018. Smiley, E. Thomas, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly,Tree Risk Assessment Best Management Practices, ANSI A300 Part 9: Tree, Shrub, and Other

Woody Plant Management— Standard Practices (Tree Risk Assessment: Tree Structure Assessment). The

International Society of Arboriculture Press. Champaign. IL. 2011. Thies, Walter G. and Sturrock, Rona N.

Laminated root rot in Western North American. United States Department of Agriculture. Pacific Northwest. Resource Bulletin PNW-GTR-349. April 1999. USDA Regions 6

Root Diseases in Oregon and Washington Conifers James S. Hadfield, Donald J. Goheen, Gregory M. Filip, Craig L. Schmitt, Robert D. Harvey

Waiver of Liability

There are many conditions affecting a tree's health and stability, which may be present and cannot be ascertained, such as root rot, previous or unexposed construction damage, internal cracks, stem rot and more which may be hidden. Changes in circumstances and conditions can also cause a rapid deterioration of a tree's health and stability. While I have used every reasonable means to examine these trees, this evaluation represents my opinion of the tree's health at this point in time. These findings do not guarantee future safety nor are they predictions of future events.

Any legal description provided to the consultant-appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownerships to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. All property is appraised or evaluated as free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management the tree evaluation consists of an external visual inspection of an individual tree's root flare, trunk, and canopy from the ground. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant/appraiser can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

Sketches, maps, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, intended as visual aid, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.

As conditions change, it is the responsibility of the property owners to schedule additional site visits by the necessary professionals to ensure that the long-term success of the project is ensured. It is the responsibility of the property owner to obtain all required permits from the city, county state, for federal agencies. It is the responsibility of the property owner to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and permit conditions. If there is a homeowner's association, it is the responsibility of the property owner to comply with all Codes, Covenants, and Restrictions (CC&R's) that apply to tree pruning and tree removal.

This tree evaluation is to be used to inform and guide the client in the management of their trees. This in no way implies that the evaluator is responsible for performing recommended actions or using other methods or tools to further determine the extent of internal tree problems without written authorizations from the client. Furthermore, the evaluator in no way holds that the opinions and recommendations are the only actions required to ensure that the tree will not fail. A second opinion is recommended. The client shall hold the evaluator harmless for all injuries of damages incurred if the evaluator's recommendations are not followed of for acts of nature beyond the evaluator's reasonable expectations, such as severe winds, excessive rains, heavy snow loads, etc.

The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court because of the report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.

This report and all attachments, enclosures, and references are confidential and are for the use of the client concerned. Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report. They may not be reproduced or used in any way or dispersed in any form without the prior consent of the client concerned and ABC Herron Tree LLC. This report constitutes a whole. No single piece of part can be used without the entire text. Any use or restricted copying nullifies the entire report.

Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form

Client D.A.R. Rainier Chapter House Date 4/4/2025 Time 9:00am

Address/Tree location 800 E Roy St, Seattle, WA 98102 Tree no. 1 Sheet 1 of 2

Tree species American elmUlmus americana dbh 34" Height 85' Crown spread dia. 35'

Assessor(s) Cody Herron PN6967A Time frame 1-year Tools used Tape/Rangefinder/iPad/Dymolabler

Target Assessment

Target number	Target description	Target zone: Target within drip line	Target zone: Target within 1 x Ht.	Target zone: Target within 1.5 x Ht.	Occupancy rate (1–rare 2–occasional 3–frequent 4–constant)	Practical to move target?	Restriction practical?
1	House	✓			4	N	N
2							
3							
4							

Site Factors

History of failures Other Elm trees have succumbed to disease and failed in this spot **Topography** Flat ■ Slope ☐ N/A % **Aspect** N/A

Site changes None ■ Grade change ☐ Site clearing ☐ Changed soil hydrology ☐ Root cuts ☐ Describe N/A

Soil conditions Limited volume ☐ Saturated ☐ Shallow ☐ Compacted ☐ Pavement over roots ■ 25 % Describe Driveway and road

Prevailing wind direction SW **Common weather** Strong winds ■ Ice ☐ Snow ☐ Heavy rain ☐ Describe Strong winterwinds

Tree Health and Species Profile

Vigor Low ■ Normal ☐ High ☐ **Foliage** None (seasonal) ☐ None (dead) ☐ Normal 25 % Chlorotic 0 % Necrotic 75 %

Pests Biotic Fungal infection **Abiotic** None

Species failure profile Branches ■ Trunk ■ Roots ☐ Describe Dead wood from branches

Load Factors

Wind exposure Protected ☐ Partial ☐ Full ■ Wind funneling ☐ None **Relative crown size** Small ☐ Medium ☐ Large ■

Crown density Sparse ■ Normal ☐ Dense ☐ **Interior branches** Few ☐ Normal ■ Dense ☐ **Vines/Mistletoe/Moss** ☐ None

Recent or planned change in load factors None

Tree Defects and Conditions Affecting the Likelihood of Failure

— Crown and Branches —

Unbalanced crown ■ LCR N/A %

Dead twigs/branches ■ 75 % overall Max. dia. 6"

Broken/Hangers Number N/A Max. dia. N/A

Over-extended branches ☐

Pruning history

Crown cleaned ☐ Thinned ■ Raised ☐

Reduced ☐ Topped ☐ Lion-tailed ☐

Flush cuts ☐ Other

Cracks ☐ None Lightning damage ☐

Codominant ☐ None Included bark ☐

Weak attachments ■ Dead wood Cavity/Nest hole N/A % circ.

Previous branch failures ■ Dead limbs Similar branches present ■

Dead/Missing bark ■ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sapwood damage/decay ■

Conks ☐ Heartwood decay ■ Likley

Response growth

Main concern(s) Tree has significant dead wood that is shedding failling on pedestrians and parked vehicles

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ■

Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ■ Imminent ☐

— Trunk —

Dead/Missing bark ■ Abnormal bark texture/color ■

Codominant stems ☐ Included bark ☐ Cracks ☐

Sapwood damage/decay ☐ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sap ooze ☐

Lightning damage ☐ Heartwood decay ■ Conks/Mushrooms ■

Cavity/Nest hole N/A % circ. Depth N/A Poor taper ☐

Lean N/A ° Corrected?

Response growth Heavy growth on lower stem from fungal

Main concern(s) Tree is dying

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ■

Likelihood of failure

Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ■ Imminent ☐

— Roots and Root Collar —

Collar buried/Not visible ☐ Depth N/A Stem girdling ☐

Dead ☐ Decay ■ Conks/Mushrooms ■

Ooze ☐ Cavity ☐ N/A % circ.

Cracks ☐ Cut/Damaged roots ■ Distance from trunk N/A

Root plate lifting ☐ Soil weakness ☐

Response growth None

Main concern(s) Mica cap mushroom growing at the base of tree indicating dead wood in the root system

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ■

Likelihood of failure

Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ■ Imminent ☐

Risk Categorization

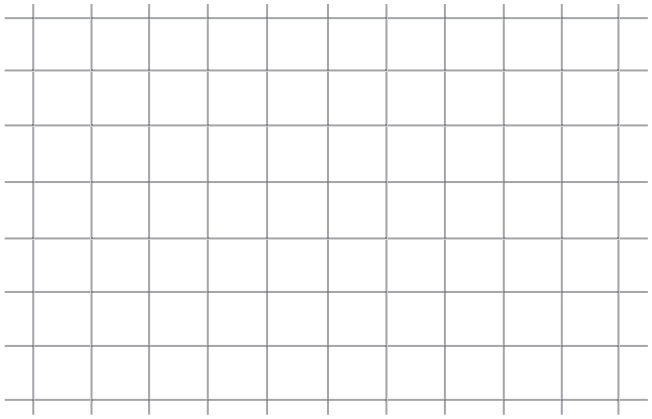
Condition number	Tree part	Conditions of concern	Part size	Fall distance	Target number	Target protection	Likelihood: Failure: Improbable	Likelihood: Failure: Possible	Likelihood: Failure: Probable	Likelihood: Failure: Imminent	Likelihood: Impact: Very low	Likelihood: Impact: Low	Likelihood: Impact: Medium	Likelihood: Impact: High	Likelihood: Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1): Unlikely	Likelihood: Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1): Somewhat	Likelihood: Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1): Likely	Likelihood: Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1): Very likely	Consequences: Negligible	Consequences: Minor	Consequences: Significant	Consequences: Severe	Risk rating of part (from Matrix 2)
1	Trunk Crown Root	Dutch elm disease	34"	85'	1	None	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	High
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
2							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
3							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
4							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

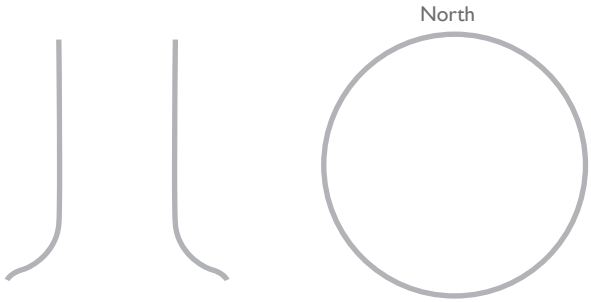
Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix.

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

Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix.

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





Notes, explanations, descriptions Tree is dying and has indicators of advanced decay. Tree is infected with Dutch elm disease that killed another elm in the immideate area. This failure resulted in signifcant damages to the neighborhood. Removal of tree is highly recomended.

Mitigation options Remove tree and replant to city code and specifications. **Residual risk** Low

Residual risk _____

Residual risk _____

Residual risk _____

Overall tree risk rating Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ■ Extreme ☐ **Work priority** 1 ☐ 2 ■ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

Overall residual risk Low ■ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Extreme ☐ **Recommended inspection interval** None

Data ■ Final ☐ Preliminary **Advanced assessment needed** ■ No ☐ Yes-Type/Reason Level II inspection performed.

Inspection limitations ■ None ☐ Visibility ☐ Access ☐ Vines ☐ Root collar buried Describe None

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

Proposed new tree -
Crape Myrtle

Proposed tree -
Little Gem Magnolia