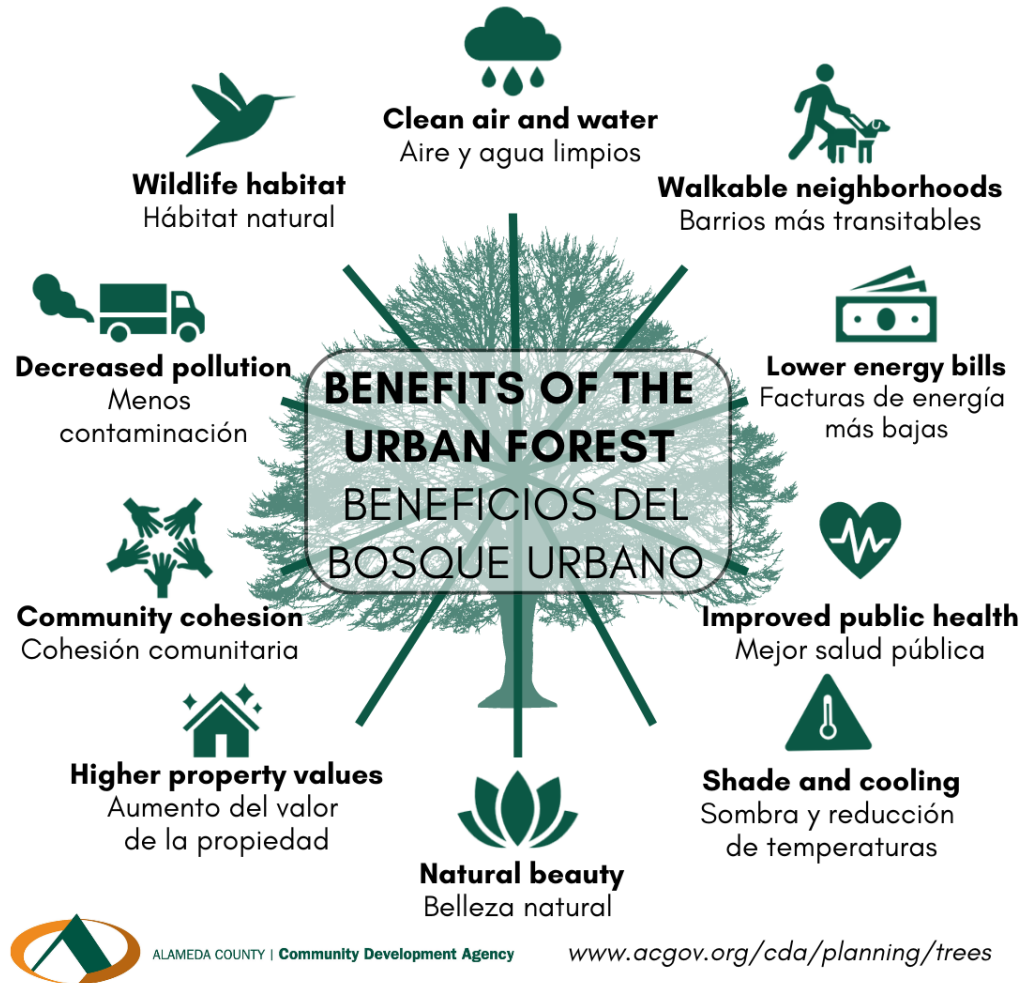


An informational item from Alameda County's  
Community Development Agency Planning Department

# Trees on Private Property

An overview of options for protection  
and management of private trees in  
unincorporated Alameda County



Agricultural Advisory Committee  
August 27, 2024

# BACKGROUND

Existing tree protections and  
regulations in unincorporated  
Alameda County

# Alameda County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 12.11 REGULATION OF TREES IN COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY

## Ordinance No. O-2016-66

- **Permit required to remove, prune, or plant** any tree located along streets within the County right-of-way
- **Property owners are responsible** for maintaining ROW trees on or adjacent to their properties
- Managed by **Public Works Agency**
- Does not apply to trees on private property
- <https://www.acpwa.org/programs-services/transportation/tree.page>





# Alameda County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 6.66

## VIEWS AND SUNLIGHT—FAIRVIEW DISTRICT

([Ordinance No. O-2012-7](#))

- Applies to **Fairview District only**
- **Protects rights of property owners** to views or sunlight (from time of purchase) against unreasonable obstruction by the growth of trees
- Establishes a process for property owners to **restore views or sunlight obstructed by growth of trees**
- [https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6HESA\\_CH6.66VISUAIDI](https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6HESA_CH6.66VISUAIDI)



## Fairview Area Specific Plan, Section 6.4.4 Development-Related Tree Preservation

- **Preserves large, mature, trees when a site is developed** (20" DBH\* for native trees and 30" DBH for introduced tree species)
- If preserving trees is infeasible, undesirable, or unsafe, **requires 1:1 replacement** with a focus on native species
- **Factors in potential fire hazards and infrastructure compatibility** when choosing replacement species
- Tree preservation/replacement may be **included in Conditions of Approval** for a development project
- <https://www.acgov.org/cda/planning/generalplans/documents/FairviewSpecificPlan-Adopted060321.pdf>

\*DBH = Diameter at Breast Height, or 4.5'



Alameda County

Fairview Specific Plan

There are currently no Countywide protections or other ordinances regulating trees on private property in unincorporated Alameda County

# Relevant General Plan Policies

**Community Climate Action Plan\*** draft Action AG-2.1.6 reads *“Explore **strategies to increase tree protections on private property** that consider both the benefits of a healthy urban tree canopy and concerns about preserving private property rights. Strategies may include private property tree protection ordinances, Heritage, Protected, or Native tree designations, or tree stewardship incentives.”*

**Safety Element\*** draft Action A10 (Goal 7) reads *“Adopt a **Hazardous Tree Ordinance** to address trees that are a risk to life or property.”*

**Fairview Area Specific Plan (6.4.4.h), Castro Valley General Plan (Action 7.3-2), Eden Area General Plan (Goal GH-3.P4), and East County Area Plan (Program 52)** call for consideration of private property tree protection ordinances and/or tree planting/tree replacement requirements.

**Environmental Justice Element\*** draft Action EJ2.1B reads *“The Community Development Agency will **explore strategies to increase tree protections on private property** that consider both the benefits of a healthy urban tree canopy and concerns about preserving private property rights and will report its findings to the Municipal Advisory Councils, the Agricultural Advisory committee, the Planning Commission, and the Board Unincorporated Services Committee. Strategies may include private property tree protection ordinances, Heritage, Protected, or Native tree designations, or tree stewardship incentives.”*

\*adoption anticipated Summer 2024

# ORDINANCES AND BEYOND

Options for protecting and managing  
trees on private property



# Typical Components of a Tree Protection Ordinance

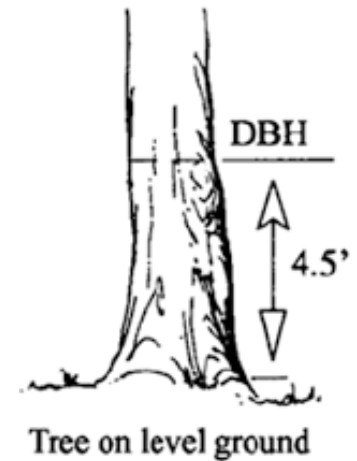
- Clearly **defines which trees are protected** and the nature of the protections
- **Establishes permit requirements** and/or development review requirement for removal of protected trees
- **Sets criteria for tree permit application review** and/or review of development-related tree removal requests, including appeals processes
- **Establishes exceptions for emergency situations** where protected trees pose immediate threat
- **Establishes reporting and enforcement mechanisms** (i.e. fines) for ordinance violations
- **Designates agency** responsible for enforcement



# Tree Protection Ordinance Types

**Tree protection ordinances vary widely, and can reflect the values and priorities of the local community**

- **Size-based protection.** All trees on private property over a certain size
  - *For example, all trees over 12 inches diameter at breast height (DBH)*
- **Species-based protection.** All trees of a certain size of one or more key species; frequently used to protect native trees.
  - *For example, all Coast Live Oaks over 10 inches DBH*
- **Heritage tree protection.** Trees with landscape/ecological/historic value
  - *For example, all London Planetrees over 20 inches DBH*
- **Location-based protection.** Trees in specific locations or zoning districts
  - *For example, all front yard trees over 20 inches DBH in the R1 District*
- **Conditions-based protection.** Trees planted or retained as a condition for a development project, or trees planted to replace an unlawfully-removed tree



# Examples of Tree Protection Ordinances

## Contra Costa County

### Tree Protection and Preservation Ordinance:

- “Protected Trees” on private property include specific native trees over a certain size that are part of a defined habitat (e.g. riparian, oak woodland) and “Heritage Trees” (discussed in a coming slide)
- Additional tree preservation regulations apply to commercial properties, undeveloped properties, properties designated for recreational or open space purposes, properties designated as visually significant riparian or ridge line vegetation.
- Responsible agency: Community Development Department

[https://library.municode.com/ca/contra\\_costa\\_county/codes/ordinance\\_code?nodeId=TIT8ZO\\_DIV816TR\\_CH816-6TRPRPR](https://library.municode.com/ca/contra_costa_county/codes/ordinance_code?nodeId=TIT8ZO_DIV816TR_CH816-6TRPRPR)

# Examples of Tree Protection Ordinances

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Tree Preservation and Removal Ordinance:**

- “Protected Trees” on private property include any over a certain size in specific zoning districts; “Heritage Trees” (discussed in a coming slide)
- This combination ordinance also regulates ROW trees
- Responsible agency: Planning Department for private property; Department of Roads and Airports for public trees

<https://plandev.sccgov.org/how/build-or-improve-property/tree-preservation-and-removal#3925188384-2382773236>

# Landmark/Heritage Tree Registry

## A mechanism to designate and protect trees that have special ecological, historic, or landscape value

**Contra Costa County Heritage Tree Ordinance:** Defines a “Heritage Tree” as any tree over 72 inches in circumference at breast height or any tree designated by the Board of Supervisors because of ecological significance, habitat interdependence, or status as an “outstanding specimen.” Planning Commission receives nominations and forwards recommendations to BOS. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to issue permits for removal under limited circumstances.

[https://library.municode.com/ca/contra\\_costa\\_county/codes/ordinance\\_code?nodeId=TIT8ZO\\_DIV816TR\\_CH816-4HETRPRHTDI](https://library.municode.com/ca/contra_costa_county/codes/ordinance_code?nodeId=TIT8ZO_DIV816TR_CH816-4HETRPRHTDI)

**City of San Francisco Landmark Trees:** “Landmark Trees” may be designated by the Board of Supervisors as “extra special” because of rareness of species, size or age, extraordinary structure, ecological contribution, or historical/cultural significance. Urban Forestry Council receives nominations and forwards recommendations to BOS. Approval from Department of Public Works is required for removal under limited circumstances. <https://www.sfenvironment.org/policy/landmark-tree-code-public-works-code-article-16-section-810>

**Santa Clara County Heritage Trees:** “Heritage Trees” are those found to have special significance to the community because of unique history, girth, height, species, or other unique quality. The County Historical Heritage Commission receives nominations and forwards recommendations to BOS.

[https://library.municode.com/ca/santa\\_clara\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TITCCODELAUS\\_DIVC16TRPRRE\\_SC16-12HETR](https://library.municode.com/ca/santa_clara_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TITCCODELAUS_DIVC16TRPRRE_SC16-12HETR)



# Landscape Ordinance

## **A mechanism to require trees as part of a development project.**

### **City of Fremont**

- Fremont Municipal Code (18.183.110) establishes tree planting requirements for private, public, and commercial parking lots: one large canopy tree for every 10 parking stalls, evenly distributed throughout the interior of the lot.  
<https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Fremont/#!/Fremont18/Fremont18183.html#18.183.110>

### **City of Los Angeles**

- Los Angeles Municipal Code (Chapter 22.126) requires that trees be planted (or maintained) in order to provide 50% shade coverage of uncovered parking area within 15 years of planting for new buildings, major additions, and surface parking lots. Specifies requirements for tree size at time of planting, maintenance, and planting location. Does not apply to development single-family residences on compact lots.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/los\\_angeles\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT22PLZO\\_DIV6DEST\\_CH22.126TRPLRE](https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT22PLZO_DIV6DEST_CH22.126TRPLRE)

### **San Diego County**

- San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances (Title 8, Division 6, Chapter 7) requires each new single-family residential project to include two trees per dwelling unit to increase carbon sequestration. Includes requirements for low water-use irrigation, use of mulch, and species selection to avoid root intrusion into concrete and structures.  
[https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/advance/LandscapeOrdinance/Water-Conservation-In-Landscaping-Ordinance\\_o6.24.20.pdf](https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/advance/LandscapeOrdinance/Water-Conservation-In-Landscaping-Ordinance_o6.24.20.pdf)

# View Ordinance

**A mechanism to protect a property's view from trees and other obstructions.**

## **Alameda County**

- Alameda County Municipal Code (Chapter 6.66 - Views And Sunlight—Fairview District) establishes a process for property owners to restore views or sunlight obstructed by growth of trees on neighboring properties. Applies to Fairview only.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6HESA\\_CH6.66VISUAID](https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6HESA_CH6.66VISUAID)

## **City of Torrance**

- City of Torrance Municipal Code (Article 41 – View Equity) establishes a process to restore or preserve views obstructed by neighboring vegetation, including criteria for determining “unreasonable obstruction” and a process for resolving obstruction disputes. Applies to Hillside Overlay Zoning District only.  
<https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Torrance/#!/Torrance09/Torrance0902.html#92.41>

## **City of Laguna Beach**

- Laguna Beach Municipal Code (Chapter 12.16.050 - View Restoration Ordinance) allows property owners to restore an established pre-existing view, may require a public hearing before the View Restoration Committee
- LBMC (Chapter 12.16.040 – View Preservation Ordinance) allows property owners to document their view by filing for a Record of View to set a benchmark if the view later becomes obstructed by vegetation  
<https://www.lagunabeachcity.net/government/departments/community-development/views-and-trees/view-restoration-preservation>

# Hazardous/Nuisance Tree Ordinance

**A mechanism for governing maintenance or removal of private trees that pose a hazard or nuisance to the public and/or neighboring property.**

## City of Oakland

- Hazardous Tree Ordinance outlines a pathway for submitting and reviewing claims regarding trees that pose a hazard to life or property. Removal considered a last resort when all other corrective actions, such as pruning, bracing, crown reduction, etc., have been considered/taken.

[https://library.municode.com/ca/oakland/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT12STSIPUPL\\_CH12.36PRTR](https://library.municode.com/ca/oakland/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT12STSIPUPL_CH12.36PRTR)

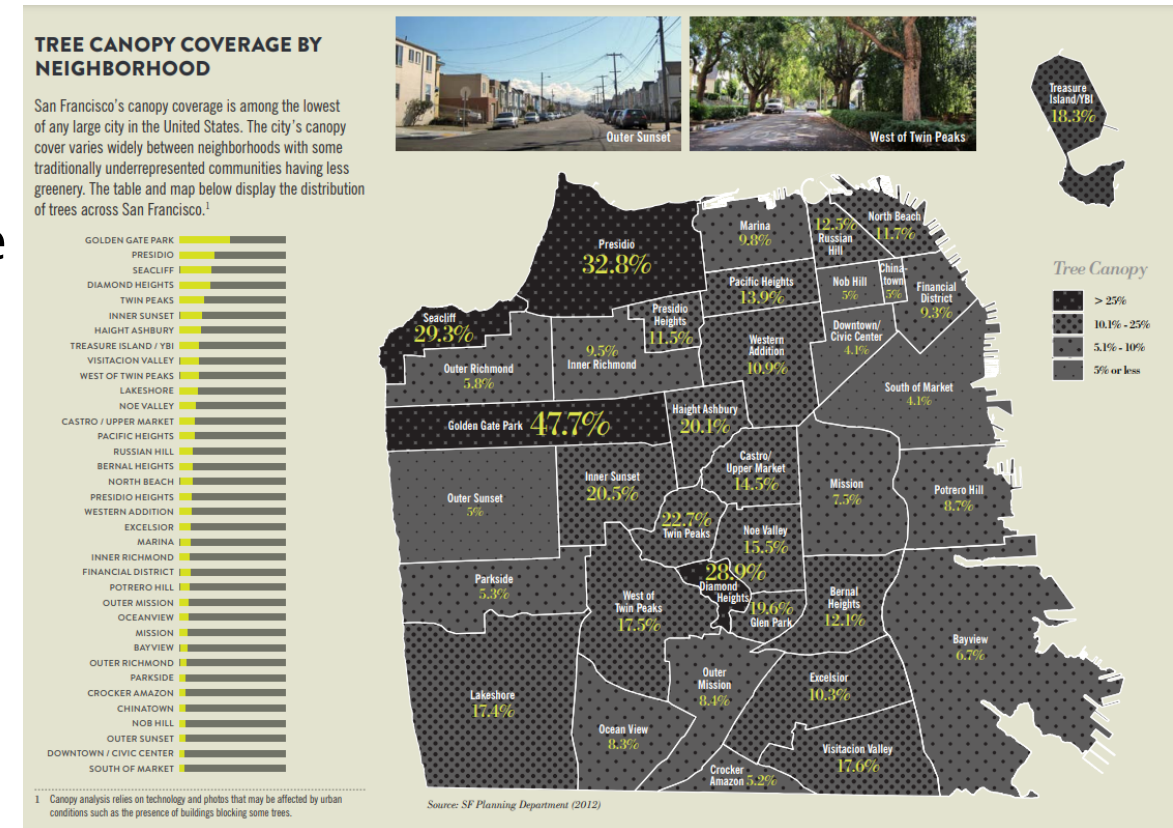
## City of Pacific Grove

- High-Risk Trees And Nuisance Trees Ordinance provides a definition for Nuisance Trees and identifies the property owner as the party responsible for abating the nuisance. If owner does not take action, city arborist can provide notice of work required. If owner does not respond within a defined timeframe, City can perform required work and bill property owner or put a lien on property to recover cost of work.

<https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/PacificGrove/html/PacificGrove12/PacificGrove1240.html>

# Urban Greening Master Plans

- A **holistic approach to urban forest health** and management that can include both right-of-way and private tree resources
- **High priority** in County's draft Community Climate Action Plan and Environmental Justice Element
- UGMPs typically include:
  - Long-term **tree planting goals and metrics**
  - Jurisdiction-wide **tree inventory**
  - Identification of potential **plantings sites**
  - **Tree lists and planting guidelines**
  - Tree preservation and tree management **policies**
  - **Lifecycle tree management** considerations
  - **Community engagement and volunteer opportunities**



Page from San Francisco's 2014 Urban Forest Plan  
<https://sfplanning.org/urban-forest-plan#:~:text=The%20Plan%20calls%20for%20planting,different%20areas%20of%20the%20City>

# Urban Greening Master Plan Examples

## City of Richmond Urban Greening Master Plan (2017):

- Includes: tree inventory, potential planting sites, analysis of 13 zones throughout the city, quantifiable benefits
- Goals: protect, expand, manage, support, fund the urban forest and educate and promote stewardship
- <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/42026/Richmond-Urban-Greening-Master-Plan-April-2017?bidId=>

## City of Oakland Urban Forest Plan (2024 draft):

- Includes: tree inventory, tree canopy equity analysis, addresses management needs and challenges
- Goals: invest in the health of the urban forest, ensure that the benefits of trees are distributed equitably, and engage the community
- <https://oakland.konveio.com/draft-ufp>



**Website:**

[www.acgov.org/cda/planning/trees.htm](http://www.acgov.org/cda/planning/trees.htm)

**Contact:**

Alison Abbors, Senior Planner  
CDA Planning Department

[alison.abbors@acgov.org](mailto:alison.abbors@acgov.org) | 510-670-5428



# DISCUSSION

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**What types of private property tree protections or management mechanisms do you think the County should consider pursuing?**

**Staff will communicate your feedback to the Board Unincorporated Services Committee and Board Transportation and Planning Committee**