Thanks to Nora Palmatier, Arlington/Alexandria Tree Steward, for taking these thorough notes.

Purpose of the Conference: To prepare for the approaching challenges of maintaining and expanding urban forest canopy in Virginia. Using the continuum of development patterns – rural to suburban to urban – and varying degrees of land use density, the conference will articulate the challenges presented to ‘make room for trees’ while faced with constraints of space, money and municipal support.

Kick Off: attention was drawn to the centerpiece of each table: a poster depicting “Trees Tame Stormwater” which shows how Trees Are the Solution. Put out by US Forest Service.

Welcome, Larry Finch, Chair, NOVA Urban Forestry Roundtable
Today the conference will identify the problems in preserving and planting more canopy in Virginia, and to share solutions among ourselves. Virginia is different from Maryland and DC in that the Dillon Rules limits how local jurisdictions can create and enforce legislation. The conference will specifically look into this and other constraints, with focus on what jurisdictions can do for possible solutions.

Introduction and Challenges for the Future of Urban Forestry  Keith Cline, Urban and Community Forestry Program, U.S. Forest Service

- Our Challenges are more about people than about trees are the issue. The general science of tree care is known yet the future is dependent on social sciences.
- We need to communicate how forest improve peoples’ lives – benefits are key, show how they create jobs, improve public health when there is more green space
- Our challenge is to communicate and make it about PEOPLE – yes, we should pay attention to policy but community is about People and not carbon markets.
- We don’t have a good idea of target and markets for communication. Example from personal experience: Keith gave program on urban forestry and legislation and Dillon rule, county regulations, air quality requirements, etc. An activist told his afterwards how disappointed she was. She wanted to hear how You Can Help Us Keep Trees in Neighborhood from being cut down, practical strategies were needed, not theory. This was a teachable moment for Keith.
- It’s also about People and People as Professionals. We need to grow next generation advocates recruit best brightest and diverse
- 1st Challenge – Every single organization in this room should send at least 1 employee to Urban Forestry Institute so it can grow its leaders and this is the most valuable investment
- 2nd Challenge – Every single organization should request an intern from SMA, come for 8 weeks as paid staff and org gets worker for 8 weeks. This Municipal Forester Intern Program prepares for the next generation.

Keynote: Trees are Infrastructure; Pushing Boundaries; Looking Forward
William Bill Elmendorf, Ph.D, Pennsylvania State University
• Bill started as forester in a small suburban community north of Los Angeles, development started so learned how important was to have good regulations as it became more dense and urban.

• We have to share these discussions with the young. In Pennsylvania, forestry students still think deer are still the greatest problem. They are babes and don’t know that development reaching into the rural area is biggest problem.

• Most urban forest on private property – we must connect with private property to meet goals

• Urban Forest Key Characteristics are a) Diversity – land use and ownership, people, economies, nr and management objectives b) Connectedness – roads, houses, downtowns, comm. Development But aversion to connect and c) Dynamics – people, municipalitites, jurisdictions

• Frederick Olmstead in late 1800’s first saw importance of parks and urban greenery both as the economics of Central Park which increased property values and taxes, increase business sales and taxes, attract investment, and give a Sense of place. People don’t understand economic benefits but know they like trees because their leaders haven’t told them

• We now have canopy goals and can do studies that answer how much tree canopy have, who owns it and where is room to plant. New techniques shows turf versus canopy and shows places where can’t plant trees. On the ground inventories are still very important. Field Inventories tells about problems with hardscape. More importantly, people come out and talk to person with clipboard about the trees so it is a good chance to educate and promote trees.

• Stormwater problems and requirements for mitigation now drives a lot of the replanting. We can figure out how much trees save through using iTree system for estimates of worth of urban forest. One concern is that these values are too low for trees on private property.

• Regulatory tools to provide space include those for street trees, zoning, subdivision and land development ordinance, and stormwater

• Non-regulatory tools for more trees include volunteer commissions, comprehensive and specific plans, and development goals put in place by the community. Commissions are Important in the process.

• Treee program: smaller spaces has street and park tree ordinances (give detailed standards – some have nuisance provisions for safety hazards), community tree plans (opp to plan and vision, provide objectives and strategies, discuss funding – plan instead of review site plans)

• Tree planting – soil is important, volume, pH, compaction, fertility – is expensive to get Silva cells which were $12,000 a tree and planted 6 trees. Pittsburg did it because got grant and half died because not watered. PennDot uses as an excuse to not plant because Silva costs so much in specs. Elmendorf says do Structured soil or Engineered Sand Soil by Tim Caul

• Do best you can – get money for maintenance, but still plant in 5x5 cut outs and only have 5 species for downtown – London Plane tree, India rubber tree – just get tree people can walk under and replace. Plant in 4x4 cut outs if necessary – do what can to plant trees. Engineers do a lot if you get to them early enough.

• Don’t plant problems, use approved tree planting lists – no longer use ash, even remove them.

• Tree planting – use detailed and correct standards – little things that county; purchase high quality and plant correct

• Native or exotic – what tree is native to a 5x5 cut out? It all depends on site. Some nonnatives do better in sidewalk and other harsh conditions. Uses Hardy Rubber tree

• Assess trees every year, prioritize and do work. Remove and get more diversity – PU removes 2% of trees each year and then replaces with diversity on any given street will have 50 years dynamic growth. That is flaw with plant 5 Million Trees because if do it then how manage when all die at one. Age and Species diversity is important
• Goal Oriented Management – the Small Things County ex. Of PU coach teaching players to properly put on foot gear so didn’t get blisters, led to championship. Prioritize work and do what you can. Forestry is
• Comprehensive Planning: Larger Spaces need this and few places are allowed luxury of interrelated comprehensive. Provides a vision, contains elements land use, transportation public facilities and ties into the CAPITAL Budget
• Land Use Plan becomes Zoning – zoning is a tool of planning, is not a plan. Zoning can be used for conservation and special areas like steep slopes, Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances – whole design and landscaping standards are important in setting for trees
• Stormwater management plans can be telephone size plans – want bioswales, retention on site, Low Impact Development, rain gardens, manage storm water on sites. Many small basins and rain barrels add up to a big difference Look at ACT 167 Penn. Stormwater Manage Act helps set up conception of beauty – it’s not all about turf (Applause while participants look out on golf course). Now studies must include natural resources orientation site to sun, trails community, etc. Low Impact Development BMPS – provide flexibility for developers to do what you want to do Too tight strangles possibility
• LA School District Belmont Project is a bad example of Design-Build and landscaping
• Tree Canopy and 20 Year Canopy Credits – Is innovative site design encouraged? Do preserved and planted trees live? I proper maintenance provided? So does this work? We don’t know
• The Future: Use all tools available Best way to start is with Regulations and Standards
• Tension between private property rights and resource conservations will continue which has always been an issue. Should municipality reimburse property owner or should property owner reimburse municipality for using resources?
• Pittsburg Parks Conservancy is in charge of parks and gets private donations, this is no longer done by government which is happening in many locations
• Commoditization of Ecosystem Services – market driven prices for Carbon Sequestration which is all confused now, but business is leading the way without regulation.
• Land use must include ethics and deep emotional tie between people and land – Aldo Leopold
• Must encourage Children to love the land. Will they have deep emotional ties to nature and resources? Population is growing and will continue to grown. There is also a future with warming, etc.
• Try not to get cynical even though the politicizing of science. Ecosystem service benefits are being undervalued or ignored in economic discounting/modeling. Small planning scales are a problem yet municipalities won’t work together
• We must consider the trees They have no legs to run with.

Panel 1: Tight to Tighter: 20 Years of Challenges Ahead

Moderator Jim McGlone, Va. Department of Forestry, started by telling how Scientific American magazine had long article on urban areas, intro by NYC mayor Bloomberg but not a single mention of TREES

Panelist 1: Susan Stein, Sustaining America’s Urban Trees and Forests: Coming from Sustaining America’s Urban Trees and Forest with Dave Nowak, wrote Forest on Edge – where forests are being impacted by development. This article is in folder and also on line at http://www.fs.fed.us/openspace/fote/reports/nrs-62_sustaining_americas_urban.pdf
• Challenge 1: Addressing day to day management needs with low budget & staff, insects, diseases, natural impacts weather like snow, invasives, and air pollution. Additional management changes includes: ownership changes, weak linkages with other resource programs, insufficient connection among government entities, lack of time, resources, money. Map of US with % canopy per person varies by county in book in packet

• Challenge 2: Increasing public awareness so they will support more funding. Over 80% of US population live in urban areas and are directly affected by urban forest. There is structural value, carbon storage, residential energy saving, real estate values, water quality, wildlife habitat, health and emotional. Even the birth weight is higher in areas with higher tree cover.

• Challenge 3: Future challenges, of weather changes There is heavier downpour and droughts, rising temperature, longer growing season. A map of what has already happened of warming average is in the report.

• Challenge 4: Urban expansion Project losing 5-10% of forest in Virginia that is bad side but good is maybe more jobs for urban foresters. We won’t get this back into forest canopy and it shows importance of planning well. As urban areas expand, rural forests decline.

• Challenge 5: How to get involved in growth planning efforts. We can’t just stay in forestry realm but must have an opportunity to get involved. A forester got involved in Sumner County, TN and made sure their Comprehensive Plan included trees. We each need to figure out how to lead the plan and weigh in; the big challenge is wading through all the possibilities of ways to plan

Panelist 2: Challenges of Today, What’s Soon and Future Meredith Upchurch, DDOT, Washington DC

• I’m an engineer who converted to landscape, Stormwater is big impact on future, giving seeds to think about; Stormwater retention which is keeping water out of stream. In DC, Municipal Separated Storm System (MS4) permits issued Oct 7, 2011 must retain 1.2 inch rainfall using Green infrastructure and Retrofit 18 million SF impervious surface. EPA National Rulemaking is in the works.

• There are opportunities in the Right of Way. You can do it with streetscape stormwater planters, bioretention and bioswales, take out paved lanes and put in green. Private sector is doing green faster than DC government because it saves money.

• Constitution Square – North of Massachusetts Ave. area. There are stand alone planters with Silva cells for trees, have channels run the water into planter area and use trees and grasses. Maintenance issues are lovely when go in but there is lot of pollution and dirt & debris went in, which is unsightly but is doing its job which is keeping it out of stream. The Yards Project by National Stadium at Riverside park – put planters along street, stormwater planters with trees in them so that we can have uncompacted soil which isn’t enough to hold up curb so create concrete blocks separate from street and sidewalk with holes for roots to climb out. Bioretention planters with gravel drain is subject of much discussion and controversy n DC now as to what works best. Want to plan to let water in but not so wide that soda can could also. We need to look at maintenance issues with silt and cleaning out.

• We can creates high quality streetscape with green as did Casey Trees in new office at 12th St. NE. The streetscape catches stormwater from street and sends it onto their property. This is a showcase site of doing something in a very narrow space of 4 feet.
• Penn Ave SE LID – Was an unneeded extra paved area they could close off and make into bioretention area, use permeable pavement around the tree so people crowds walk above roots but water can get in. There is a program to remove pavement. If it’s not needed, get rid of it by mulch, tear up. Are getting Green Alley – is a closed off to most cars and put in planters, pedestrian walkways. Also using landscape for traffic calming.
• RiverSmart Washington – development guidelines to reduce stormwater.
• Challenges: Design – how to do for low cost, issues with Miss Utility, pedestrian safety – vision impaired and distracted Blackberry users Maintenance is important. Funding sources such as local stormwater fee and get street budget as part since part of DOT.

Research Needed:
   a. Soil mix – what is best for growing trees? Has been based on civil engineers for pavement but what is best for growth?
   b. Species selection for moisture & soil conditions
   c. How much water capture by tree through uptake? It could be greater than believed

Panelist 3: Benjamin Thompson, City Arborist, Falls Church, Va bthomposon@fallschurchva.org
• Problem of shared trees and how to replace. City regulation is a replacement of 20% coverage required over 10 years for the builder. But new homeowner doesn’t need to keep tree and might take it down.
• Ex of 54” tulip poplar now hemmed in by 4 houses, went from fair in 2008 to declining in 2011. Will cost $10,000 to remove and have 3 homeowners who co own.
• Requirement for 20% doesn’t meet the needs – have buffer requirement for 20 feet from resident to high density. Planning approves smaller buffer because need the money. Now if the canopy covers neighbors property it still meets canopy coverage, although it doesn’t replace what was on the property
• 20 years ago Falls Church put in willow oaks with open channels planting on continuous strips on the right side of main street and these are huge. On other side, same planting of willow oaks are small because developers didn’t want to do continuous strip. Now trees are too big for the planters and the sidewalks are too small. If we want wider sidewalks and to keep the trees, we must bulldoze buildings and push them back.

Questions:
  1. Are we achieving 20% coverage 10 years after development? We pushed for state legislation for this but we don’t know if the trees are still there. Need grad student to pick random sample of plan from 20 years ago and go back and check
  2. Can we agree, region wide, what counts as canopy coverage?
  3. Is it better to over-plant a development lot or collect a fee in lieu? Know all won’t live if put more in more but do up the odds and is it helping or hurting?
  4. Is high-density development hampering or helping our efforts to meet Chesapeake Bay requirements? All development in Clarendon and Ballston, can it make up for loss of trees there by those not disturbed farther?
  5. What are the ecological consequences of losing “wild” trees from the landscape? Pushing urban forest towards homogenistic environment.
  6. Even if we solve today’s problems, how do we know if it will meet tomorrows? Closed with 74” tulip poplar on development lot that has no protection and its critical roots cover entire plot which is being subdivided
Question and Answers for Panel 1

Q: Are rubber sidewalks still in DC to avoid root problems? Yes, some still there but maintenance is falling back.

Q: How does DC handle stormwater systems in DC where there are utility easements? Utilities don’t have easement rights, must restore what they disturb, but there is discussion and disagreement around this. Think better to plant and less issues will come up than if not.

Speakers were each given a thank you gift of coffee mug with *What I Learned from a Tree*, and a bag of charcoal made of ailanthus the invasive tree.

Panel 2: Space at a Premium: Tysons Corner Case Study

Tracy Strunk, Fairfax County Planning Zoning, Moderator

Lucia Hall, RLA, ASLA, Fairfax County Office of Community Revitalization and Reinvestment

- Overview of Tysons: 20 acre area, 11 miles from Dulles airport and 11 miles from Capitol, 1950s was rural, 1960s Beltway & Dulles Airport Access Road, 1991 was original Edge City in book by Joel Garreau. When first planned, didn’t see need for transportation hum beyond car. Is 12th largest CBD in US; 105,000 jobs and 17,000 resident with 167,000 parking spaces. Is not pedestrian friendly few transit options. Trees generally on periphery of development – edge of parking lot, some on slopes. “That it is also a strip malled, traffic clogged mess does not take away from the fact that it is one of the great economic success stories of our time.” *Time* magazine quote. There are several Fortune 500 companies there.

- No vacant run down properties – land value is high. New metro line is going into Tysons and out to Dulles airport. All stations will be above grade. Planning process began in 2005 with plans for Metrorail with 45 public sessions. Adopted by County Board in June 2010. Recipient of American Planning Association Award in 2010.

- Plan is to make bike able, pedestrian friendly, maintain parking requirements, affordable workforce housing, add parks, plazas and open space, arts cultural, and recreation opportunities. High level of environmental stewardship – with sustainability, green buildings, information tech so people work from home, protect natural resources and Tree Canopy Goals.

- Land use most are mixed use of commercial and residential. Changes occurring near transit corridor. Adding more street grids, Parks and Active Recreation – may need to put on tops of buildings.

- Tree Canopy Goals in 2009 was 20% which was primarily in stream valleys. Goal is 10% without stream valleys, now is only 4% on street trees. Trees on developments generally interior and peripheral parking. More Info [www.fairfaxcounty.gov/tysons](http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/tysons).

William (Bill) Caldwell, AID, AICP, LEED AP Managing Director for Edens & Avant

- Provided example of how they already developed an urban design center which can use at Tysons. First set up grid of streets and it is a LEED Silver pilot project. Important that was mandated in plan was good streets and a 1 acre park. Design guidelines set streetscapes, stormwater regulations to keep all stormwater on site as if all site was forested.

- All utilities underground with no overhead lines. It is dense with buildings to street, parking underground so where do you put parks? Where do you put the 6 different utilities in each street since there is so little room? Sanitary & water sewers, info lines, gas, electric, phone, etc. all want their space.
• So where do trees go? Had to put in vaults to take stormwater off streets and buildings – don’t get credit for green roofs at this time, which is an issue that county is working on. Can’t use cistern water on trees by regulations which need to get changed so is tool in your tool chest.

• Utility companies are not happy with sharing easements and must put transistors in buildings – don’t like the narrow streets. Educational process needs to happen with design professionals who are used to working lots of land and need to look at small sites. Infrastructures like vaults, traffic control, post, signs, and these are above so imagine what is underneath.

• Problem of VDOT regulations which are stringent and don’t allow for narrow, creative changes – one size does not and never will fit all.

• At end of day only have 8’ to put tree. Must require all developers to put all systems on each plan so know how much space is used otherwise run out of room for trees because each only looks at their space.

• Hugh Whitehead, Fairfax County Urban Forestry Looking at this from the Urban Forestry perspective, “Sometimes we have to do the best we can – don’t get perfection or reach all the goals but best can means all have to work together.” Integral part of goal is to get trees, adequate space for trees in site plan as with pedestrian, bike, etc.

• What makes Tysons a challenge is the limited space with increased density. All of the infrastructure goes in before we can plant trees – important to remember the more we compact space, the less room there is for tree. Roots won’t stay in the little box but grow where can find soil, air, water.

• Problem in most cases is not enough soil the volume is not sufficient so they die. I’m not married to any particular method but can’t get a 30 year mature tree in 5x5 pit like Elmendorf said he does. Sustainable tree cover is providing tree that can provide benefits. Each individual member of team has challenges and must get out of comfort zone to try new ways. How modify requirements and still meet the safety standards.

• Encourage use of trees that protect air and water quality, resistant to insects, particular forms, etc. and can meet requirement of canopy by planting these trees. Much of larger space is for athletic fields; try to preserve trees in private areas – can replant trees around athletic fields, Need Innovation and modify requirements so get trees planted.

Questions and Answers for Panel 2:
1. **Will street trees count as canopy goals?** Hugh – will have to count to meet them. Challenge will be with VDOT because of easement issues so generally don’t give credit and if do give credit, must have mechanism for replacement. Lucia – being considered because where is public and where private land. It is a big city and should be comprehensive strategy. Move right of way so tree planting does county if developers must proffer to replace and maintain. Bill – in DC all trees are on the private right of way, must manage the utility companies and come to a different strategies with them. Is a VDOT right of way, must come up with solution.

2. **Is job of government to come up with the standards, don’t understand why the public has to compromise – can’t they mandate large area for trees?** Tracey says the tension is the government is asking a lot more for parks, affordable housing, pedestrian walkways, AND trees so is a question of asking a lot and everyone wants the space. Objection to having trees as the last thing planned. Lucia –respond that they aren’t the last but must accommodate a lot of people as well as trees. Look at creative ways to create more soil/room for roots.

3. **Can’t imagine living in Tysons without trees!** Panelists: that is the challenge. It’s not easy. There are space left for the trees. Problem is using suburban standards for the trees when there
is not space for trees – look to urban area. Must integrate trees into the areas – around athletic fields, residences, natural areas in stream valleys, etc.

LUNCH

Private Property Synopsis: A Study Cindy Musik, PhD Candidate, Graduate student, Virginia tech

Human dimensions of urban forestry doing research survey of Arlington residents. It will be an online survey from five neighborhoods and compare the responses. Who has more trees and why? Question: will free trees from county impact this? No, since all neighborhoods had access to trees.

Please request Trees License plate This license plate will provide advocacy for trees and is a fund raiser for Trees Virginia. Go online at www.valovestrees.org

Panel 3 – Moving Forward: Making Room

Moderator Jay Banks, Four Oaks Consulting, In this discussion, we want to get at strategies and solutions for the identified problems of the morning sessions. We’ll start with a few minutes from each.

Bill Elmendorf – the Tree Commissioner Factor Ph.D, Pennsylvania State University

- Since 1909 have had tree commissions in Pennsylvania. There are 3 types: 1) Advise for state staff, 2) Commission such as at State University has ability to approve/disapprove pruning requirements over 3 inch branch or remove tree and 3) in rural parts do everything because no arborist.
- Now state college has Environmental Coordinator rather than Arborist. Tree commission does yearly work plan, invites property owners comments about what are removing. Decide one year how many trees to plant and remove 2% a year. Have 6 meetings a year – do brochure and tree walk for 4th grade class every year. Business people always have holdouts so have to create support through lunches.
- Know and enforce who owns street trees because the borough does but large developments were taking out trees. Now must get permit if disturb within drip line of borough tree. They use replacement cost for trees killed by private development and before could only fine $600 for damaging street tree so changed so could charge the cost – ex. Of destroyed trees and educating judges who make the decisions.
- Learning: Don’t go to war with government officials because that is No Win. Pick battles carefully.

John Noelle, City of Alexandria – the Municipal Factor

- Would much rather talk in morning about problems, not have to talk about solutions because that is so hard. But I’m a really big Christmas guy, likes whole view and since Alexandria is setting up its Christmas tree today, which is a lovely Blue Spruce, all is well and we can find solutions.
- There are not solutions but there are remedies that will help. Silva cells work but very expensive – if look at economic benefit of tree will ever pay for itself to overcome $1200 cost of tree pit? But is remedy for some. They did experiment with Silva Cell in Alexandria but truck hit it and died. It will take more time to make a decision.
- 90% of money goes to street trees but Arborist is not in that department but in parks and recreation.
• The guidelines say need 2 feet strip to plant and commission wouldn’t change to 4 feet wide because would remove 80% of tree planting spaces. On King St. still have 50 year old Scarlett Oaks that are now dying with pushing up sidewalks, etc. Question at back of mind, is could that be done again – would these trees grow like before? There isn’t room, but he’s required to plant in that area. Ideally 4 feet by 8 feet long, but no matter what the size of pit, most people will say they want a tree planted.

• On positive note, think we have to look at space and give tree the benefit of the doubt because they are a very positive part of community. There are not perfect spots for tree planting but better to plant than not.

• Must push people to plant on private property even though spaces on private property are becoming smaller. Alexandria has tree sale and sells 200 each year to private owners. That is a remedy, not a solution.

• Sorry, no solutions but ideas on what to do. Let’s be optimistic. Plant trees and let them grown and if have to replace will replace. Trees are renewable. We don’t like to think about the renewing part but we need to.

Ray Mims, conservation and Sustainability, US Botanic Garden – the Big Picture – didn’t make the panel due to traffic issues

Questions and Answers from Panel 3:

1. In Alexandria, have seen large trees falling down on Holmes Run, stream with heavy rains and when heavy rains, open gates with torrents. Large trees 30 inch diameter have toppled and flowed downstream. How address it? Answer by John Noelle, is being looked at by Dept. Environmental Quality trying to figure out what to do, no answers yet because it is another department than arborist office. How long did those trees slow the process and now are gone so banks eroding 20 feet back from Hurricane Isabel.

2. Comment: Why don’t we look at planting trees in other places and examine dimensions – So can give more credits for landscaping even if not for canopy guidelines, roofs,

3. Talk about how tree canopy plan/urban forestry management plan resulted in more funding for trees? John says did a long, slow process to come up with management plan and yielded some money for capital budget and may see ongoing increase for planting. Planting is the easy part – big problem is operational money for maintenance. Now he sees having a tree commission would be a helpful thing. He has concern over the judicial decision about neighbors having standing in court to take neighbors to court if trees affect them.

4. Adding about big trees coming down from rain and stormwater which is an issue of not enough care up stream to slow velocity. Solution is from upstream with more trees and less impervious solution.

5. Please discuss what are better ways to hold the banks to keep from using backyard Alexandria is planting along the streams, letting it go natural instead of channeling so it spreads out = difficult in urban area. Solution requires work way upstream. In Allegheny, PA, flooding along streams so how does one municipality force another to make changes that will solve their problem. Need a cohesive policy for water management as the example of managing the stream thru State U, needs permission from 17 municipalities.

6. Who owns the streams? Not sure if state or city, in park is responsibility of park system. Have some places where getting dry streams because people holding so much water in tanks. Release it slowly.
7. **Silva cells advantage** = Jay Banks says makes tree live 3x longer and holds stormwater better. Argues with Bill’s notion that Silva cells aren’t as good as structural soil. Need to champion innovations like not following guidelines of trees 8 feet apart but put in a grove together as an example. Bill says structural soil as good and less expensive.
8. **Question of need more maintenance budget instead of just in planting from Patrick W.** John Noelle says it’s so popular to plant trees, but need to get managers involved. Problem he has is taking time to work with volunteers.

The Vibrant City of Tomorrow – with Room for Trees  Monica Lear, PhD, DDOT, Washington, DC
- We need to work together because are passionate about trees, and someone may know the answer.
- Purpose explore implications of integrated natural and built urban environments and their future possibilities. Generated 85 specific ways to reinvigorate ideas for urban forestry.
- Have 12 recommendations – not ranked Create national awareness campaign of urban forestry Foster volunteerism, cultivate funding, develop new public administration models, cohesion, comprehensive study To develop process for establishing structures to enhance urban forestry

Questions and Answers to Vibrant City of Tomorrow
1. **Is there a timeline for implementation?** No, is on table and see what are next steps by partners, who will work on what aspect,
2. **What areas of research need to be addressed?** What particular information is needed? One area is habitat. Basic applied research in urban areas which is much different than in a forest eco-system. Look at real climate, micro-climate, affect of infrastructure, pollution, vehicles. Is jumping off point for people.
3. **What were some of comments in Orlando at listening session?**
   - 1. National vibrant standard to help local areas
   - 2. National campaign on importance of urban forest
   - 3. Green infrastructure but people define it differently
   - 4. Green jobs importance
4. **Urban waste wood workshop held in NC** looking at urban recycled wood, could be part of the plan

Closing and Next Steps  Larry Finch, Chair, NOVA Urban Forestry Roundtable
- Announcements of upcoming Roundtables
- Mike Knapp from Fairfax County Arboretum Forestry, Dec. 7, kick off of regional work group Council of Govt. on feasibility of regional canopy plan, goals. Originally for those not in attainment but should open to nonprofits, 10 jurisdictions, citizens, etc.
- Va Assoc of Professional Landscapers having meeting
- MAC ISA having day of safety tomorrow in Arlington for $25 bucks. Sat.
- CEU signup sheets out in lobby