AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND AMENDING REGULATIONS RELATED TO VIOLATIONS OF THE CITY'S TREE PROTECTION CODE.

WHEREAS, the City of Kirkland's Comprehensive Plan Policy NE-3.1 recognizes that trees are an important element of the physical environment; and that protecting, enhancing, and maintaining healthy trees and vegetation are key community values; and

WHEREAS, the City has previously adopted legislation via Ordinance 4010 and amendments thereto, codified as KZC Chapter 95, recognizing that maintaining healthy trees can minimize the adverse impacts of runoff, soil erosion, land instability, sedimentation and pollution of waterways, thus reducing the public and private costs for storm water control/treatment and utility maintenance; can improve air quality by absorbing air pollutants, mitigating the urban heat island effect, assimilate carbon dioxide and generate oxygen, and decrease the impacts of climate change; can reduce the effects of excessive noise pollution; provide cost-effective protection from severe weather conditions with cooling effects in the summer months and insulating effects in winter; can provide visual relief, screening buffers, recreational benefits, habitat, cover, food supply and corridors for a diversity of fish and wildlife; and can provide economic benefit by enhancing local property values and contributing to the region's natural beauty, aesthetic character, and livability of the community; and

WHEREAS, based upon the City's experience during the past several years with these code enforcement regulations to protect trees, including the effectiveness of the regulations to prevent damage to trees and related environmental damage, and to reimburse the City for reasonable costs incurred in having to respond to environmental damage caused by unlawful tree removal/damage, staff recommends certain revisions to the City's Code Enforcement Regulations in Chapter 1.12; and

WHEREAS, these code amendments are considered necessary and routine pursuant to Governor Inslee's Proclamation 20-28 regarding COVID-19: Open Public Meetings Act and Public Records Act, issued on March 24, 2020, because they are needed to prevent long-term damage to the environment, especially the City's urban forest, by strengthening code enforcement of tree regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Kirkland do ordain as follows:

 $\underline{\text{Section 1}}$. Kirkland Municipal Code Section 1.12.100 is amended to read as follows.

1.12.100 Special provisions relating to enforcement of tree regulations in Chapter 95 KZC.

- (a) General Requirements. This section applies to all trees in the city, including private property trees, public property trees and street trees. Enforcement shall be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in this chapter. Special enforcement provisions related to tree conservation retention and restoration are set forth in this section.
- (b) Authority. It shall be the duty of the applicable department director to administer the provisions of this section.

(c) Civil Penalty Fines for Tree Removal.

- (1) Each unlawfully removed or damaged tree shall constitute a separate violation It is unlawful to remove or damage trees in violation of the tree regulations in Chapter 95 KZC. Tree Removal shall include the removal of a tree, through either direct or indirect actions, including but not limited to: (1) clearing, damaging, girdling, or poisoning, in each case, resulting in an unhealthy or dead tree; (2) Topping that results in removal of more than 25% of the live Crown; or (3) damage to roots or trunk that is likely to destroy the tree's structural integrity.
- (2) <u>In addition to the definitions established in Title 1.12.020</u> <u>KMC, Aany person who aids or abets in the violation shall be considered to have committed a violation for purposes of fines.</u>

(3) Types of violations. Violations of this code include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Removal or damage to tree(s), prior to final tree retention

plan approval or issuance of a city tree removal permit;

(B) Removal or damage to tree(s) that are shown, or would be shown, to be retained on an approved tree retention plan or any other violation of an approved tree retention plan;

(C) Removal or damage to tree(s) without applying for or

obtaining a required city tree removal permit; or

(D) Removal or damage to trees in violation of the terms and conditions of an issued City permit, which will require compliance with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 Pruning Standards.

(34) Civil Penalty Fines shall be assessed in accordance with Table 1.12.100, Fines are due according to the corrective action described in the notice of tree fines and restoration due. based on the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of the unlawfully removed or damaged tree trunk. If the DBH of an unlawfully removed or damaged tree cannot be established, the diameter of the remaining stump top shall be used in lieu of DBH. In cases where the stump has been removed, the City will approximate the size of removed tree(s) based on available evidence, and if there is inadequate evidence the City shall assess a minimum \$10,000 civil penalty fine per unlawfully removed tree. Fines may be assessed against the responsible party in addition to the cost(s) of

<u>restoration.</u> The applicable department director may elect not to seek fines if he or she <u>they</u> determine that the circumstances do not warrant imposition of fines in addition to <u>the cost(s)</u> of restoration.

Table 1.12.100

| Types of Violations | Allowable Fines per Violation | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Removal of tree(s) approved to be removed, but prior to final tree plan approval or issuance of a city tree removal permit | | | | | | |
| 2. Removal or damage of tree(s) that are or would be shown to be retained on an approved tree plan or any other violation of approved tree protection plan | | | | | | |
| 3. Removal of tree(s) without applying for or obtaining a required city permit | | | | | | |

| Table 1.12.100 Civil Penalty Fines | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Unlawfully Removed or Damaged Tree DBH or Stump Diameter | <u>Fines</u> per Tree | Fines per Tree when protected through easement, tracts or similar document ¹ | | | | |
| Trees less than 6 inches | <u>none</u> | <u>\$1,000</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 6 and up to 10 inches | \$1,000 | <u>\$1,500</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 10 and up to 14 inches | <u>\$2,000</u> | <u>\$3,000</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 14 and up to 18 inches | <u>\$4,000</u> | <u>\$6,000</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 18 and up to 22 inches | <u>\$6,000</u> | <u>\$9,000</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 22 and up to 26 inches | <u>\$8,000</u> | <u>\$12,000</u> | | | | |
| Larger than 26 and up to 30 inches | <u>\$16,000</u> | \$24,000 | | | | |
| Larger than 30 inches | <u>\$20,000</u> | \$30,000 | | | | |
| Tree stump has been eliminated | \$10,000 ² | \$15,000 ² | | | | |

Footnote:

1. <u>Tree(s) protected through easements, tracts or similar mechanism</u> (such as grove easements, Native Growth Protection Easements, Native Growth Retention Area, or Protected Natural Areas).

2. <u>Minimum fine amount; fine will be based on an assessment of actual size of tree when evidence allows.</u>

(5) The fine per-tree penalty for repeat violations shall be determined by multiplying the fine per tree amount in Table 1.12.100 by the number of violations. For example, the fine per-tree amount for second-time violations is multiplied by two, and the fine per-tree amount for third-time violations is multiplied by three, and so on.

(6) Treble Damages. Where violation(s) result in the unlawful removal of or damage to public trees, in addition to the Civil Penalty Fines in Table 1.12.100, the City may assess treble

damages per RCW 64.12.030.

(d) Tree and Site Restoration.

Restoration Plan. Violators of Chapter 95 KZC or of a permit issued thereunder shall be responsible for restoring unlawfully damaged areas, in conformance with a restoration plan approved by the applicable department director. The restoration plan shall provide for repair of any environmental and property damage and restoration of the site. The goal of the restoration plan shall be a site condition that, to the greatest extent practical, equals the site condition that would have existed in the absence of the violation. In cases where the violator intentionally or knowingly violated this chapter or has committed previous violations of this chapter, restoration costs may be based on the city-appraised tree value of the subject trees in which the violation occurred, utilizing the industry standard trunk formula method in the current edition of the "Guide for Plant Appraisal." If diameter of removed tree is unknown, determination of the diameter size shall be made by the applicable department director by comparing size of stump and species to similar trees in similar growing conditions. The amount of costs above the approved restoration plan will be paid into the city forestry account.

(A) The restoration plan shall depict repairs of any environmental and property damage and restoration of the site.

(B) Tree violations that occur in critical areas and their buffers, on properties within shoreline jurisdiction and within the Holmes Point Overlay zone are also subject to any restoration plan requirements in KZC Chapters 90, 85, 83 and 70 KZC, respectively.

(C) Restoration plans on private property shall be approved by the Planning Official. If the violation occurred to public trees, or street trees, the applicable department director or their designee may require a violator to pay fees in lieu of restoration per KMC 1.12.100(d)3.

(2) Restoration Plan Standards. The restoration plan shall be in accordance to the following standards:

(A) The number of trees required to be planted is shall be equal to the number of tree credits of illegally removed trees according to Table 1.12.101 Kirkland Zoning Code Table 95.33.1.

<u>Table 1.12.101: Tree Credits for Illegally Removed rees</u>

(Credits per minimum diameter – DBH)

| <u>DBH</u> | <u>Tree</u> <u>Credits</u> | <u>DBH</u> | <u>Tree</u> <u>Credits</u> | <u>DBH</u> | <u>Tree</u> <u>Credits</u> |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>3 – 5"</u> | <u>0.5</u> | <u>24"</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>38"</u> | <u>15</u> |
| <u>6 – 10"</u> | 1 | <u>26"</u> | 9 | <u>40"</u> | <u>16</u> |
| <u>12"</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>28"</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>42"</u> <u>44"</u> | <u>17</u> |
| 14" | <u>3</u> | <u>30"</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>44"</u> | <u>18</u> |
| <u>16"</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>32"</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>46"</u> | <u>19</u> |
| <u>18"</u> | <u>5</u> | 34" 36" | <u>13</u> | <u>48"</u> | <u>20</u> |
| <u>20"</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>36"</u> | <u>14</u> | <u>50"</u> | <u>21</u> |
| <u>22"</u> | Z | | | | |

(B) The minimum size for a tree planted for restoration is twelve-foot-tall shall be a six-foot tall conifer and/or three two-inch caliper deciduous or broadleaf evergreen tree. The city may approve smaller restoration tree sizes at a higher restoration ratio, provided the site has capacity for the additional trees and the results of restoration at a higher restoration ratio are as good or better than at the normal ratio depending on the size, quality and species of the removed tree. The smallest allowable alternatives to the normal restoration requirements shall be two eight-foot conifers for one twelve-foot conifer or two two inch caliper deciduous for one three-inch caliper deciduous tree.

(C)The restoration plan shall include a maintenance plan and an agreement or security to ensure survival and maintenance of restoration trees for a minimum five-year period.

(3)(C) In the event the violators cannot restore the unlawfully removed or damaged trees, the violators shall make payment pay a fee in lieu of restoration to the City Forestry Account. Unless otherwise determined to base the restoration costs on appraised value, the amount paid will be the city's unit cost for a restoration tree multiplied by the number of outstanding tree credits. The city's unit cost is based on the current market cost of purchase, installation and three year maintenance for a minimum-sized tree for restoration.

(A) Fees in lieu of restoration shall be based on the value of the subject trees, utilizing the most recent version of the Pacific Northwest Chapter International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) "Species Ratings for Landscape Tree Appraisal" unit cost for conifer and/or deciduous tree replacement, multiplied by the number of illegally removed tree credits per Chapter 95.33.1 KZC.

(B) If the diameter at breast height of a removed or damaged tree trunk is unknown, determinations of tree value shall be made per KMC 1.12.100(c)4.

(D) The restoration plan shall include a maintenance plan and an agreement or security to ensure survival and maintenance

of restoration trees for a three-year period unless the violation was on a site with an approved tree plan, in which case the maintenance period is five years.

Hearing on Violation, Failure to Restore or Failure to Pay Fines. The city may issue shall enforce this code via issuance of a notice of civil violation to the violator(s) according to the procedures set forth in Chapter 1.12 KMC.person(s) who violates Chapter 95 KZC or a permit issued thereunder and fails to restore or pay fines according to the procedures set forth in this chapter. The hearing on the notice of civil violation shall be held in accordance with KMC 1.12.050 and shall determine whether the person(s) violated applicable tree regulations or permit conditions and impose any appropriate fine(s) for such violation(s), as well as whether the person(s) failed to restore or pay fines according to the procedures set forth in this chapter. Violator(s) may administratively appeal the notice of civil violation, in which case a hearing on the notice of civil violation shall be held in accordance with Title 1.12.050 KMC and the hearing examiner shall determine whether violation(s) occurred and, if so, the hearing examiner may impose any appropriate fine(s) for such violation(s), as well as require restoration or fee(s) in lieu of restoration.

<u>Section 2</u>. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force and effect five days from and after its passage by the Kirkland City Council and publication pursuant to Section 1.08.017, Kirkland Municipal Code in the summary form attached to the original of this ordinance and by this reference approved by the City Council.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 05 day of May, 2020.

Signed in authentication thereof this 05 day of May, 2020.

Penny Sweet, Mayor

Attest:

Kathi Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Kevin Raymond, City Attorney

Publication Date: 05/11/2020

PUBLICATION SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 4725

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND AMENDING REGULATIONS RELATED TO VIOLATIONS OF THE CITY'S TREE PROTECTION CODE.

<u>SECTION 1</u>. Amends the special provisions of the Kirkland Municipal Code, KMC 1.12.100, relating to enforcement of tree regulations as contained in Chapter 95 Kirkland Zoning Code.

<u>SECTION 2</u>. Provides a severability clause for the ordinance.

SECTION 3. Authorizes publication of the ordinance by summary, which summary is approved by the City Council pursuant to Section 1.08.017 Kirkland Municipal Code and establishes the effective date as five days after publication of summary.

The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed without charge to any person upon request made to the City Clerk for the City of Kirkland. The Ordinance was passed by the Kirkland City Council at its meeting on the 05 day of May, 2020.

I certify that the foregoing is a summary of Ordinance 4725 approved by the Kirkland City Council for summary publication.

Kathi Anderson, City Clerk