Illinois Urban and Community Tree Programs: an update of the protection, care, and management of our urban forests

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Illinois Natural History Survey
Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability

(February 17, 2010 – September 30, 2010)

ILLINOIS URBAN AND COMMUNITY TREE PROGRAMS: AN UPDATE OF THE
PROTECTION, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF OUR URBAN FORESTS

Final Project Report 2010

Laura Sass, Reinee Hildebrandt, and Sue Key

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Executive Summary

The purpose of Illinois' Urban and Community Forestry program is to assist communities and local units of government in the development and growth of local community forestry programs. Citizens benefit by living in a high quality urban forest managed for aesthetics, health, and safety that provide oxygen, air conditioning, pollution reduction, wind breaks, and habitat. In the face of impending exotic invasions such as the emerald ash borer (EAB) and other invasive insects and diseases, having a solid knowledge base of where Illinois' communities stand in their management, care, and protection of their urban trees is imperative. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources Urban Forestry Section's mission is to provide high quality assistance to municipalities for tree programs and care.

This report presents the results from a survey conducted polling communities across Illinois. In 1995 and 1999, Illinois small and large communities were surveyed (hereafter collectively referred to as Green's surveys) to obtain information on the status and needs of tree programs and to recommend ways to support small communities in developing these programs (Green et al. 1998, Green et al. 2002). Since these surveys, the population in Illinois has grown from 12,419,293 to 12,910,409 with a large percent of the population living in urban areas. This report reflects the changes and progress made in large and small Illinois communities concerning tree care attitudes, programs and practices. The purpose of this survey was to readdress some of the previous questions posed by Green's surveys and also to add questions addressing current practices and response preparedness to current urban forest threats.

This executive summary highlights the major topics covered by the survey, the main findings, and recommendations based on those findings.

Responding Communities and Tree Care Programs Overview

When compared with Green's surveys, tree care and urban forestry programs have increased. Not only has significant increases been seen in the number of cities with urban forestry programs, but also in program components such as a full time tree care staff, tree care plans and ordinances, tree inventories as well as an increase in the number of Tree City USA communities. It is evident that IDNR has achieved significant accomplishments in improving the health of Illinois' urban forests and this survey provides a clearer picture of the new and continuing challenges presented to the Agency.

A total of 398 communities were surveyed for this project; 180 of which hold Tree City USA status. Of the responding communities, 124 were Tree City communities and 103 non-Tree City communities responded for a total response rate of 69% and 47%, respectively and an overall response rate of 57%. Geographically 124 responses were from northeastern Illinois, 61 from central Illinois and 41 were from southern Illinois. This demographic is similar to the municipal composition within the state of Illinois. In Tree City USA communities 84% of survey respondents were the person directly responsible for the trees within their community, while only 61% were the responsible parties from the non-Tree City USA communities.

In 81% of the communities, the population was under 25,000 (i.e., a "small" community). For these communities, the public works department or chief local elected official, either the mayor or the village board president, was often the one in charge of tree care. In large communities (>25,000 people), the trees were more likely to be taken care of by a forestry department or by a city forester or arborist. This reflects the fact that small communities are still less likely than large communities to have staff with specialized training in tree care.

In Green's surveys, 18 % of the communities responded that they had a tree commission or board. Currently, 31% of the responding communities have a municipal tree commission or board and 47% reported having a tree care/management plan.

Attitudes Towards Urban and Community Trees and Tree Care
In general, Illinois communities felt strongly about the value and benefits of urban and community trees. This study asked several attitudinal questions. Some of these questions were longitudinal in nature, asked exactly as in Green's surveys. This allowed an opportunity to see if the current state of the economy has had an impact on attitudes about municipal tree care and trees within communities in general or if attitudes have changed over the past 10 years. In our study, Tree City communities tended to hold stronger and more positive attitudes about the benefits of trees to their communities than did non-Tree City communities, especially in southern Illinois.

The attitudes provided were generally favorable toward the importance and benefits of trees to the community. Green et al. (2002) found municipal officials from Illinois communities of all sizes had very strong positive attitudes about the value of community trees. They found 90% of survey respondents felt trees improve the appearance of a community and that it is important to maintain a healthy community environment for enhancing the quality of life in a community, compared to 98% of respondents in the current survey. Respondents also agree that trees help maintain a healthy community environment and help enhance the quality of life. Fewer, but still over 86% of respondents also agreed that trees in business districts help to attract customers to an area. This is an 8 percentage point increase over the 78% respondents that Green's surveys found to agree with the same statement.

Respondents were less likely to agree with the statement that their community forest provides major ecosystem services to their residents with only 67% agreeing with the statement (this question was not asked by Green's survey); though a majority of Tree City respondents (86%) agreed that trees in a community do provide ecosystem benefits. More communities (97% overall) agreed with the statement that trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution, but fewer (68%) agreed that community trees help reduce global warming. This may reflect a lack of understanding the terms "ecosystem services" and "global warming", which are fairly new concepts to the discipline.

Eighty percent of respondents felt that local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than 50 years ago. Overall, 75% of respondents agreed that it was important for those with tree care responsibilities to have tree-related education. Tree City communities (83%) were more likely to agree than were non-Tree City communities. There were mixed feelings on whether or not volunteers provide

local advocacy for local municipal programs with 78% of Tree City communities agreeing, but only 57% of non-Tree City communities being in agreement. Additionally, while 66% of responding communities were agreement, there were mixed reactions regionally as to whether or not volunteerism is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities within communities, with less agreement in the northeastern part of the state (60%) than in the southern part of the state (79%). This may indicate that different educational outreach approaches are needed for northern vs. southern Illinois communities. For example, more volunteer outreach and educational training should be provided to central and southern Illinois, while technical training for employees may serve northern communities better.

While regional and landscape initiatives are currently being encouraged at the national program level, only 33% of survey respondents have cooperated with other communities on mutually beneficial tree related initiatives. This indicates a gap between national incentives and community implementation and possibly reflects the lack of funding available to most communities due to the strained economic times. Such collaborations could be encouraged by making it a requirement for grant applications as new monies become available.

Responsibility for Tree Care
Overall 82% of the respondents had municipal staff dedicated to working on trees. Ninety-three percent of Tree City communities and 70% of non-Tree City communities had employees dedicated to working on trees. This percentage is up from Green's studies where 60% of all responding communities had a municipal department or employee assigned tree care responsibilities (Green et al. 1998, Green et al. 2002). This study also found that 76% of communities in southern Illinois had employees dedicated to tree work while the Central (82%) and Northeastern (85%) had slightly more. Over 70% of communities with dedicated tree care staff had from 1 to 5 employees with larger communities having greater numbers of employees, often more than five. Communities without dedicated tree care staff were mostly smaller communities, but it should be noted that some communities also had active volunteer tree boards or commissions legally authorized with responsibility of tree care for the community. When considering paid and unpaid personnel dedicated to urban and community forest management, this percentage is greater than 82% of Illinois communities.

Compared to Green's surveys, Illinois has seen a 30% increase in the number of urban forestry/city arborist positions and/or forestry departments over the past 20 years. In both Tree City and non-Tree City communities, the public works department was often responsible for tree care in smaller communities (population <25,000). In responding Tree City communities with fewer than 5,000 people the mayor or streets department was second most likely to have tree care responsibility while an urban forester or arborist was second most likely to have responsibility in larger Tree City communities. Non-Tree City communities of all population sizes that had employees dedicated to tree care were most likely to have a public works or streets department in charge of tree care, and much less likely than Tree City respondents to have any type of forestry department, forester, arborist or tree commission/board in charge of tree care.

Levels of education for tree care positions varied across community size and Tree City USA status. Tree care employees from Tree City communities were more likely to have forestry or tree-related education than those responsible for tree care in non-Tree City communities. Respondents from larger communities were more likely to have education than the authorized tree care providers from smaller communities. Overall, 77% of the respondents with the job title Urban Forestry Administrator had either formal (college education in forestry or related fields) or informal training from the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), or the USDA FS. The title of Tree Board/Tree Commission member was least likely to have any formal or informal training in tree care, indicating that more resources and technical assistance are needed for communities that have tree boards/commissions providing oversight and decisions for tree care. While previous studies did not look at differences between Tree City and non-Tree City communities, those studies did find a major lack of formal and informal education for trained tree care providers in small communities. That trend continues in this study, yet it is reassuring to know that a larger percentage of communities have employees with at least some form of technical training. Part of this increase is a result of the annual Tree City USA educational conferences and educational outreach by the Illinois Arborist Association (IAA) and ISA.

The ISA Certified Arborist Program was the most common informal education provided to municipal arborists. Through the TCU program such informal education is provided as well as information to participants about educational outreach available through other professional organizations. Tree City communities had the following percent of employees by title with some level of formal or informal education: Urban Forestry Administrator (79%); Supervisor of Tree Care Crews (73%) and Municipal Tree Crews (61%), whereas, non-Tree City respondent percentages for the same titles were 8%, 13%, and 17% respectively. This indicates that the educational outreach of TCU and other professional urban forestry organizations has been successful. However, with overall percentages continuing to be low, a need is still present for state and federal funds to be used for educational outreach especially in smaller central and southern Illinois communities.

Provisions for Public Tree Care
Public tree service can encompass several services to local residents such as recycling yard waste, storm clean-up, brush pick-up, mulch to residents, TCU designation, tree cost-share programs, and local Arbor Day events. Such services may be provided by municipal staff, private contractors, utility companies, tree boards and commissions, or volunteers. A portion of this study looked at how Illinois communities were delivering these services. In Illinois, landscape waste removal was most commonly provided by private contractors and municipal employees. Communities with a population under 100,000 people were more likely to use private contractors. Communities with more than 100,000 people often coordinated with their local utility. Storm clean-up was provided mostly by municipal staff except in very small communities where volunteers have also played an important role. Brush pick-up was provided by 80% of the municipalities and was most often done by municipal employees, but in smaller communities volunteers or utilities have helped to provide this service. Free mulch service was more often available in larger communities utilizing municipal staff to provide the service although 10% of this service was provided by private contractors. Municipal employees and tree boards/commissions are

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most likely the ones helping a community receive Tree City USA designation. All communities with over 25,000 people provide local tree events or their residents. These services are often provided by the municipality and the local tree board and/or volunteers. Communities with Tree City USA status often have a cost-share program for planting trees on public land (e.g., the right-of-way) with a few TCU communities having a cost-share program on private land as well.

Status of Community Tree Programs

Tree Boards/Commissions
This study found an increase in the percent of communities with tree boards from 18% (in Green's surveys) to 31% in this survey. This may partially reflect that nearly twice as many communities now participate in the Tree City USA program since the last survey in 1999. The majority of tree boards meet monthly or quarterly and have responsibilities to revise tree-related ordinances and to assist with developing and maintaining management plans. Nearly 45% of the tree boards in responding communities also help with local tree inventories.

Tree Care Ordinances
Of survey respondents 72% felt that street tree ordinances were important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest and nearly all agreed that they should be updated periodically. Respondents also agreed that the ordinance should designate tree authority and require tree planting and care standards. Non-Tree City respondents were more likely to disagree or not have an opinion with these attitudinal statements.

Green's surveys found that 37% of Illinois communities had tree care ordinances at that time whereas today nearly half (48%) of the municipalities surveyed had tree care ordinances. Larger communities (population >25,000) were more likely to have such a document as were Tree City communities. This was expected since having a tree care ordinance is a TCU program requirement. Only 15% of non-Tree City communities had a tree care ordinance. This study asked about industry standards being included in local ordinances and found that the majority of communities had the following components: assigned tree authority and duties, permits, tree species selection guidelines, hazardous tree removal, Dutch elm disease management, and penalties for non-compliance with the ordinance. However, when asked if the community conformed to specified tree care standards, Tree City communities were much more likely to include standards than were non-Tree City communities. Tree City communities were also more likely to have addressed the emerald ash borer and other invasive pest concerns than were non-TCU communities. This could be a result of outreach and education by the Tree City USA program and annual conference provided to Tree City USA participants. Also, a higher percentage of non-Tree City communities said they address hazardous and declining trees, indicating that these communities address declining trees regardless of (or without identifying) the specific reason for decline.

This study shows that much progress has been made in upgrading Illinois community's' tree care ordinances. Green's survey indicated at that time tree ordinances lacked key provisions of effective public policy for quality tree care. Respondents to the current survey who had tree care ordinances were asked about tree preservation policies. Over half of the communities did have tree preservation language within their municipal ordinances. Comparing this to earlier studies, Green et al. (2002) found that communities with populations of greater than 50,000 were more likely to have tree preservation ordinances or policies. This 2010 study found that communities with populations of greater than 10,000 were more likely to have tree preservation ordinances thus implying that more communities have adopted local laws to preserve both individual trees and groups of trees from either removal or construction damage.

Information of the Number of Public Trees

Survey respondents were asked their opinions concerning tree inventories. Almost all agreed that a tree management plan should be based on a tree inventory. No Tree City respondents disagreed with the statement. Eighty-one percent of respondents agreed that it is important to know the distribution, location, and condition of community trees, and 80% agreed that a tree inventory is needed to help plan for good species diversity in an urban forest.

Overall nearly 60% of respondents had tree inventories. More Tree City communities (75%) than non-Tree City communities (9%) had a tree inventory. In spite the strong support for tree inventories not all communities that support the concept have an inventory. This could be due to the cost (financial and time), or lack of funding, or need for assistance (technical or financial) to implement such urban forestry management tools.

Nearly 90% of the respondents with a tree inventory have conducted a 100% or total tree inventory. Over half of the communities with tree inventories completed their inventories within the past ten years. This coincides with the IDNR implementing the TREES COUNT! program throughout the IDNR UCF program. The TREES COUNT! program provides contractual services to Tree City communities to complete tree inventories and management plans. All respondents who conducted tree inventories collected data on tree location and number of street trees but Tree City communities were more likely to also gather data on genus/species, trunk diameter, tree condition, and the number of ash and elm trees. They were also more likely to include species distribution, a list of recommended trees for removal, trees to monitor and available planting spaces in their inventories. Very few communities had conducted an i-Tree analysis with their inventory, but communities in the northern part of the state were more likely to have utilized this newer urban forest management tool (www.itreetools.org). While Illinois communities are moving toward the use and integration of GIS based inventories, many communities have not yet applied this technology. Some are still conducting windshield surveys which only provide half of the observation and data needed for a thorough tree monitoring system (Rooney et al. 2005).

Several Tree City communities had historic data concerning their tree populations. This historical data indicated the most frequently occurring species planted in Illinois urban forests. Communities were asked to list the top five species and provide the percent of the local urban forest each species comprised. The top reported species in order of occurrence were: maple, ash, oak, elm, locust and linden. In communities where maples were the highest percentage species, on average maples accounted for an average of 21% of the population. Where maple was the community's second most frequent species, they were reported on average as 15% of the population. Similarly for ash species, when listed as the most common species, ash comprised an average of 21% of the forest. Where ash was the second most frequent species an average of 17% of the population was ash. Oak was also commonly listed as the most frequently occurring tree species in several communities. On average, when listed as the most common species, oaks accounted for 18% of a population, and when listed as second most common, they accounted for 14%. While elm was reported as being the most or second most frequently occurring tree in four communities, only one of those communities reported a number of trees and percentage.

When asked about the average number of trees planted and removed during five year periods from 1990 to present, communities consistently reported more tree plantings than removals. In each 5-year time period from 1990 to 2006 over 400 trees were planted annually on an average with just over 300 trees being removed in each period on average. While tree planting seems to have decreased in the last five years, the trend for planting more trees than removed has continued.

Urban Forestry Management Plan
Overall 33% of respondents had an urban forestry management plan. Tree City communities were more likely to have a plan as were communities from Northeastern Illinois. The majority (87%) of the management plans have been approved since 1990 when the USDA FS provided financial assistance to states to help municipalities establish local tree programs. While earlier in the survey respondents strongly agreed that a management plan should be based on a tree inventory, less than 50% of the respondents actually had a management plan based on a tree inventory.

Tree diversity has been a resounding message to Tree City communities since Dutch elm disease, and in particular it has been central to the grant management decision making at the IDNR since 1991. Currently the emerald ash borer is threating ash trees in Illinois, reinforcing the need for species diversity in urban and community forests. Yet almost 40% of communities, with and without Tree City status, allow the construction companies, contractors, or builders make the decision of what trees to plant (potentially therefore planting monocultures of the cheapest trees). Fortunately, 70% of the Tree City communities also have municipal forestry staff making tree selection and planting decisions.

Cooperation with Utility Service Providers

Due to the increase in calls from citizens and municipalities alike, a section was added to this survey to look at utility tree trimming. Several attitudinal questions were asked first. Respondents agreed that utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric service to citizens. Most respondents felt that utilities sometimes to usually prune trees properly, but many were neutral or disagreed that utility trimming enhances the health and condition of the urban forest. Eighty percent of the large communities (>10,000 people) reported having a cooperative agreement with their utility company. Most common components of a cooperative agreement were: 1) requirement of public notice; 2) rules for trimming under wires; 3) rules for cutting down trees under wires, and 4) reimbursement to the city for tree replacement.

Funding of Public Tree Programs

Several attitudinal questions were asked about funding and budgets. Respondents generally felt that their community supported tree care but were less likely to feel that their local forestry program received funding comparable to other departments. Tree City communities felt their urban forestry program was better supported than non-Tree City communities when compared to other municipal responsibilities. Over half of respondents (61%) felt it was achievable to start or improve a tree program in their community. When asked if both professional and volunteer staff are needed to manage an urban forest, 67% agreed with the statement, with responses being similar across Tree City and non-Tree City respondents. Many respondents (71%) agreed that the benefits of street trees outweigh the cost of maintenance while fewer (52%) agreed those benefits help convince officials to sustain the tree related expenditures. Nearly all (80%) respondents agreed with the statement that due to the economy, funding for a tree program is less available. This is not surprising considering the economic state of the current economy. Regardless, cities reported average expenditures of $356,609 for Tree City communities and $101,400 for non-Tree City communities on urban forestry activities during 2009. Tree City communities spend on average 173% more for purchasing trees, 262% more on tree pruning and removal than do non-Tree City communities. (Averages do not include the budget for the City of Chicago.) Most urban forestry funds come from general revenue funds regardless of TCU status.

During the years covered by the surveys, several state and federal grant programs were available to assist community tree programs. Such grant funds could be especially useful for smaller communities, which often lack the resources to support an active tree program. Yet it appears that small communities in Illinois are less likely to apply for grants than were larger municipalities. In most small communities, especially those with populations less than 5000, the person filling out the survey was not aware of state and federal grant funding opportunities, even though the State has sent information on its grants program to all Illinois communities. Among communities that did apply for a grant, larger communities were more likely to have been awarded the grant. This is in spite of the State adopting procedures to assure that smaller communities would be funded. This may reflect a lack of expertise and experience in preparing proposals and in administering funded projects making small communities hesitant to apply for grants and less able to write effective proposals when they do apply.

Assistance

Of those that applied for a grant, over 75% had applied for funding through the UDSA FS Urban and Community Forestry Grants while only 7% had applied for the landscape initiatives Redesign program or the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council grants (also through the USDA FS). Communities had also taken advantage of Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program, though at a lower percentage rate. Of the respondents that applied 72% received a grant. If the Urban and Community Forestry grant was authorized in the future, respondents indicated they would want to apply for funding to purchase and plant trees, conduct tree inventories, develop management plans and focus on emerald ash borer mitigation.

Sustaining the Tree City USA as a Focal Point for Building Sustainable Livable Communities

According to the State of Illinois Forest Assessment, Tree City USA is a priority program for the state. This survey looked at differences and similarities between Tree City and non-Tree City communities' forestry management programs. The longitudinal approach of questions that paralleled those by Green et al. (2002) helped reveal which program components have been successful through the years. Throughout this report Tree City communities often provided more favorable results with respects to attitude and application of urban and community forestry practices. Examples include:

1. Tree City communities held more positive attitudes about the benefits of trees to their communities than did non-Tree City communities.
2. Tree City communities were the only communities reporting historic data about their urban forest.
3. Tree City communities had staff with higher levels of education than non-Tree City communities.
4. Tree City communities were more likely to have a cost-share tree planting program on public land and a few had a tree planting cost-share program on private land as well.
5. More Tree City communities than non-TCU communities included tree care and planting standards in their tree care ordinances.
6. More Tree City communities were in agreement that a tree ordinance should require tree planting and care requirements.
7. Seventy-five percent of Tree City respondents compared to 9% of non-Tree City respondents reported having at least a basic a tree inventory.
8. Tree City communities were more likely to have a management plan.

Recommendations and Opportunities

Green et al. (2002) stated that while communities of all sizes basically shared strong positive attitudes toward the value of trees to a community, many smaller communities were found lacking personnel who were properly trained in tree care and management and lacked awareness of state and federal assistance available. As a result, they recommended that the State provide trained foresters throughout the state who would be available to communities to help them establish and maintain their tree care programs and successfully apply for grants. Suggested assistance included developing or updating tree ordinances, tree inventories, management plans, and training workshops for personnel and volunteers.

While this survey has documented increases in awareness, support, and implementation of community tree care programs and activities, the current survey also indicates the needs stated by Green et al. (2002) are still lacking in Illinois. The authors acknowledge that the current economic state has precluded increased assistance to communities. As the economy turns around, and funding sources are reestablished, county-based urban foresters are still needed and the IDNR UCF program needs to refocus efforts on aiding small communities with grant applications and obtaining Tree City USA status.

Educational outreach

Great progress has been made in the urban and community forestry profession in the past twenty years. The number of municipalities that have staff dedicated to tree care has increased by 22 percentage points. The number of municipalities with urban forester/city arborist positions and forestry departments has increased by 30 percentage points. Municipalities with staff dedicated to urban and community forestry management typically have more formal education and training especially when those hires have the title of Urban Forestry Administrator. Northeastern and central Illinois seemed to have greater growth in this area than southern Illinois, possibly reflecting the fact that more small communities are located in central and southern Illinois and those communities tend to have local officials and tree boards/commissions with oversight of their local community forestry operations rather than an urban forestry administrator. These groups were found to have less education on tree care. It is apparent that smaller communities and especially non-Tree City communities are still struggling to get educational and technical information to manage their local forest resources. Tree City communities are networked through the Tree City USA e-mail system and the Illinois Arborist Association networks and therefore get more information about educational opportunities available. However, based on the findings of this project, more resources and technical assistance are needed by communities without these connections.

Since volunteers are used for tree-related activities more often in the central and southern part of the state the audience focus and type of outreach and educational training needs to be tailored to the specific needs of the region. There is still a need for state and federal funds to be used for educational outreach especially in the smaller central and southern Illinois communities.

Statewide, about half of the communities with populations over 25,000 people use volunteers in their community forestry programs. Illinois community forestry volunteers are usually assigned the Arbor

Day celebration and tree planting efforts. They have also less frequently been assigned public education and tree maintenance responsibilities. Previously, lack of education for volunteers had been documented. Given this, a great opportunity exists to partner with green organizations and professional associations to provide more educational training. The Tree City USA Conference could be used as a vehicle to provide training.

Funding for tree planting initiatives

During the last decade, internal authorization for the Urban and Community Forestry Grant program has occurred infrequently, yet this is the program authorized by the State for providing tree planting funds to municipalities. The only variable that decreased in this survey compared to Green's surveys was the percent of large communities with tree planting cost-share programs. Illinois Tree City communities alone spend over $15 million on tree planting annually. The potential impact of the economy due to the loss of municipal tree planting programs could be in the millions of dollars (Campbell et al. 2004). Additionally, the loss of canopy cover potential and carbon sequestration increases with each year that tree planting does not occur. The Urban and Community Forestry Grant program also provides funds for tree inventories and management plans which are essential tools for local forest managers to use when making tree diversity decisions. Other programs such as the Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative are also a funding option for municipal tree care programs that should be re-authorized.

Introduction

The benefits of high quality urban and community forests extend past aesthetics, health and safety for citizens. They also provide oxygen, air conditioning, pollution reduction, temperature reduction, wind breaks, and habitat (Dwyer et al. 1992, McPherson et al. 1994). Benefits also extend to social aspects such as reducing crime and domestic violence in inner city areas (Kuo and Sullivan 1996, Kuo and Sullivan 2000). Research has documented that the urban forest provides social, psychological, and ecological benefits (Dwyer et al. 1991, Dwyer et al. 1992, Xiao 1998, Elmendorf 2008). For example, Elmendorf (2008) explained how urban forests support and enhance personal and community pride as well as being the stimulus for collaborative actions. As the landscape across America becomes more urbanized, programs such as Tree City USA (TCU) strive to make urban centers more ecologically and socially friendly. Since the 1990's the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service national Urban and Community Forestry program (USDA FS UCF) has mandated federal funds annually to states for the establishment and maintenance of statewide urban and community forestry programs. In Illinois the Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) serves as the authorized state agency providing leadership for implementing the USDA FS UCF program. As authorized by the Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Act, the Illinois state Urban and Community Forestry (IDNR UCF) program provides assistance to communities for local municipal programs to increase the health and diversity of urban and community forests. Through this collaboration, IDNR UCF program provides technical and financial assistance to 80 percent of Illinois' population, implementing several program components including: technical assistance, educational programs, Urban and Community Forestry grants, Small Business Administration (SBA) Tree Planting Initiative grants and the Tree City USA program (TCU) – an Arbor Day Foundation (ADF; formerly the National Arbor Day Foundation) national recognition program for local municipalities. These combined partnership efforts have helped heal our community forests.

The population in Illinois from the 2000 census was over 12.9 million people, 87.8 % of which live in urban areas (Nowak and Greenfield 2010). Many communities in Illinois hold Tree City USA status. These communities have already made the commitment to provide a higher standard of care for their urban and community forests. One goal of this survey was to determine how Tree City communities differed in their levels of tree care and opinions compared to non-Tree City communities. One of the most obvious ways that Tree City communities differ from non-Tree City communities is that many of the larger municipalities in Illinois have Tree City USA status. This is addressed in the discussion of municipal size, location, and Tree City USA status for each survey question.

Community forestry assistance for municipalities of all sizes is imperative to maintaining the health of communities' forests. Surveys concerning Illinois urban and community forests and state assistance have been conducted in 1981, 1988, and in 1998/2002 (Green et al. 2002). These surveys collected information about the trees, who takes care of them, and the attitudes of tree care service providers. As part of our ongoing effort to improve the efficacy and public awareness of the IDNR UCF, we have submitted a survey to approximately 400 Illinois communities statewide. The purpose of this survey is to not only update the quantitative data, but to also collect comprehensive data on the level of tree care (ordinances, management plans, inventories, etc.) provided within communities. A subset of questions were kept exactly as Green et al. (2002) asked them. Wherever data are directly replicable, results from both surveys are compared within the results of this report.

The goals in conducting this survey included:

1. To gain insight on changes in Illinois' urban forests over time by comparing past and current TCU program participation, community size, and socio-economic status and the evolution of the municipality's ability to manage and protect their natural resources,
2. To assess the status of local urban forestry programs,
3. To help IDNR UCF determine the most appropriate delivery systems for providing urban forestry services, and
4. To help provide future program direction.

Methods

Community Selection

The target population included all municipalities with current Tree City USA status and a subset of non-Tree City communities statewide. To determine the subset of communities, the state was divided into three socio-geographic areas to provide adequate data for comparison in each of the three areas (Figure 1). The first demographic area was chosen to represent the northeastern corner of the state – a very densely populated area, the second to represent the central portion of the state – primarily agricultural fields with some urban centers, and the third to represent the southern portion of the state (i.e., south of I-74) – a more wooded, less densely populated area. Delineations were made based on county boundaries; therefore no county crosses two regions. If a community's boundaries fell on the boundary line two regions, the region in which the most area of the community was in was assigned to that community.

Population sizes were grouped into Population Classes (Table 1). Within regions, non-Tree City communities were grouped by population class (Table 2) and within each community group, 20 communities were randomly selected using Excel random number generator. If a population group in a region did not have 20 non-Tree City communities, then all communities in that group were sent the survey. The communities of Big Rock, Millbrook, Lake Katto and Ohman were not included in the community selection because population size was listed as zero.

Survey Design

Several questions were kept the same as were asked in the survey by Green et al. (2002) to allow for longitudinal comparison. Additional questions were included in the survey to provide a comprehensive picture of tree care management practices and attitudes in large and small municipalities across the state. The final survey draft included several main topics:

1. Municipal employees that work on tree care
2. Community attitudes and perceptions
3. Tree commissions or boards
4. Tree care and tree preservation ordinances
5. Tree inventories and management plans
6. Insect and disease preparedness
7. Tree operations; utility agreements and public outreach
8. Tree care budget; funding sources, and assistance needs
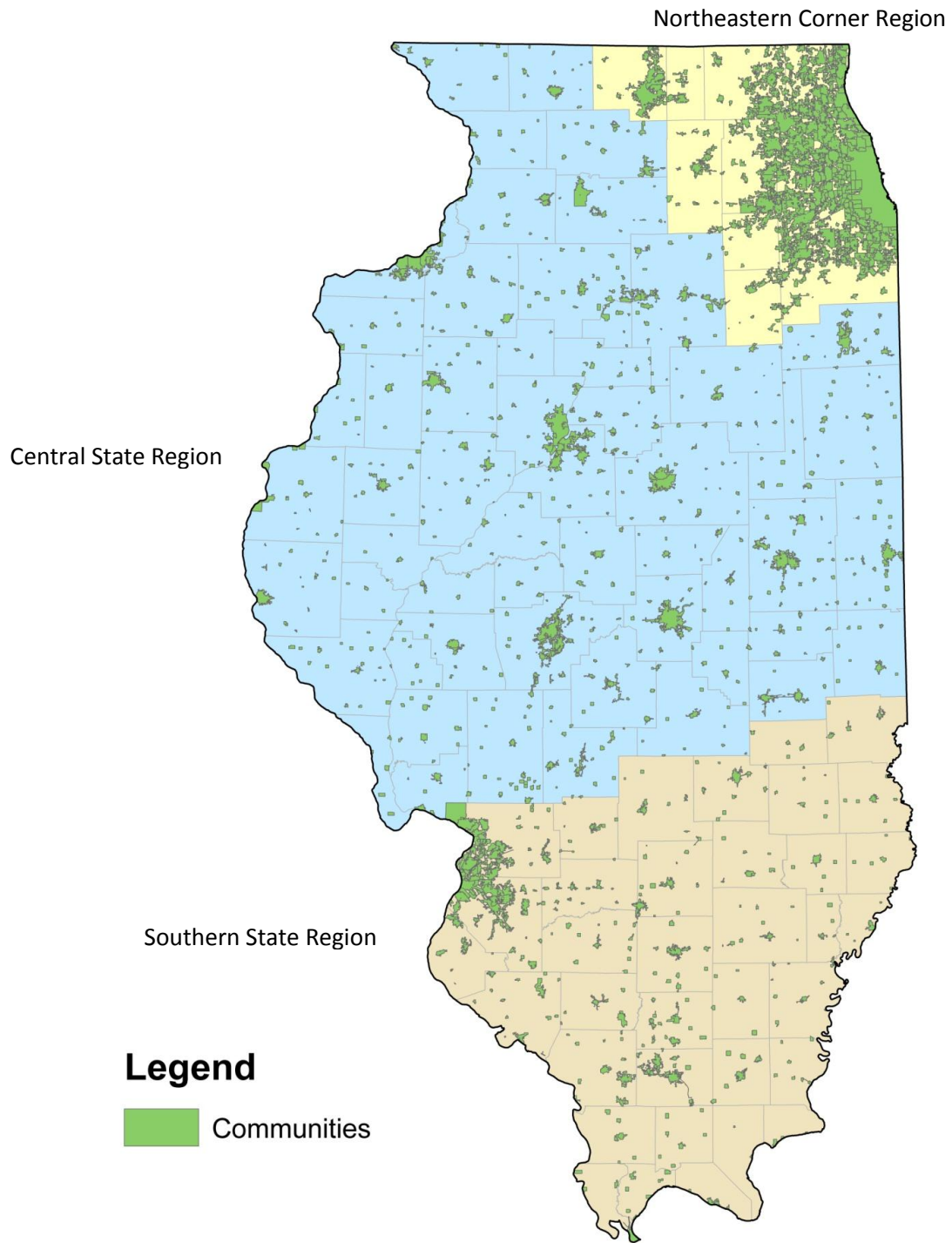
Figure 1. Map showing the communities in Illinois as they were delineated by regions. Regional delineation was based on county boundaries and used to account for the socio-geographic differences between communities in the Northeastern Region, the Central Region and Southern Region of the state.

Table 1. Population size categories used to delineate survey recipients. Population range relates to the number of people according to the US Census 2000 and was used a strata along with the regions described in Figure 1 to ensure that randomly chosen communities were equally spaced across space and population size.

Population Group	Population Range
1	< 999
2	1,000 – 2,499
3	2,500 – 9,999
4	10,000 – 49,999
5	≥ 50,000

Table 2. Number of communities selected by region and population size class. Urban Forestry Region refers to the delineation of the state as depicted in Figure 1. Population Class is explained in Table 1. This table shows the total number of communities in the state that are designated as Tree City USA (Tree City) and non-Tree City communities.

Urban Forestry Region	Population Class	Number Tree City	Number Non-Tree City
1 – Northeastern Corner Region	1	1	40
	2	7	26
	3	25	66
	4	76	52
	5	18	3
2 – Central Region	1	4	395
	2	12	127
	3	9	81
	4	15	15
	5	5	0
3 – Southern Region	1	0	179
	2	3	50
	3	6	49
	4	8	12
	5	0	0
State Total		189	1095

The survey was designed per Dillman et al. (2009). Questions were written based on Dillman's suggestions for crafting good questions. The following suggestions were taken into consideration:

1. Make sure the question applies to the respondent.
2. Make sure the question is technically accurate.
3. Ask only one question at a time.
4. Use simple and familiar words.
5. Use specific and concrete words to specify the concepts clearly.
6. Use as few words as possible to pose the questions.
7. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations.
8. Do not use vague concepts.
9. Use complete sentences with simple sentence structure.
10. Be sure the question specifies the response task.

Survey questions were reviewed by urban foresters, IDNR employees, and the Illinois Natural History Survey Human Dimensions specialist for content and ease of completion.

The final survey was administered using Survey Monkey (www.surveymonkey.com). A cover letter was e-mailed to the person in charge of tree care, the mayor or village president, or the city clerk of each community (Appendix A). The cover letter included a brief description of the project and an explanation as to why their particular community was chosen. Care was taken to describe the importance of the study and the potential benefits this project would provide to their municipality. Due to the electronic nature of the survey administration, clicking on the link to the survey was considered acknowledgment of informed consent. The survey was designed such that only the name of the represented community was required and survey respondents were able to exit the survey at any time. Because the survey was electronically delivered, partial data from survey respondents that did choose to leave the survey were still collected. These data were used in the analysis unless the community indicated that they would like their data removed (which none of them did).

Sampling

The survey was sent out on August 10, 2010. Two weeks after the initial e-mail, a reminder e-mail was sent to the non-respondents. Paper copies were mailed to communities on request. A second reminder e-mail was sent to those still not responding two weeks later. A final email was sent to all communities thanking them for their participation and giving a deadline to those who had not finished. The total survey responses were gathered on September 20, 2010.

Statistical Analyses

Because the survey was administered electronically, time spent on data entry was kept to a minimum. Survey Monkey was used to create initial summaries for questions. Excel was used to clean the data results and for further data analysis and creating additional graphs. Results of the survey were analyzed by community population class, region, and Tree City USA status. Survey questions that were similar to or repeated from Green et al. (2002) were compared longitudinally with data from their report.

Survey Results

Section One: Municipal Information

Municipal information was asked of all survey respondents. Question 1.1 required an answer before respondents were allowed to move on to other questions. This ensured that we would have the name of a community associated with the data they provided. Questions 1.2-1.4 were on the same page as the first question, therefore it was possible for a respondent to answer and then quit before moving onto the next page without providing an answer to question 1.1. Responses that did not have data associated with question 1.1 were not counted.

Question 1.1: What is the name of the municipality are you representing in this survey?
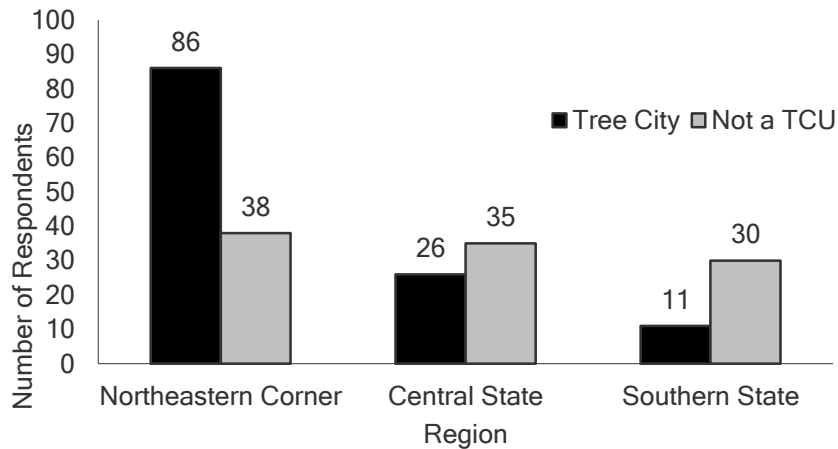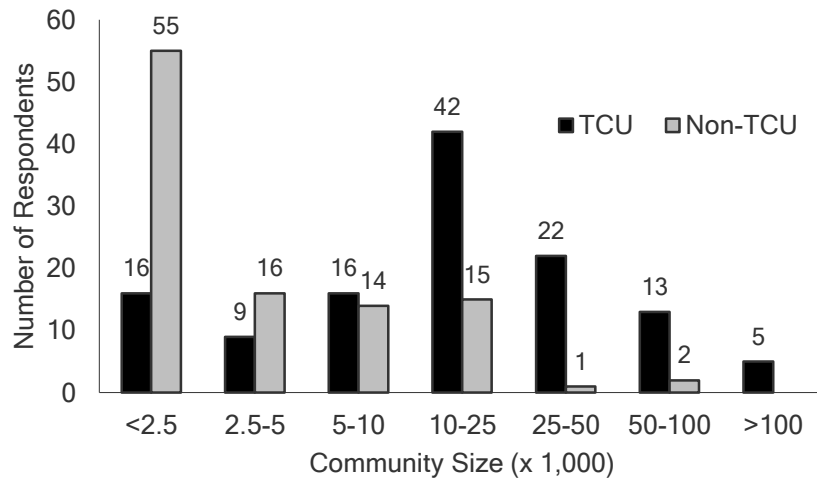
Two hundred and twenty-seven communities responded to the survey (57%). Of the Tree City communities, 124 (69%) responded and 103 of the non-Tree City communities responded (47%). Regionally, 124 communities from the Northeastern Corner Region responded, in the Central State Region, 61 responded and in the Southern State Region, 41 responded. Regions are described in Figure 1. The responding communities were grouped into community sizes to match those of Green et al. (2002) so that comparison between the responding groups could be made.

Question 1.2: Are you the primary person that has oversight of making day-to-day decisions about your local tree care management and programs?
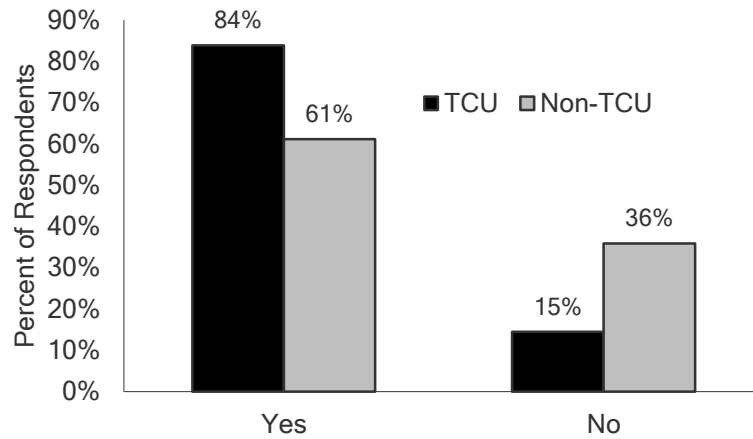
More respondents from Tree City communities were in charge of tree care (84%) than from non-Tree City respondents (61%). This reflects the fact that more of the non-Tree City respondents were smaller communities and smaller communities are less likely to have a designated tree care person.
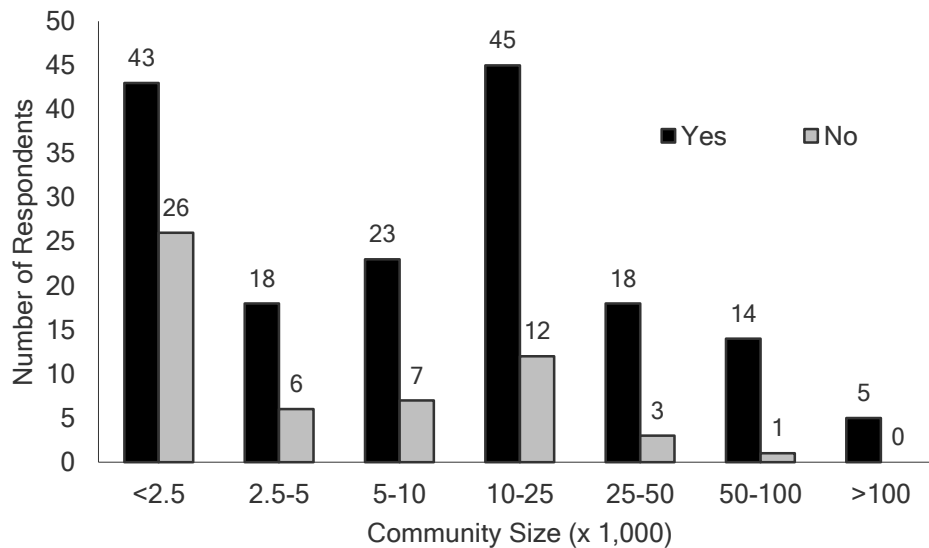
The larger a community was, the more likely it was to have the person in charge of tree care fill out the survey. Even so, 61% of the smallest communities had the person in charge of tree care filling out the survey. In smaller communities, this may likely be the mayor or president as opposed to an urban forester or arborist.

Question 1.3: If you are willing, please provide the following information about yourself.
Most of the survey respondents were willing to provide their contact information (201 respondents). These data will be kept confidential and used only by the State Urban Forester for future outreach.

Question 1.4: Do employees of your municipality work on trees?
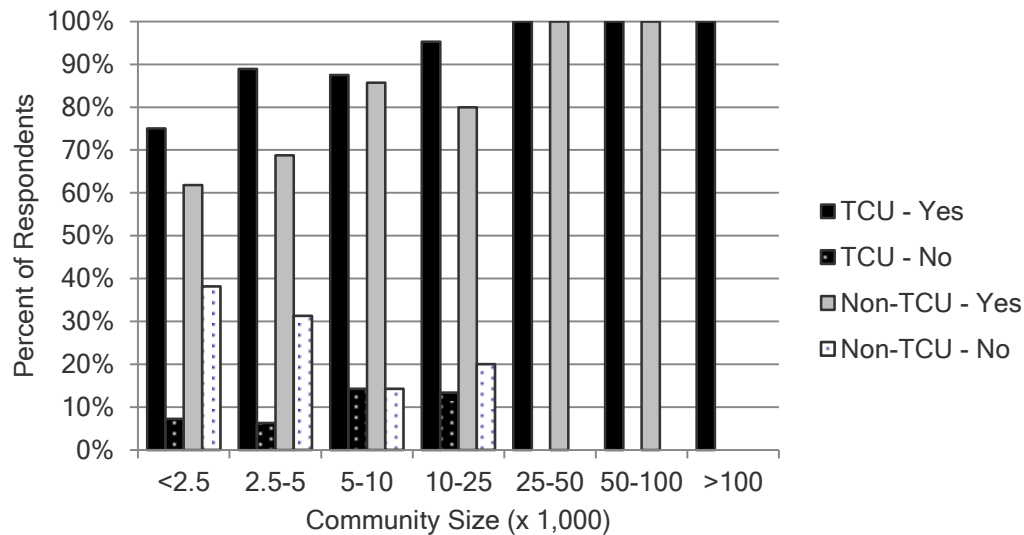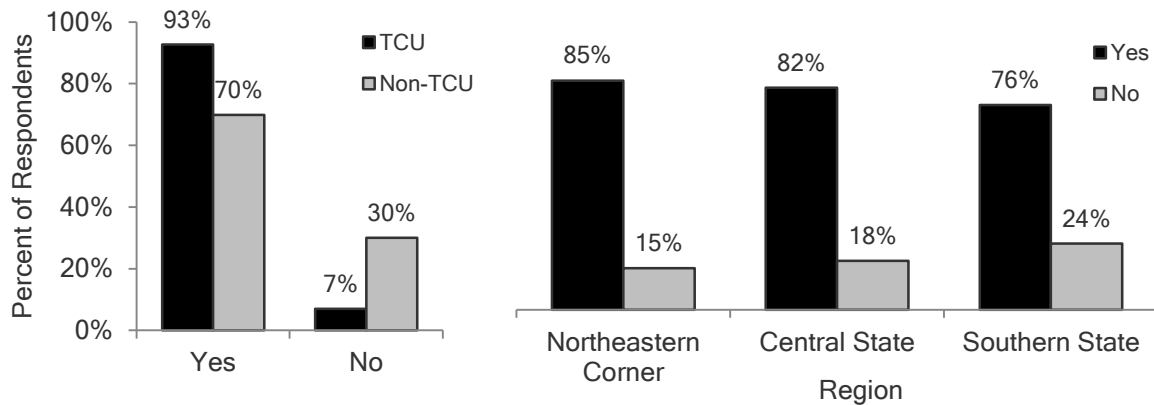
Ninety-three percent of the Tree City USA communities had dedicated employees that work on trees. Of the 7% that did not, all were in smaller communities under 25,000 people. With 70% of the non-Tree City USA municipalities having staff that work on trees, there is the possibility of providing arboricultural training and recognition to additional Illinois communities. A smaller percentage of people in the Southern and Central Regions of Illinois had employees working on trees. This presents the potential need for outreach that not only targets tree care professionals but also citizens and volunteer groups especially in the Southern part of the state.

A few people skipped this question, but it was often possible to fill in the answer for them based on their answer to question 2.1. For example, if the respondent skipped question 1.4 but answered question 2.1 and "None", then we put a "No" in question 1.4. If they answered >0 (1-5, 6-15, etc.) then we put a "Yes" in question 1.4.

Section Two: Municipal Tree Employees

This section was only asked of respondents if they answered yes to the previous question.

Question 2.1: How many municipal employees work on public trees? (Please give an estimate based on full time equivalents (FTE)).

- None
- 1-5
- 6-15
- 16-35
- Over 35
- I'm not sure
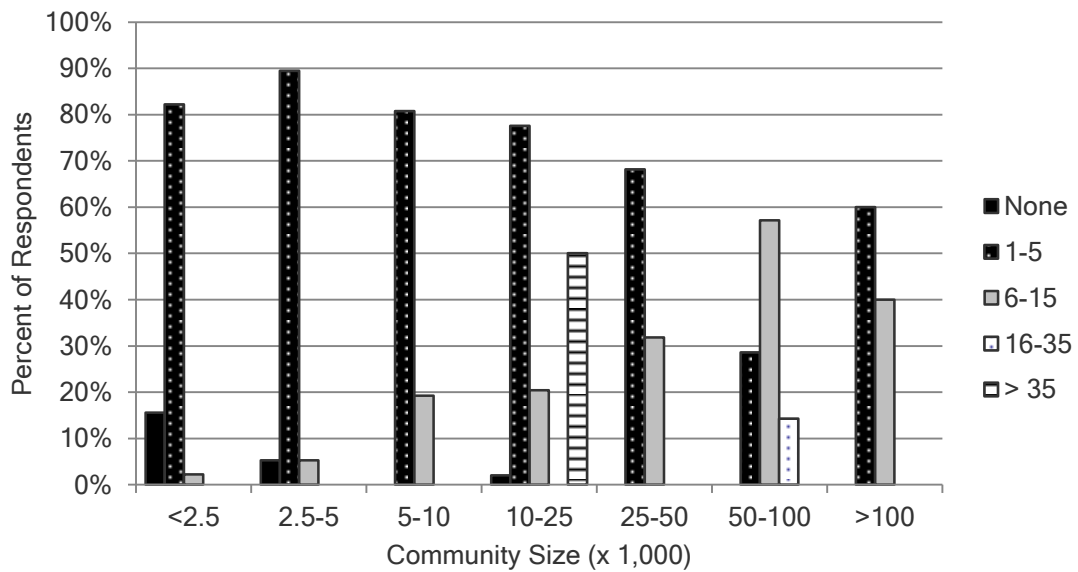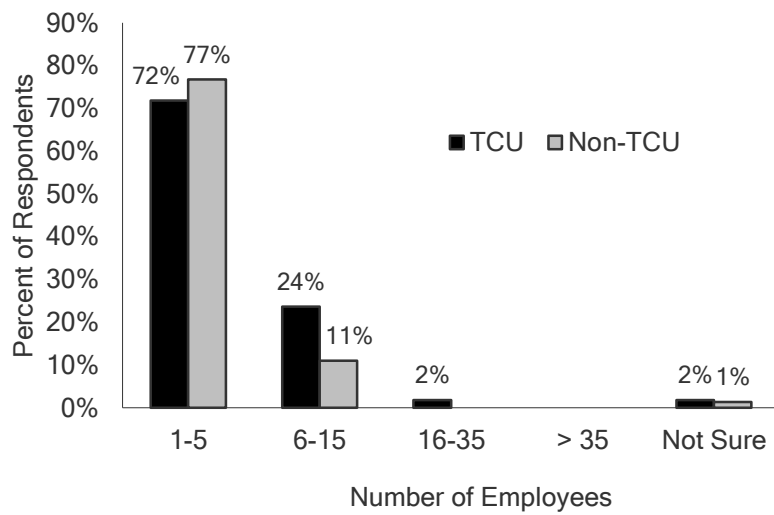
Question 2.1: How many municipal employees work on public trees? (Please give an estimate based on full time equivalents (FTE)). (Continued)
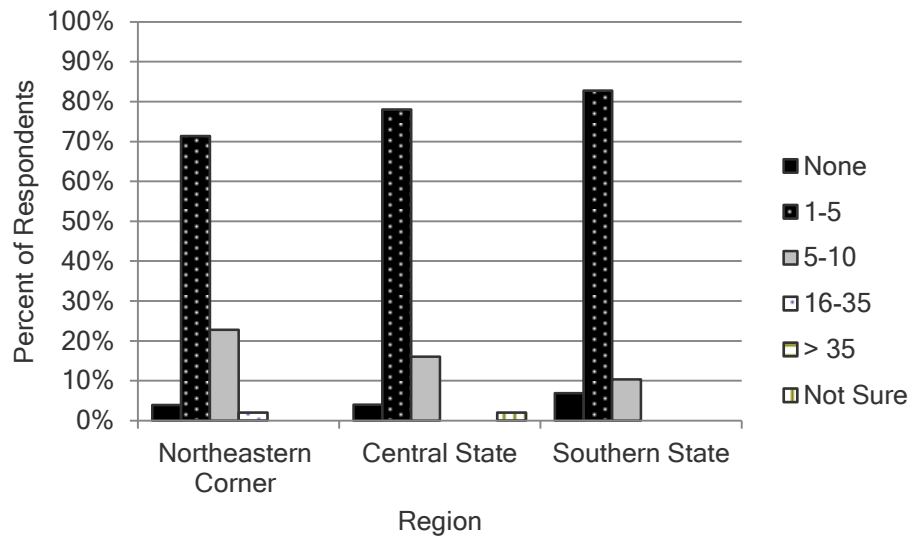
Over 70% of both Tree City and non-Tree City communities had the equivalent of 1-5 employees. Answers for this question were consistent across community sizes. Twenty-six percent of the Tree City communities had 6-15 employees or more. While some communities answered that they had employees dedicated to trees, these same communities responded with 0 employees. This could be due to the fact that some smaller municipalities do not have one whole full-time equivalent (FTE) employee dedicated to trees, but rather have a person who has tree-care as one of their multiple responsibilities, but they do not spend their entire time working on trees.

Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.)

- Forestry Department / Forestry Bureau
- Urban Forester / City Forester / City Arborist
- Public Works Department / Public Works Director
- Streets & Sanitary Department / Street Superintendent
- Parks & Recreation Department / Parks Director
- Maintenance or Grounds Department / staff person
- Legally authorized Tree Commission / Citizen Tree Board
- Private forestry consultant / Tree care professional (contractual)
- Local utility service provider
- City Administrator / Manager / Mayor / Village President / City Council
- City Planner
- I'm not sure

Tree City communities:
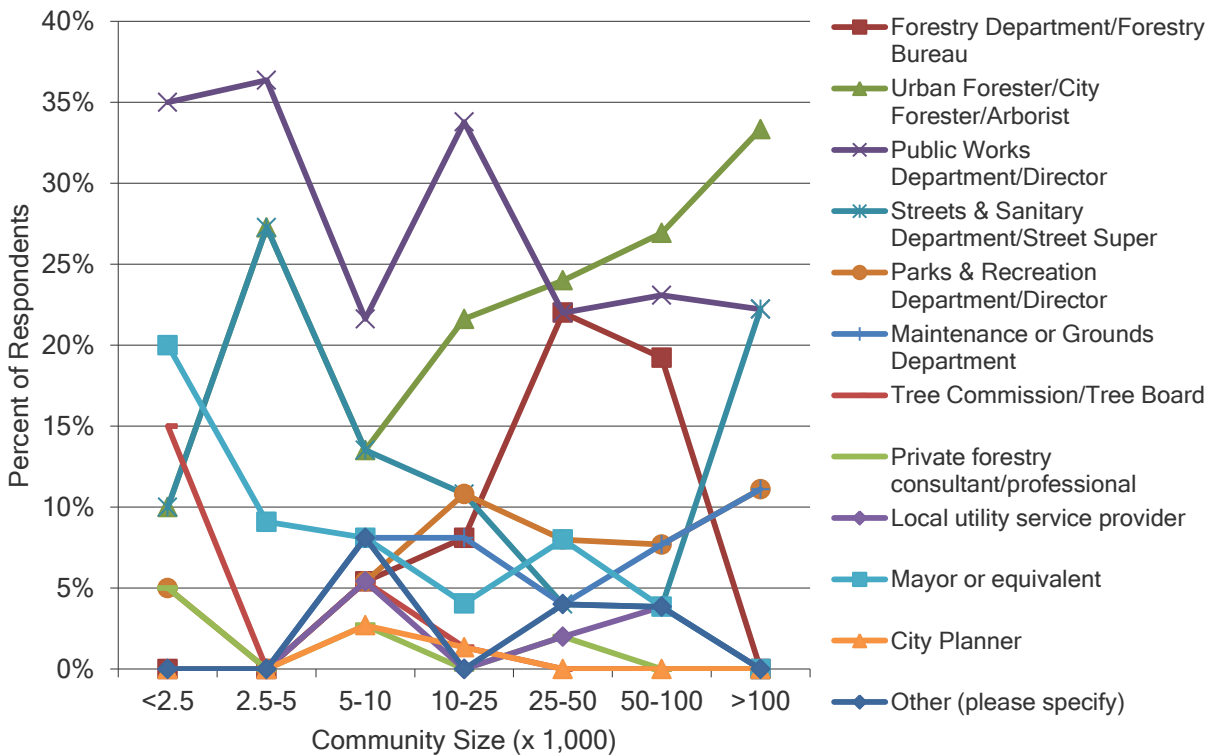
Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

Non-Tree City communities:
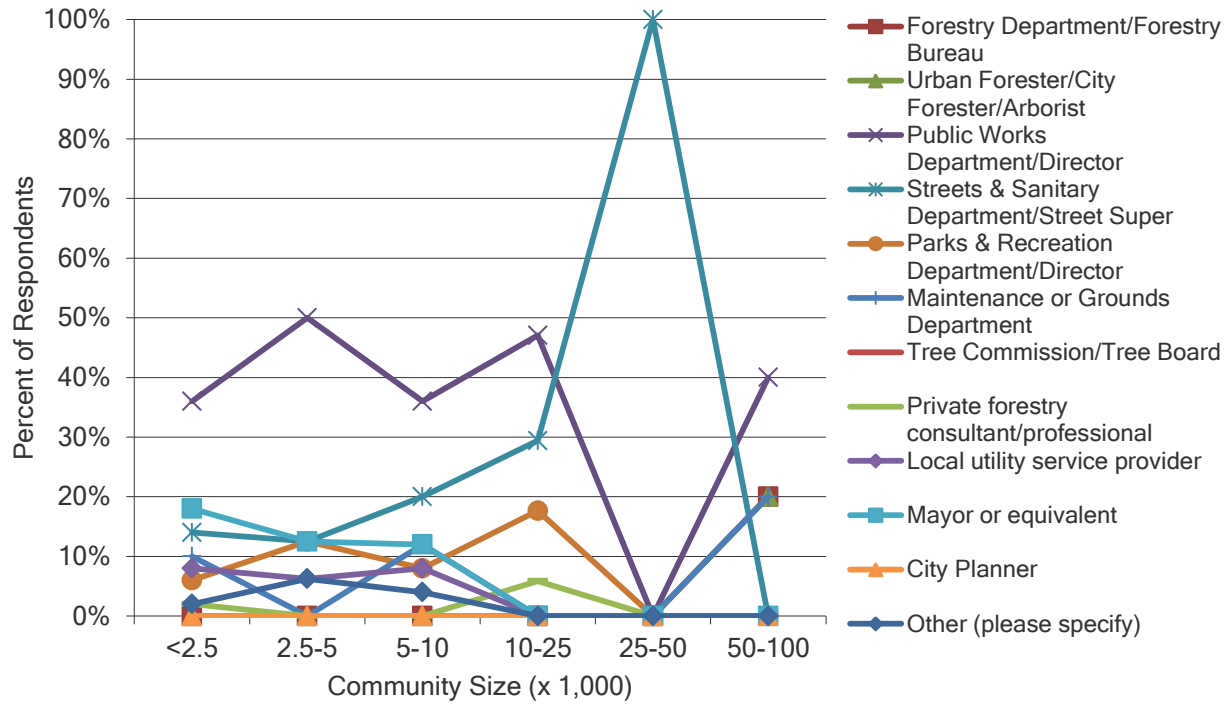
Of the 186 respondents that previously answered that they had municipal employees that work on trees, 114 (61%) were Tree City communities and 72 (39%) were not. Larger communities were more likely to have an urban forester or arborist as their primary municipal employee in charge of public trees. Public works departments were utilized fairly consistently for tree services across all community size classifications. In Tree City communities, the Public Works Director was most likely to be the person with the primary responsibility for trees in municipalities with populations under 25,000 people. There were more Urban Foresters or Arborists in municipalities with populations greater than 25,000. More Mayors or City Administrators were used in communities with less than 10,000 people, especially in communities less than 2,500 people. Streets Departments were used fairly consistently about 5-20% of the time across all community sizes statewide.

When analyzed by region, Northeastern Illinois communities utilized the public works department 68% of the time; and 38% utilized an Urban Forester, City Forester, or Arborist. In the Southern Region of the state the top positions were fairly equally distributed between Public Works, Streets and Sanitation, Parks and Recreation and the City Administrator's office. In Central Illinois, 55% of the respondents indicated Public Works or Streets department were most likely assigned tree care responsibilities with Urban Forester as the next most popular answer.

This question was similar to Question 11c asked by Green et al (2002). They found that the Public Works Director was most often the person with primary responsibility for making day-to-day decisions about public tree management, but in larger communities (populations >50,000) the City Forester was more likely to have the responsibility.

Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

The following table provides the percentage of department or person responsible for tree care by Tree City USA status and community size.

Tree City USA Communities:

Community Population Size (x1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	0%	0%	5%	8%	22%	19%	0%
Urban Forester/City Forester/Arborist	10%	27%	14%	21%	24%	26%	33%
Public Works Department/Director	35%	36%	22%	33%	22%	22%	22%
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Super	10%	27%	14%	11%	4%	4%	22%
Parks & Recreation Department/Director	5%	0%	5%	11%	8%	7%	11%
Maintenance or Grounds Department	0%	0%	8%	8%	4%	7%	11%
Tree Commission/Tree Board	15%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Private forestry consultant/professional	5%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Local utility service provider	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	4%	0%
Mayor or equivalent	20%	9%	8%	4%	8%	4%	0%
City Planner	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
I'm not sure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other (please specify)	0%	0%	8%	0%	4%	4%	0%

Non-Tree City USA Communities:

Community Population Size (x1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	n/a
Urban Forester/City Forester/Arborist	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	n/a
Public Works Department/Director	35%	50%	36%	47%	0%	40%	n/a
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Super	13%	13%	20%	29%	100%	0%	n/a
Parks & Recreation Department/Director	6%	13%	8%	18%	0%	0%	n/a
Maintenance or Grounds Department	10%	0%	12%	0%	0%	20%	n/a
Tree Commission/Tree Board	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
Private forestry consultant/professional	2%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	n/a
Local utility service provider	8%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
Mayor or equivalent	17%	13%	12%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
City Planner	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
I'm not sure	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
Other (please specify)	2%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	n/a

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture.

	College degree in arbori-culture or urban forestry	College degree in traditional forestry	College degree in a forestry related field	Two year technical degree in forestry related field	ISA Certified Arborist	IAA Certified Tree Worker	Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)	No structured training in tree care	I'm not sure	Other (please specify below)
Urban forestry administrator (may oversee ordinance, inventory, management plan, or contracts)										
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews/field staff										
Municipal tree care crews										
Tree Board/Commission members										
Volunteers providing tree services										
Utility service providers										
Contractual service providers										

This question was asked of the 186 respondents who indicated that their municipality had employees working on tree care. The question lists four types of formal education that would benefit decision making for better urban forest management and three types of informal education via training that would strengthen a person's ability to make sound decisions concerning urban/community forest management. Two options were provided to indicate a lack of training and/or lack of knowledge about training. Comments related to this question will focus on the above groupings by position/title.

Key:

⬚ College degree in arboriculture/urban forestry

⬚ College degree in traditional forestry

⬚ College degree in a forestry related field

⬚ Two year technical degree in forestry related field

⬛ ISA Certified Arborist

☐ ISA Certified Tree Worker

⬛ Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)

⬚ No structured tree care training

⬚ I'm not sure

Urban Forestry Administrator

8% 6%
7%
25%
12%
5%
2%
1%
34%

Often the urban forestry administrator is the person making the primary decisions about tree care in a community. This is especially true for larger communities. While a quarter of urban forestry administrators have no structured training in tree care, 67% have some level of tree-related education with 29% having some level of college education with 38% having ISA or US Forest Service training.

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Tree Board/Commission Members

Volunteers Providing Tree Services
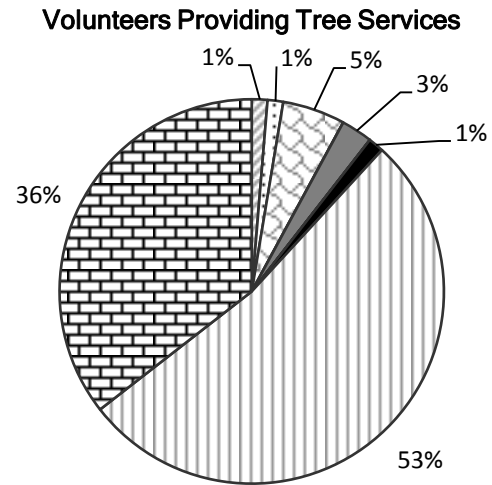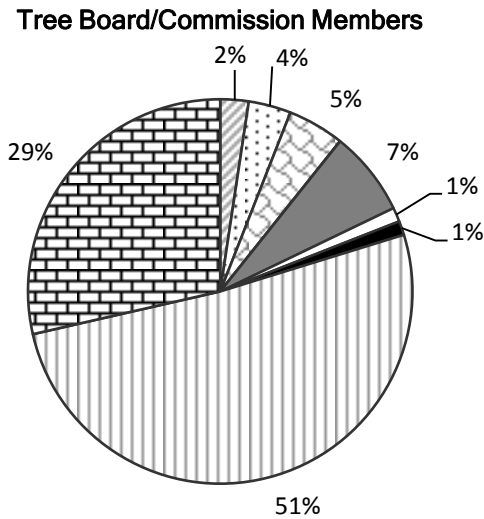
Of employees or volunteers holding tree board or commission member title, 20% had some type of education with 11% having formal education and 9% having informal training. With volunteers, only 12% had some type of educational credential with 8% having formal education and 4% having informal training. While many communities have a tree board, the results of this study indicate that those members may not have sufficient training to make informed decisions on tree care for the community. Similar results were found for volunteers providing tree services. Providing public education and workshops to volunteers and members of tree boards and commissions may help increase the level of care urban forests receive.

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Contractual Service Providers

Utility Service Providers
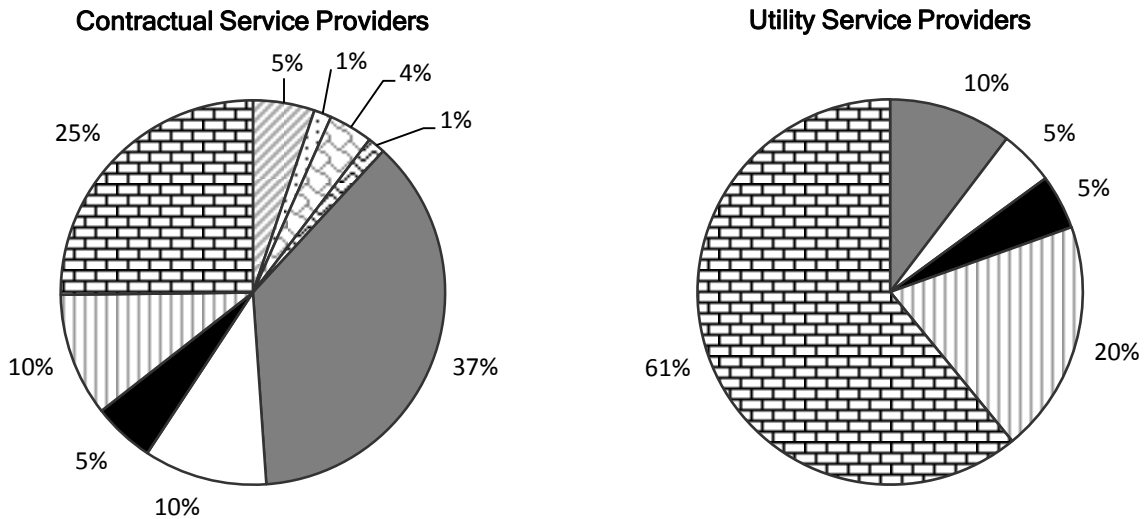
Of contractual service providers, 64% had some type of educational credential with 12% having formal education and 53% having informal training. Among utility service providers, 20% had some type of educational credential, all of which had informal training. Respondents were much more informed concerning the education levels of their contractual service providers than they were on that of the utility service providers. This reflects that contracted tree care workers probably advertise their education levels to increase their credibility and therefore their likelihood of getting hired for tree care. ISA certifications (Arborist or Tree Worker) were the most likely level of training of utility service providers, though this encompassed only 15% of the respondents.
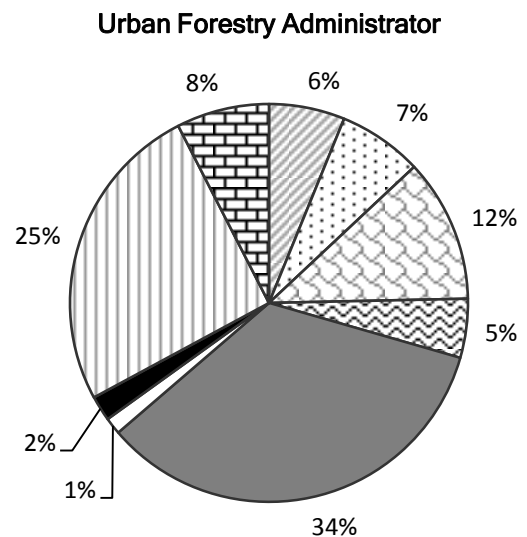
Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Supervisor of Municipal Tree Care Crews

6% 4% 3% 8% 5% 32% 1% 6% 35%

Municipal Tree Care Crews

7% 4% 2% 2% 2% 24% 2% 10% 45%

One third of the supervisors and almost half of tree care crews had some sort of tree-related education level. Supervisors of municipal tree care crews often had some type of educational credential (58%), with 20% having formal education and 38% having informal training. Of the municipal tree care crews, 46% had some type of education with 10% having formal education and 36% having informal training. ISA Certified Arborist was the most common training for both the crews and their supervisors, though supervisors were twice as likely to have some level of college training as were crew members.

This question is similar to question 11e asked by Green et al (2002). They asked only for the education level of the person primarily in charge of tree care. They found in smaller communities, tree care personnel was much more likely to have had no structured training, while in larger cities, most had a college education, ISA Arborist certification or at least had attended workshops about tree care. It should be noted that during the time of Green et al. (2002) study, The Illinois Department of Natural Resources was providing a great deal of educational training on the topics of tree risk management, urban forestry primers, and storm mitigation.

Graphs of responses by community size, Tree City USA status and region are listed below.

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Urban Forestry Administrator

Legend:
- No structured tree care training
- Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)
- ISA Certified Tree Worker
- ISA Certified Arborist
- Two year technical degree in forestry related field
- College degree in a forestry related field
- College degree in traditional forestry
- College degree in arboriculture/urban forestry

Tree City Status

Region

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Supervisor of Municipal Tree Care Crews

31

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)
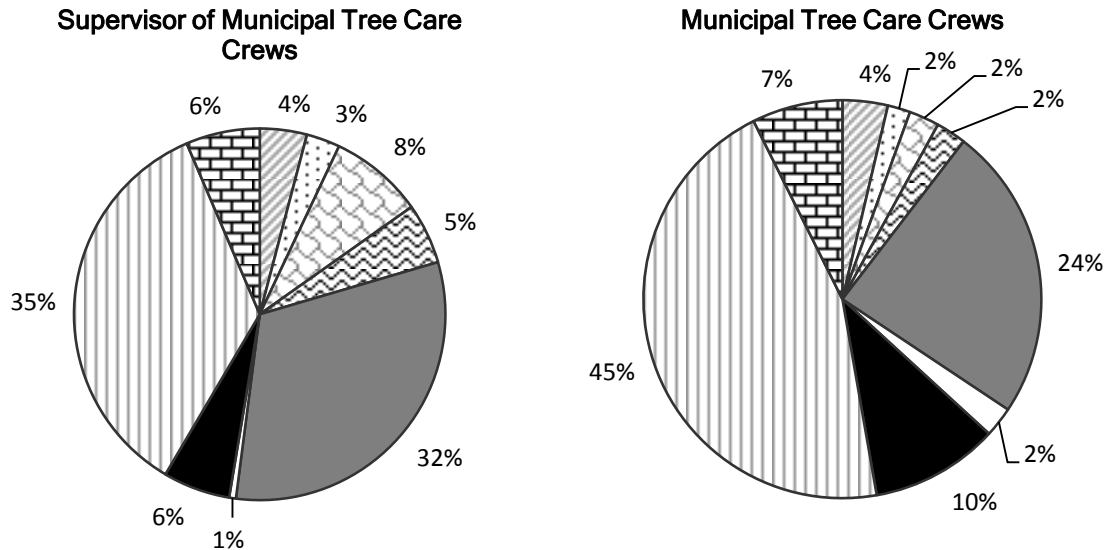
Municipal tree care crews

Legend:
- □ I'm not sure
- ▨ No structured tree care training
- ⊞ Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)
- ■ ISA Certified Tree Worker
- □ ISA Certified Arborist
- ⊠ Two year technical degree in forestry related field
- ⊡ College degree in a forestry related field
- ⊞ College degree in traditional forestry

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Tree Board/Commission members

Legend:
- I'm not sure
- No structured tree care training
- Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)
- ISA Certified Tree Worker
- ISA Certified Arborist
- Two year technical degree in forestry related field
- College degree in a forestry related field
- College degree in traditional forestry
- College degree in arboriculture/urban forestry

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)
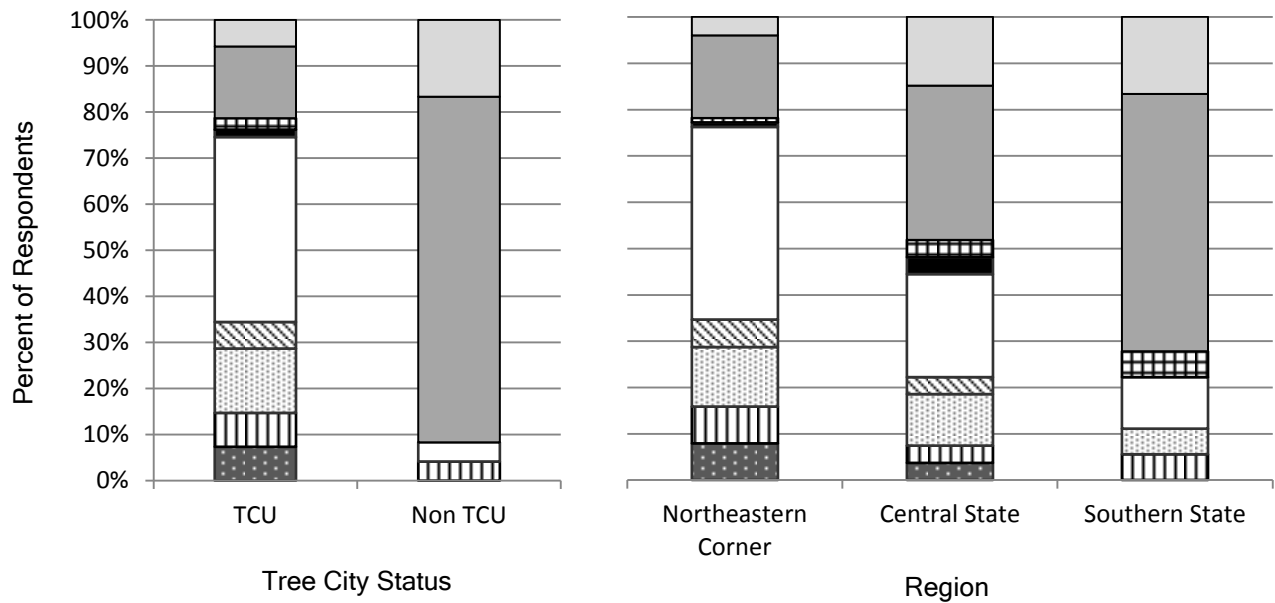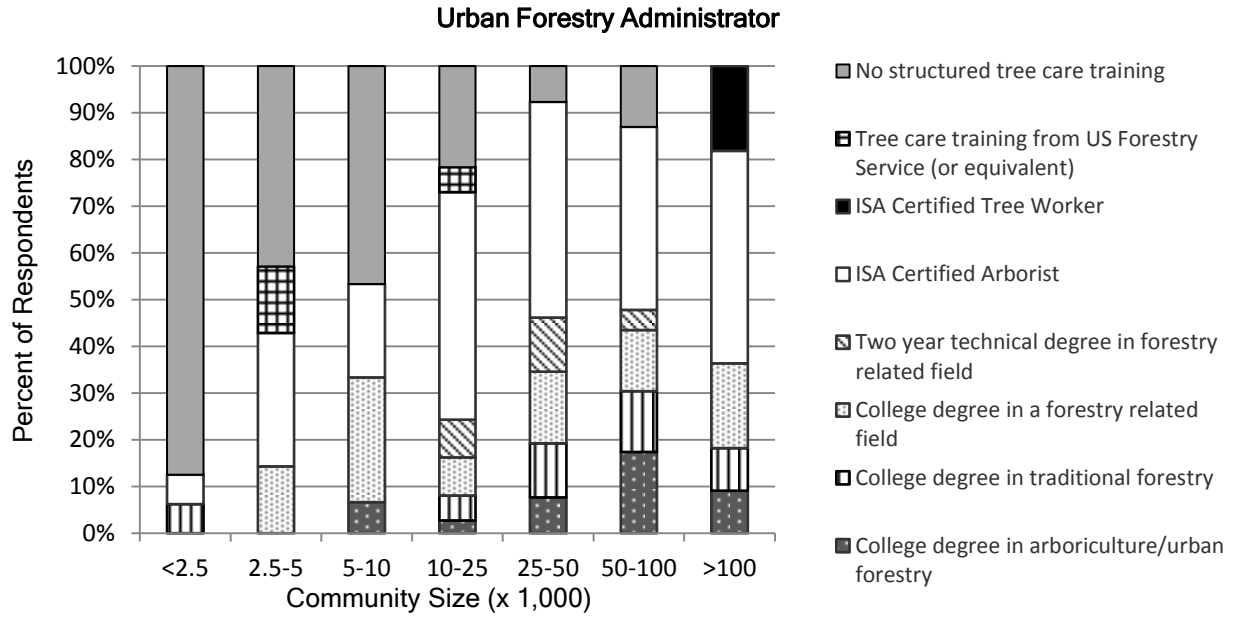
ISA Certifications
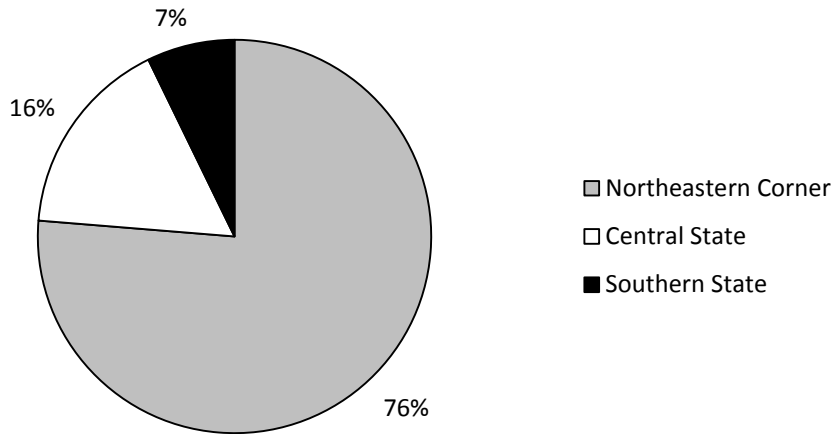
Northeastern Corner
Central State
Southern State

7%
16%
76%

ISA Certified Arborist

8%
15%
77%

ISA Certified Tree Worker

5%
32%
63%
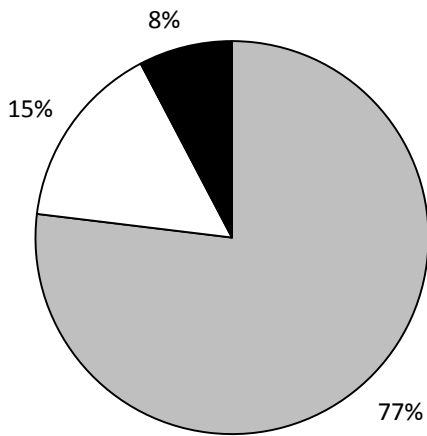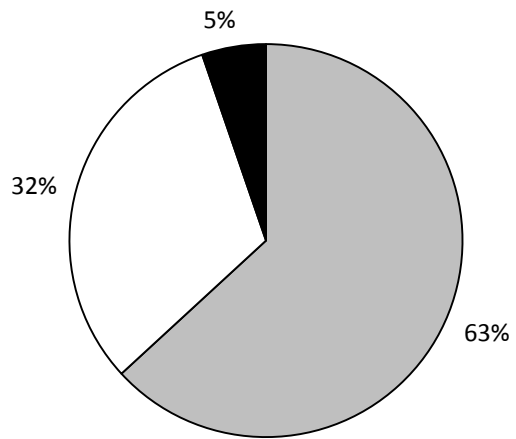
Section Three: Street Miles and Managed Acres

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 3.1: Please estimate how many street miles are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.)
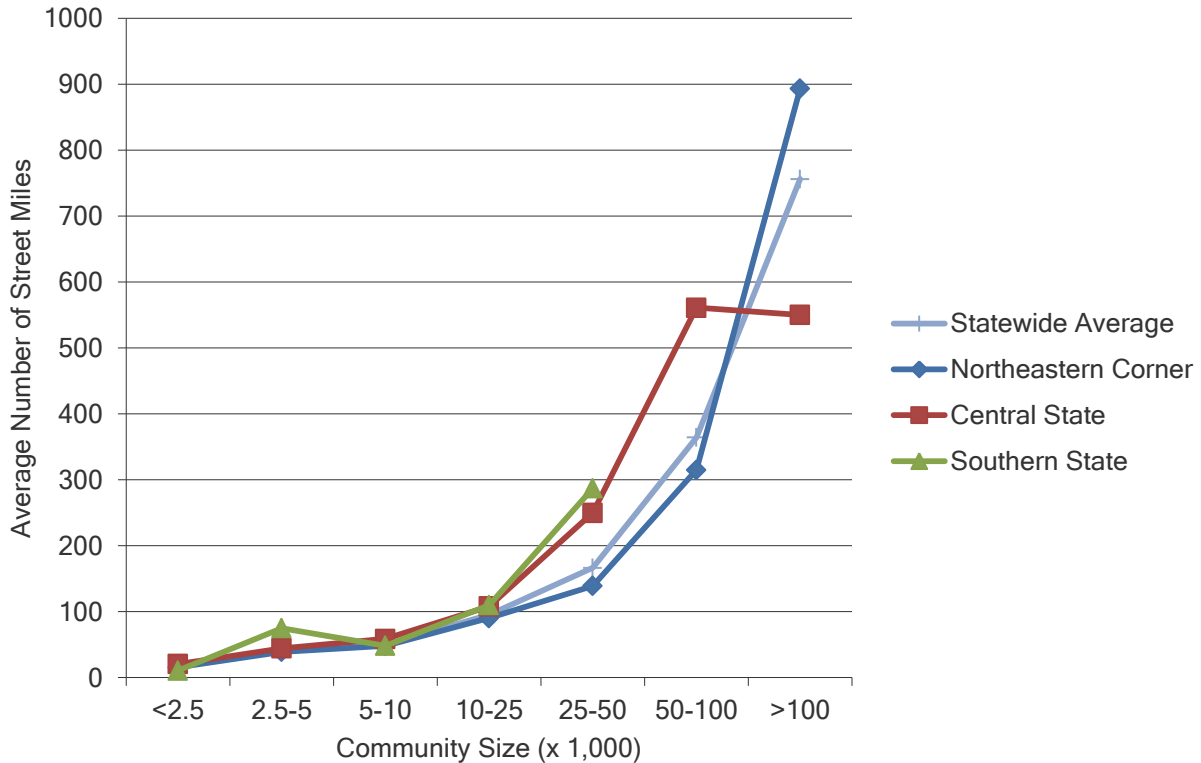
As expected, smaller communities had fewer street miles to manage than did larger cities. Two communities' data were excluded from the graph above because they were much larger than the average answer (i.e., considered outliers). One community in the Southern Region of the state with a population of <2,500 people reported 1,000 miles to manage and one community in the Northeastern Corner Region, one community with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 people reported 5,200 miles. Smaller communities in all three regions were more similar to the statewide average than were larger communities. The Southern State Region did not have any communities with populations >50,000.

Green et al. (2002) only asked this question of communities with populations <25,000. We were not able to compare the number of street trees per street mile to what they found because we did not ask how many street trees were in a community's population.

35

Question 3.2: Please estimate how many total acres of parks, natural areas and/or green space are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.)
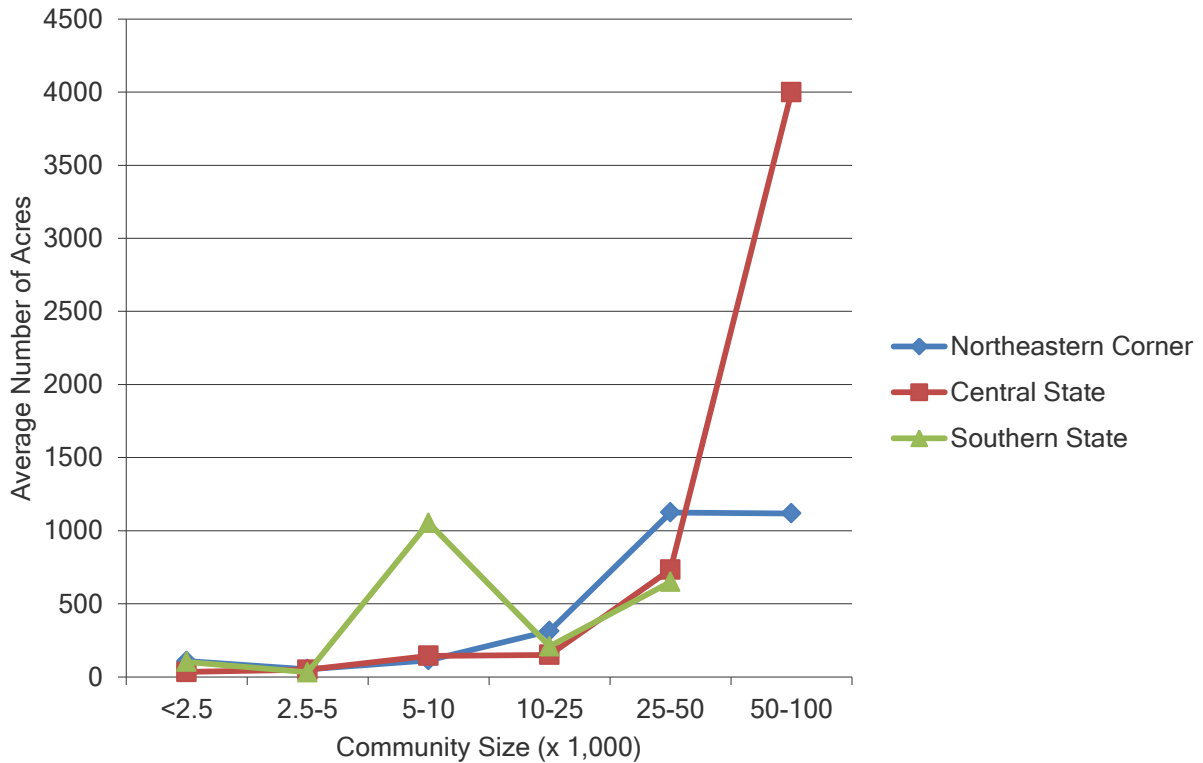
The answers for the acres of open space were quite varied, but the average answer increased in the Chicago and the Central State Regions. In the Southern Region of the state, there were no answers from communities with populations >50,000, and no regions had answers from communities with populations >100,000 people. The increased average in the Southern Region in community size category 3 (5,000-10,000 people) is from one community that reported 3000 acres. The inflated answer for the Central Region in community size category 6 (50,000 – 10,000 people) is due to only one answer of 4000 acres (therefore it's not really an average).

Section Four: Community Attitudes and Perceptions

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For all questions in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

All questions in this section were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Questions 4.1-4.4 are longitudinal questions, asked exactly as they were as Questions 2a-2d in the survey conducted by Green et al. (2002).

Question 4.1: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance/aesthetics of a community.
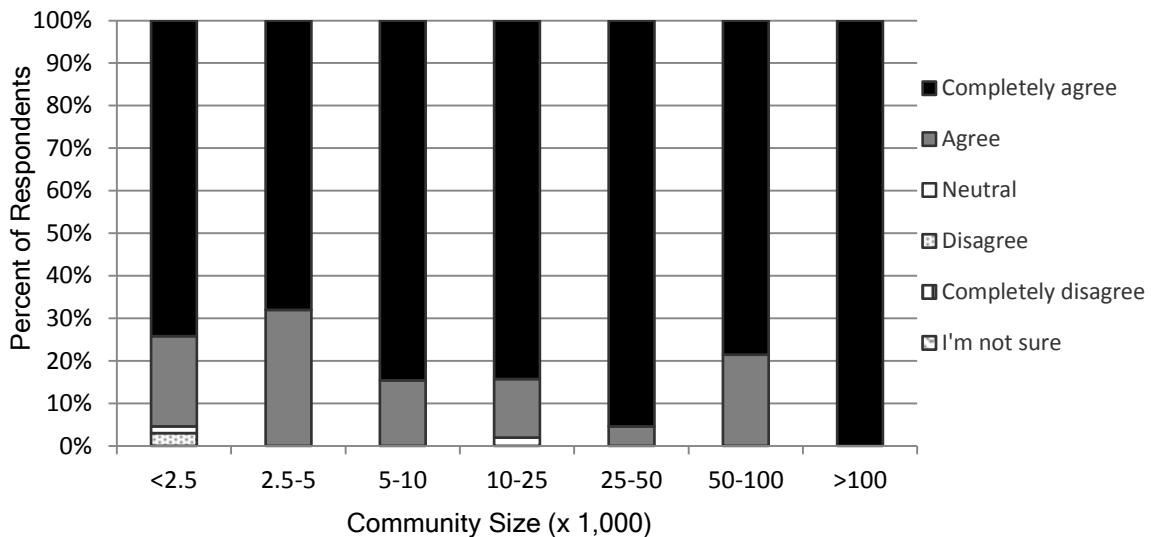
Question 4.1: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance/aesthetics of a community. (Continued)
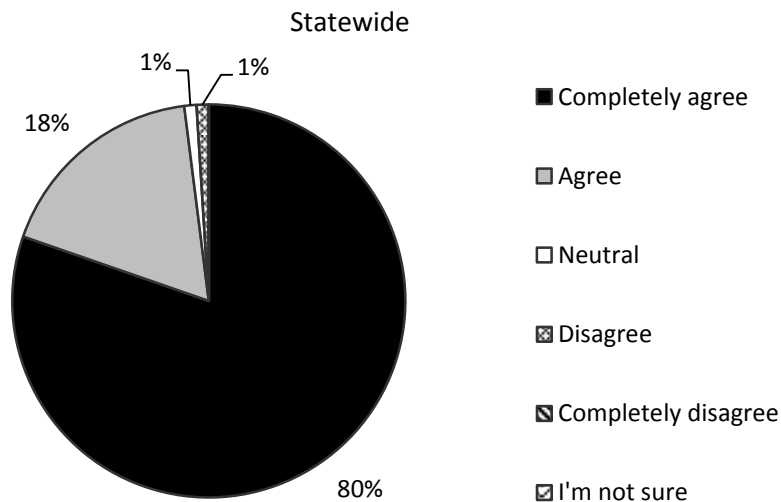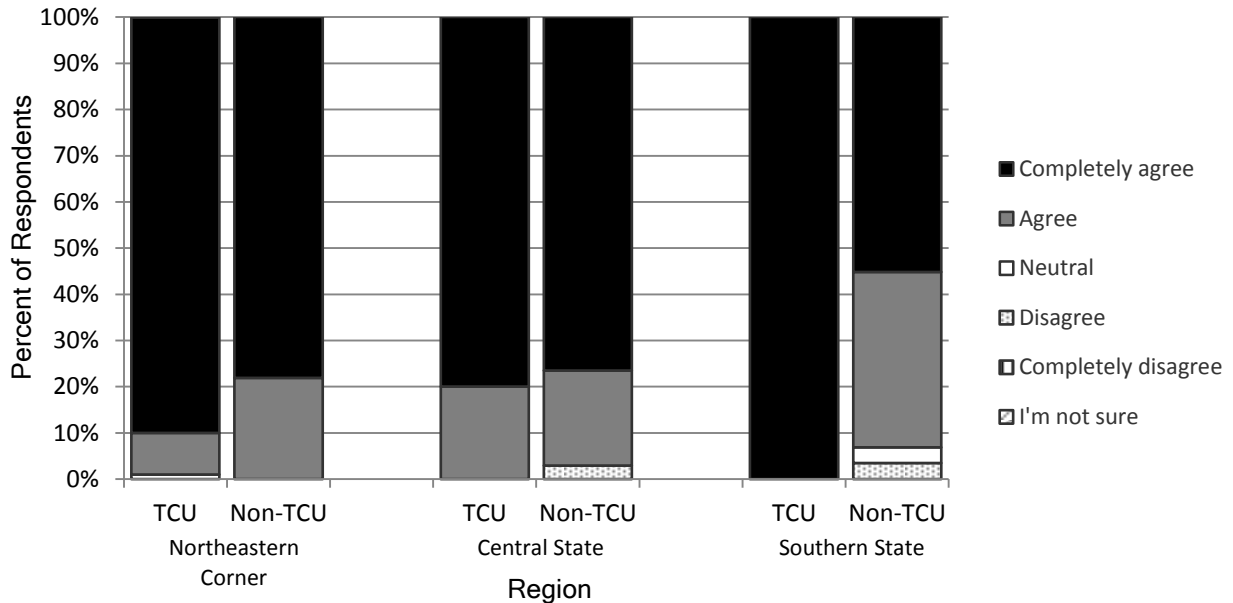
Ninety-eight percent of all respondents agree or completely agree with this statement. Of those communities that were neutral or disagreed, a higher percent were from smaller communities. In Tree City communities, respondents in Central and Southern Illinois agree 100% of the time that public street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance/aesthetics of a community. Of those Northeastern Illinois Tree City communities responding, only 1% were neutral on the statement with all others agreeing or completely agreeing. More non-Tree City respondents only agreed with the statement rather than completely agreed. In non-Tree City communities in the Central and Southern Regions of the state 3% of the respondents did not agree with the statement. The communities that agreed or completely agreed with this statement planted an average of 418 trees since 1990.

Green et al. (2002) found that over 98% of their respondents agreed that trees improve the appearance of a community. In their study, only a small number of respondents from the smallest community size group were neutral or disagreed.

Question 4.2: Public shade and street trees are important to maintaining a healthy community environment.
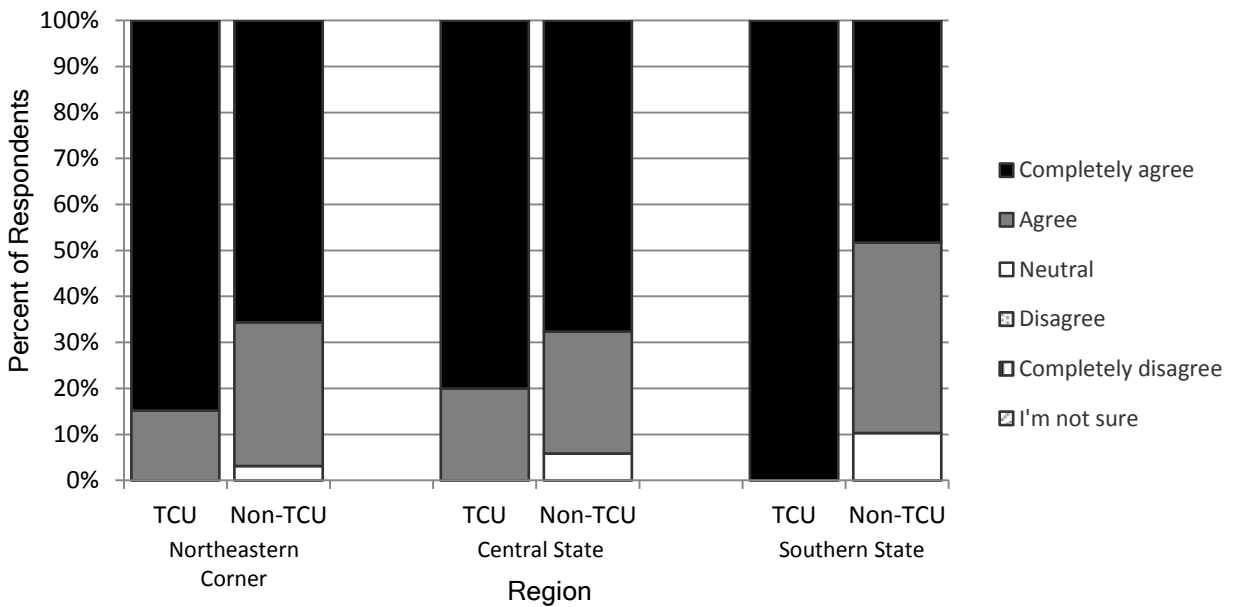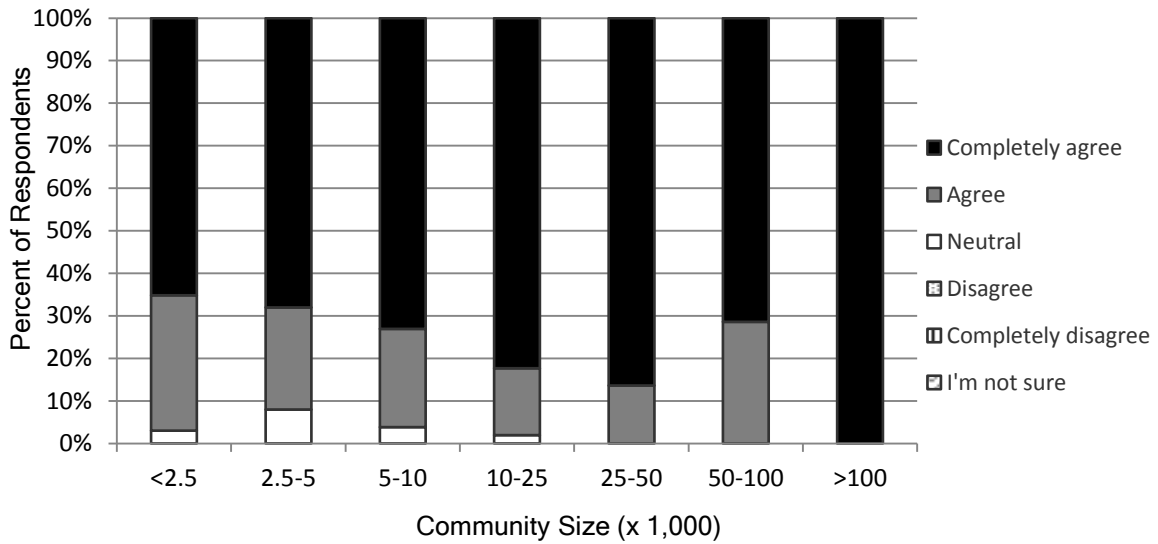
Question 4.2: Public shade and street trees are important to maintaining a healthy community environment. (Continued)
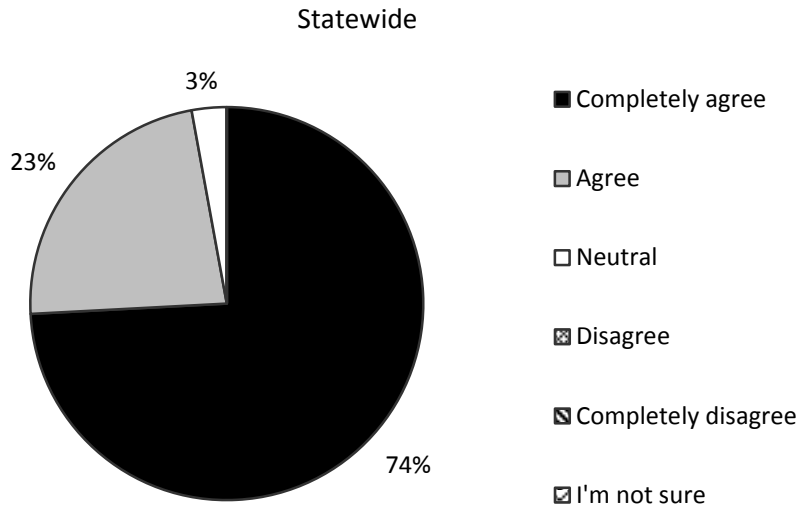
Statewide

Almost all (97%) respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. In Tree City communities statewide all respondents agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Eighty-five percent of the Tree City communities statewide completely agreed with the statement. Ninety-three percent of the non-Tree City communities across all regions of the state also agreed or completely agreed with the statement but a smaller percent (61%) completely agreed. Fifteen percent fewer non-Tree City communities completely agreed with the statement that public shade trees were important to maintaining a healthy community environment.

Green et al. (2002) found that over 96% of their respondents agreed that trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment. We found that larger communities definitely agreed while smaller communities were more likely to be neutral on the subject, though no one disagreed with the statement.

Question 4.3: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.
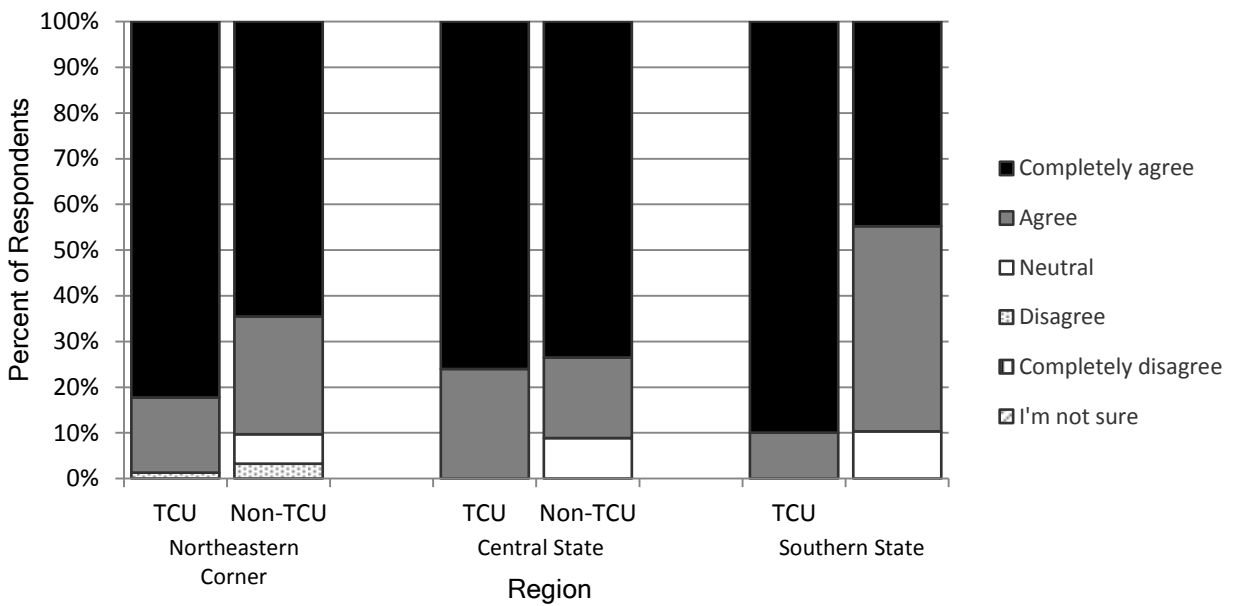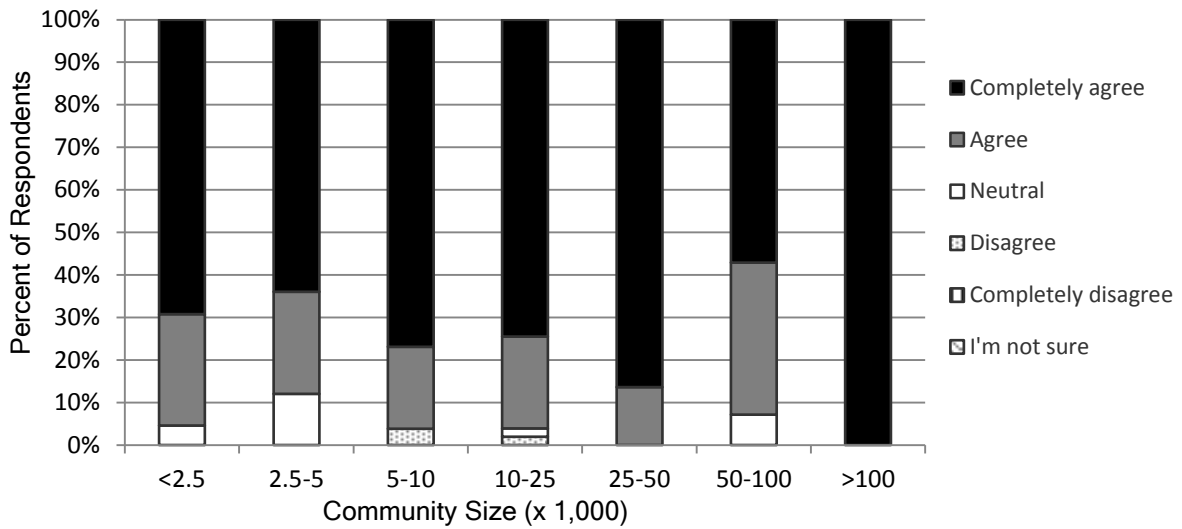
Question 4.3: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community. (Continued)

Statewide
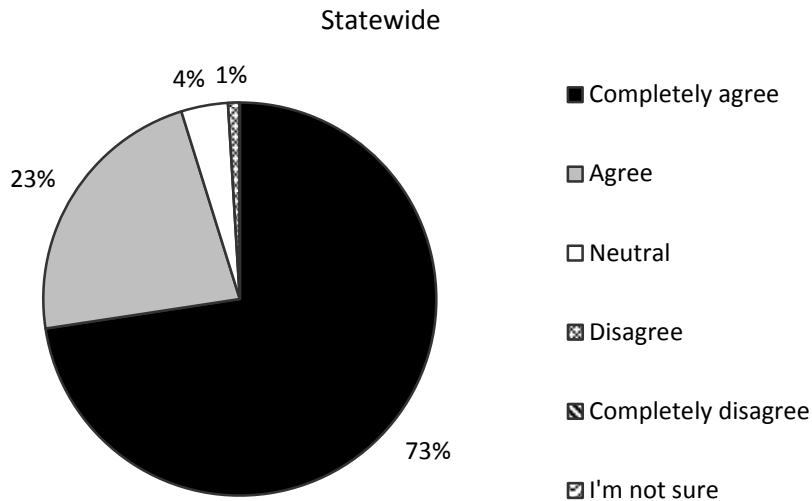
Over 95% of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. All communities with populations >25,000 people agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Communities with populations under 25,000 people had from 2-8% of respondents neutral with two respondents disagreeing with the statement. Both communities that disagreed with the statement are located in Northeastern Illinois; one was a Tree City community and one was not. Ninety-Nine percent of the Tree City communities across all regions of the state responded with agree to completely agree with 82% of the Tree City communities completely agreeing, while only 75% of the non-Tree City communities statewide agreed to completely agreed with the statement. Only 61% of the non-Tree City communities responded completely agreed. This is very similar to what Green et al. (2002) found. They only had one respondent disagree and a few respondents in smaller communities that were neutral.

Question 4.4: Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.
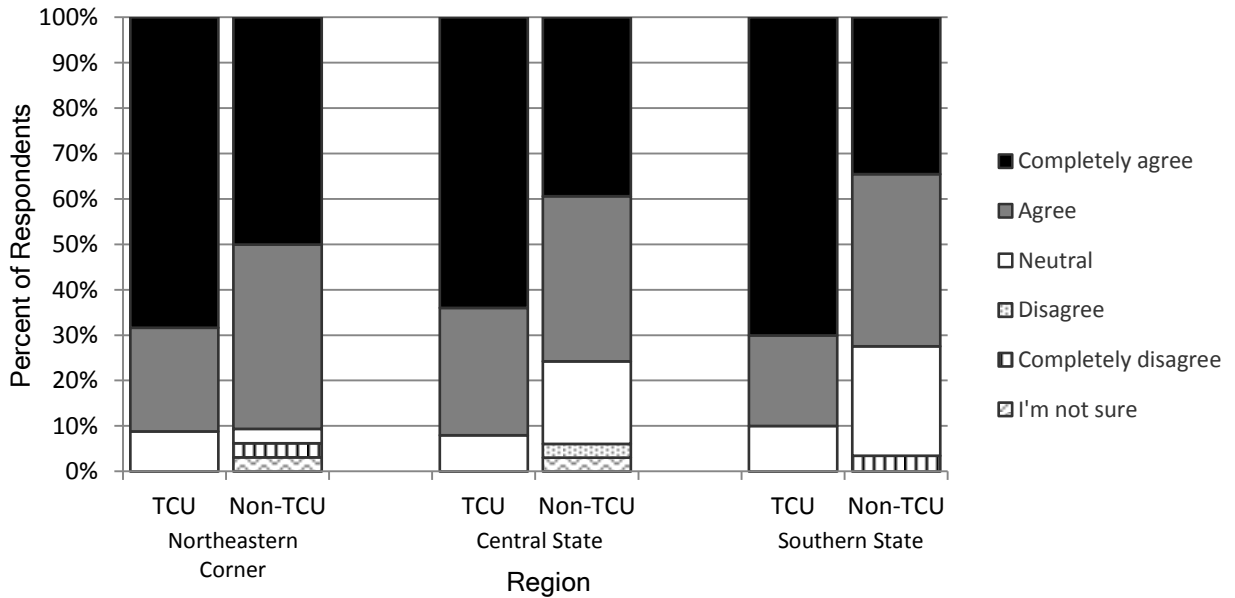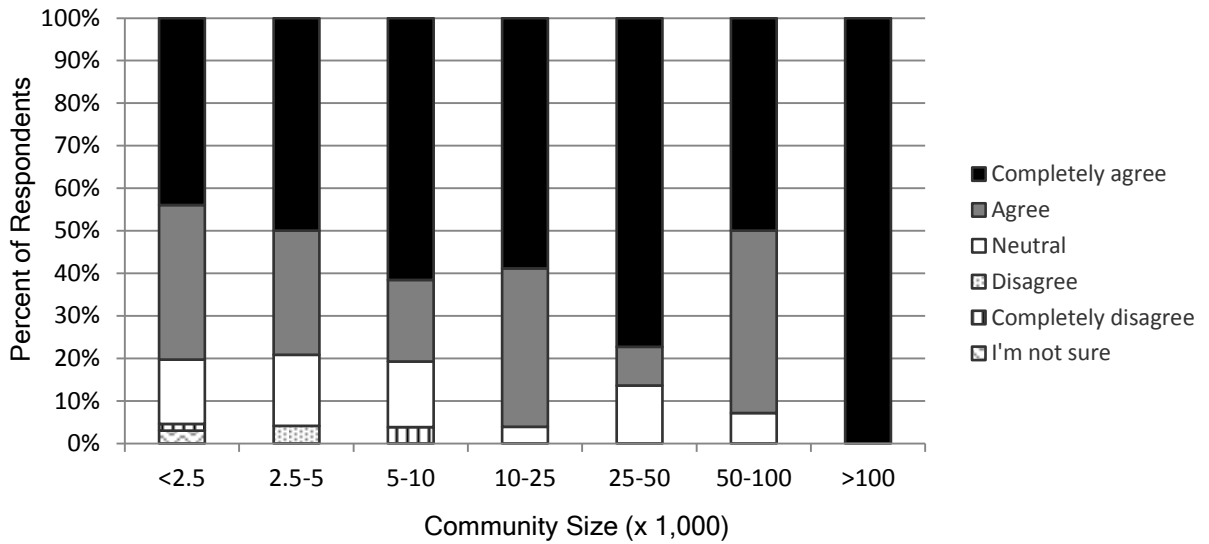
Question 4.4: Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area. (Continued)
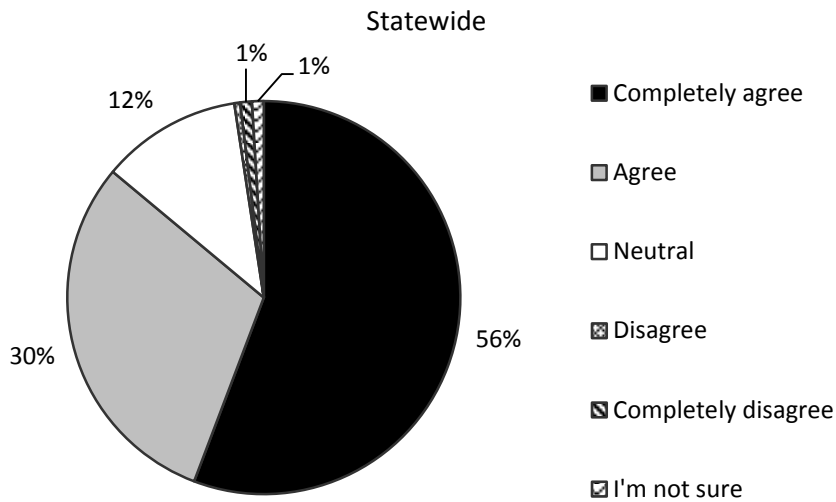
Statewide

■ Completely agree	
□ Agree	
□ Neutral	
⊠ Disagree	
◨ Completely disagree	
▨ I'm not sure	

1%
1%
12%
30%
56%

Eighty-six percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. In Tree City communities statewide 91% the respondents agreed to completely agreed that trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area. Eighty-Six percent of the non-Tree City communities statewide also agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Of the communities that disagreed with the statement, all had populations under 10,000 people.

While Green et al. (2002) found that smaller communities were less likely to think that trees help to attract customers to a business area; we found fairly consistent levels of agreement across all community sizes. In our study, only 1 person disagreed and 2 people completely disagreed from the 208 survey respondents that answered this question.

Question 4.5: Properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value.
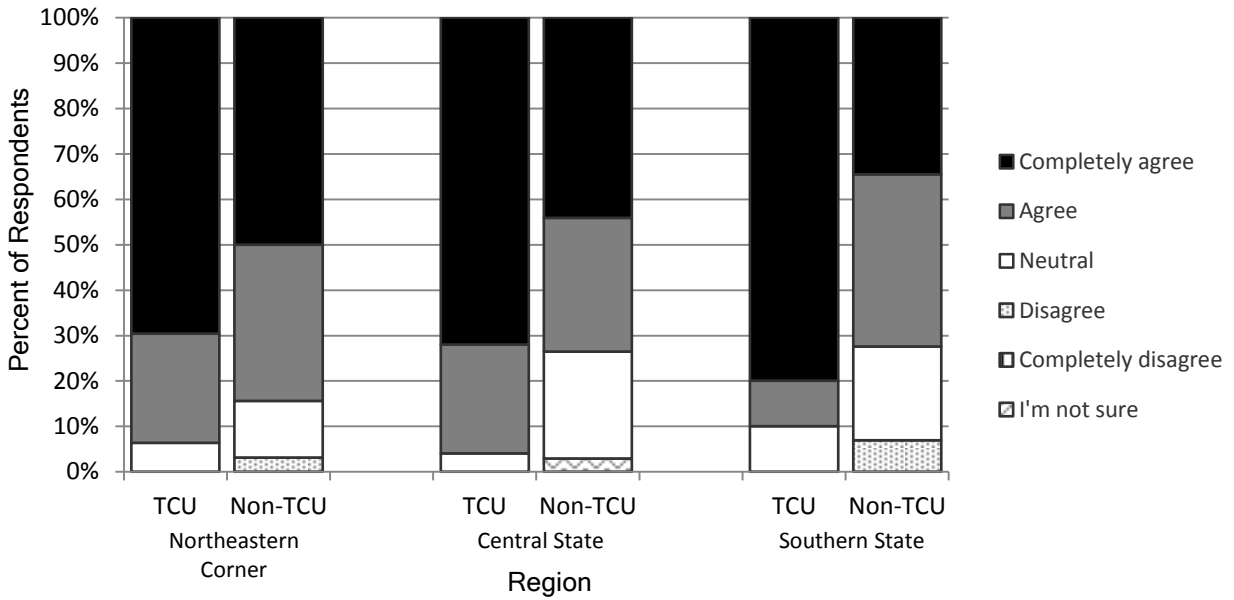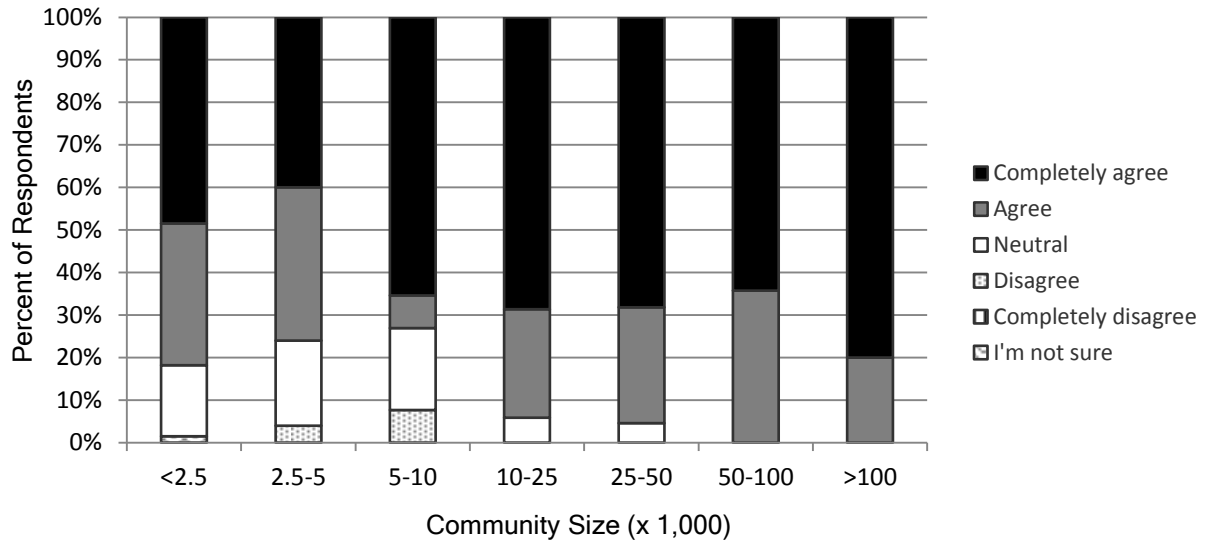
Question 4.5: Properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value. (Continued)
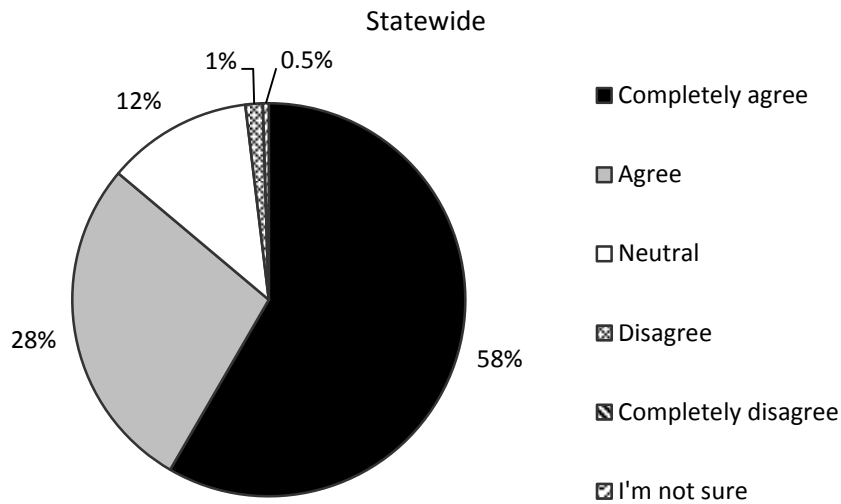
Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▢ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure

1% — 0.5%
12%
28%
58%

Eighty-six percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value. In Tree City communities statewide 94% of respondents agreed to completely agreed that properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value. Of Tree City communities, 71% completely agreed with the statement. Seventy-seven percent of the non-Tree City communities across regions of the state also agreed or completely agreed with the statement, but only 43% of the non-Tree City communities completely agreed. All communities that disagreed with the statement had populations < 10,000 people.

Question 4.6: There are plenty of trees around here; we don't need to worry about trees in our community.

Question 4.6: There are plenty of trees around here; we don't need to worry about trees in our community. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▦ Agree
- □ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ▧ Completely disagree
- ▨ I'm not sure

Tree City USA

Not Tree City USA
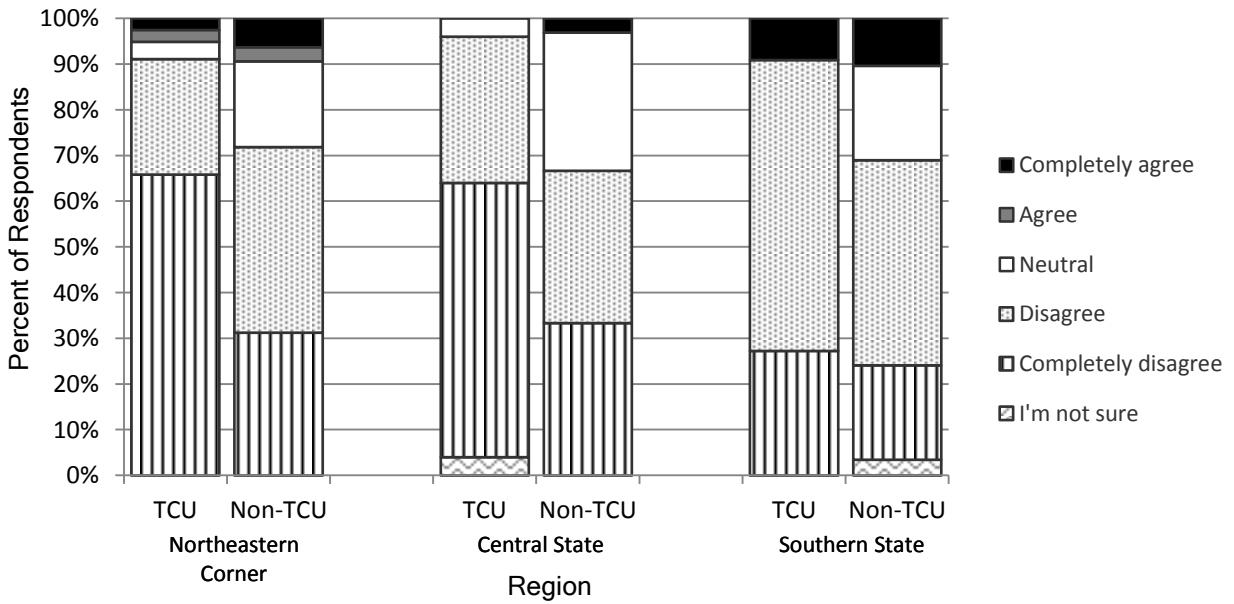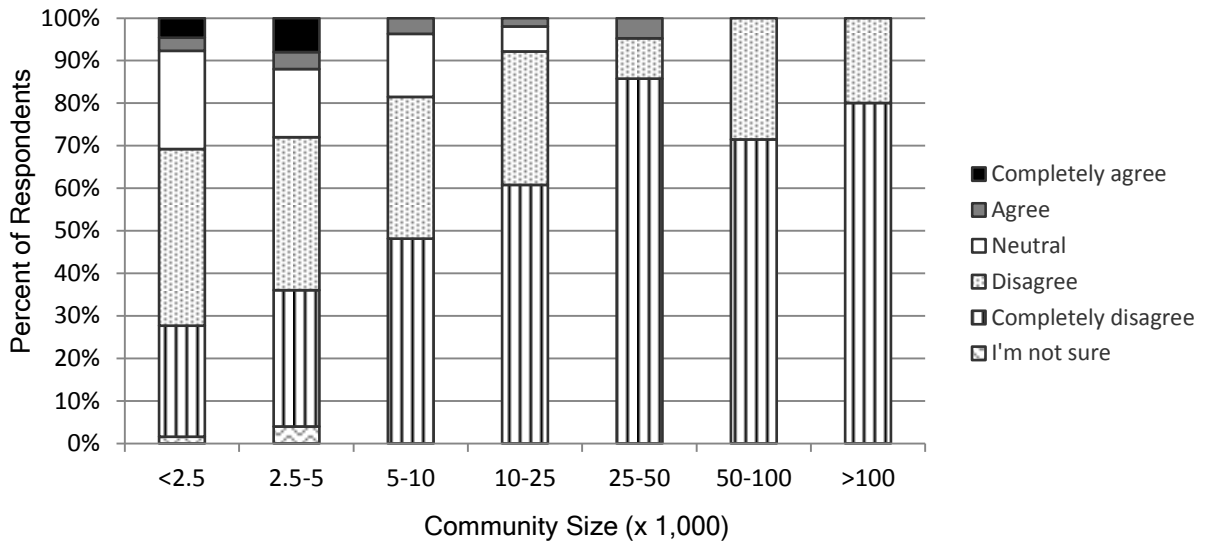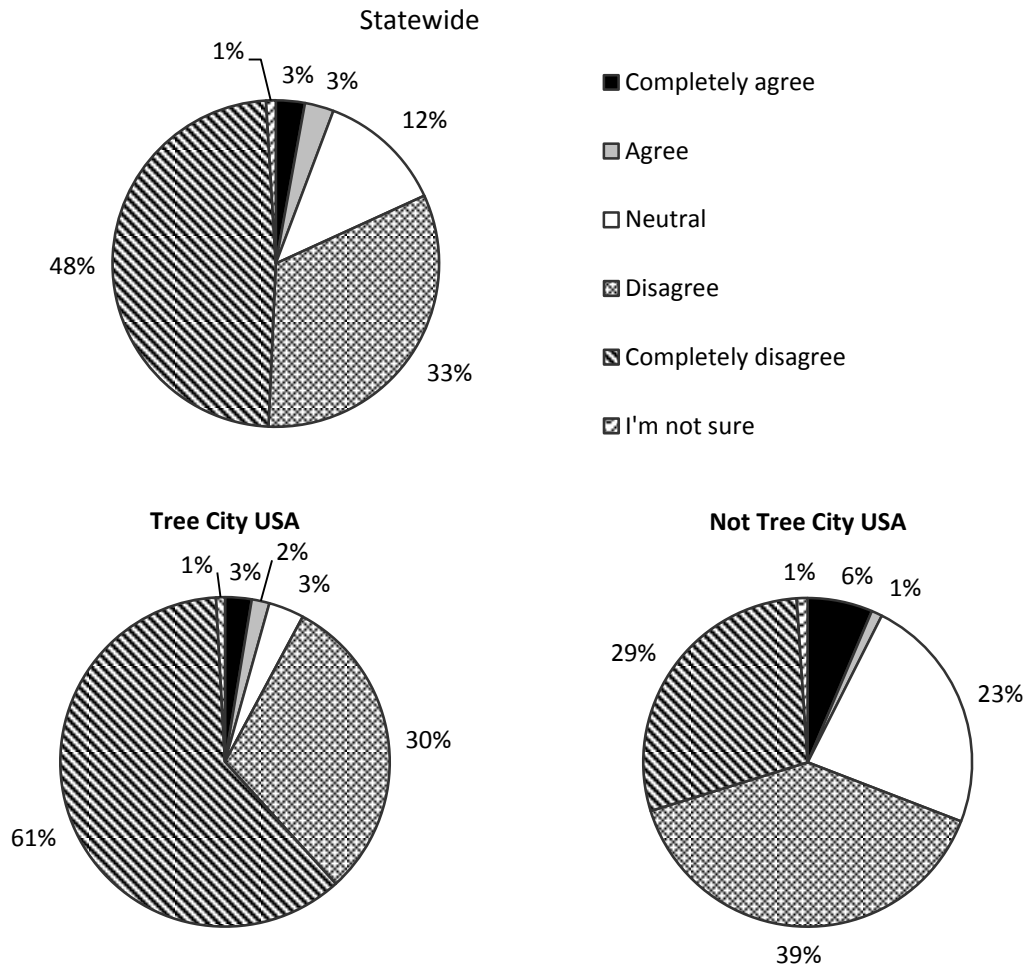
About 81% of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. In Tree City communities statewide 91% the respondents disagreed or completely disagreed that there were plenty of trees around and they did not need to worry about trees in their community. Of the Tree City communities, 61% completely disagreed with the statement. Sixty-eight percent of the non-Tree City communities statewide also disagreed or completely disagreed with the statement with only 29% of the non-Tree City communities completely disagreeing. Twenty-eight percent of non-Tree City communities were neutral on this question. Of the communities that disagreed with the statement, all had populations <50,000 people. Nationally, there is a concern that communities surrounded by natural contiguous forested areas, forest plantations, state or national forests may be less likely to value trees within their municipal boundaries. Theoretically, in Illinois this would translate into Southern Illinois being less likely to desire more trees in their community and Northeastern Illinois and the Central Region (prairie/agricultural) desiring more trees in their municipal boundaries. Based on our data, this does not hold true in Illinois. Within the Tree City USA group, the disagree and strongly disagree respondents (who still think we need to care for trees) ranged from 90 to 92% across regions while for non-Tree City communities the same analysis produced a 67% to 71% response (in favor of trees) across regions. The variable of Tree City USA status seems to be a stronger indicator of attitude about trees based on this question than do geographic regions.

Question 4.7: Our community forest provides major ecosystem services to our residents.
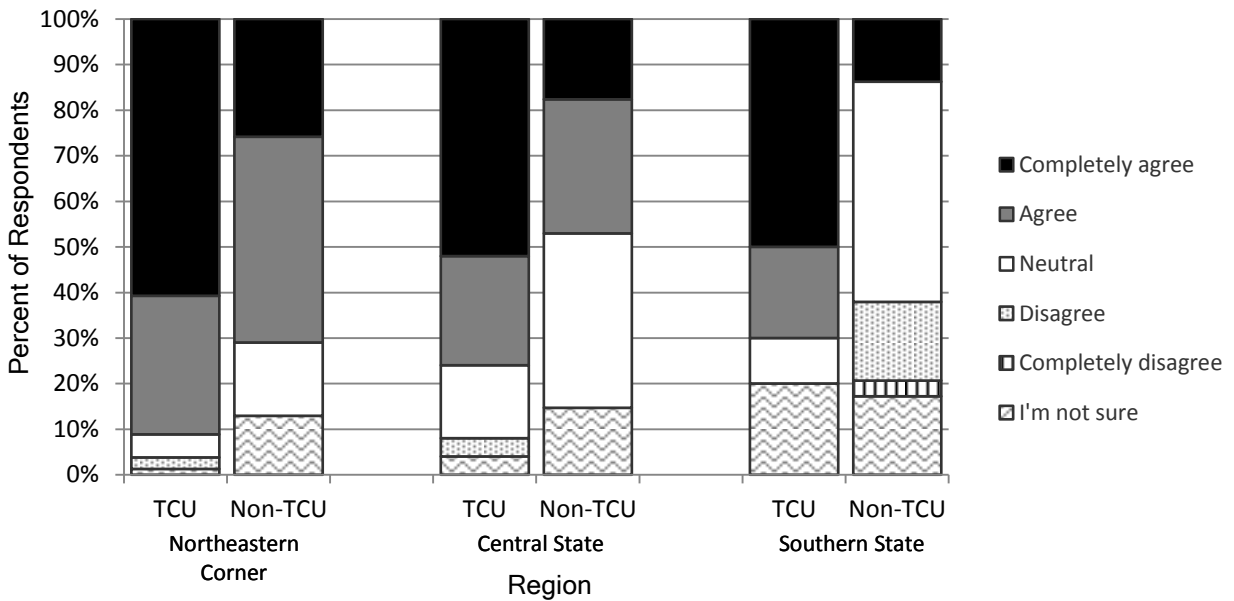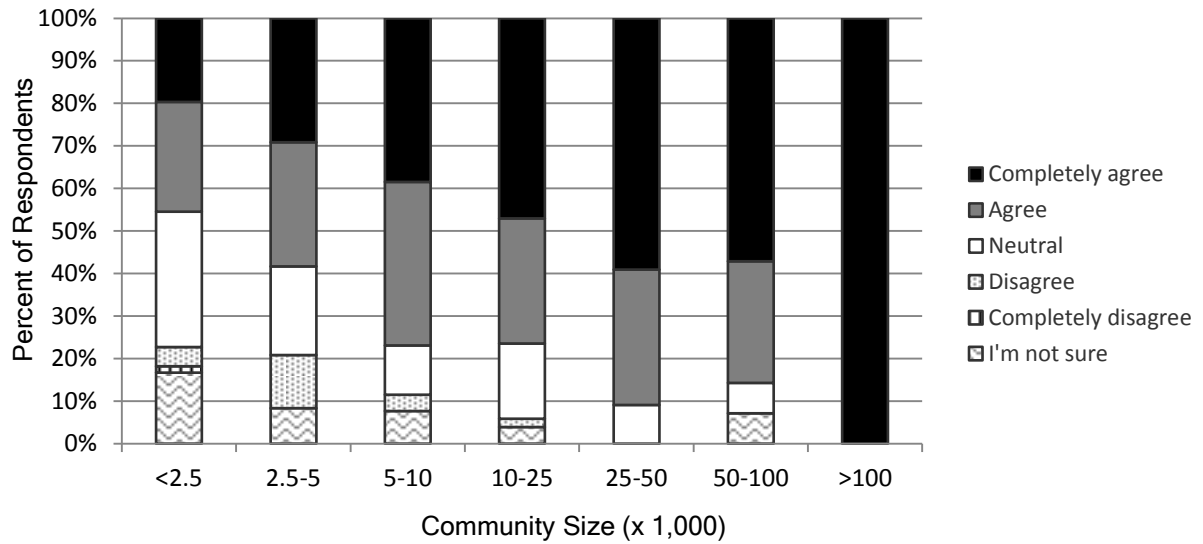
Question 4.7: Our community forest provides major ecosystem services to our residents. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ▨ Completely Disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure
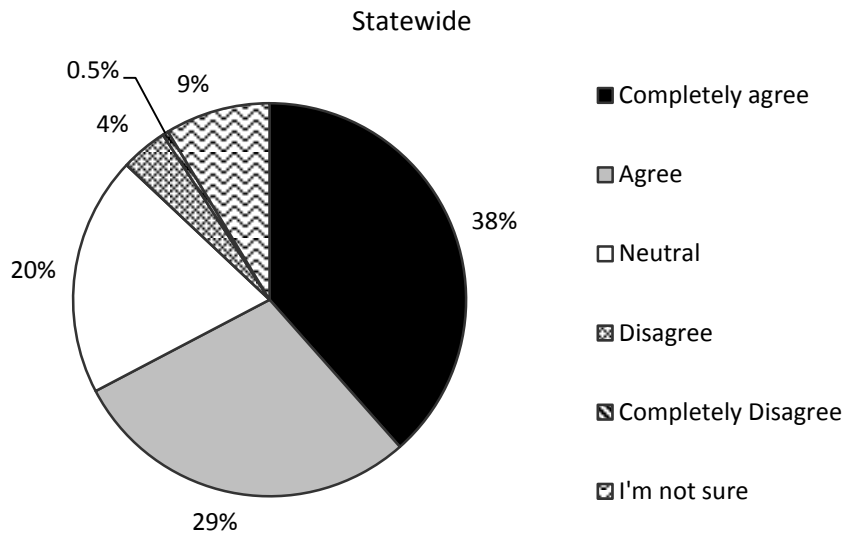
Sixty-seven percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that their community forest provides major ecosystem services to their residents. In Tree City communities statewide 86% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed with the statement that our community forest provides major ecosystem services to our residents. The regional variation was inconclusive for both Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities. Only 45% of the non-Tree City communities in all regions completely agreed or agreed with the statement. Thirty-five percent of the non-Tree City communities across all three regions of the state were neutral on the question. In Southern Illinois non-Tree City communities were divided with 65% being not sure or neutral, 21% disagreeing and 14% agreeing. Seventy percent of the Tree City communities in Southern Illinois agreed with the statement while the remaining Southern Illinois Tree City communities were neutral or not sure. Communities with over 50,000 people definitely felt more strongly that the community forest provides ecosystem services to the residents. The number of respondents that were neutral, disagreed or not sure generally increased as community size got smaller.

Question 4.8: Properly planted trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution.
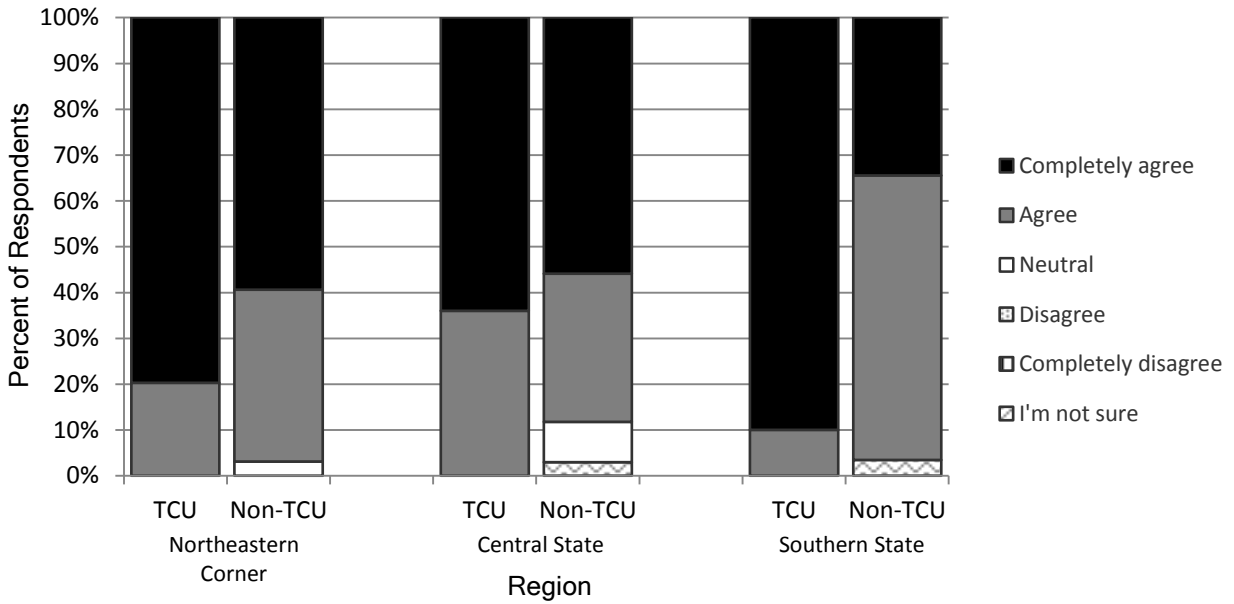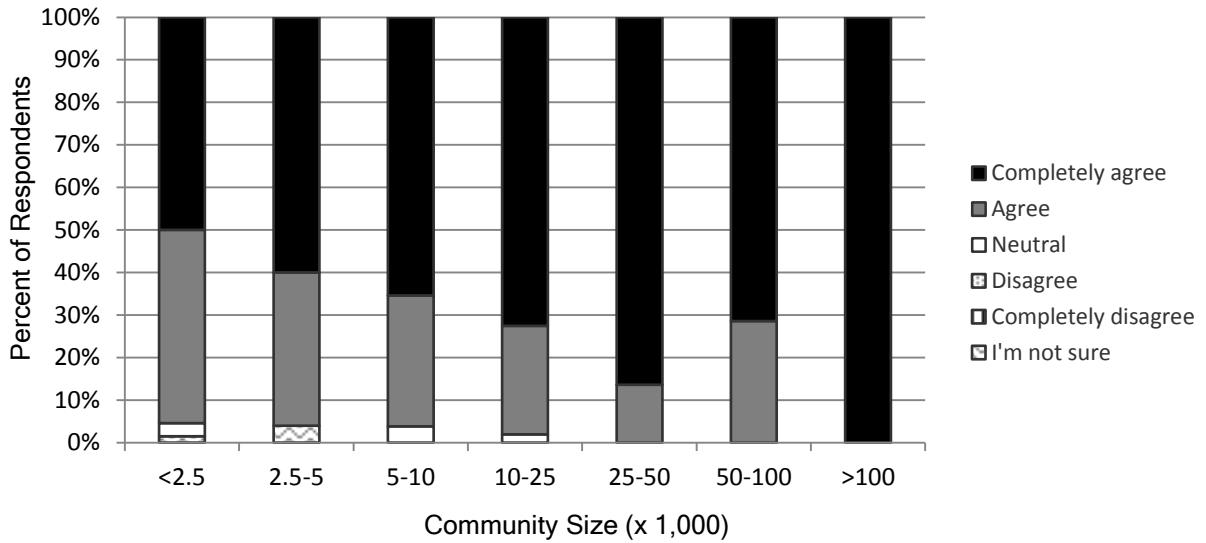
Question 4.8: Properly planted trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▨ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▧ Disagree
- ◩ Completely Disagree
- ◪ I'm not sure

1%
2%
32%
65%
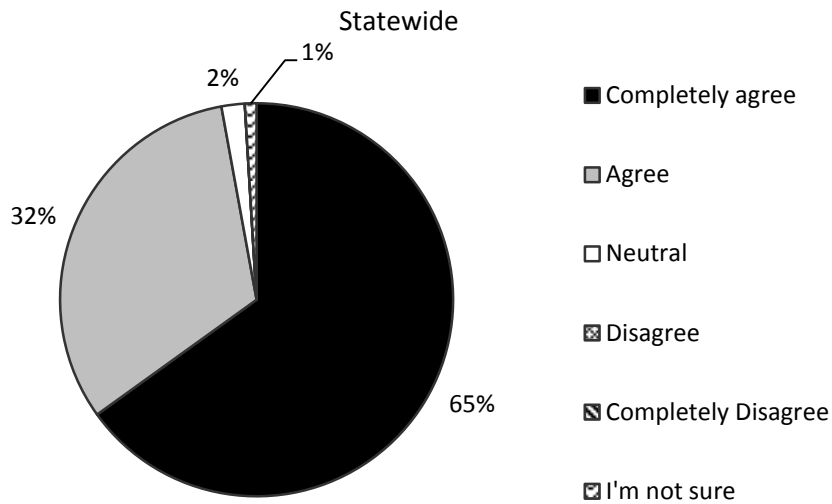
Overall, almost everyone (97%) agreed or completely agreed that trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution. In Tree City communities statewide respondents agreed or completely agreed with the statement by 100%. While non-Tree City communities statewide also agreed or completely agreed with the statement by 94%, the strength of their agreement was less than that of Tree City USA Communities with only 51% completely agreeing compared to 77% of Tree City communities. In non-Tree City communities of the Central and Southern parts of the state 3% of the respondents did not agree with the statement. Only one respondent was neutral in the Northeastern Corner of the state and three in the Central Region of the state. The not sure responses were from respondents in both the Central and Southern Regions of the state. Only four respondents were neutral and no one disagreed with this statement. The neutral and not sure responses came from communities with populations <25,000 people.

Question 4.9: Community trees help reduce global warming.
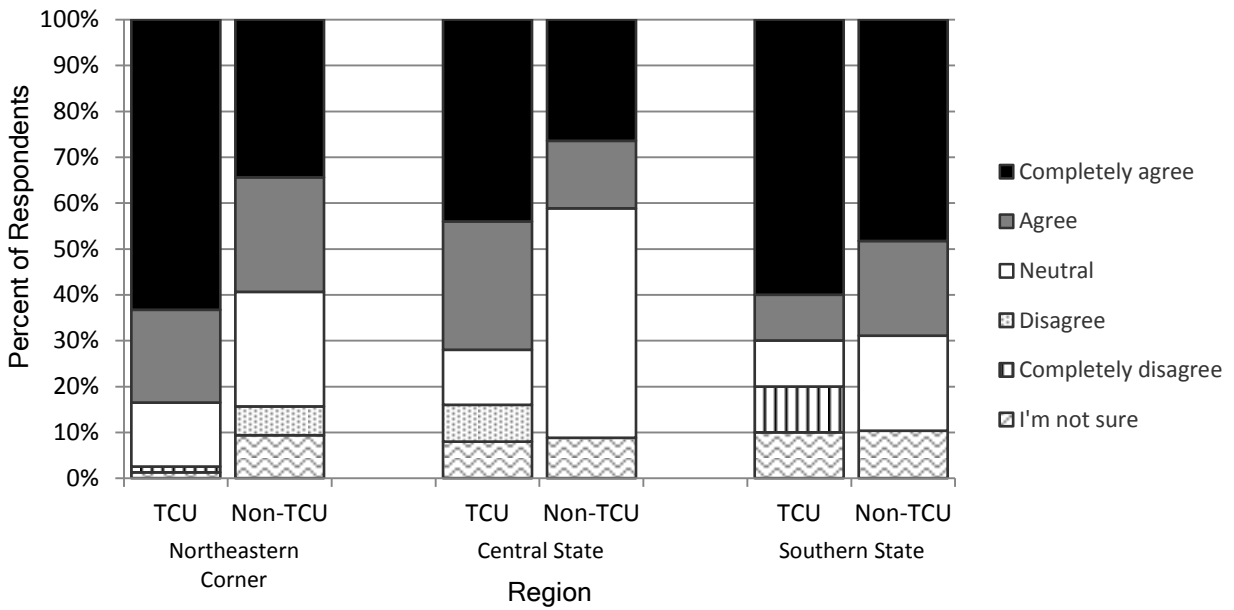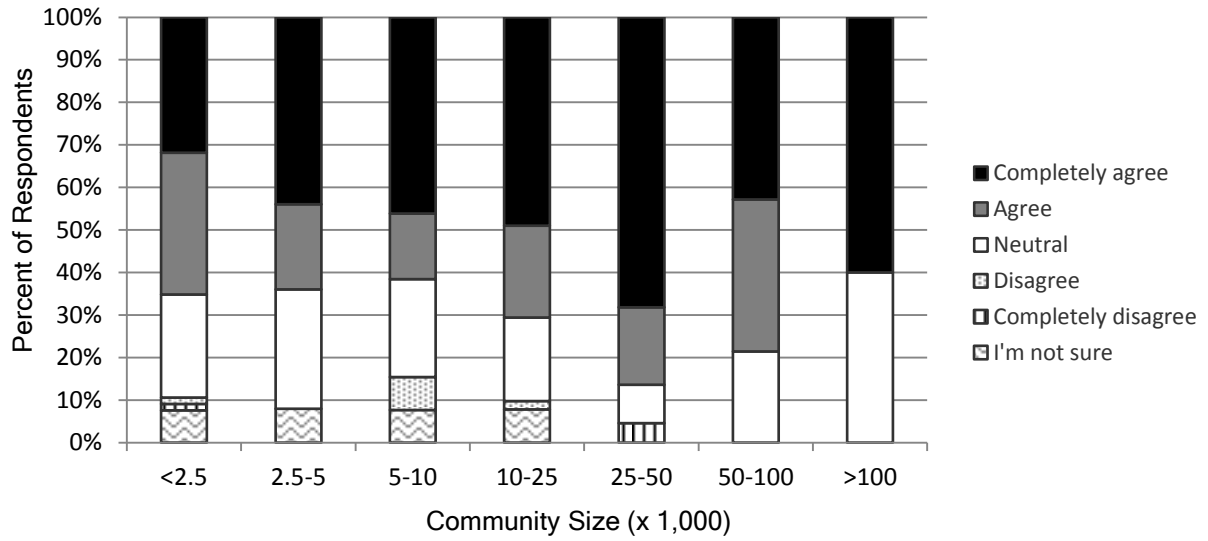
Question 4.9: Community trees help reduce global warming. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▨ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ◧ Completely Disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure
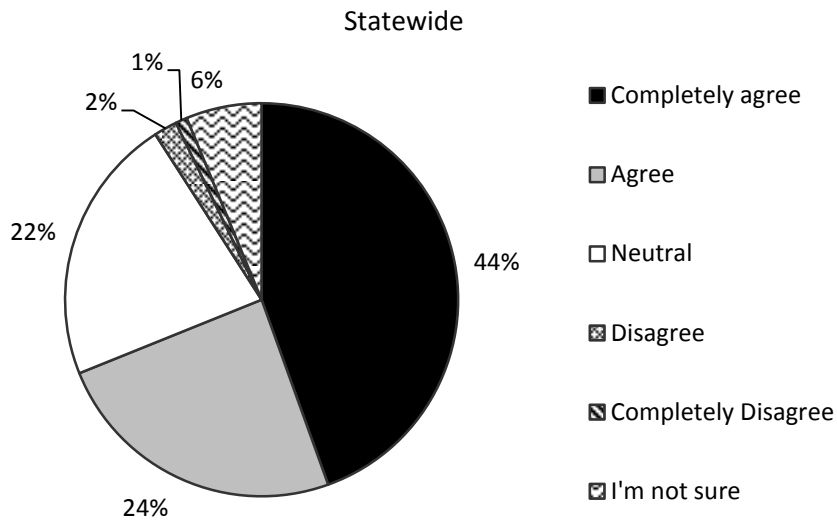
Eighty-eight percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. Eighty percent of the Tree City communities statewide agreed or completely agreed with the statement that community trees help reduce global warming with 56% completely agreeing. In non-Tree City communities only 56% of the respondents in all regions agreed or completely agreed with the statement, 36% of which completely agreed. Of the Tree City communities those in the Southern part of the state had a higher percent of communities that were not sure or disagreed with the statement. Of the non-Tree City communities those in the Central part of the state half were unsure about this statement. While many communities were neutral about the statement, communities with less than 50,000 people were more likely to disagree with the statement or be unsure.

Section Five: Tree Care Cooperation

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 5.1-5.5 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 5.1-5.5 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 5.1: Local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than 50 years ago.
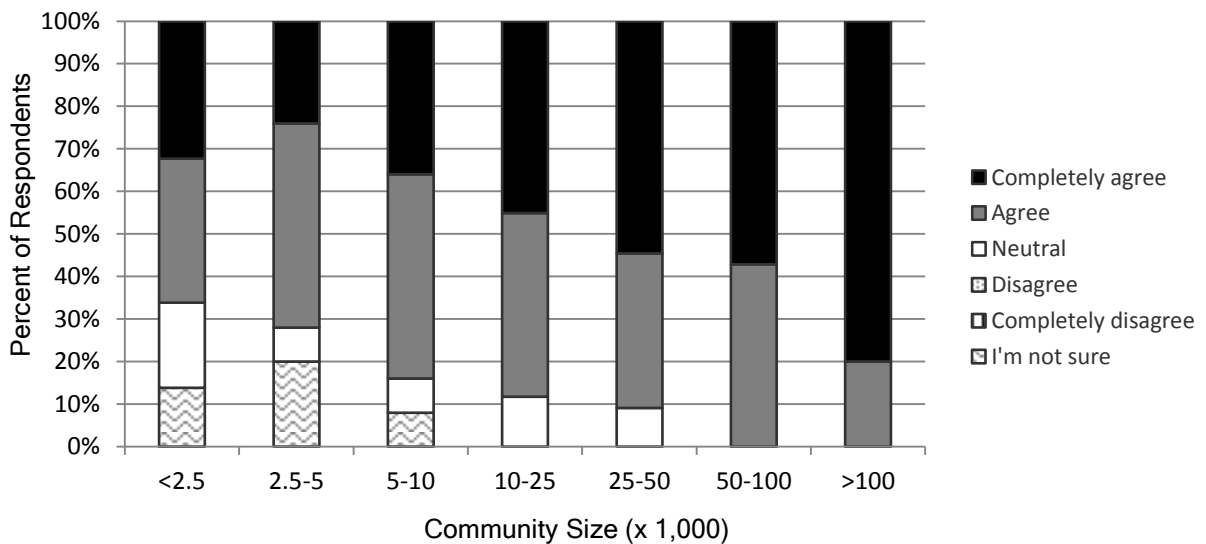
Question 5.1: Local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than 50 years ago. (Continued)
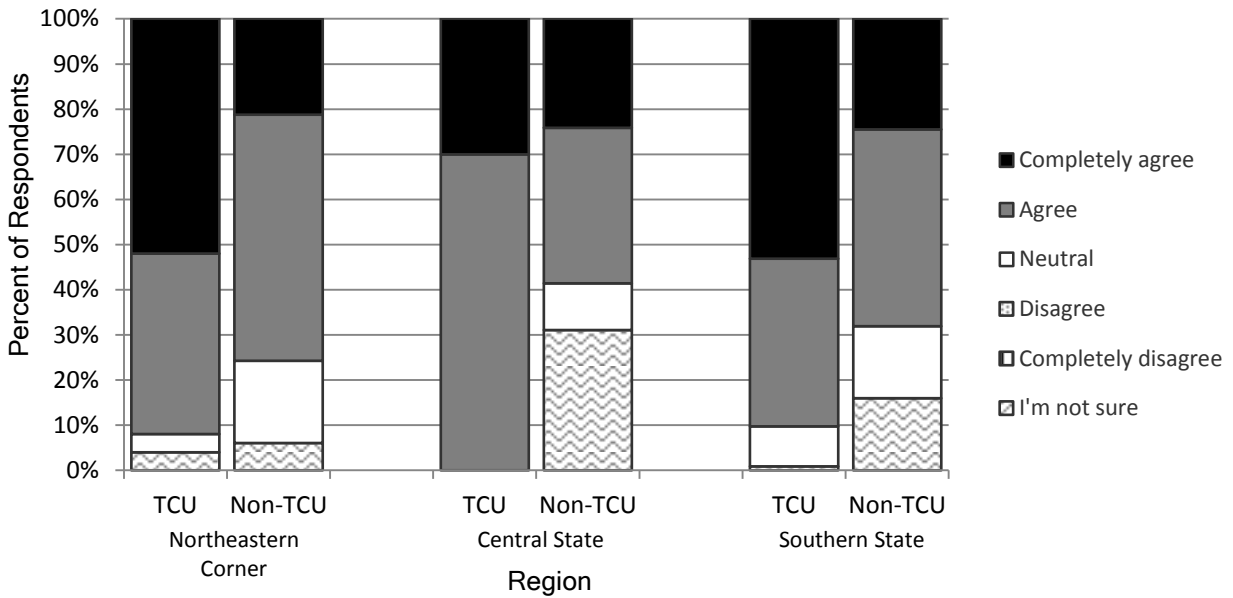
Statewide
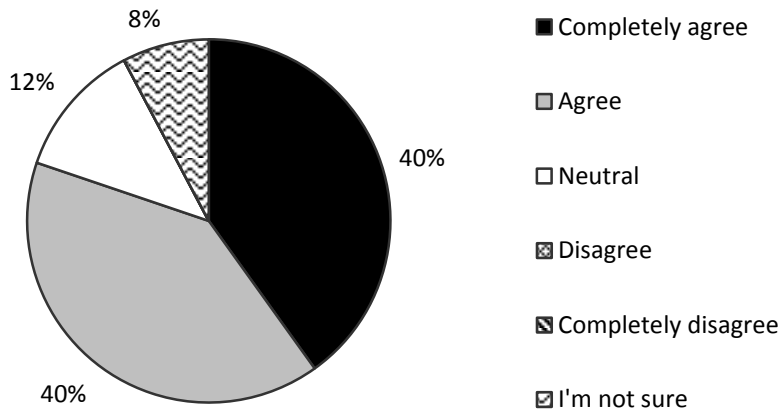
Communities across the board agreed that local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than they were fifty years ago. Eighty percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with the statement. The remaining 20% were neutral or not sure with no one disagreeing with the statement. Ninety percent of all Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed that urban forestry programs are more advanced compared to 68% of the non-Tree City communities. Looking regionally within the Tree City USA group, percentages by region for those that agreed or completely agreed was 100% in Southern Illinois, 92% in Central Illinois, and 88% in Northeastern Illinois. In the non-Tree City USA group, 75% of the respondents from Central Illinois agreed or completely agreed; 69% in Northeastern Illinois and 59% in Southern Illinois. All communities over 50,000 people agreed with the statement. While communities with 10,000 - 50,000 people had a few respondents that were neutral, some communities fewer than 9,999 were unsure. All but one "unsure" response came from non-Tree City communities.

Question 5.2: It is important that municipal employees/tree commission members involved with tree care be well educated in tree biology and care.
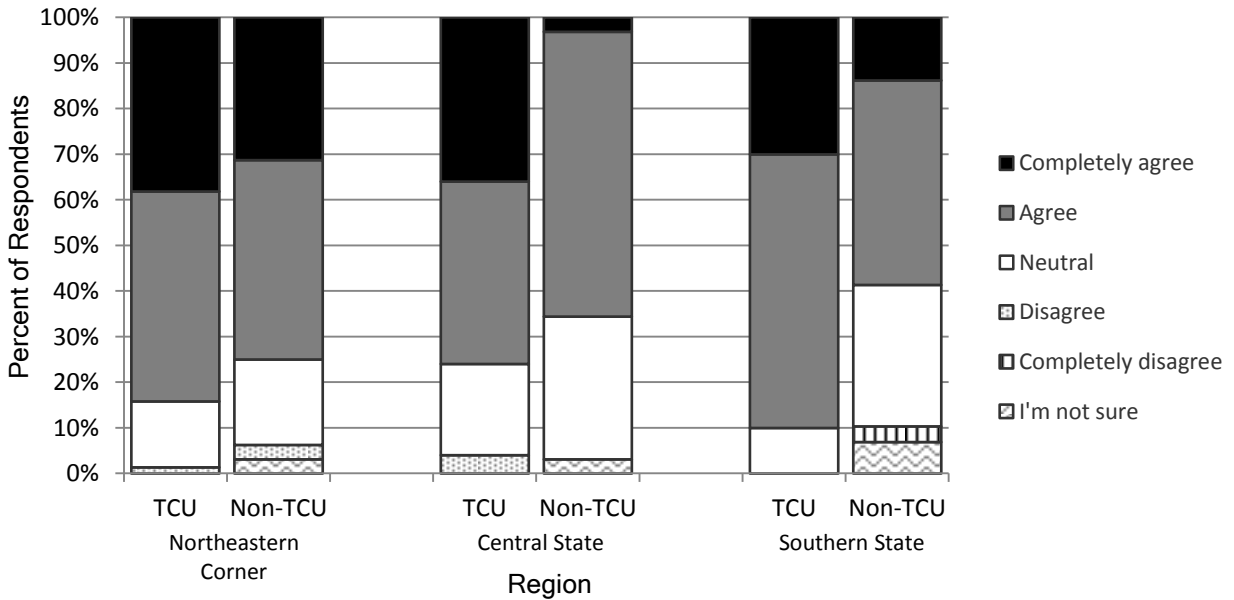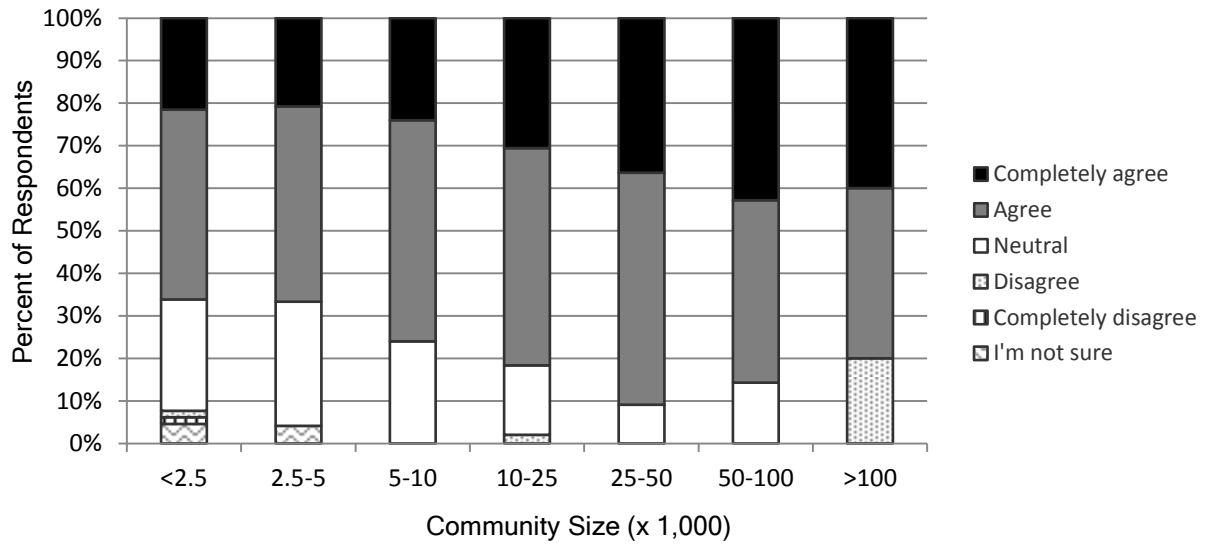
Question 5.2: It is important that municipal employees/tree commission members involved with tree care be well educated in tree biology and care. (Continued)
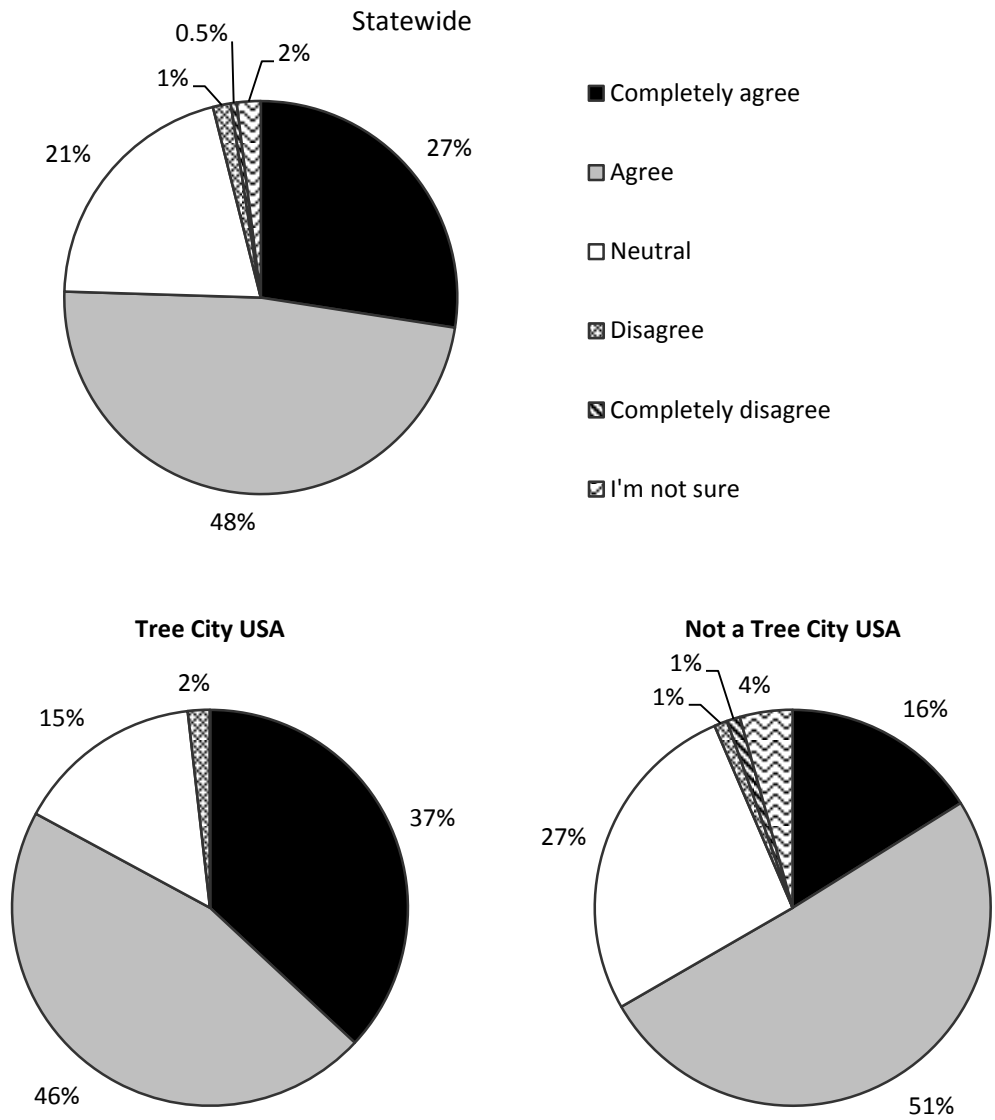
Statewide

0.5%
2%
1%
21%
27%
48%

■ Completely agree

□ Agree

□ Neutral

⊠ Disagree

◩ Completely disagree

☑ I'm not sure

Tree City USA

2%
15%
37%
46%

Not a Tree City USA

1%
1%
4%
16%
27%
51%

Seventy-five percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that it is important that municipal employees and tree commission members involved with tree care be well educated in tree biology and tree care. When analyzed between the Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities, 83% of Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed while 66% of the responding non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed. Regionally, the percent of agree and completely agree was Northeastern – 81%, Central – 7 0%, and Southern – 65%.

Question 5.3: Local urban forestry programs should provide tree-related education to the public.
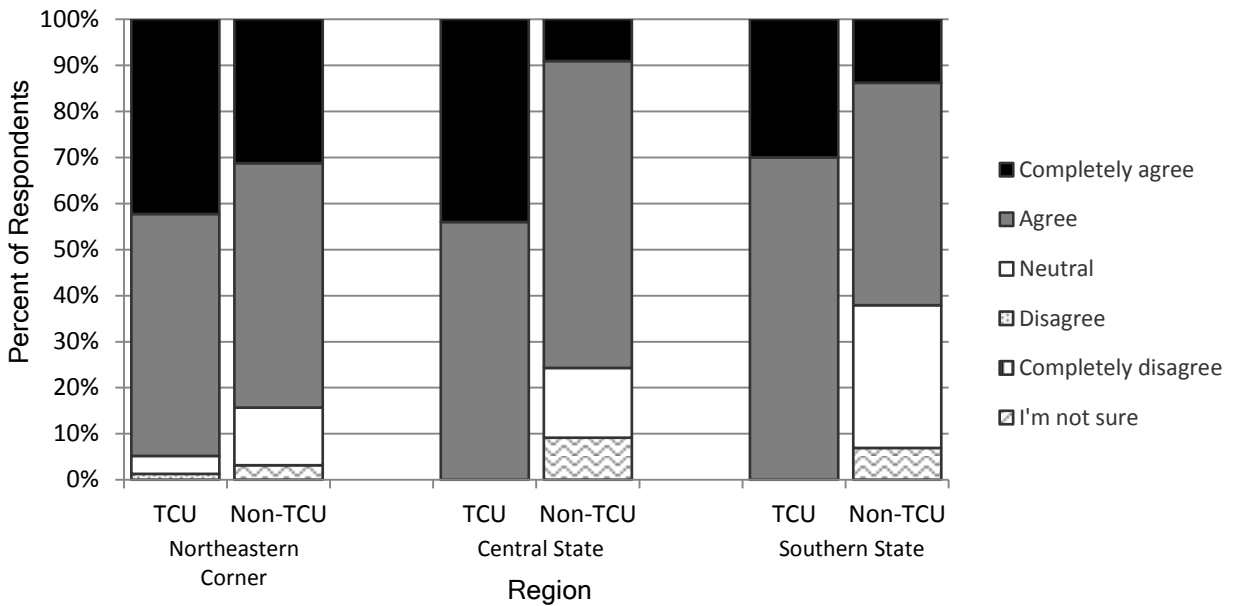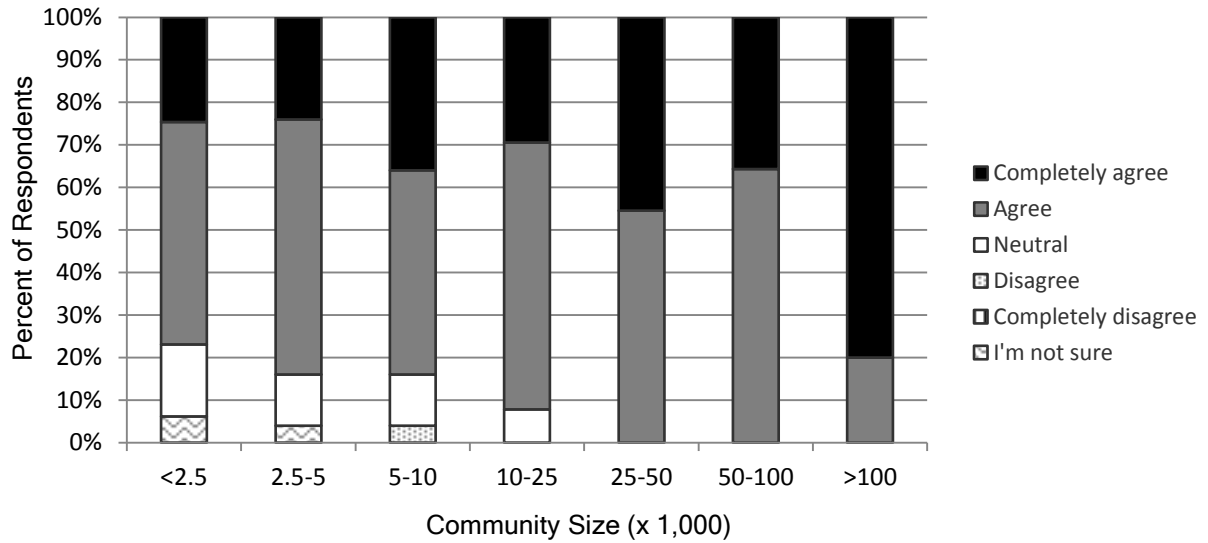
Question 5.3: Local urban forestry programs should provide tree-related education to the public. (Continued)

Statewide

0.5%

3%

10%

31%

56%

■ Completely agree

□ Agree

□ Neutral

▨ Disagree

◨ Completely disagree

▨ I'm not sure

Tree City USA

3%   1%

42%

55%

Not a Tree City USA

6%

18%

19%

56%
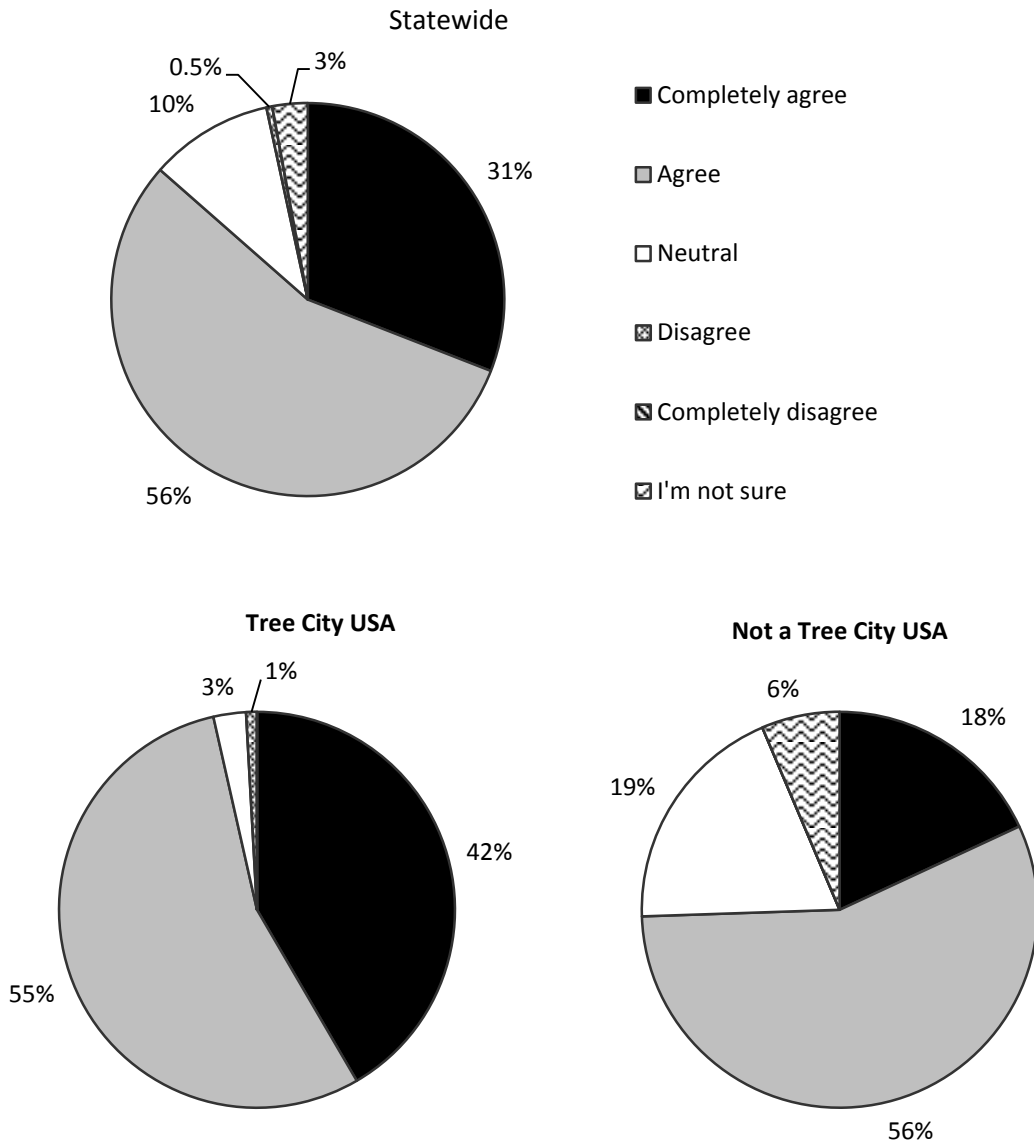
Most respondents (86%) agreed that local urban forestry programs should provide tree-related public education. Only one community disagreed with the statement. When analyzed between the Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities, 96% of Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed while 74% of the non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed. Communities with populations <25,000 were more likely to be neutral, unsure or to disagree with the statement. No one completely disagreed with the statement.

Question 5.4: Volunteers provide advocacy for local municipal forestry programs.
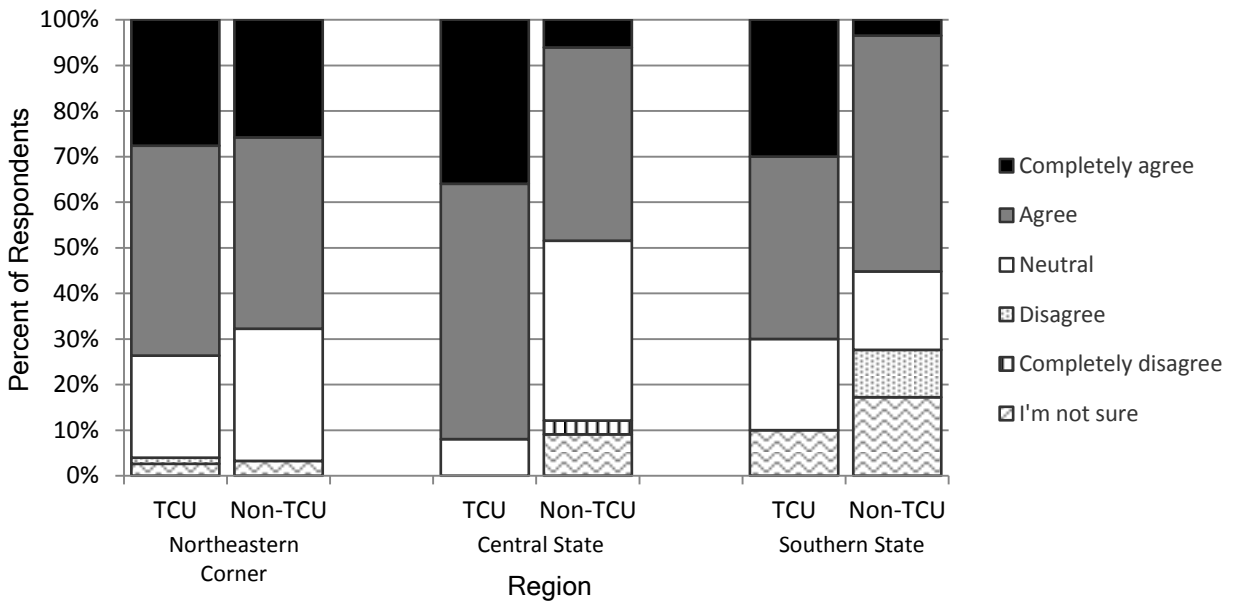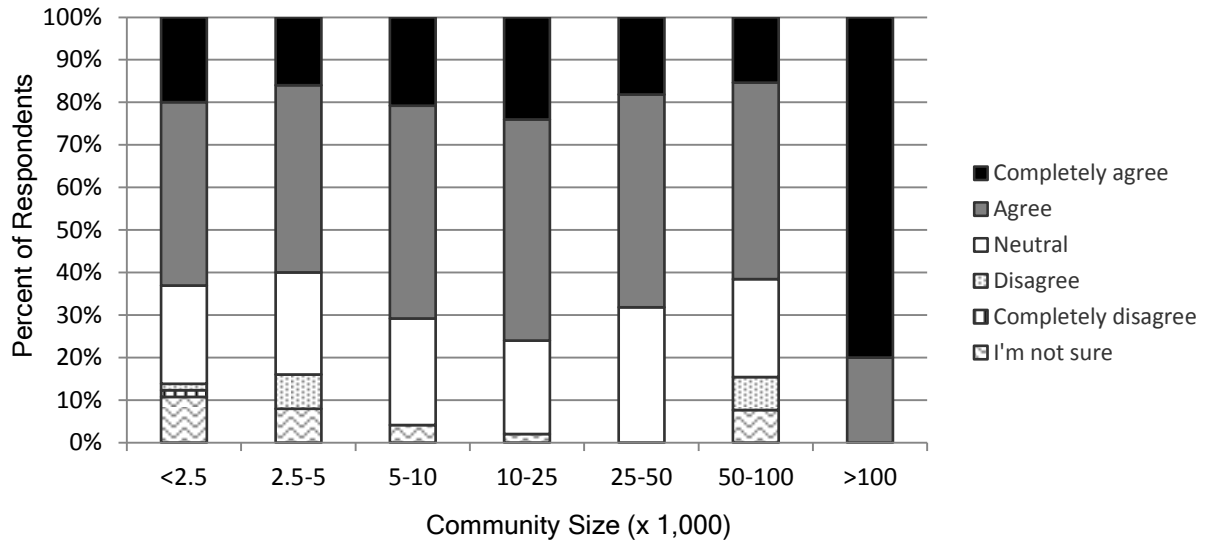
Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

Question 5.4: Volunteers provide advocacy for local municipal forestry programs. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▦ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ◹ Completely disagree
- ▧ I'm not sure

0.5%, 2%, 6%, 22%, 24%, 47%

Tree City USA

1%, 3%, 19%, 30%, 48%

Not a Tree City USA

1%, 3%, 10%, 12%, 29%, 45%
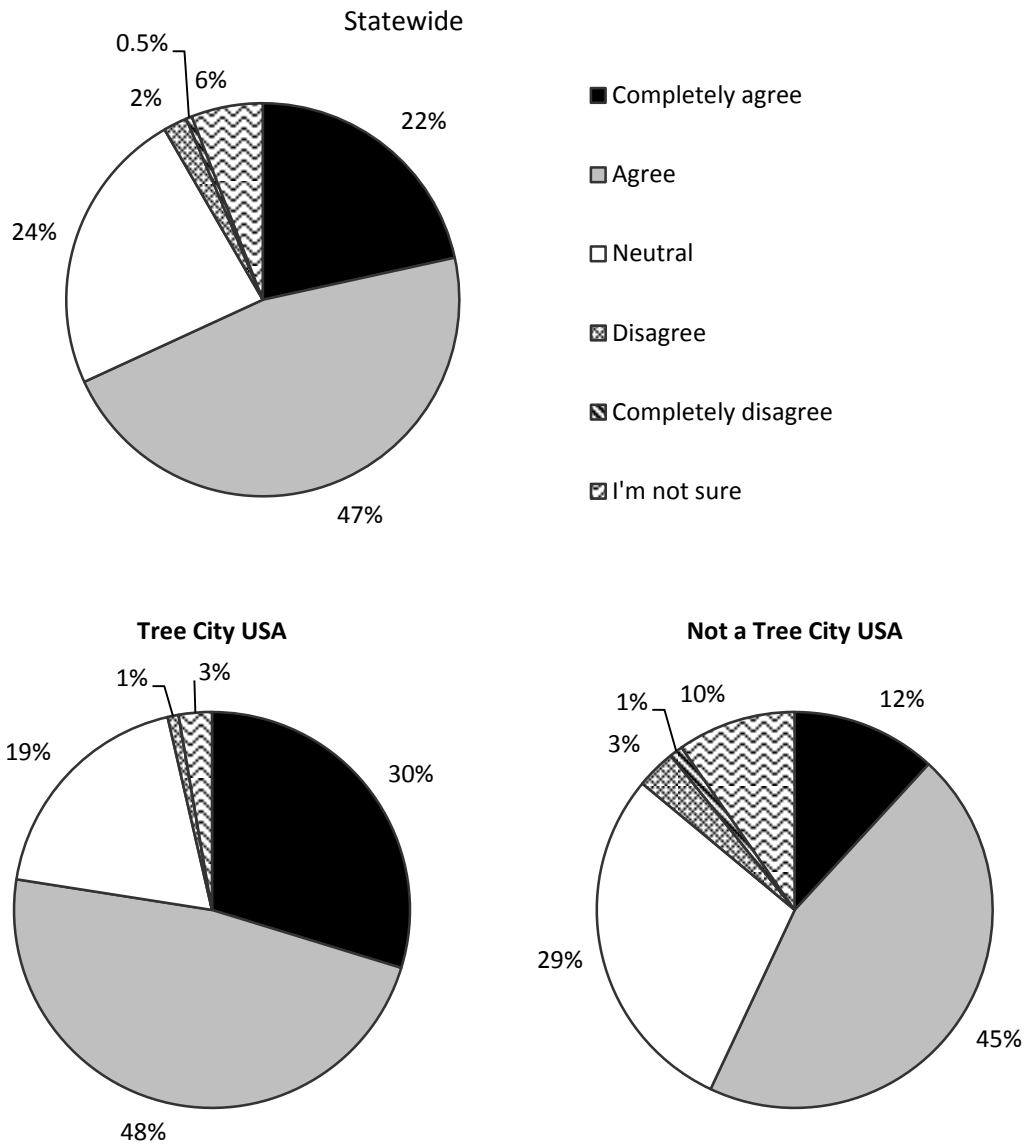
Sixty-eight percent of all respondents completely agreed (21%) or agreed (47%) that volunteers provide advocacy for local municipal forestry programs. Another 29% were neutral or not sure if volunteers provided advocacy. With the exception of communities >100,000 people, responses were scattered and inconclusive concerning disagreement or neutrality with the statement between community sizes. When analyzed by Tree City USA status, 77% of Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed while 57% of the non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed. Only four respondents disagreed that volunteers provide advocacy for local forestry programs. Consistently across community sizes, about 25% of respondents were neutral about the statement but all 5 respondents from communities with >100,000 people agreed that volunteers provide advocacy.

Question 5.5: Using volunteers is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities in the community.
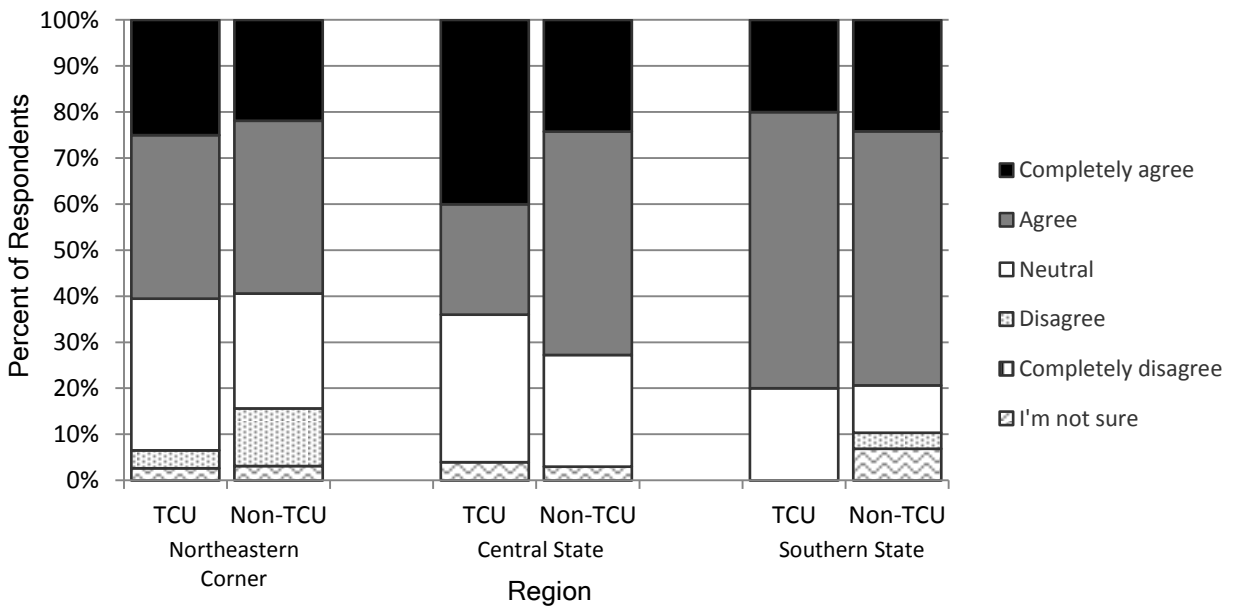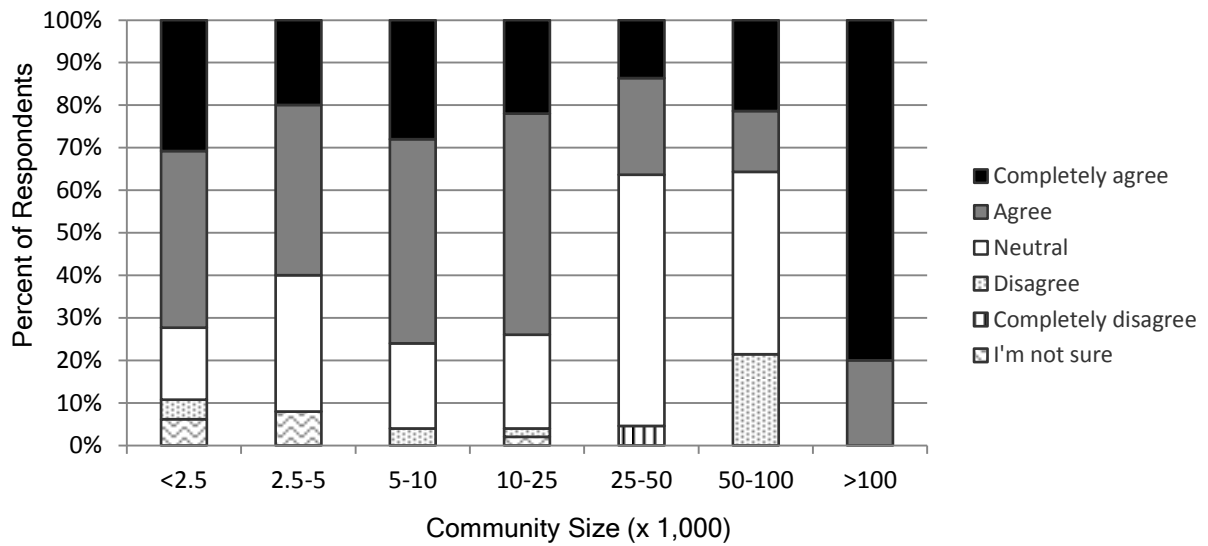
Question 5.5: Using volunteers is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities in the community. (Continued)
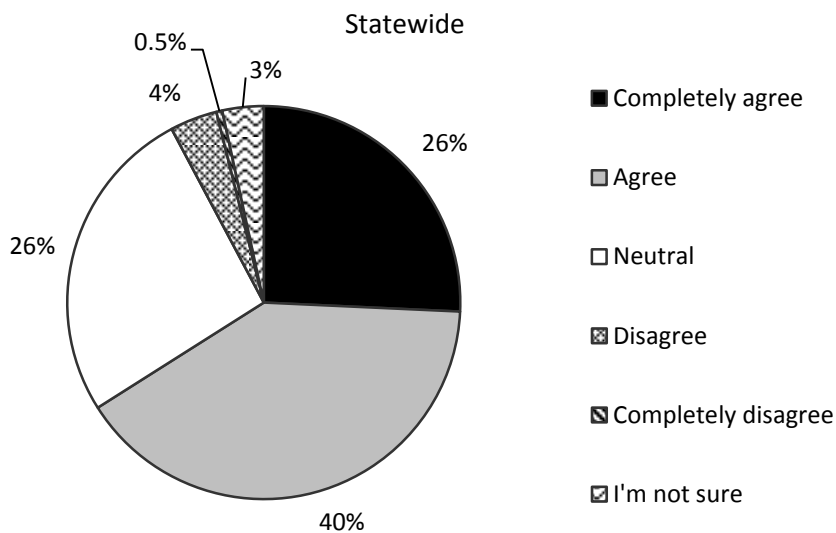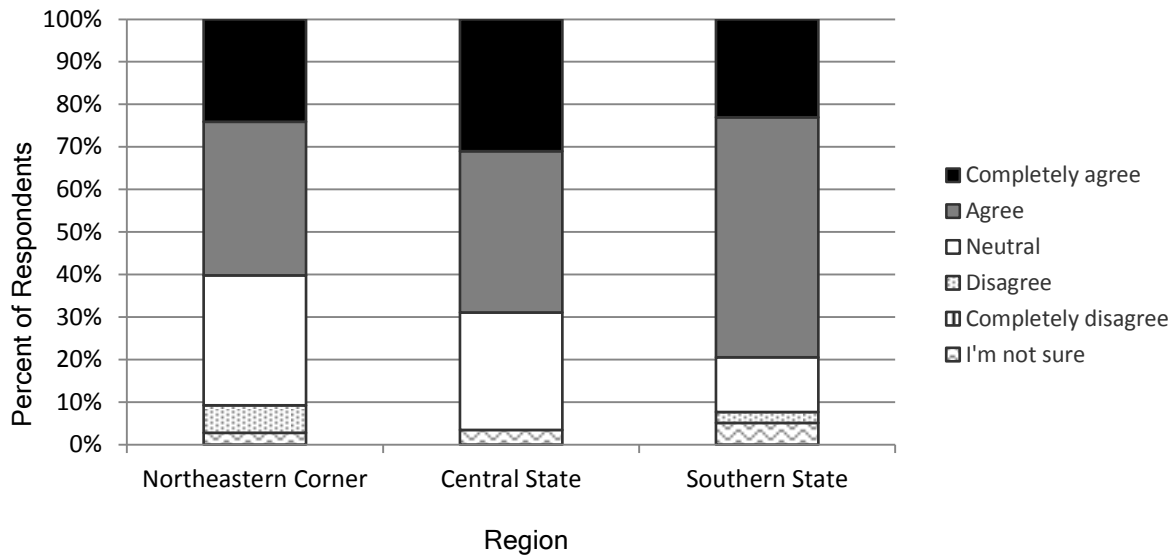
Sixty-six percent of all respondents completely agreed (26%) or agreed (40%) that using volunteers is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities. Nearly 30% of respondents were neutral or not sure. No one completely disagreed with the statement. When analyzed by Tree City USA status, 63% of Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed while 70% of the non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed. With the exception of communities with >100,000 people, responses were scattered and inconclusive concerning their disagreement or neutrality with the statement between community sizes. Regional responses of those that agreed or completely agreed included: Southern Illinois - 79%, Central Illinois - 69%, Northeastern Illinois - 60%. Nine respondents from communities with <50,000 people disagreed or completely disagreed with the statement. Interestingly, a few respondents that stated they agreed that volunteers provide advocacy for forestry programs, then disagreed that using volunteers was an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities in their community.

Question 5.6: Has your community cooperated with other municipalities for the benefit and enhancement of tree care in both communities?
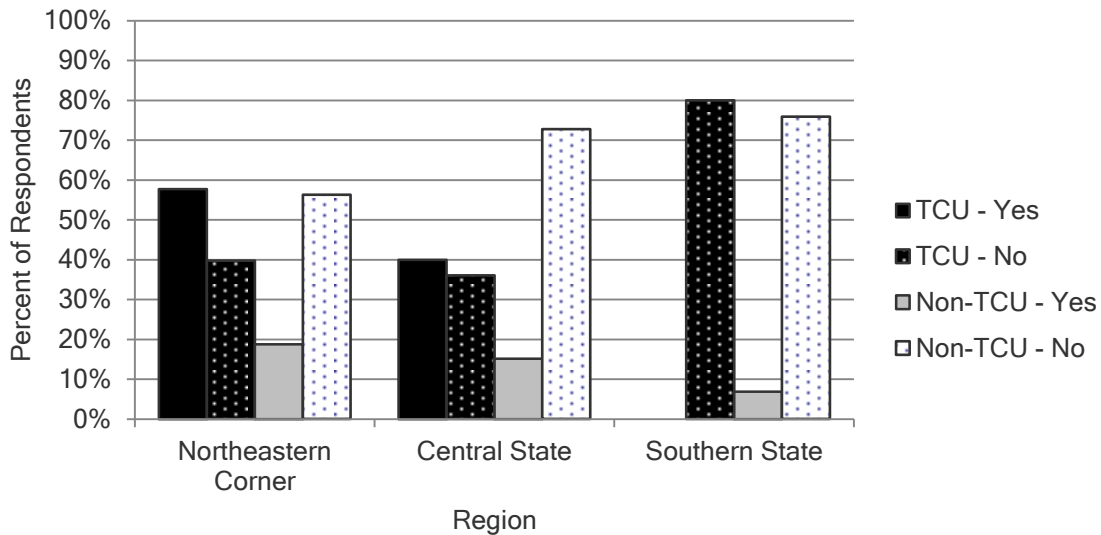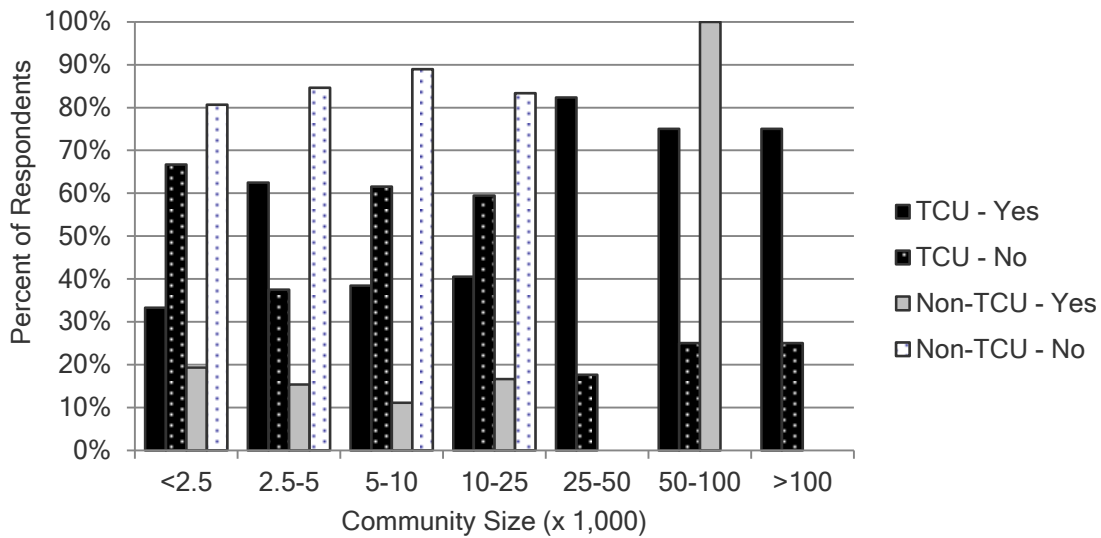
Overall, 33% of respondents said they had cooperated with other municipalities concerning tree care. Larger communities (>25,000 people) were much more likely to have said "yes" (range 75-82%) to this question than were smaller communities (range 23-35%). Tree City communities were more likely to have cooperated with other municipalities (49%) than were non-Tree City communities (14%). There was a regional difference in the response to these questions. In Southern Illinois 95% of the respondents had not cooperated or were not sure if they had cooperated with other municipalities on tree care. In Central and Northeastern Illinois the percentages were 64% and 54%, respectively.

Question 5.7: Does your community have a shade tree commission, board or other group(s) legally authorized by ordinance as having tree care authority?
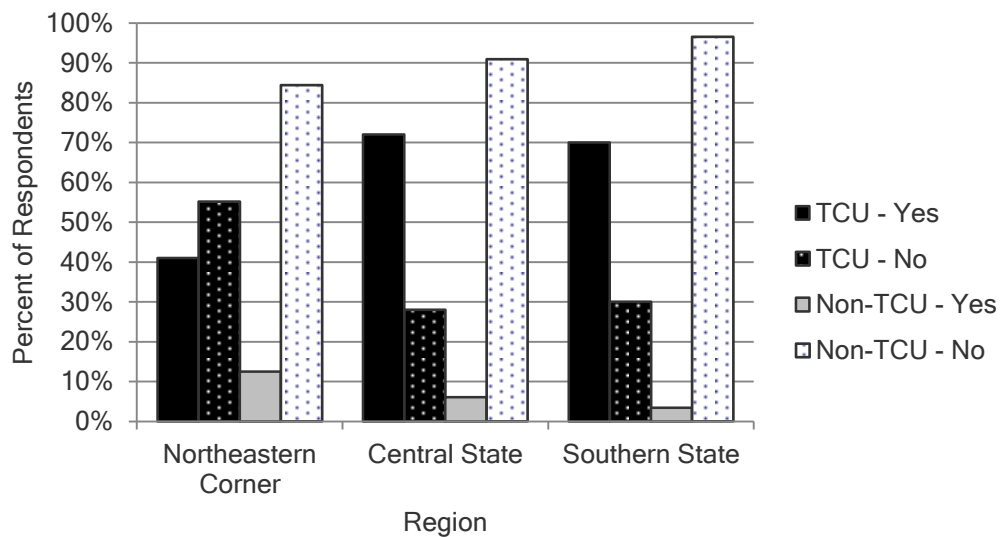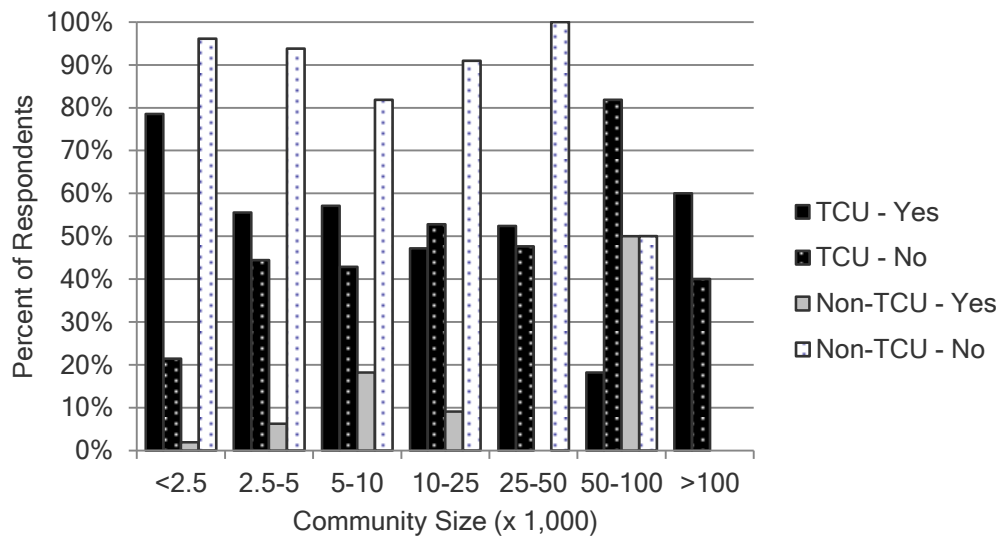
We found a higher rate of "yes" answers to this question than Green et al. (2002). This study found overall 31% of the municipalities had a shade tree commission as opposed to the Green et al. (2002) study with an 18% positive response rate. Among Tree City respondents, 50% had some type of legally authorized tree board or commission. Non-Tree City communities were less likely to have a legally authorized tree board with only 7% responding that they had a legally authorized tree authority, but size of population didn't seem to matter much (community size 25,000-50,000 represents only 1 respondent and 50,000-100,000 represents 2; in community sizes <2,500, 2,500-5,000 and 10,000-25,000 only one respondent said yes, and in community size 2,5000-5,000 two said yes). Overall, Southern Illinois communities were less likely to have a shade tree commission, board or other group legally authorized by ordinance as having tree authority. Regionally, it is peculiar that fewer communities in the Northeastern Corner Region stated that they had a tree commission or board. This may be due to the fact that many of the communities in this region have paid tree care personnel that make the decisions that would be made by a tree board or commission in communities in the central and southern portions of the state.

Section Six: Tree Commission / Board

Questions in this section were only asked of the respondents that responded "yes" they did have a tree commission or tree board to question 5.7.

Question 6.1: How often does your tree board meet?

Statewide

- □ Monthly
- ■ Quarterly
- ▨ Annually
- ▨ As needed
- ▨ Other

9%
27%
0%
16%
48%

Tree City USA

11%
23%
0%
16%
51%

Not a Tree City USA

29%
57%
14%
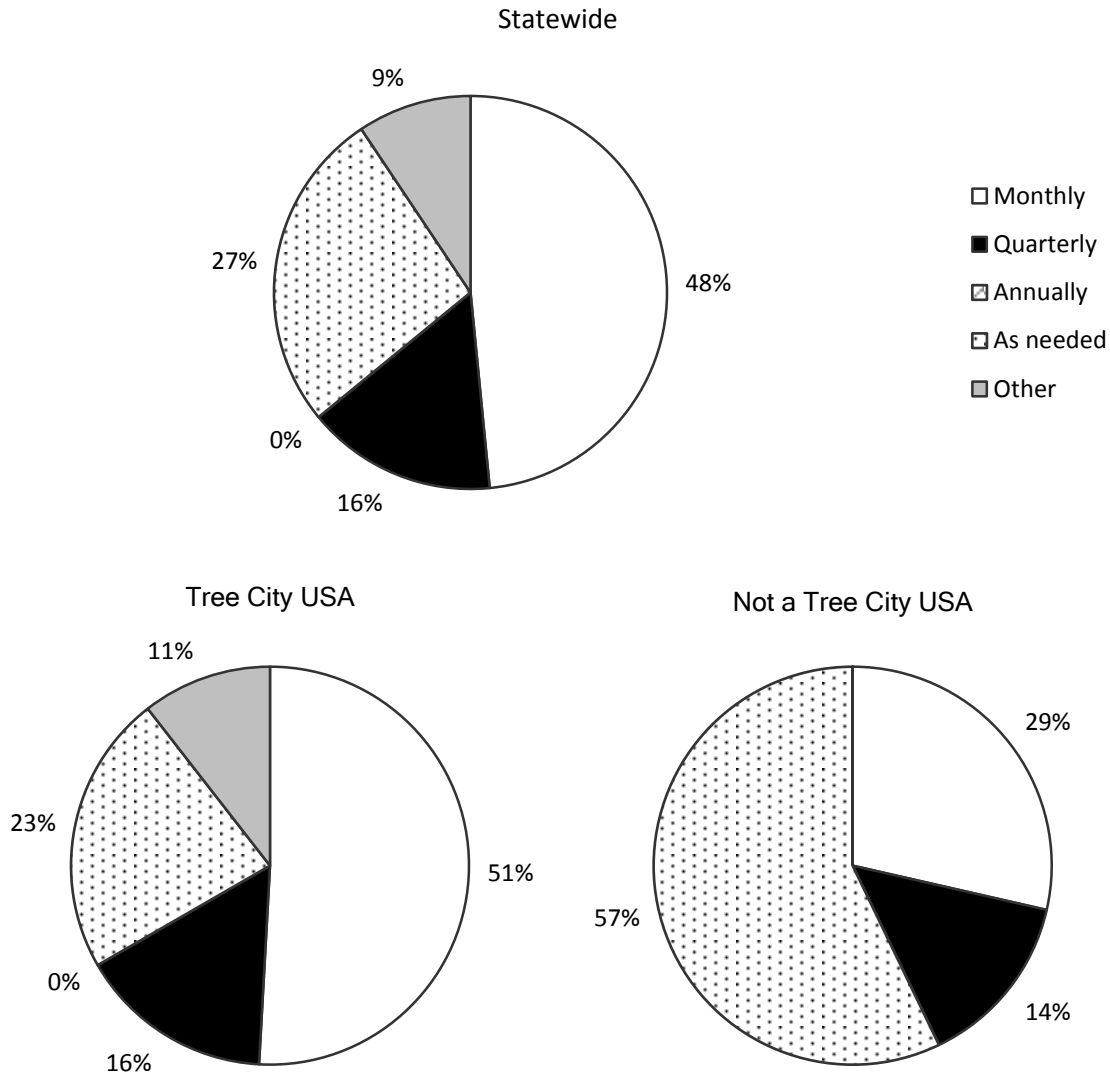
Only seven non-Tree City communities stated that they had a tree board or commission. One of these responded that their tree board meets quarterly, two said monthly and four said quarterly. Twenty-nine Tree City communities said they meet monthly, 9 said they meet quarterly, and 13 said only as needed. No one in either the Tree City or non-Tree City communities said that their tree board meets annually, but several communities specified other meeting times such as 2 or 6 times a year, or 2 – 4 times a month. Also a few communities had months when they did not meet such as January/February or June/July.

Question 6.2: Are your meeting times specified by ordinance?

Over half (58%) of respondents said that their meeting times were not specified by their tree ordinance. Of the positive responses, only two non-Tree City communities responded "yes" that their meeting times were specified by their tree ordinance.
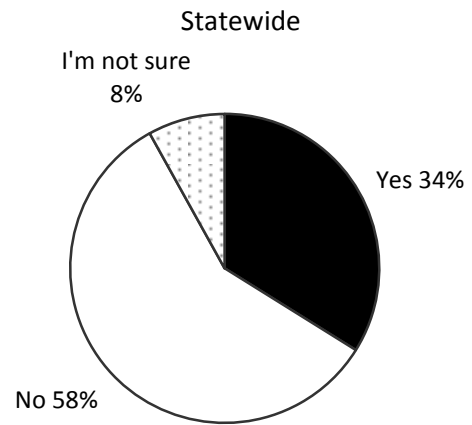
Statewide

I'm not sure
8%

Yes 34%

No 58%

Question 6.3: What are the services provided to the community by your tree commission or board? (Please check all that apply.)

- Providing workshops on tree planting and care
- Providing workshops on tree pruning and removal
- Sustaining urban forestry related volunteerism
- Providing assistance with revising your tree care or tree preservation ordinance
- Providing assistance with revising your tree management plan
- Conducting or assisting with tree inventories
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

Service	Percent
Providing workshops on tree planting and care	18%
Providing workshops on tree pruning and removal	14%
Sustaining urban forestry related volunteerism	29%
Providing assistance with revising your tree care or tree preservation ordinance	73%
Providing assistance with revising your tree management plan	57%
Conducting or assisting with tree inventories	43%
Other (please specify)	16%
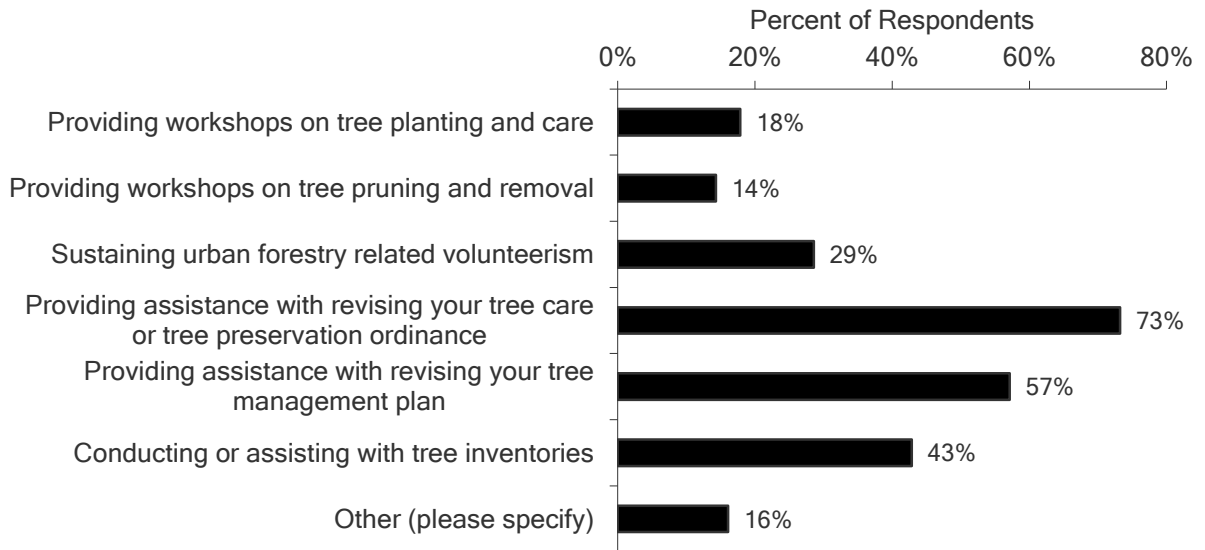
Services provided to communities by their tree board included: assistance, education, and sustaining volunteerism. Over half of the tree boards provide assistance with revising their tree management plan and their tree care and preservation ordinances. Fewer tree boards provide public education in the form of workshops on tree pruning and removal or planting and care even though all respondents had agreed or completely agreed with the statement that tree boards should provide free public education on tree-related issues. Those who said "Other" also said Arbor Day activities, database maintenance, beautification and landscaping, public education, review of tree species to be planted, tree sales and policy direction.

Section Seven: Tree Ordinance

Questions 7.1 - 7.6 were asked of all survey respondents. Questions 7.7 – 7.15 and Section 8 were asked only of the respondents that answered "yes" to question 7.5.

For questions 7.1-7.4 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 7.1-7.4 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 7.1: A street tree ordinance is important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest community.
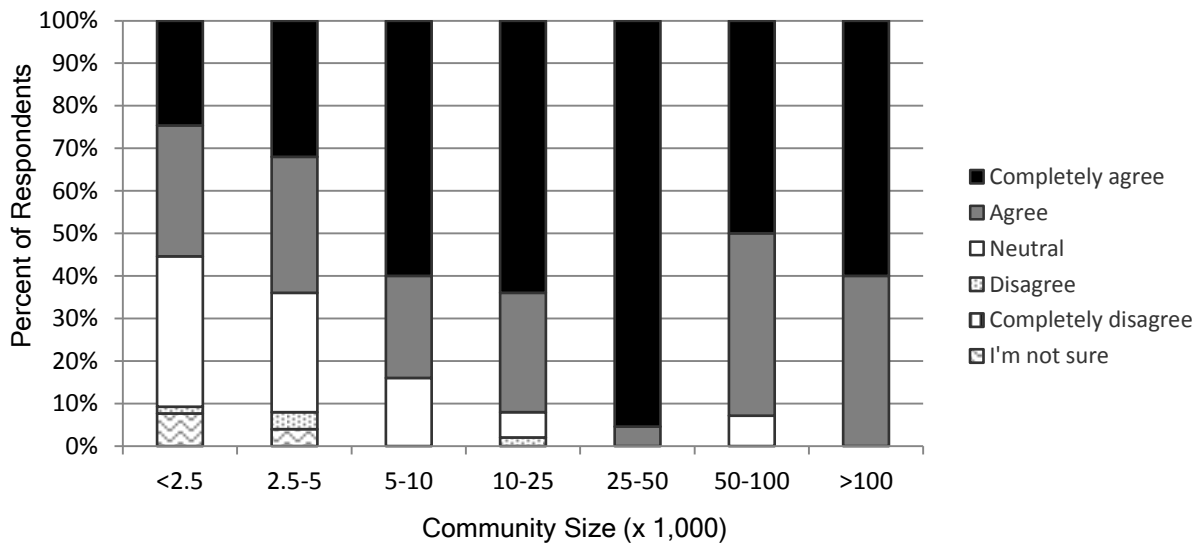
Question 7.1: A street tree ordinance is important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest community. (Continued)

Statewide
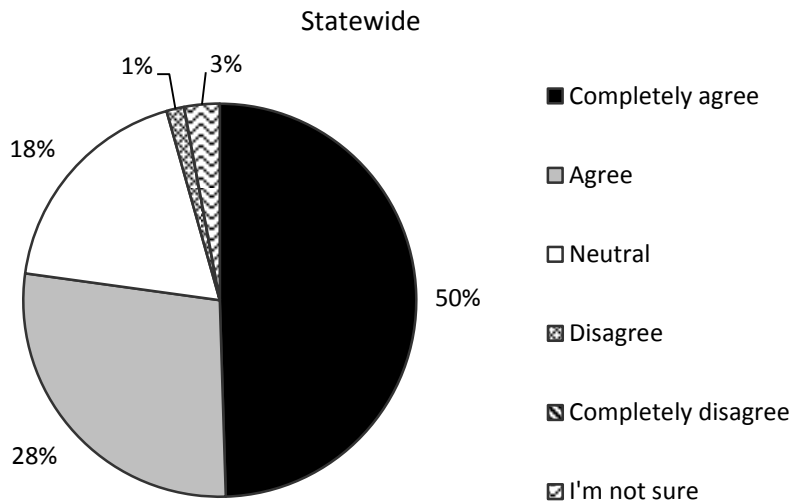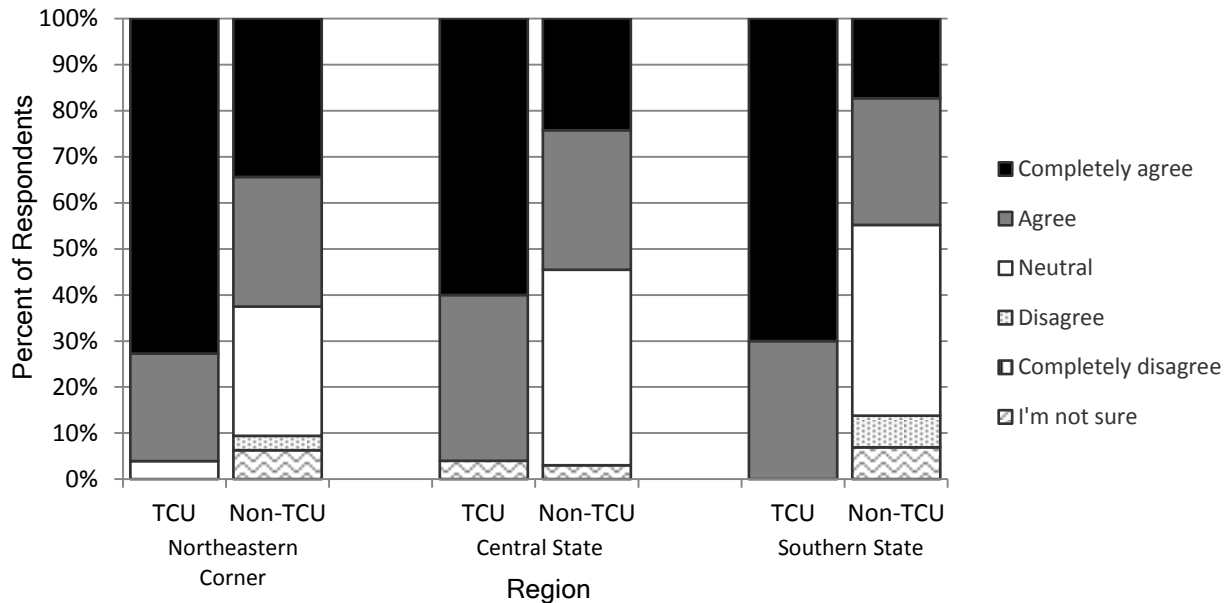
Over 77% of respondents agreed a street tree ordinance is important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest community. Smaller communities were more likely to be neutral to the statement and three respondents disagreed. In Tree City communities statewide 96% the respondents agreed or completely agreed. The remaining 4% of the Tree City respondents were neutral or not sure. Fifty-four percent of the non-Tree City communities statewide also agreed or completely agreed. Only 3% of the non-Tree City communities disagreed, and all those that disagreed were from communities with populations <25,000 people. Of the 159 communities that agreed or completely agreed with this statement, 46 of them stated in question 7.5 that their community does not have a tree ordinance. All 9 communities that disagreed or were not sure about this statement indicated that their community does not have a tree ordinance. Only 2 of the 38 respondents that were neutral to this statement indicated that they have a tree ordinance.

Question 7.2: A tree care ordinance does not need to be updated.
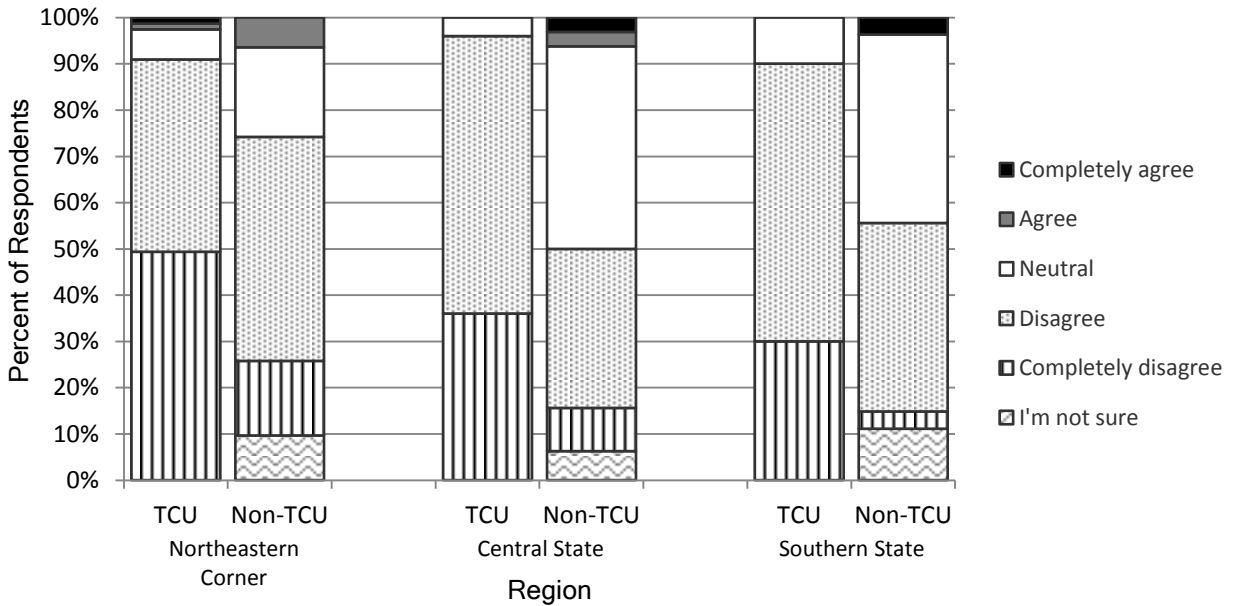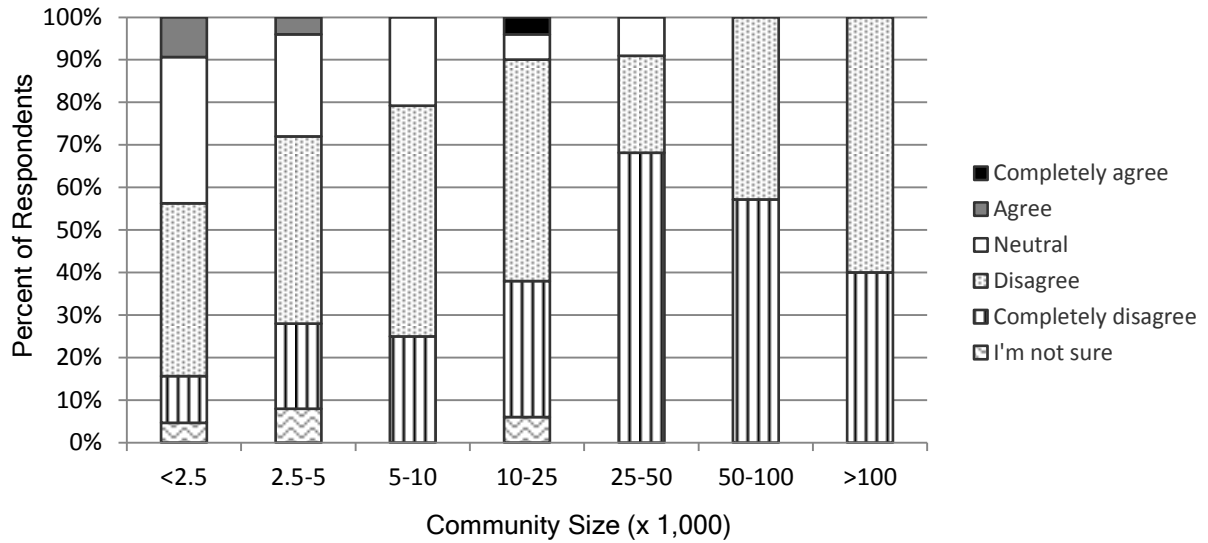
Question 7.2: A tree care ordinance does not need to be updated. (Continued)

Statewide
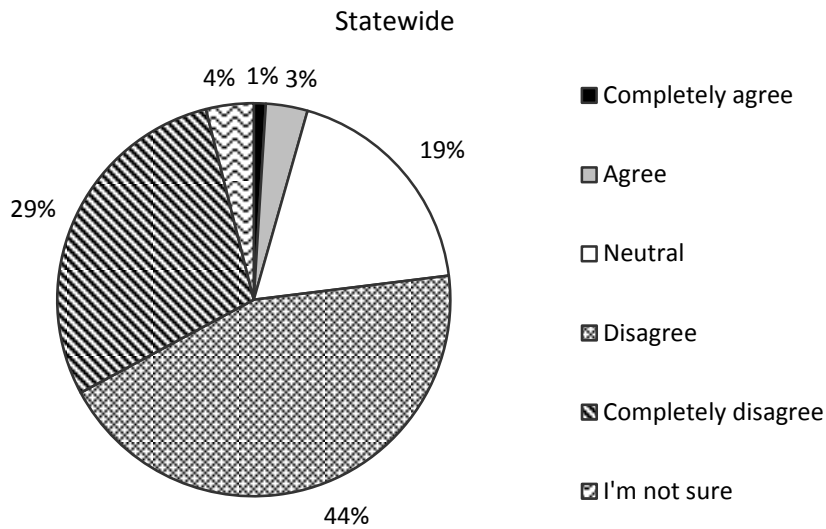
Only four percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that a tree care ordinance does not need to be updated. Two of those respondents indicated that they have a tree ordinance. Of the 87 communities that said they do not have a tree ordinance, 5 (6%) still indicated that a tree ordinance should be updated (i.e., disagreed or completely disagreed with this statement). In Tree City communities statewide not quite two percent of the respondents agreed. Nearly six percent of the non-Tree City communities across regions of the state also agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Of the communities that agreed with the statement or did not think that a tree care ordinance needed to be updated, all had populations <5,000 people. Two communities that had a population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 people completely agreed with the statement.

Question 7.3: A street tree ordinance should designate who has tree authority.
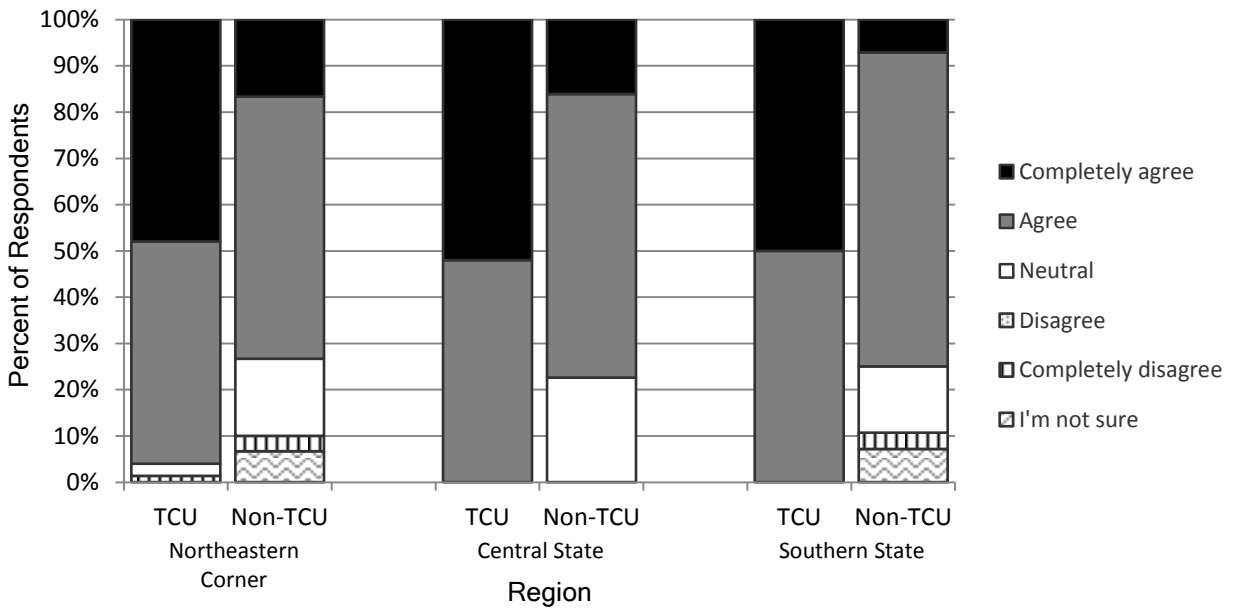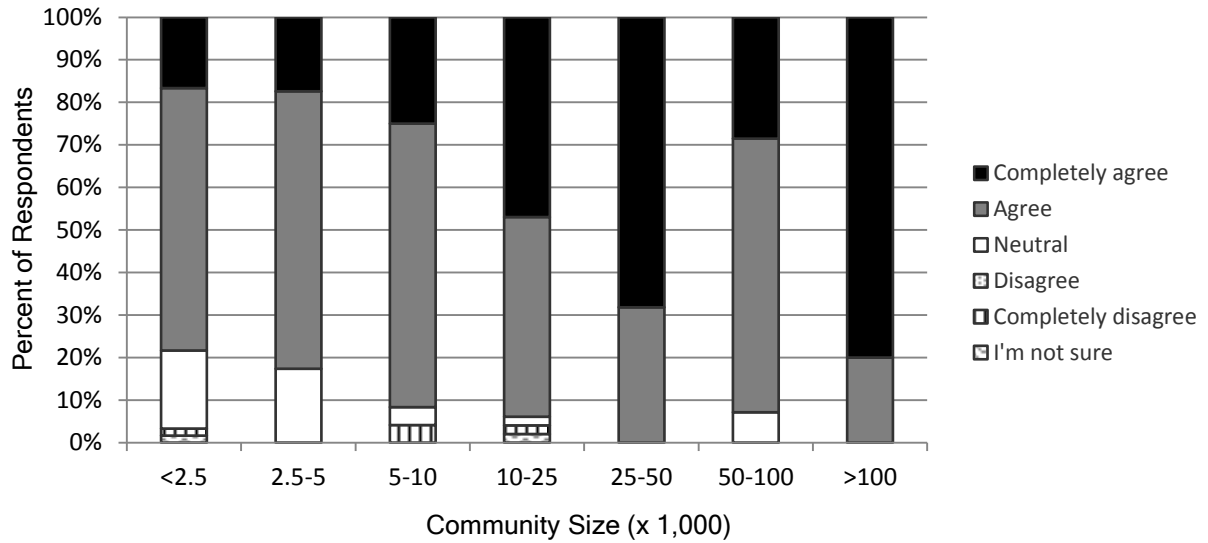
Question 7.3: A street tree ordinance should designate who has tree authority. (Continued)

Statewide
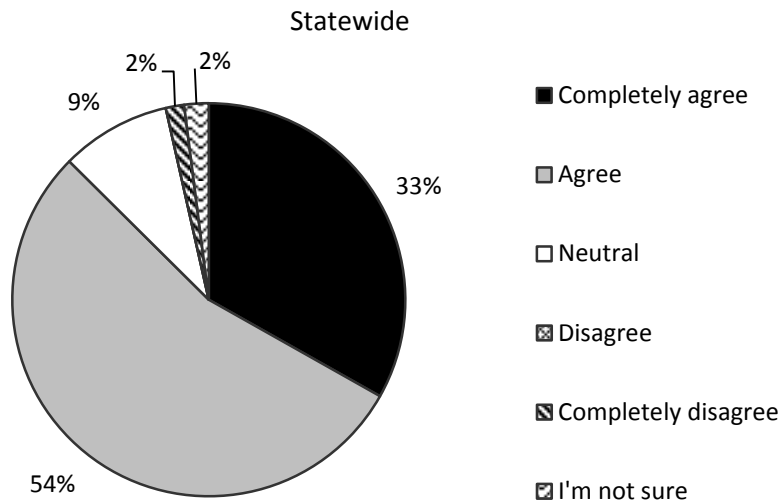
Eighty-eight percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that a tree ordinance should designate who has tree authority. This agreement was consistent across both communities that have and don't have a tree ordinance. Of the communities that completely disagreed or were not sure about the statement, none of them have an ordinance. All communities who said that their tree ordinance did in fact specify who has tree authority (question 7.10) except three, agreed or completely agreed with this statement. Only 10 communities that agreed or completely agreed with this statement did not state that their tree ordinance specified who has tree authority in question 7.10.

Designating who has tree authority in the tree care ordinance is a requirement for all Tree City USA communities in order for them to receive that designation. In Tree City communities statewide 97% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their tree ordinance should specify who has tree authority. The Tree City respondents that did not agree were neutral on the statement. Seventy-five percent of the non-Tree City communities across all regions of the state also agreed or completely agreed with the statement.

Question 7.4: A street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards.
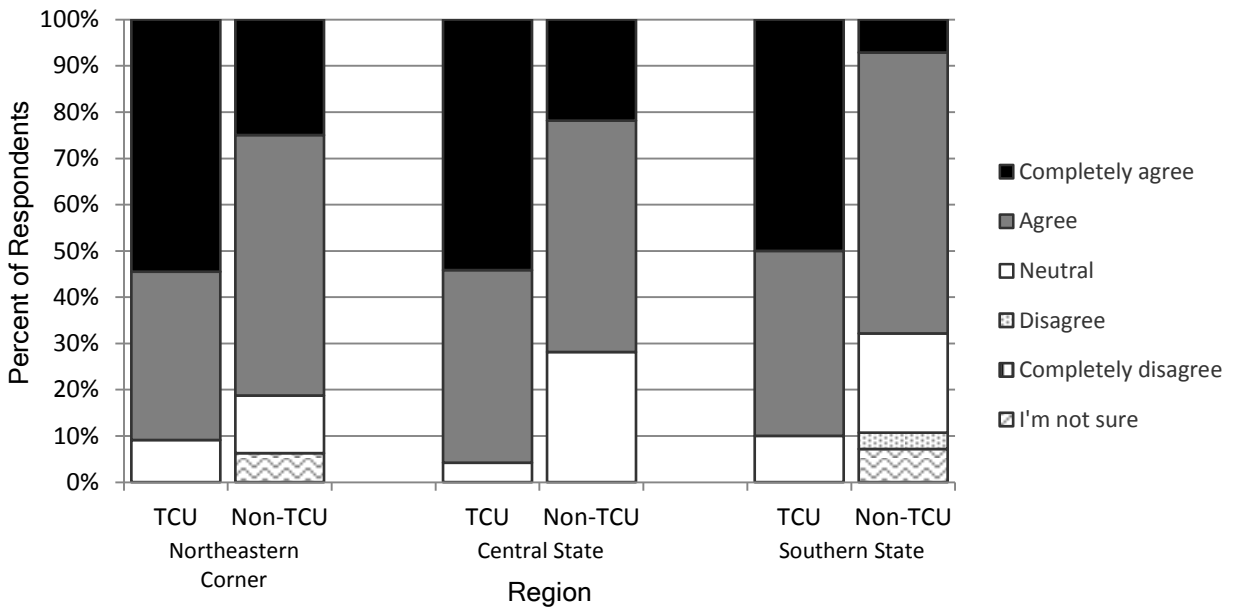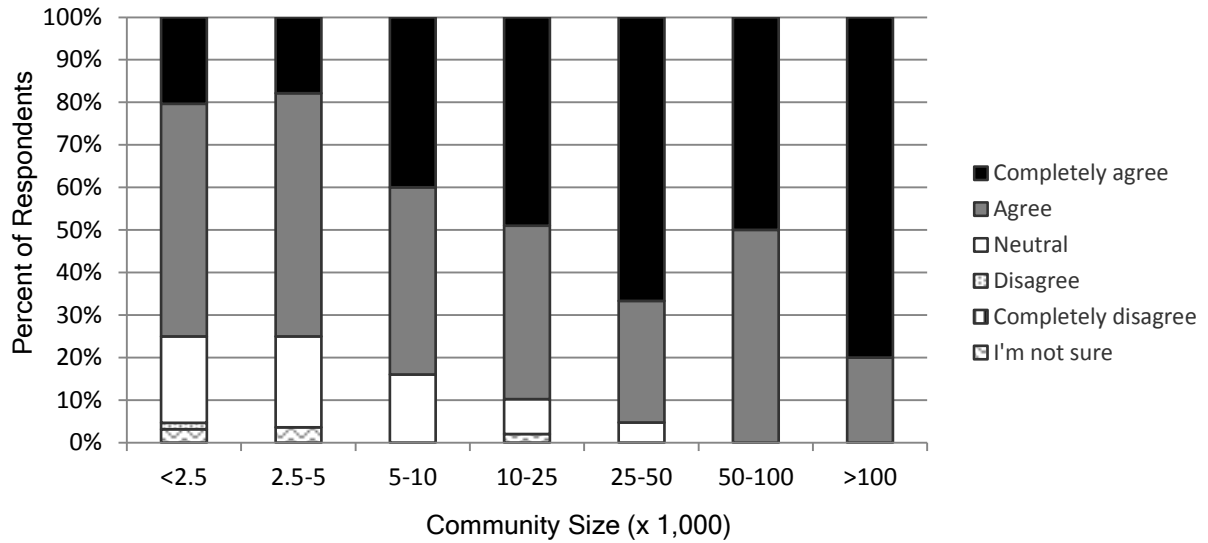
Question 7.4: A street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▨ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ⊠ Disagree
- ▧ Completely disagree
- ▨ I'm not sure

0.5%

2%

14%

38%

46%
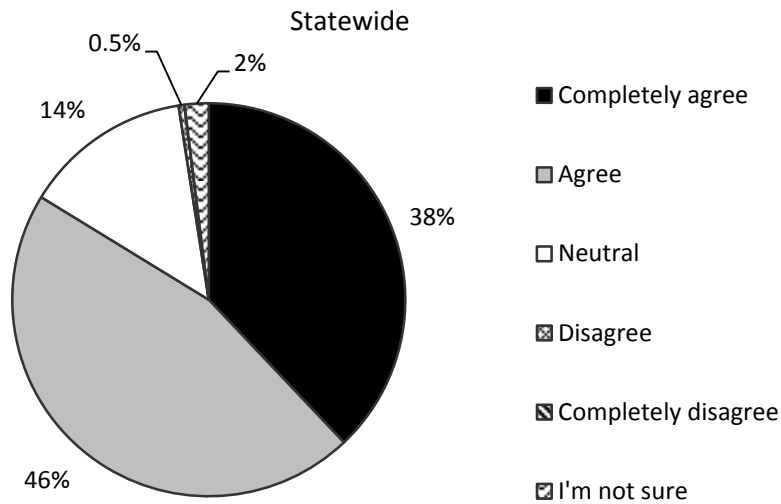
Eighty-three percent of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that a street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards. In Tree City communities statewide 92% the respondents agreed or completely agreed that a street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards. The remaining Tree City respondents were neutral on the question. Seventy-four percent of the non-Tree City communities statewide also agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Of the communities that disagreed with the statement, all had populations of <2,500 people and were non-Tree City communities in Southern Illinois. Smaller communities were more likely to neutral toward the statement.

Question 7.5: Does your community have a municipal tree care ordinance?
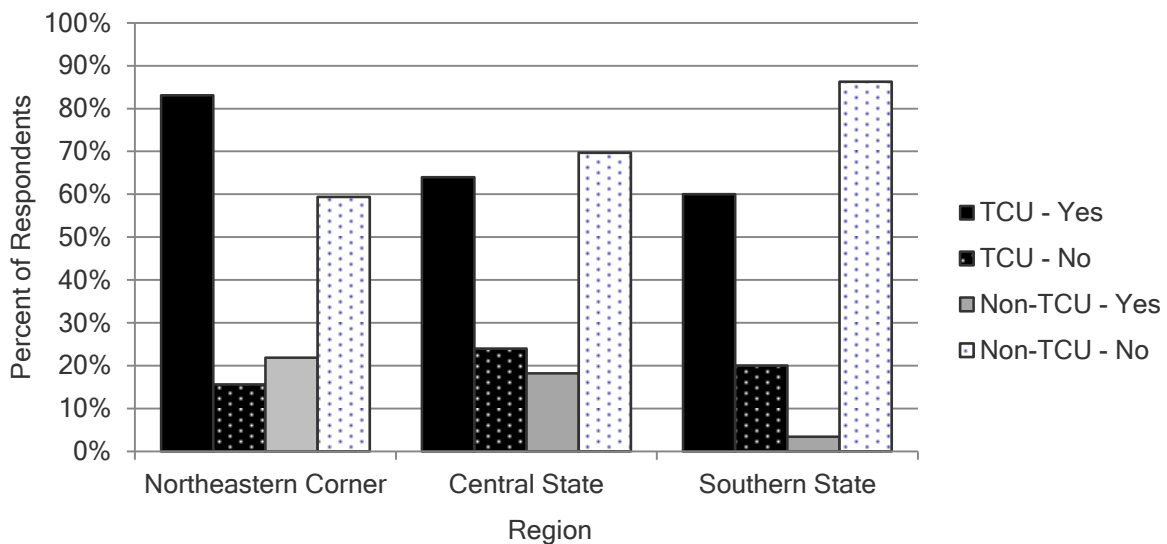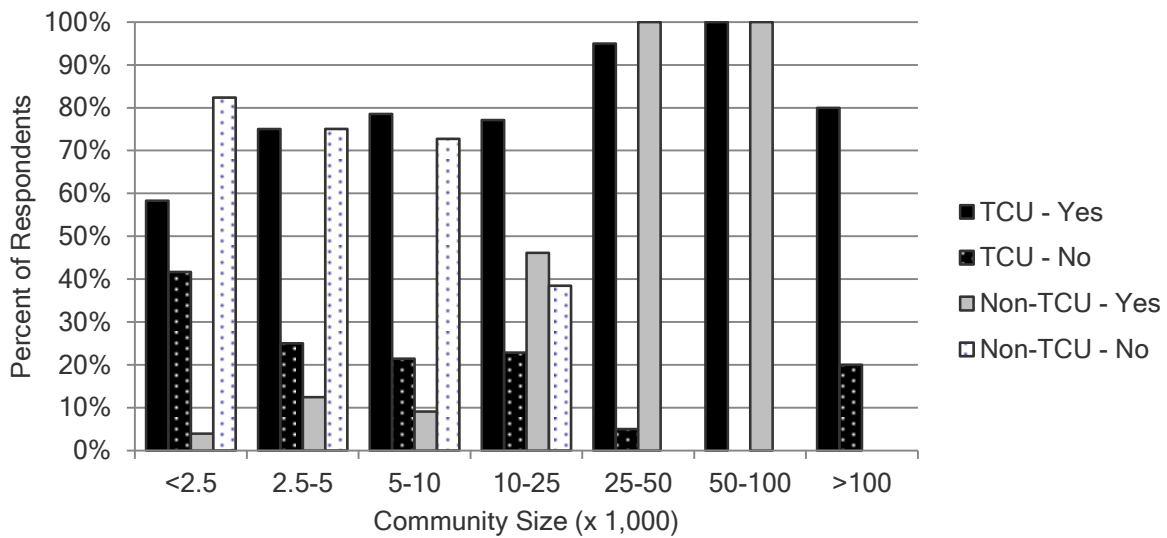
Forty-eight percent of all survey respondents had a municipal tree care ordinance. Having a municipal tree care ordinance is a requirement for Tree City USA program participation. It is one of the four basic requirements for eligibility. The fact that not all Tree City communities indicated that they have a municipal tree care ordinance is more likely a reflection of the person filling out the survey not being aware of their community tree ordinance. Only 15% of the non-Tree City communities, across all regions of the state indicated that their community had a municipal tree care ordinance.

Tree City communities were much more likely to have a municipal tree ordinance than were non-Tree City communities, especially in communities with less than 50,000 people. This trend was consistent across all regions. Only two communities with populations over 25,000 people said that they do not have a tree ordinance. Green et al. (2002) found a strong relationship between the size of a town and whether or not it has a tree ordinance, but they did not consider Tree City USA status.

Question 7.6: Does your community officially incorporate and conform to any of the following standards in its tree ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care operations
- International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices
- American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management Practices
- American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting Standards
- I have not heard of any of the five standards above
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
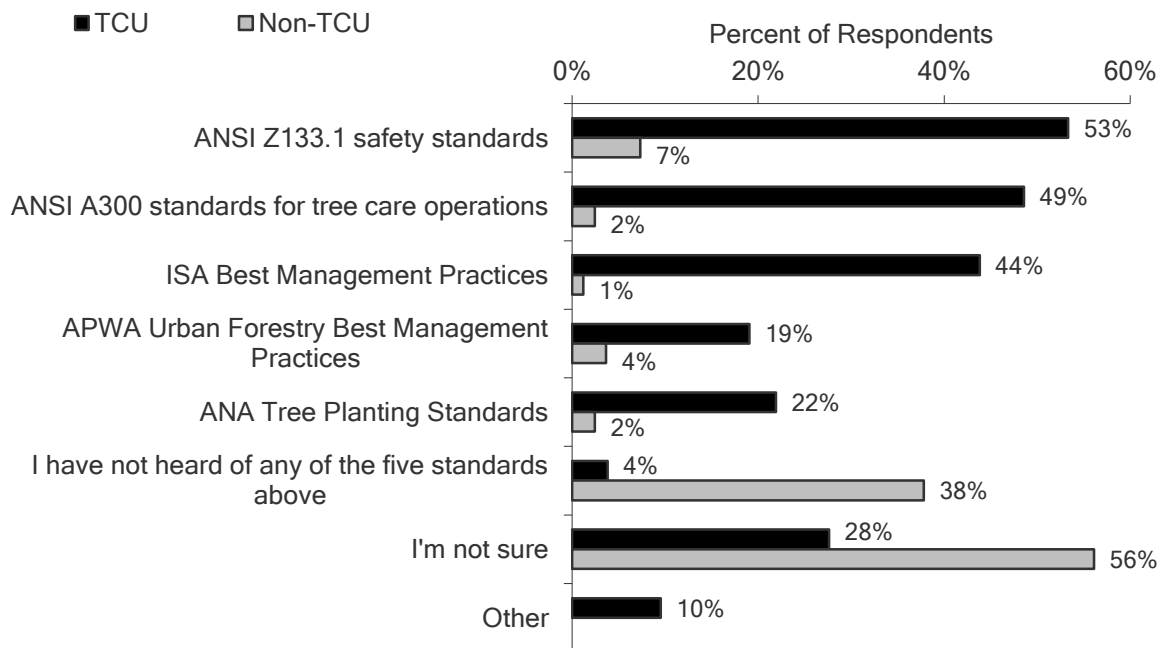
This question was asked of all communities. Communities without Tree City USA status were much less likely to have heard about these standards, much less practice them. Of the non-Tree City communities, 46% indicated that they were not sure and 31% indicated that they had never heard of the five standards that were listed. Over half of the Tree City respondents said that they conform to the ANSI Z133.1 safety standards, and almost half of Tree City communities stated that they conform to the ANSI A300 standards and ISA BMPs. Fewer conform to APWA UF BMPs and ANA tree planting standards (19 and 22% respectively). Some of those who said "Other" said they conform loosely or unofficially to the standards, and others said that they do conform to the standards, but in a document different than the tree ordinance.

Question 7.7: In what year was your tree ordinance approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)
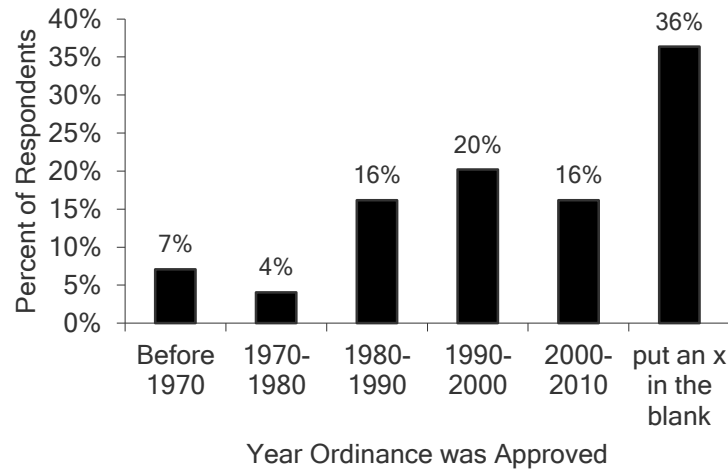
This question (and the rest of this section) was asked only of the respondents that answered "yes" to question 7.5 indicating that they had a tree ordinance.

Ninety-nine people responded to the question with 36 (36%) of those individuals not knowing when their tree ordinance was approved. The earliest date reported in this study for a tree ordinance to be approved was 1956. There was a peak in the 90's when 20% of the ordinances were approved. Of the 64 respondents who knew the date of their tree ordinance approval, 62% approved their tree ordinance since 1990.

The year 1990 was the when federal urban and community forestry funding was greatly enhanced with the Illinois Urban and Community Grant Program being funded for the first time since its authorization. Also, the Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative was funded. To obtain grant funding in Illinois, a municipality must have an approved tree ordinance, therefore explaining the increase of tree ordinances approved in the 1990's.

An additional 21% of community respondents implemented and approved their tree ordinance in the 1980's. This time period in urban and community forestry history was the Dutch elm disease era when the profession was first funded federally in response to the need for insect and disease, and forest management in our urban and community forests. All regions of the state saw an increase in the number of tree ordinances in the 1990's. There was growth in the 2000-2010 decade in both the Northeastern and Central parts of the state. There was no growth in the number of tree ordinances in the Southern part of the state in the 2000-2010 decade. Smaller communities (<25,000 people) were more likely to have recently approved their ordinance, but there was not much difference across community sizes as to those who did not report the decade for their tree ordinance approval. Green et al. (2002) did not find a significant difference between community sizes for this question either.

Question 7.8: In what year was your tree ordinance last updated or amended? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

Year Ordinance was Updated
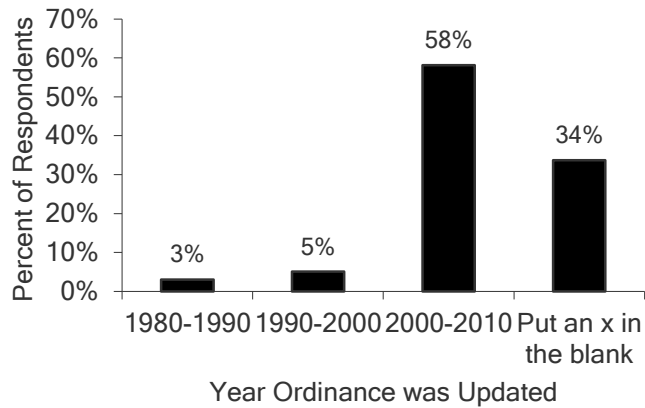
The majority of those who answered this question have updated their ordinance within the past 10 years. Fifty-three percent of the respondents have updated their ordinance within the past five years. Green et al. (2002) found a similar percentage (57%) had updated their ordinance within five years of their survey, but they also did not find any difference across community sizes.

Ninety-two percent of the respondents from Northeastern Illinois have updated their ordinances since 2000. This could be due in part to the emerald ash borer (EAB) infestation and the Illinois Department of Agriculture quarantine as well as additional laws associated with those authorities. Since EAB has only recently been found in Central Illinois, it is not surprising that fewer municipalities (75%) in this region have updated their tree ordinance since 2000.

Question 7.9: Did your community receive technical assistance from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to help you develop or update your tree ordinance?
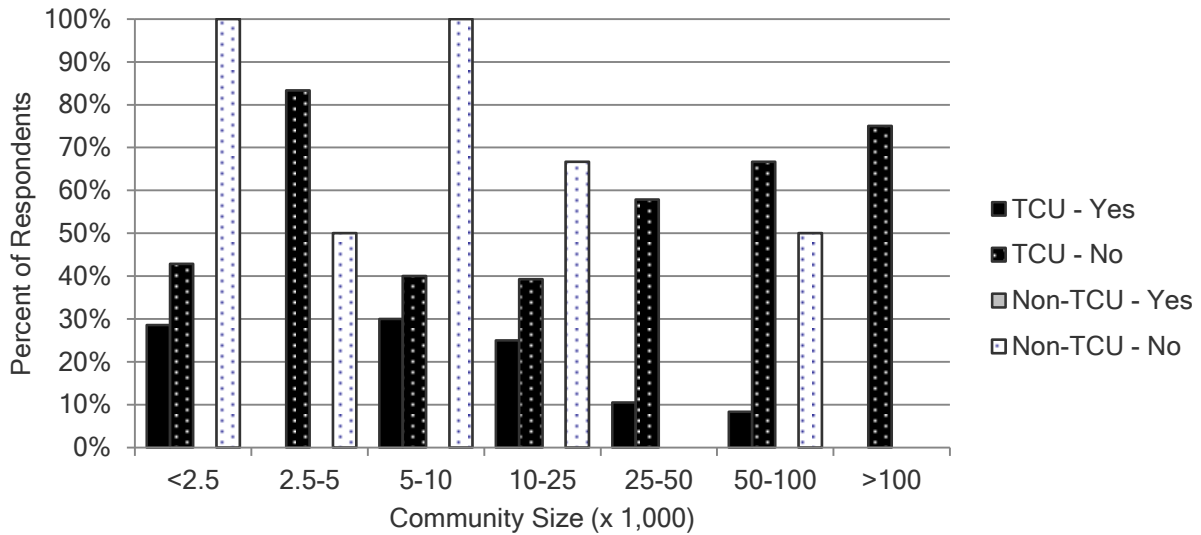
The majority of respondents stated that they did not receive any assistance from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to develop or update their tree ordinance. Another 30% did not know if IDNR had provided assistance. This could be due to the turnover in staff. All 15 of the respondents that did indicate that they received assistance were from Tree City communities. Smaller Tree City communities were more likely to have received assistance from the DNR than were larger.

7.9.1: If yes, in what year did you receive assistance to develop or update your tree ordinance? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)
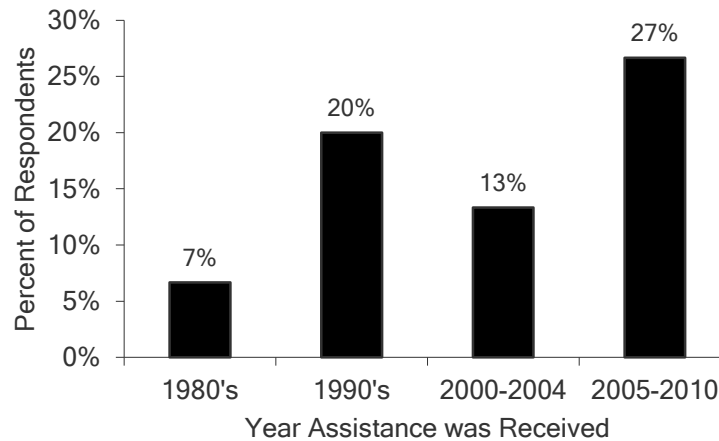
Of the 15 respondents who said they received assistance, 5 (33%) did not know in what year they received that assistance (i.e., put an x on the line). The majority of those who did know the year had gotten help from the IDNR within the past 5 years.

Question 7.10: Are the following provisions included in a tree ordinance or a related document? (Please check all that apply.)

- Specification of who has tree authority (such as the city forester / arborist or a tree commission / board)
- Tree care standards
- Duties of whoever has tree authority
- Section on permits (such as tree planting, tree removal, or an insect and disease compliance agreement)
- Tree species guidance (such as species diversity guidelines, recommended trees, restricted trees, or prohibition of Ash trees)
- Other (please specify)
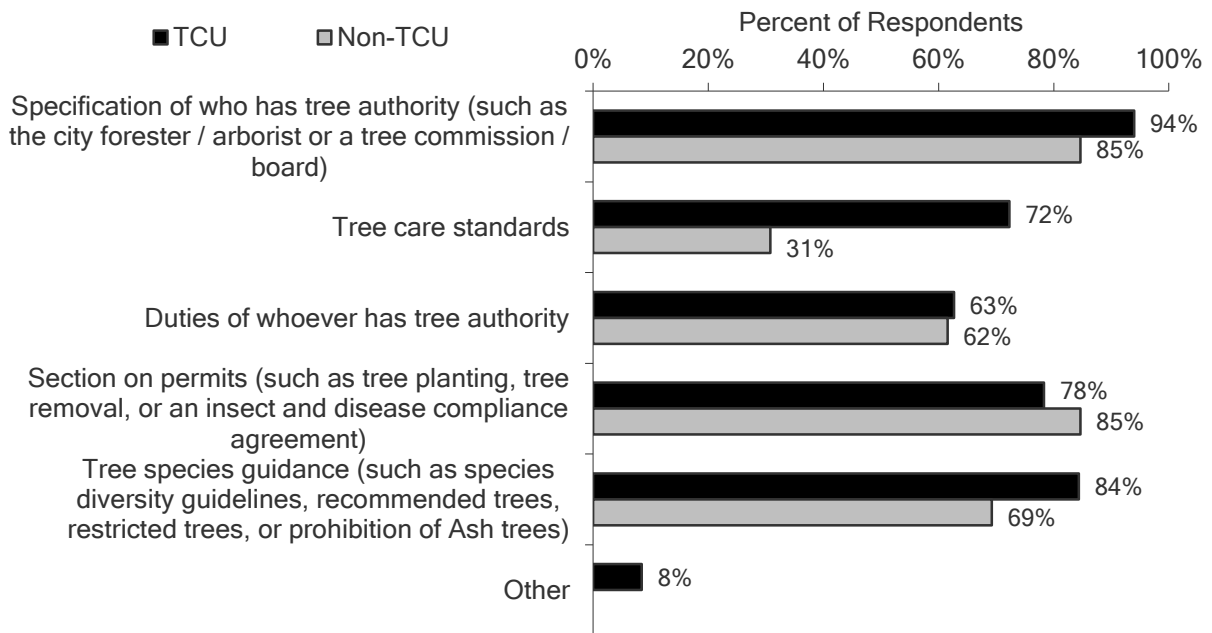
Little difference was observed between Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities in what was included in their tree ordinance. Non-Tree City communities were less likely to include tree care standards, while Tree City communities reported additional provisions such as heritage tree designation, tree protection provisions, private property guidelines and landscaping requirements.

Question 7.11: Does your tree ordinance have a section that gives municipality authority to remove (or require removal of) trees impacted by…

- Hazardous/Declining trees?
- Dutch elm disease?
- Elm Yellows?
- Oak Wilt?
- Gypsy Moth?
- Gouty Oak Gall?
- Asian Long-horned Beetle?
- Emerald Ash Borer?
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Hazardous/Declining trees?	88%	93%
Dutch Elm Disease?	82%	64%
Elm Yellows?	40%	14%
Oak Wilt?	50%	14%
Gypsy Moth?	41%	14%
Gouty Oak Gall?	37%	14%
Asian Long-horned Beetle?	46%	36%
Emerald Ash Borer?	65%	36%
Other	11%	
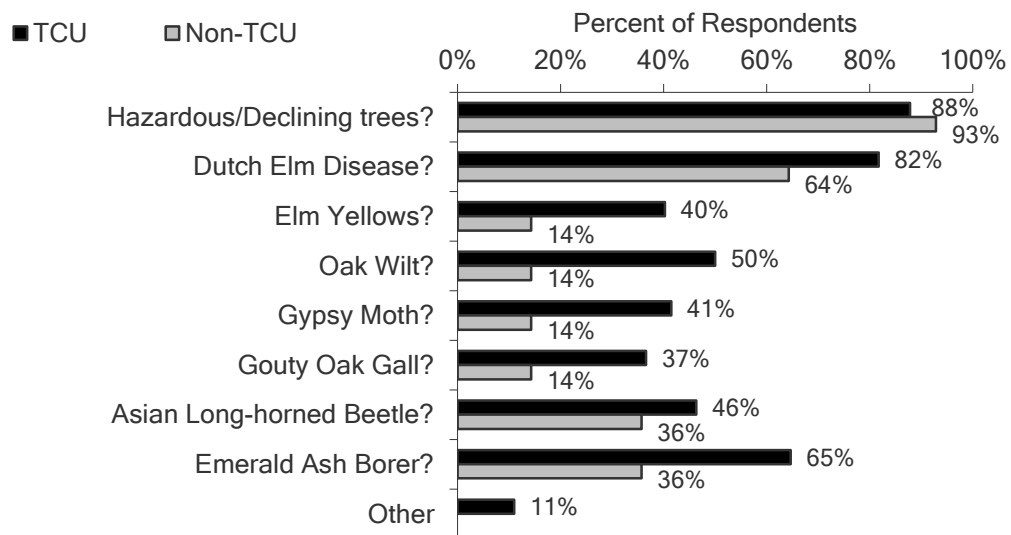
Communities with Tree City USA designation have stronger ordinances for addressing forest health issues such as hazardous/declining trees, Dutch elm disease, elm yellows, oak wilt, gypsy moth, gouty oak gall, Asian long horn beetle and emerald ash borer (EAB). From 37 to 87% of all Tree City respondents indicated that their tree ordinance had a section that gives the municipality authority to remove (or require removal of) trees impacted by various forest health issues pertaining to Illinois. While 92% of the non-Tree City communities indicated that removal of hazardous or declining trees was included in their ordinance, all insect and disease issues ranked only from 14% to 36% except Dutch elm disease which 64% of the respondents indicated was addressed in their tree ordinance. This could be due to the style of ordinance that being provided as a model during and after the Dutch elm disease era and prior to the EAB era in urban and community forestry history. Those who said "Other" said they have proposed revisions to include EAB or that their ordinance addresses the issue with a blanket statement allowing the municipality to remove any trees they deem necessary.

Question 7.12: Does your tree ordinance have a section that requires tree service companies to carry liability insurance or post a performance bond when working within the city limits…

For public tree service:
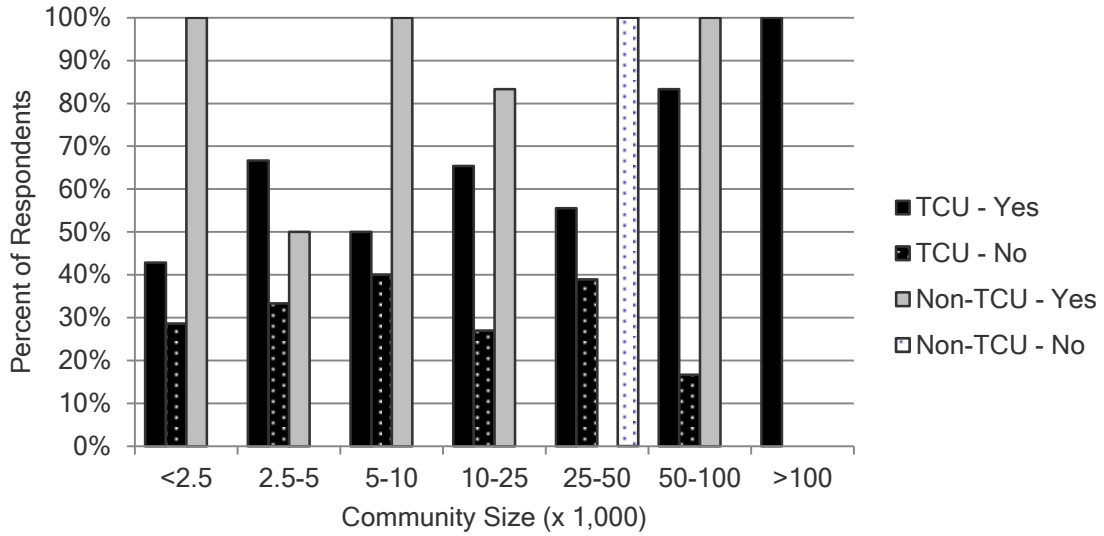
	Tree City			Non-tree city		
Population Class	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1	3	2	7	2	0	2
2	4	2	6	1	0	2
3	5	4	10	1	0	1
4	17	7	26	5	0	6
5	10	7	18	0	1	1
6	10	2	12	2	0	2
7	4	0	4	0	0	0

Question 7.12: Does your tree ordinance have a section that requires tree service companies to carry liability insurance or post a performance bond when working within the city limits… (Continued)

For private tree service:
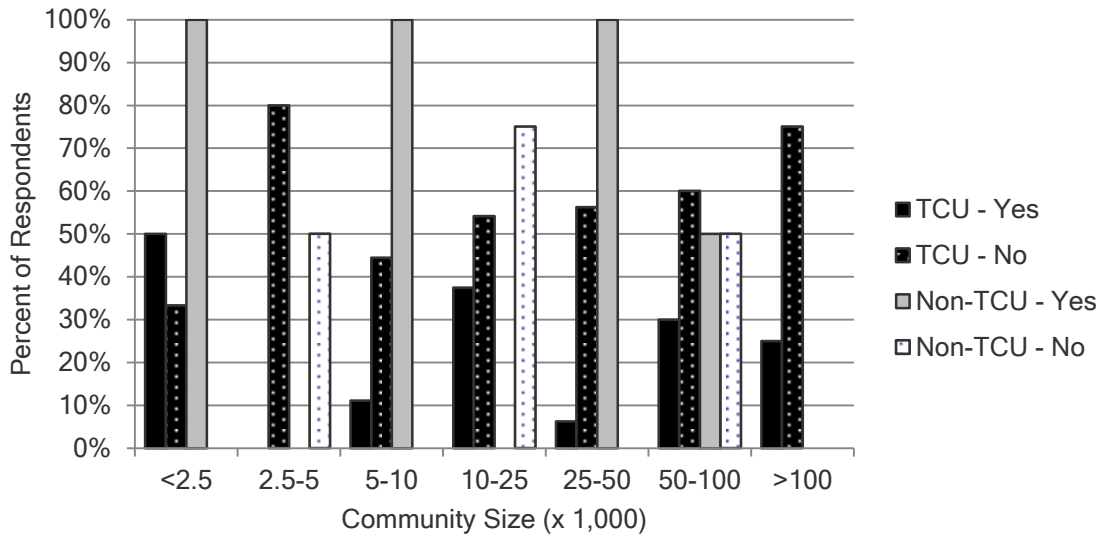
	Tree City			Non-tree city		
Population Class	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1	3	2	6	2	0	2
2	0	4	5	0	1	2
3	1	4	9	1	0	1
4	9	13	24	0	3	4
5	1	9	16	1	0	1
6	3	6	10	1	1	2
7	1	3	4	0	0	0

Based on survey results, requiring tree service companies to carry liability insurance or to post performance bonds when working within city limits is more of a standard practice in Central and Southern Illinois for tree services on both public and private lands. Of those respondents that answered, "yes" or "no", 89% within the Central region answered "yes", 80% within the Southern region and 67% within the Northeastern region answered "yes".

Question 7.13: Does your tree care ordinance require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries?

Around 39% of the respondents require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries. Eighty-three Tree City communities responded to this question, 32 (39%) of which said that they do require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries. Only 14 non-Tree City communities replied to this question, 6 (43%) of which have a system for tree care parties. Most of the respondents were from the Northeastern Corner Region. The different kinds of systems required by communities are listed below.

Statewide

I'm not sure 10%

Yes 39%

No 51%

	By Tree City Status:			By Region:		
	Tree City	Non-Tree City		Northeastern Corner	Central State	Southern State
Yes	32	6		29	5	4
No	42	7		34	12	3
I'm not Sure	9	1		5	5	0
Total	83	14		68	22	7

7.13.1: If yes, please explain what kind of system you require:
Systems ranged from fees, permits, plat of survey required, tree and shrub protection, and registration systems:

- $40 Fee for the permit, plat of survey required, and the tree company has to be licensed to perform work within the city limits.
- 6-6-9 PROTECTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS: All trees, shrubs or plants on any street or other publicly owned property near any excavation or construction of any building or structure shall be guarded with a good substantial frame or box not less than four feet (4') squared six feet (6') high, and all building materials, dirt or other debris shall be kept at least three feet (3') from such trees or shrubs. No person shall excavate any ditches, tunnels or trenches, or lay and drive within a radius of ten feet (10') from any public tree or shrub without first obtaining a written permit from the Parks and Recreation Department. 6-6-10 PLACING MATERIALS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY: No person shall deposit, place, store or maintain upon any public area of the City any stone, brick, sand, concrete or other materials which may impeded the free passage of water, air and fertilizer to the roots of any tree or shrub growing therein, except by written permit of the Parks and Recreation Department.
- A document picked up at city hall and filled out by the tree committee
- All have to be licensed, bonded, and insured and pay prevailing wage as directed by law
- All work on public properties must secure permit from the Director of Public Works
- Business license required to conduct tree work on private property for private property owners. Permit process for tree removal as well.
- Contractors doing street and park trees only. License issued by City Hall

7.13.1: If yes, please explain what kind of system you require: (Continued)

- Contractors Permit
- Every tree removed with a DBH of 6 inches or greater requires a permit whether a company or owner removes a tree
- For removals only
- Landscapers and tree companies are required to be licensed.
- Licensed with Village
- Must have an ISA Certified Arborist on site. Must be EAB compliant with IL Dept. of Ag
- Permit / Director of Public Works approval for any maintenance to public property trees.
- Permit required for ash tree removal
- Permit required for removal of trees over 16" DBH
- Permit required for work on public right-of-way
- Permits are required for all tree removals over eight inches.
- Permits only for work on City owned trees
- Registration/license is required to work on public trees
- Request must be submitted in writing to the Director of Engineering and Public Works a minimum of 7 days prior to the proposed trimming indicating the purpose for trimming of trees, a general description of the tree(s) to be trimmed, the type of trimming to be performed, and the time and place where the trimming will take place. All tree removals for village owned trees must be approved by the Village Board unless they meet established criteria for removal approval by village staff.   No permit is required to trim trees on private property, but all trees on single family or detached residential lots with an existing dwelling unit, except those located in planned unit developments and those subject to the provisions of the "Single Family Residential Tear Downs and Replacement" ordinance are exempt from the Tree Preservation Ordinance.
- Section 9.710 refers to contractors being required to carry liability insurance while working on public trees. Also Section 11.901 requires any contractor working within the Village to have a Village contractor's license.
- The permit must be renewed annually. At that time the contractor must show proof of insurance and place a bond of 10,000 for contractor, 20,000 for general contractor.
- The permit system is free. It requires pre approval prior to removal by City staff.
- There is a permit system for public right-of-way trees but no system for private trees.
- They are required to obtain a business license.
- They just have to register with public works providing information on their company
- Tree contractors within the City limits are required to register annually with the Building and Zoning Office, provide proof of liability insurance, and pay a $25 fee.
- Tree Removal Permit
- Tree removal permits are required for removal of trees over 10 inches in diameter, or the removal of more than 4 trees over 4 inches in diameter.
- We require a tree removal permit for all trees to be removed in city limits
- We require permits that coincide with building permits when work is being done on property near a Village tree (On a Parkway) which requires the contractor or homeowner to securely surround with fencing

Question 7.14: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree ordinance?

Overall, almost 70% of the respondents statewide said that they have some sort of penalty for noncompliance with their tree ordinance. Only 13 non-Tree City communities answered this question, 8 (62%) of which said that they had penalties for noncomplinance with their tree ordinance. Most of the respondents were from the Northeastern Corner Region and 74% of these said that they had penalties. Descriptions of what penalties are used are listed below.

Statewide

I'm not sure 16%

No 14%

Yes 69%
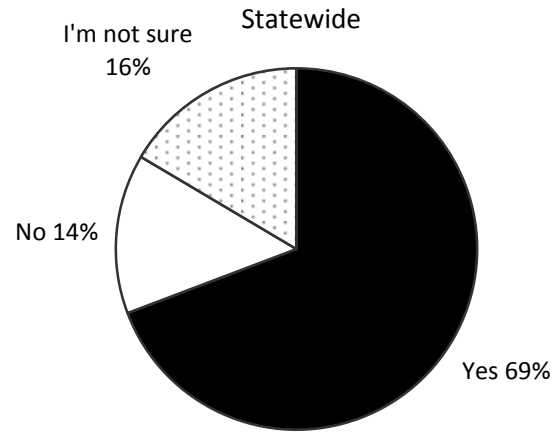
By Tree City Status:		
	Tree City	Non-Tree City
Yes	55	8
No	11	2
I'm not Sure	12	3
Total	78	13

By Region:		
Northeastern Corner	Central State	Southern State
48	11	4
7	5	1
10	5	0
65	21	5

7.14.1: If yes, please explain what kind of penalties are administered:
Penalties ranged from a nominal fine to being banned from working within the community. Many cited financial penalties. Fines ranged from a $200 per offense fine to a $1000 penalty fee plus a 3 caliper inches of replacement planting for each caliper of inch removed. One community charged $1,500 per tree wrongfully removed. Others charged a $750 fine per day of noncompliance with the ordinance. One community held the bond until compliance was met while other municipalities cited going to court for noncompliance, posting liens for noncompliance, or charging misdemeanor violations.

- $150 per DBH for trees removed without a permit
- $200 per offense
- $50-$750/day for noncompliance
- $500 - $1,000 fine for removal without a permit; plus planting what would have been the required replacement trees.
- $500 - $1,000 penalty fee; plus 3 caliper inches of replacement plantings for each caliper inch removed.
- $500 fine
- A bond is always held until compliance is met.
- A fine for noncompliance up to $500.
- A fine of $250 for Municipal Code violation and related fines regarding the specific tree e.g. a landmark tree violation may include the fee for the tree removed or damaged at $150/inch.
- City Ordinance Violation with a fine.
- Code enforcement officers can fine up to a certain stated dollar amount per Village ordinance.

7.14.1: If yes, please explain what kind of penalties are administered: (Continued)
- Code violations
- Differentiating fines can be levied for noncompliance
- Fines (3 responses)
- Fines after so many days of noncompliance. Eventually going to court for noncompliance
- Fines and penalties can occur when certain ordinances are violated.
- Fines are levied against individuals or groups involved.
- Fines can be up to $500 for illegal pruning practices and up to $750 per diameter inch for illegal tree removal practices.
- Fines for removal of trees w/o permit whether public or private trees or under commercial development
- Fines of up to $750 per day
- Fines of up to $750.
- Fines ranging from $25 to $750 per each offense per day plus repair or replacement of damaged trees. Revocation of tree contractor certificate of registration to do work within the City limits for up to a year.
- Fines up to $500.
- For removing a heritage tree without a permit: fine of $250 per inch of diameter determined by the remaining stump. Required replacement. Failure to obtain a tree removal permit prior to removing a protected tree: fine of $100 per inch of protected tree diameter.
- If they do not comply we have the ability to not let them work in town.
- It depends on the violation. Usually $75 per violation per day
- Minimal fines, enforcement is not there. $ 50-500
- Misdemeanor violation and subsequent penalties based on number of citations.
- Monetary fines
- noncompliance ticket/Housing Court
- Not less than $100.00 nor more than $1000.00 for each day of operation without a license (Appendices, Division III: Penalties and Fines)
- Nothing significant at this time, except for liens of noncompliance for removal of DED or "Threat to ROW"
- Penalties are administered by damages
- Penalties are determined by the public works director base on the species of tree.
- Persons convicted of violating the City Tree Code shall be fined from $25 to $500 and may be imprisoned for a period up to 60 days.
- Potential fines
- Removal of regulated trees without a permit results a fine up to $1500 per tree.
- Removal of trees without a permit requires fines and replacement trees to be planted.
- Standard municipal ordinance violation tickets process through city court.
- The language pertains to private residents removing or trimming city trees. If a resident removes a city tree without permission from the city council, they are required to furnish replacement trees at a rate of one for two and are subject to fine.
- There are flat fines charged off to the deposit on the permit.
- Tickets too many to list see Sec. 94.404 in the code section

7.14.1: If yes, please explain what kind of penalties are administered: (Continued)

- Tree Removal: Fine of not more than $750 per violation, with every inch of tree measured at DBH being a separate violation. Removal of Vegetation in Protected Ares: Fine of not more than $750 per violation, with every 100 sq ft of land area cleared or fraction thereof being a separate violation. Tree Trimming & Pruning: Trimming or pruning of any tree by for profit tree services or utility companies in violation of this chapter is $400 per violation with each tree trimmed or pruned being a separate violation. Tree or Vegetation Removal; Stop Work Order: Fine of $500 for every activity in violation of the stop work order, and any violation of a stop work order shall subject the offending person to arrest. Tree Fencing Violation: Fine of not more than $500 for each day that the violation continues. Storage of Soil, Fill Material, Construction Materials & Equipment: Fine of not more than $500 for each day that the violation continues. Fines for All Other Violations: Fine of not more than $750 for each day the violation continues. Injunctive Relief: Village may seek injunctive relief to prevent an actual or threatened violation.
- Unauthorized plantings or removals are subject to fines in the amount of the assessed value of the tree.
- Up to $750.00 for the first tree and up to $750.00 for every inch thereafter.
- We remove the tree and charge or place a lien on the home/owner
- With regards to tree protection during construction, in addition to assessed tree value lost, $500 for first offense, $1000 for 2nd, and $2500 for 3rd and beyond

Question 7.15: Do you have a tree preservation section in your tree ordinance or a separate tree preservation ordinance?
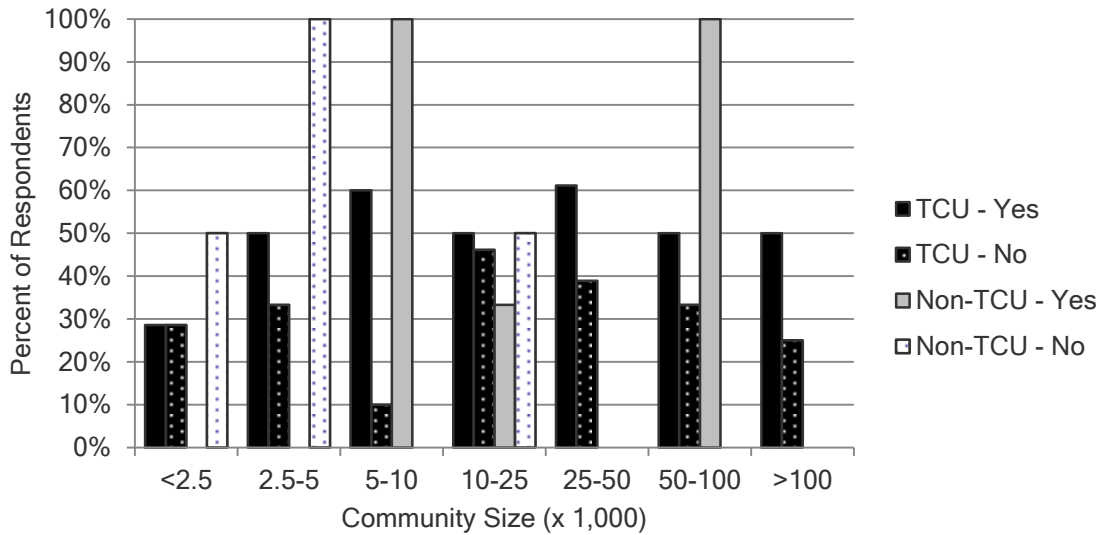
	Tree City			Non-tree city		
Community Size	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
< 2,500	2	2	7	0	1	2
2,500-4,999	3	2	6	0	2	2
5,000-9,999	6	1	10	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	13	12	26	2	3	6
25,000-49,999	11	7	18	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	6	4	12	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	1	4	0	0	0
Total	43	29	83	5	6	14

Many communities with larger and older trees or with increased levels of development may establish a tree preservation ordinance to protect existing trees from removal for new developments. Of the 97 respondents, almost half indicated that they did have a tree preservation section or separate ordinance. Northeastern Illinois communities (regardless of Tree City USA status) and Central Illinois Tree City communities were the only ones having a tree preservation section in their tree ordinance or as a separate tree preservation ordinance. Within size categories, all sizes of Tree City communities had from 50-61% affirmative responses to having a tree preservation in their ordinance or as a separate document. Communities with <2,500 people only had 28% responding "yes" to this question. Only non-Tree City communities with 5,000-9,999 people reported having tree preservation. Note: there are no non-Tree City communities with > 100,000 people.

Section Eight: Tree Preservation

This section was asked of the 48 respondents that answered "yes" to question 7.15. Five of these respondents were from non-Tree City communities and 43 hold Tree City status. The majority of the respondents are from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state. Three communities from the Central Region said "yes" to question 7.15 and no communities from the Southern Region of the state.

Question 8.1: Does your community have any landscaping requirements directed at green infrastructure standards or landscaping preservation standards?

Over half of the responding Tree City communities (64%) said they do have landscaping requirements or landscaping standards. Of the five non-Tree City communities responding to this question, three of them answered "yes", one said "no" and one was not sure. Overall, 94% of those that answered this question were from the Northeastern Corner Region, and 64% of them said that yes they do have landscaping requirements directed at green infrastructure or landscaping preservation standards. From the Central portion of the state, three communities responded, two (66%) of which had some sort of standards.

Statewide

I'm not sure 13%

No 23%

Yes 64%
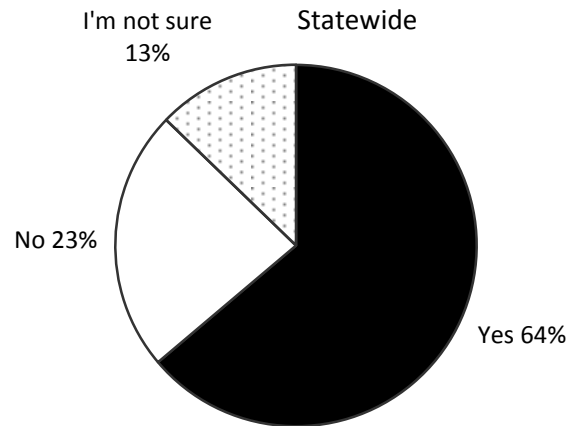
Community Size	Tree City			Non-tree city		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
< 2,500	1	1	2	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	3	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	4	2	6	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	10	2	13	1	1	2
25,000-49,999	3	4	10	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	0	6	1	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	27	10	42	3	1	5

Question 8.2: Does your tree preservation ordinance require a municipal employee or private forestry consultant to review plans for new constructions or developments, either public or private, for possible impact on trees?

Two of the three responding communities from the Central Region of the state answered yes to this question and one was not sure. The other 93% of respondents were from the Northeastern Corner Region and 80% of those from that region said yes, they do require review of plans for new developments for impacts on trees. Among those that hold Tree City USA status, the majority (76%) of the responding communities said they do require review of new construction plans. Also, all five of the responding non-Tree City communities answered yes to this question.

Statewide

I'm not sure 4%

No 17%

Yes 79%

Percent of Respondents vs Region

■ Yes
□ No

Northeastern Corner — Central State — Southern State

	Tree City			Non-tree city		
Community Size	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
< 2,500	2	0	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	3	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	4	2	6	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	12	1	13	2	0	2
25,000-49,999	7	3	10	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	3	1	6	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	32	8	40	5	0	5

Question 8.3: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance?

Forty-two Tree City communities responded to this question and 35 (83%) of those said yes, they do have penalties for noncompliance of their tree preservation ordinance. Four of the five non-Tree City communities that answered this question said yes, they have penalties. Over 90% of respondents were from the Northeastern Corner Region, and 86% of those said yes as well. Three communities from the Central State Region answered this question, one of which said yes (no communities from the Southern portion of the state responded that they had a tree preservation ordinance).

Statewide

I'm not sure 11%

No 6%

Yes 83%
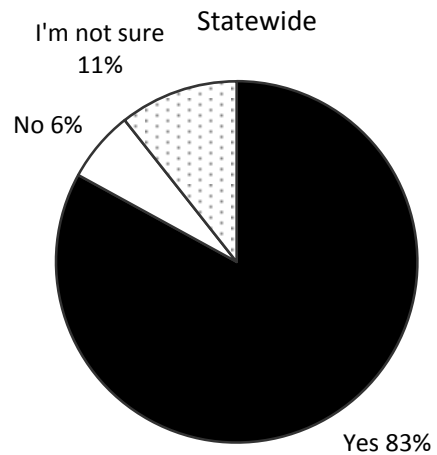
	Tree City			Non-tree city		
Community Size	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
< 2,500	2	0	2	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	3	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	0	6	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	11	0	13	2	0	2
25,000-49,999	9	1	10	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	1	6	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	35	3	42	4	0	5

8.3.1: If yes, what are the penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   ■Non-TCU

Tree for Tree replacement policy — TCU 23%, Non-TCU 25%
Inch for Inch replacement policy — 40%
A defined number of trees to plant per inch… — 60%, 25%
Stop work order — 71%, 100%
Financial compensation — 57%, 25%
List of tree species to use for replacements — 66%, 25%
Fines — 83%, 50%
Mitigation — 20%, 25%
I'm not sure —
Other — 9%, 25%
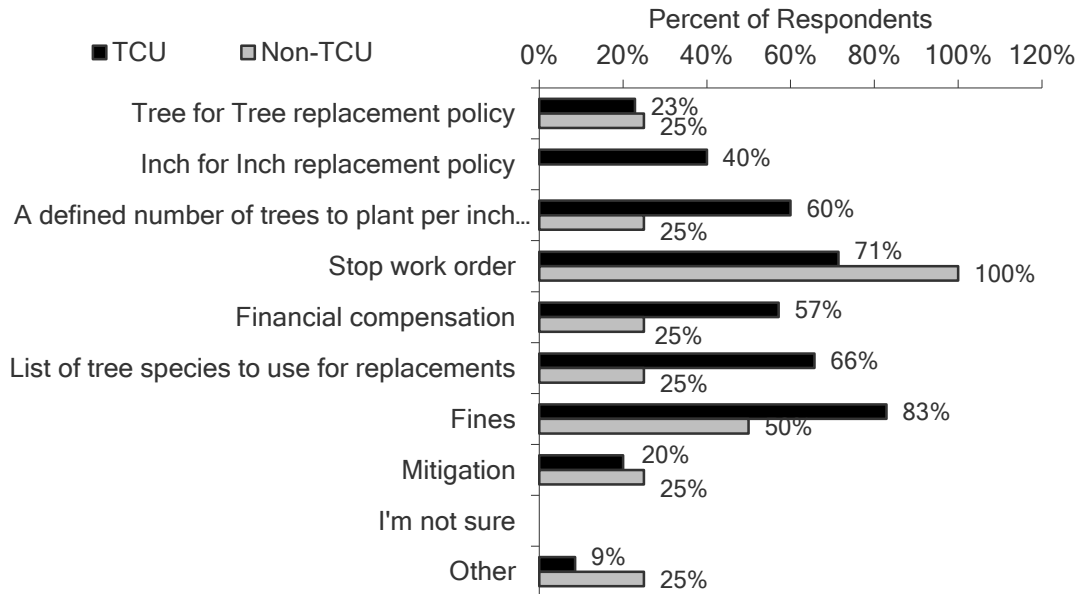
Only the respondents that answered "yes" to question 8.3 were asked this question. Of the 47 that said yes to question 8.3, 4 were non-Tree City communities. Most respondents indicated that their penalties included fines, stopping the work and replacing the trees.

	Tree City	Non-Tree City
Tree for Tree replacement policy	8	1
Inch for Inch replacement policy	14	0
A defined number of trees to plant per inch of tree diameter removed	21	1
Stop work order	25	4
Financial compensation	20	1
List of tree species to use for replacements	23	1
Fines	29	2
Mitigation	7	1
I'm not sure	0	0
Other (please specify)	3	1
Total Number of Respondents	35	4

Those who said "Other" said they require 3 caliper inches for each caliper inch removed or 3 linear feet in height for each linear foot in height removed, fines ranging from $500-$1,000 per tree, and revocation of the permit.

Section Nine: Tree Inventory

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 9.1-9.4 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 9.1-9.4 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 9.1: A tree care management plan should be based on a tree inventory.
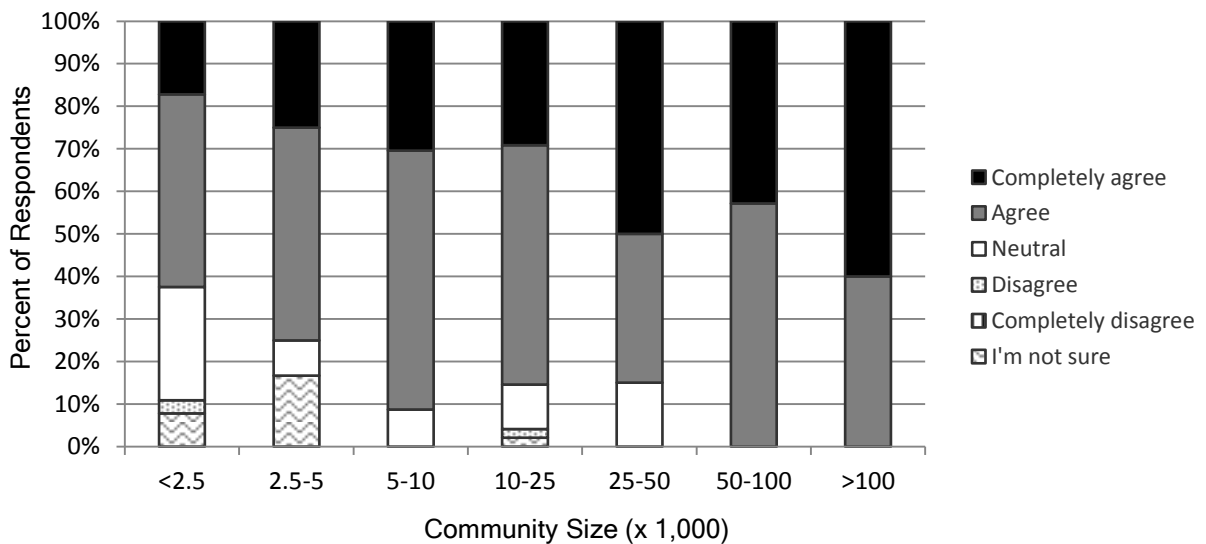
Question 9.1: A tree care management plan should be based on a tree inventory. (Continued)
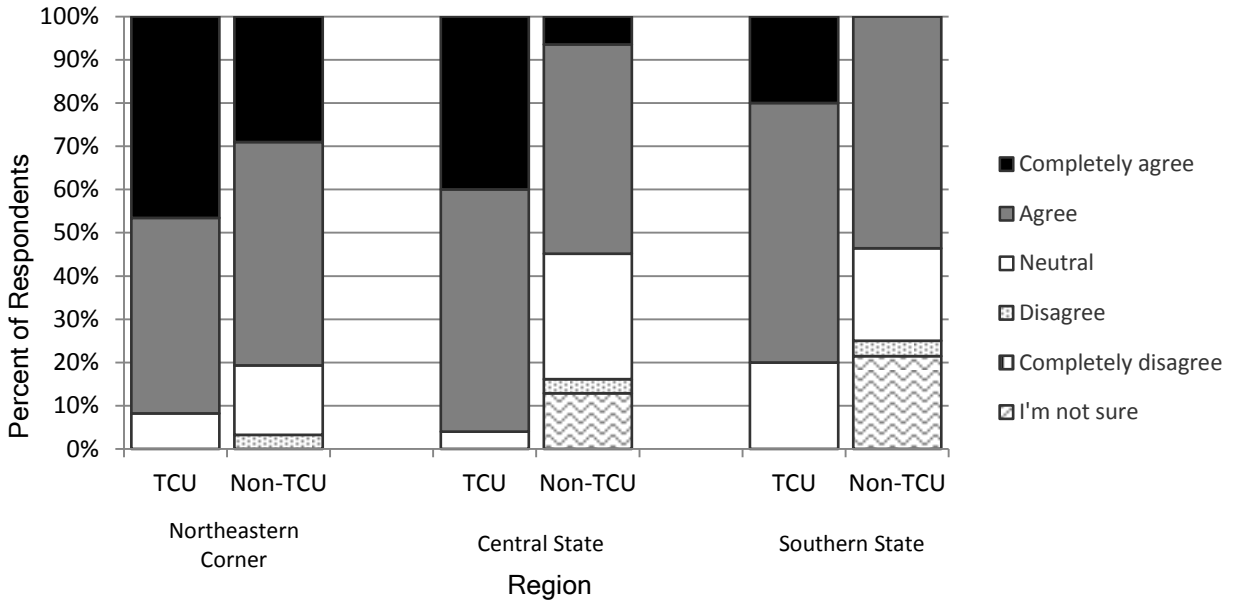
Statewide
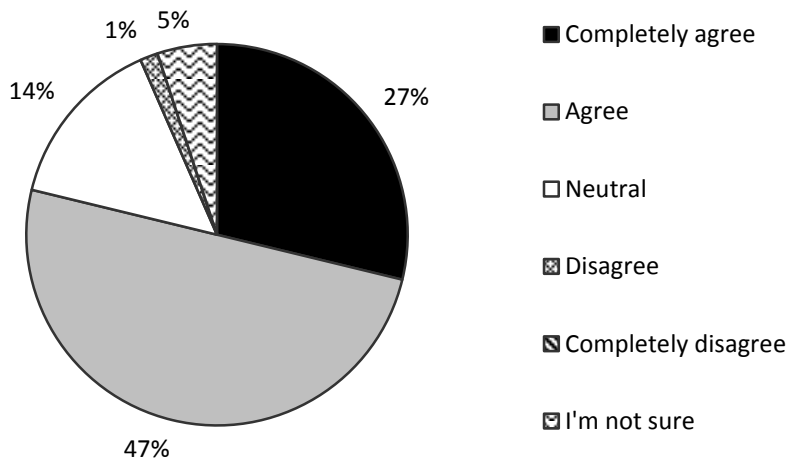
Almost all respondents agreed that a tree management plan should be based on a tree inventory – only three disagreed. No responding Tree City communities disagreed with this statement, but nine were neutral. Smaller communities were more likely to be neutral about the statement or not sure. Of the 29 respondents that were neutral, 17 (59%) of them were from communities with populations of <2,500. Of the 156 that agreed with this statement, 84 (54%) have a tree inventory, 22 (14%) have a management plan, and 30 (19%) have a plan in development. Among those that have a management plan or one in development, 30 said that their management plan was based on tree inventory, and 5 people said their management plan was based on an inventory even though they skipped the question asking them if they had a management plan.

Question 9.2: It is important to know the species distribution, location and condition of community trees for sustaining a healthy urban forest.

Question 9.2: It is important to know the species distribution, location and condition of community trees for sustaining a healthy urban forest. (Continued)

Statewide
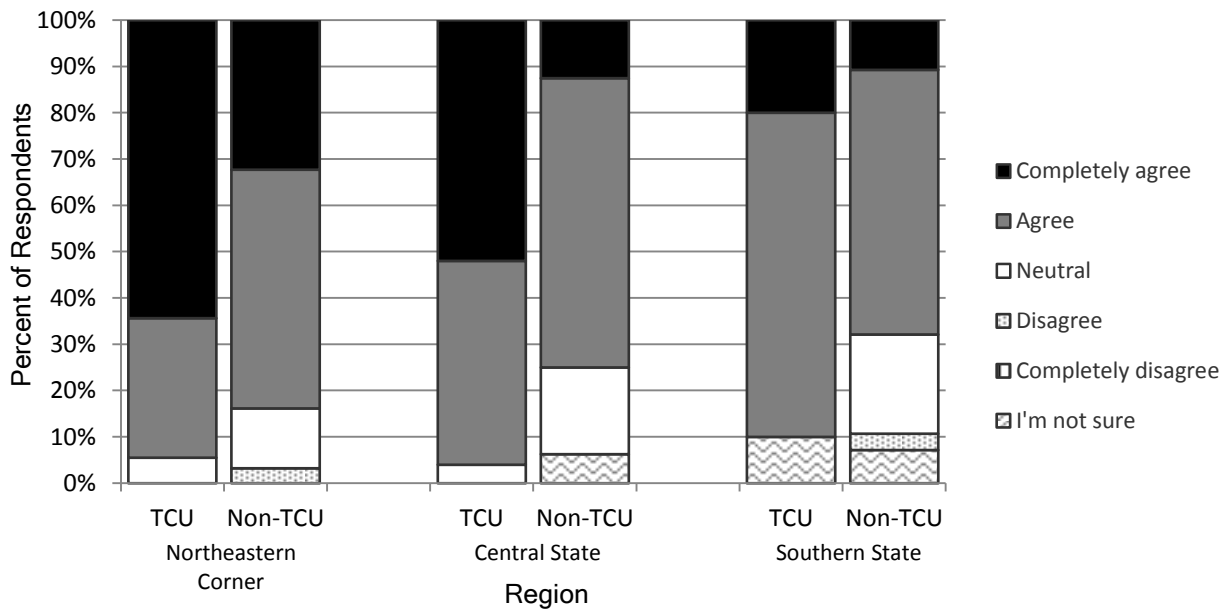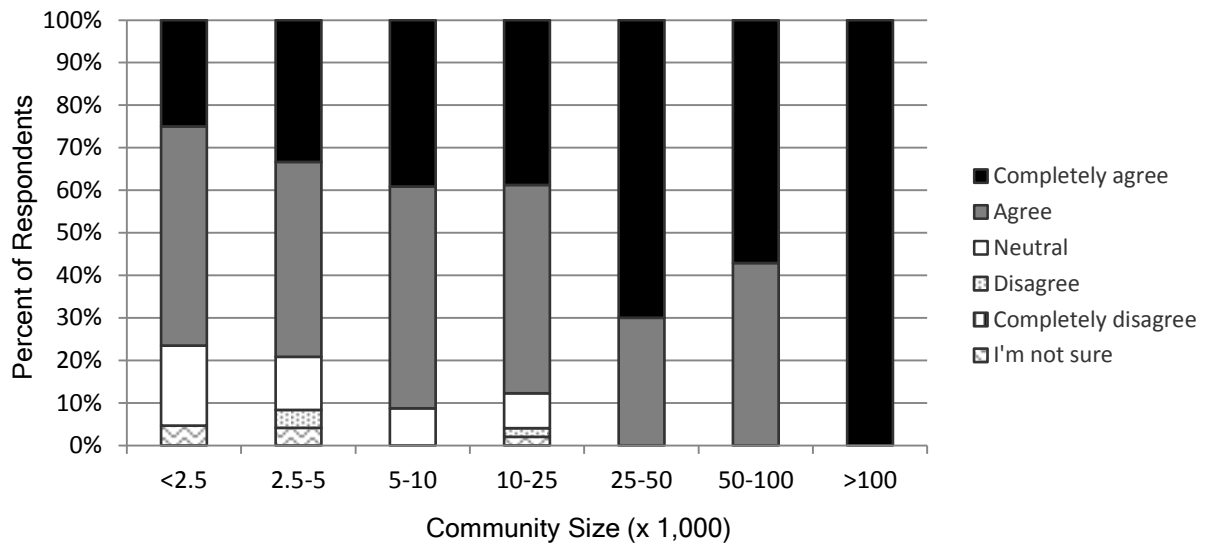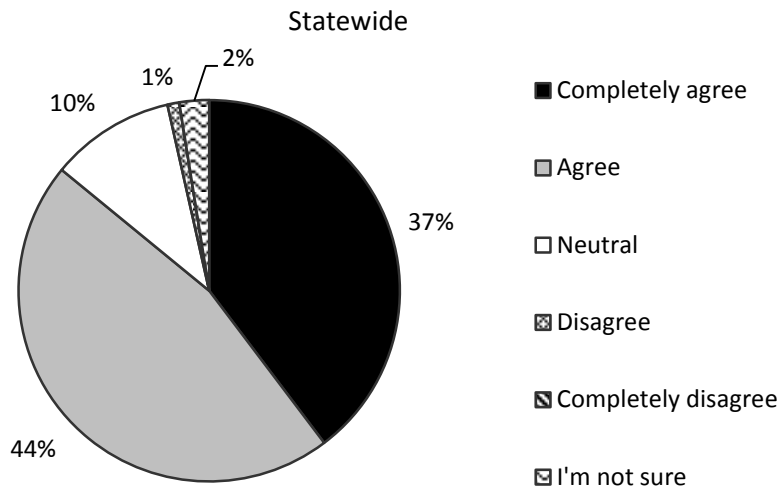
Overall, 81% of respondents agreed or completely agreed that it is important to know the distribution, location and condition of community trees. All respondents from communities with populations >25,000 agreed with this statement. Smaller communities were more likely to be neutral or not sure about their answer, but even so, only 26 respondents (12%) fell within these categories. Two respondents disagreed that is was important to know location, distribution, and condition of urban trees. Both of them had neither a tree inventory nor management plan. One respondent stated that they were not sure about this statement, but then also listed that they have all three attributes in their tree inventory. Eighty-seven of the 171 respondents that agreed with this statement have a tree inventory (51%). For 85 of respondents at least one of the three attributes was present in their tree inventory, and 63 respondents had all three attributes in their inventory.

Question 9.3: A tree inventory is needed to help plan for an urban forest with good species diversity (defined as no more than 10% of any one species in the population).
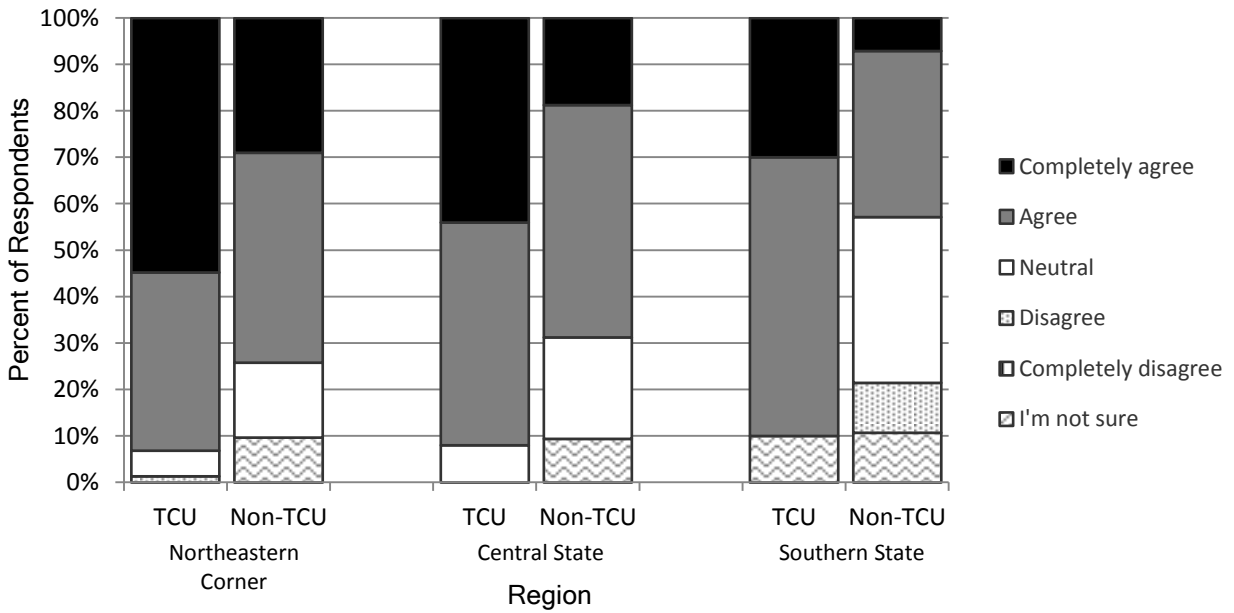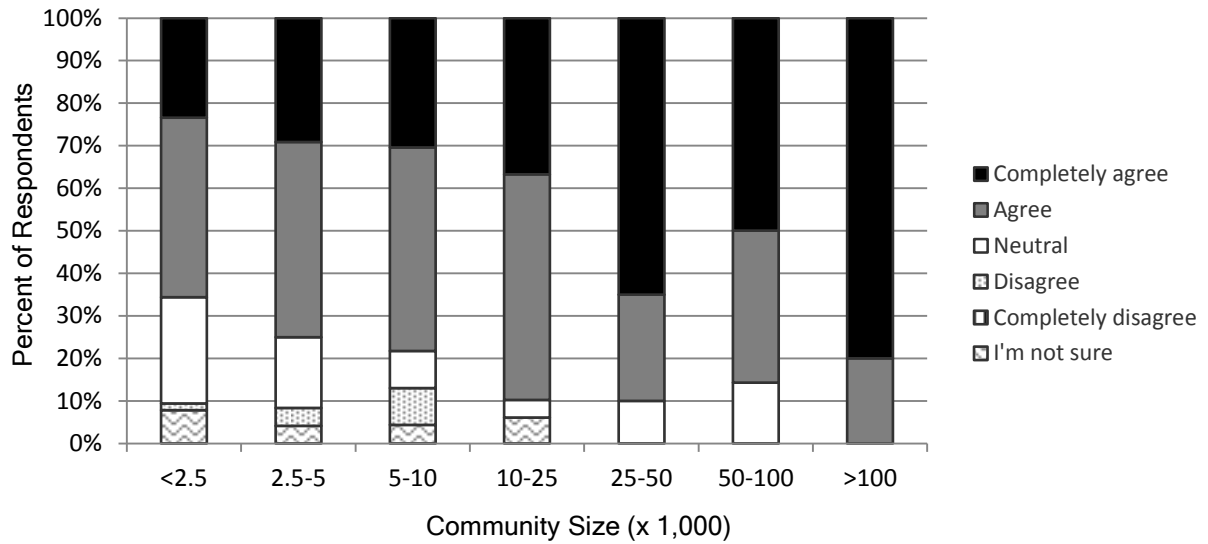
Question 9.3: A tree inventory is needed to help plan for an urban forest with good species diversity (defined as no more than 10% of any one species in the population). (Continued)

Statewide
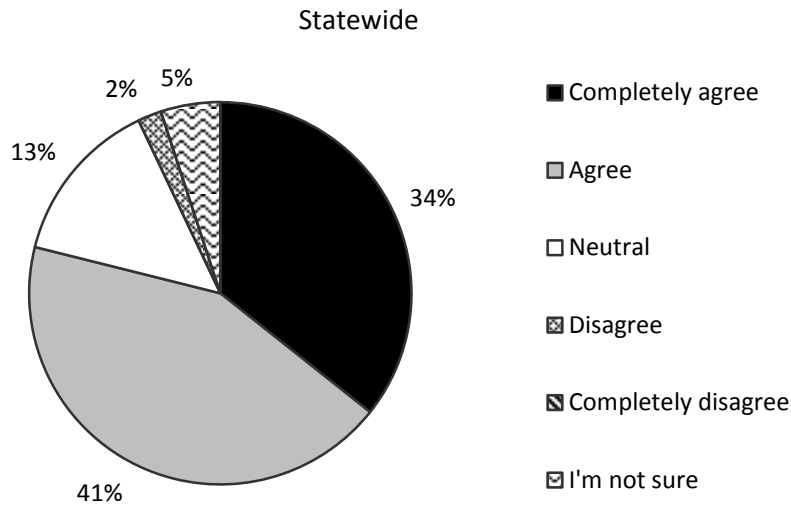
Across the board, almost 80% of respondents agreed that a tree inventory is needed to help plan for good species diversity in an urban forest. Smaller communities were less likely to agree than large communities: 66-78% of communities with populations of less than 10,000 people agreed compared to 90-100% of communities with populations over 10,000 people. Ten respondents were unsure and four disagreed with the statement. Of the 157 that agreed with the statement, 83 have a tree inventory (53%).

Question 9.4: Updating your tree inventory is important.
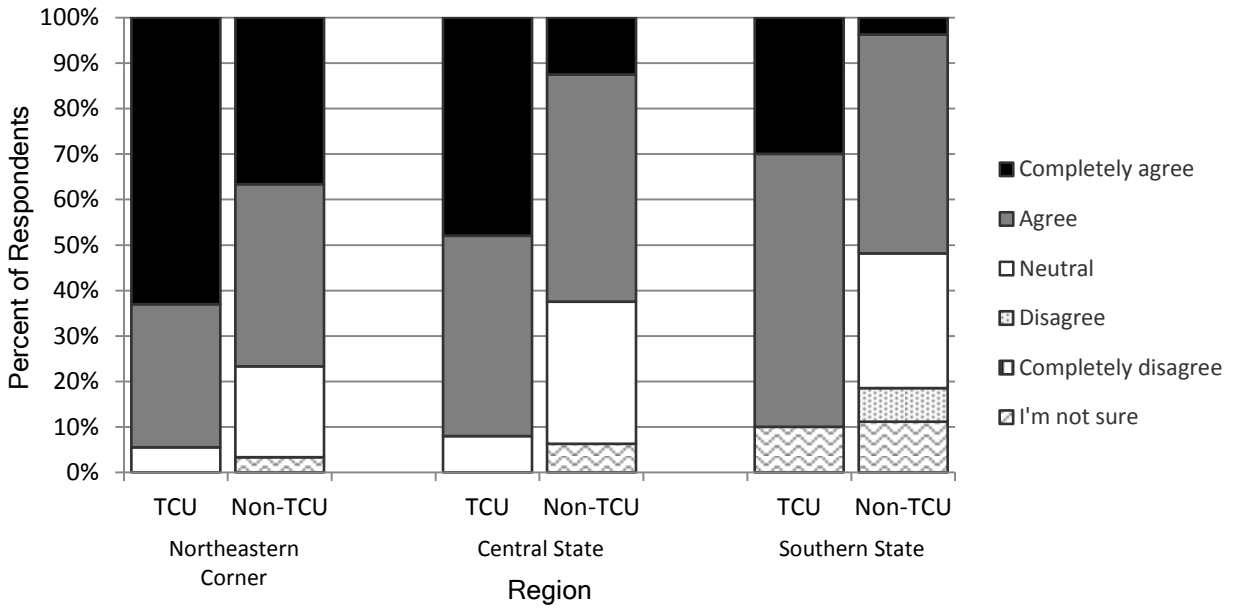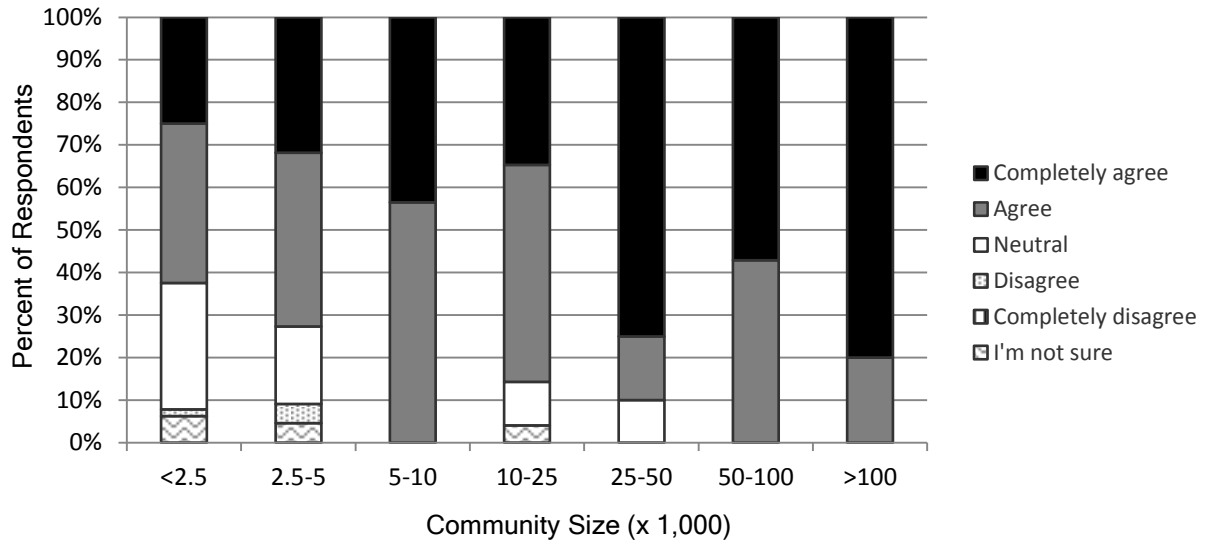
Question 9.4: Updating your tree inventory is important. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ⊠ Disagree
- ⊠ Completely disagree
- ⊠ I'm not sure
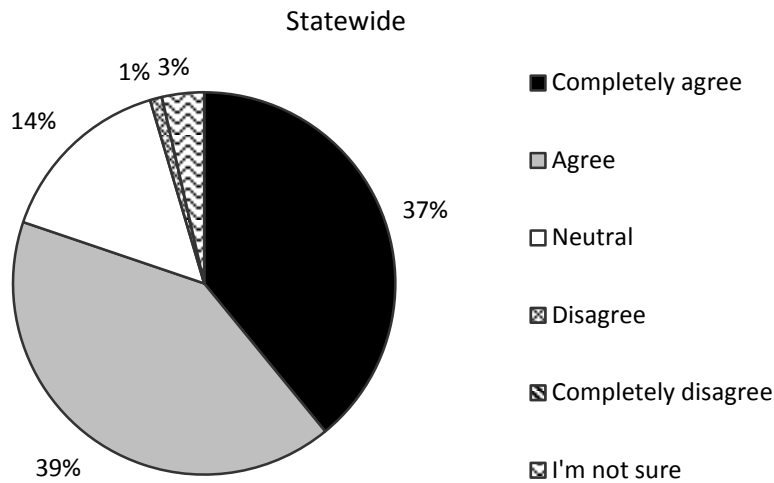
Ninety-four percent of the responding Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed with the statement. With the exception of 9 respondents, everyone from communities with populations over 5,000 people agreed that updating a tree inventory was important. Those nine were either neutral or unsure about their answer. Only 2 people disagreed with the statement (both from non-Tree City communities), and 23 respondents from smaller communities were neutral. Of the 159 that agreed, 11 (7%) update their tree inventory daily, 5 (3%) do it weekly, 8 (5%) do it monthly, 9 (6%) do it seasonally and 12 (8%) do it annually. Eighteen said that they update their inventory every 5-10 years and 20 said whenever needed.

Question 9.5: Does your community have tree inventory?
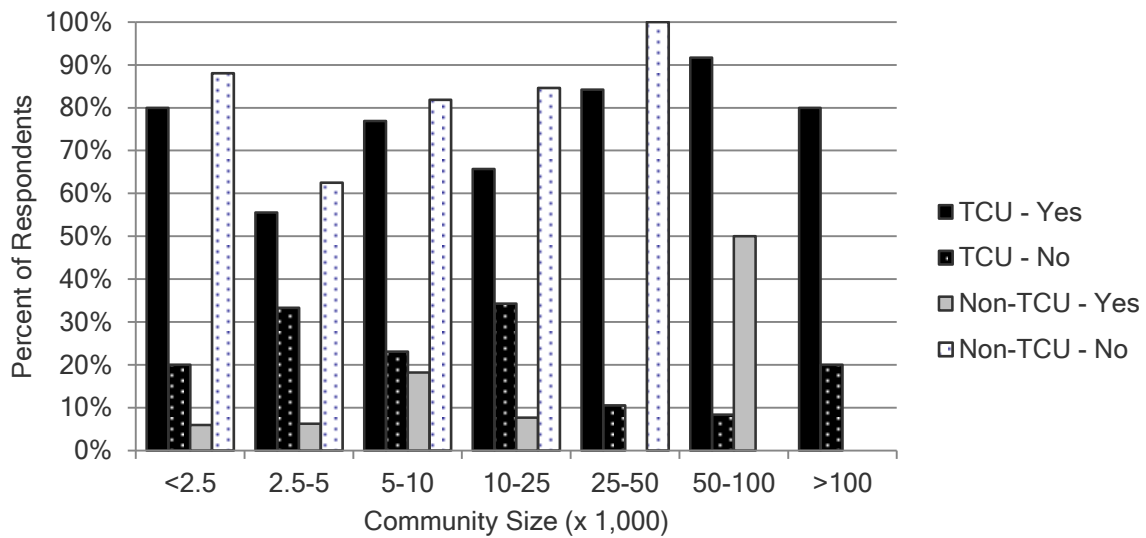
Tree City communities were much more likely to have a tree inventory than were non-Tree City communities (75% versus 9% respectively). Only 8 of the responding 93 non-Tree City communities stated that they had a tree inventory compared to 81 of 108 Tree City communities. Four communities with populations over 25,000 stated that they did not have a tree inventory. The 100% of non-Tree City communities saying "no" in communities with 25,000–49,999 people represents only 1 respondent and the 50% of non-Tree City communities in communities with 50,000-100,000 people represents one respondent (the other one was not sure). Of the 89 respondents that said they have a tree inventory, 38 (43%) also said they have a tree management plan, and 28 (31%) of those said that their management plan was based on the tree inventory.

The rest of the questions from this section and those from Section 10 were only asked of the 89 communities that answered "yes" to question 9.5 (81 of which are Tree City communities). Those who indicated that they did not have a tree inventory were directed to Section 11 (question 11.1).

Question 9.6: In what year was your tree inventory completed? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)
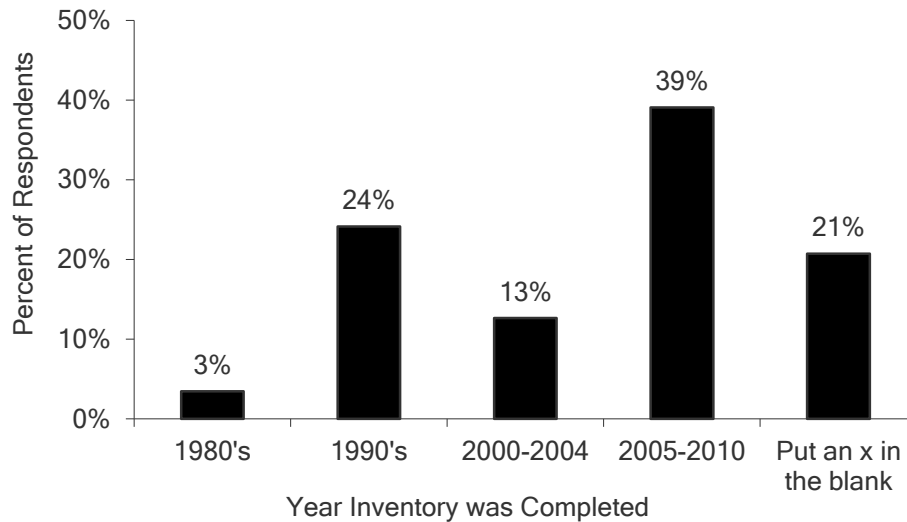
Over half (52%) of the responding communities have completed their tree inventory within the past 10 years. Of the 80 Tree City communities that responded to this question, 20 of them completed their tree inventory in the 1990's, and 41 completed their inventory in the 2000's. Sixteen (20%) of the Tree City communities did not know when their inventory was completed. One non-Tree City community completed their inventory in the 1990's and five did so in the 2000's. The other two responding non-Tree City communities did not know when their inventory was completed.

Question 9.7: How often does your community update your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Seasonally
- Annually
- Every 5-10 years
- Only after storm/weather events
- Whenever needed
- I'm not sure
- Never
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

Legend: ■ TCU ▨ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Daily	13%	14%
Weekly	8%	
Monthly	9%	14%
Seasonally	11%	
Annually	14%	14%
Every 5-10 years	21%	29%
Only after storm/weather events		
Whenever needed	25%	
I'm not sure	8%	43%
Never	11%	
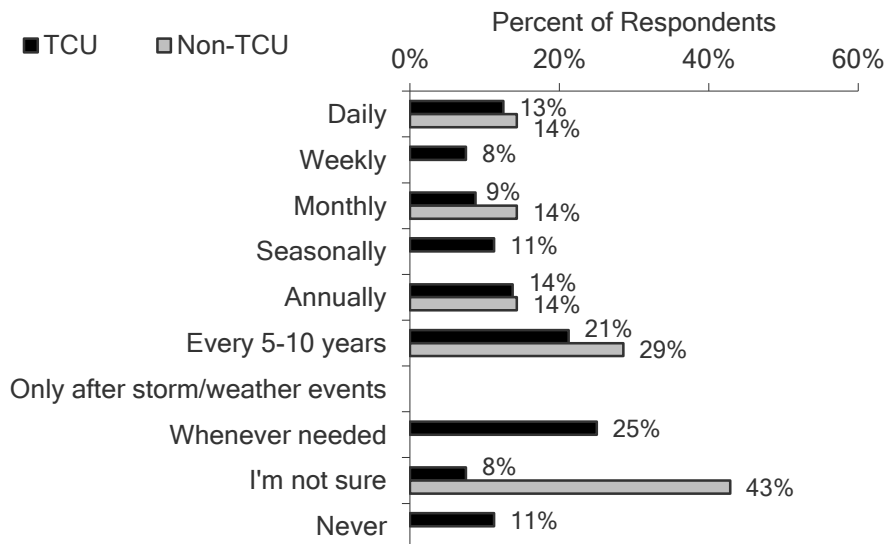
Eighty of the 87 responding communities were Tree City communities. Of the Tree City communities, distribution was fairly consistent across response options, but almost half (46%) of Tree City respondents said they update their tree inventory either every 5-10 years or whenever needed. Of the non-Tree City communities, 1 said they updated their inventory daily, 1 monthly, 1 annually, and 2 said every 5-10 years. Three non-Tree City communities and six Tree City communities were not sure. Those who said "Other" said that they update their inventory in chunks, it is in revision, it needs to be updated, or they just completed their inventory.

Question 9.8: How was the survey conducted? (Please check all that apply.)

- Manual mapping with GPS
- Manual mapping without GPS
- Canopy cover analysis
- Windshield survey
- Educated Guess
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
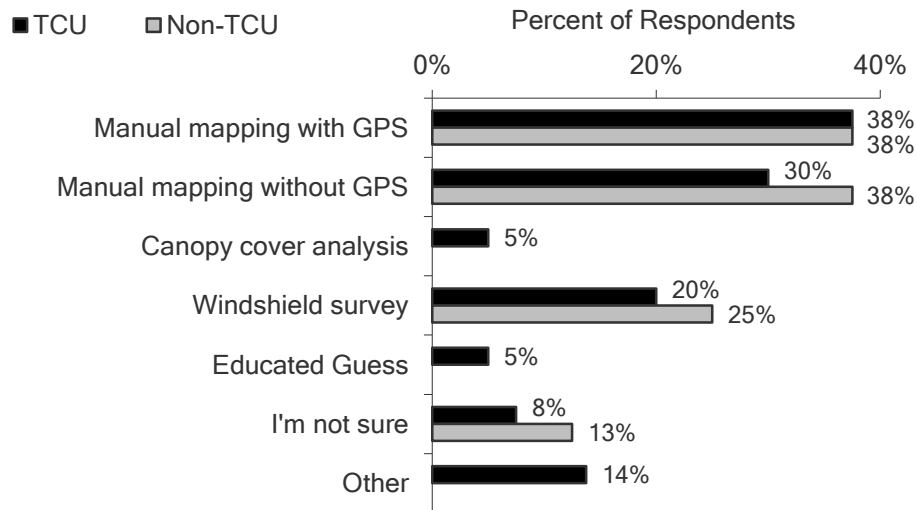
Eighty Tree City communities and eight non-Tree City communities answered this question. The majority of respondents said that their tree inventory survey was conducted with manual mapping. Thirty of Tree City respondents (38%) said that they did their mapping with a GPS and 24 (30%) said that they did not use GPS. While this compares to 38% of non-Tree City communities indicating that they did manual mapping with a GPS and 38% that saying they did not use GPS, the numbers of non-Tree City communities responding are much lower. No non-Tree City communities said that they did a canopy cover analysis or used educated guessing to complete their survey. Those who said "Other" said their inventory was done by the IDNR, contracted tree workers, or by walking.

Question 9.9: When you conducted your tree inventory what was your survey method? (Please check all that apply.)

- Total street/public tree inventory (public trees only)
- 100% population survey (public and private trees)
- Sample survey
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
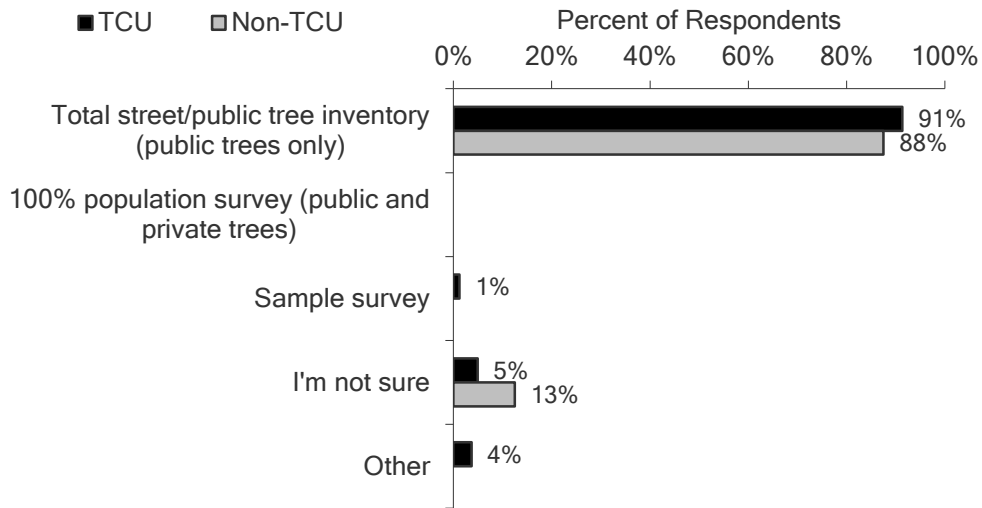
Most of the 81 Tree City communities and 8 non-Tree City communities responding to this question indicated that their survey method was to include all public street trees in their inventory (91% and 88%, respectively). One Tree City community said they used a sample survey, and no one said that they include private trees in their tree inventory. Those who said "Other" said their inventory was only partially completed, they didn't participate in the inventory, or that their inventory only includes certain public trees (i.e., on right-of-ways, but not in parks).

Question 9.10: Are any of the following data collected as part of your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

- Location of each tree
- Genus and species of each tree
- Trunk diameter of each tree
- Condition of each tree (e.g. healthy, declining, infested, dead)
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■ TCU   ☐ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Location of each tree	95%	100%
Genus and species of each tree	95%	63%
Trunk diameter of each tree	78%	38%
Condition of each tree (e.g. healthy, declining, infested, dead)	85%	63%
Other	6%	
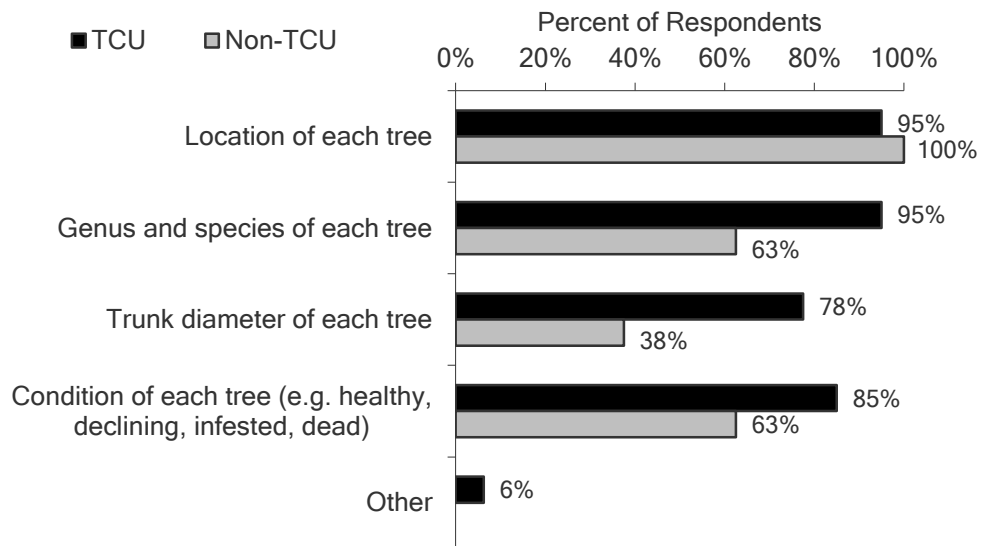
Ninety-five percent of the 80 Tree City communities and all 8 of the non-Tree City communities that answered this question indicated that their survey included the location of each tree. Fewer, but still over half of the respondents in both categories also said that they include the genus and species of each tree as well as its condition. Tree City communities were more likely to have also included the trunk diameter of each tree. Those who said "Other" said they also record areas to plant trees, when trees were planted, width of the parkway and presence or absence of overhead utilities.

Question 9.11: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey focus? (Please check all that apply.)

- Number of trees in high use areas/municipal parks
- Number of trees in municipal woodlots/green space
- Number of street trees
- Number private trees
- Number of Ash trees
- Number of Elm trees
- Overall Urban Forest Health
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■ TCU   □ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Number of trees in high use areas/municipal…	27%	13%
Number of trees in municipal woodlots/green…	19%	25%
Number of street trees	95%	88%
Number private trees		
Number of Ash trees	75%	63%
Number of Elm trees	56%	63%
Overall Urban Forest Health	26%	38%
Other	3%	
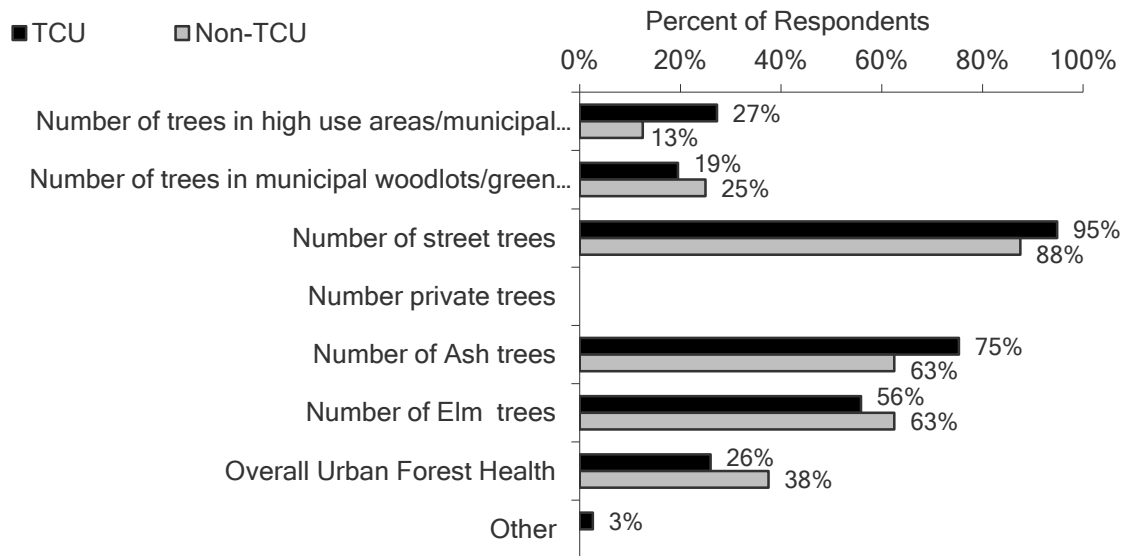
Out of the 77 Tree City communities and the 8 non-Tree City communities that answered the question, 58 (75%) Tree City communities and 5 (63%) non-Tree City communities said that they include the number of ash trees in their inventory. Secondly, 43 (56%) Tree City communities and 5 (63%) non-Tree City communities include the number of elm trees. Number of trees in high use areas and municipal parks was included by 21 (27%) Tree City communities and 1 (13%) non-Tree City communities. Number of trees in woodlots and green space was included by 15 (19%) Tree City communities and 2 (25%) non-Tree City communities.

Question 9.12: Are any of the following lists included in your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

- List of available tree planting spaces
- List of species not to be planted in the community
- List of recommended trees to remove by priority (dead or hazardous trees)
- List of recommended trees to monitor (declining trees)
- List of recommended trees needing pruning by priority
- Other (please specify)
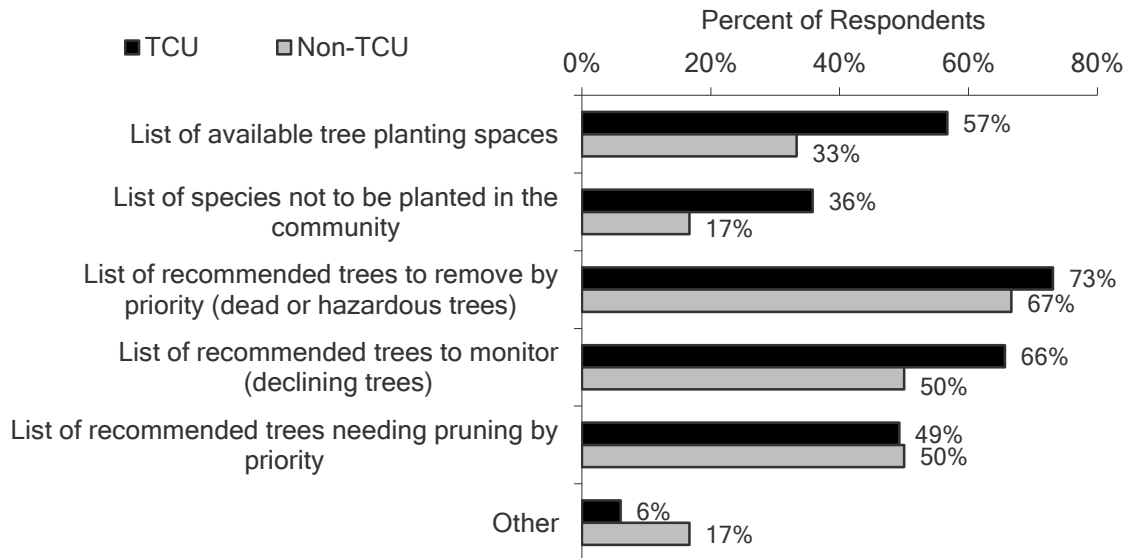
Tree City communities were more likely to have a list of species that are not allowed in the community (36%, n=24 Tree City communities compared to 17%, n=1 non-Tree City community). Otherwise, Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities were fairly proportionally similar, but significantly fewer non-Tree City communities answered the question (n=67 compared to n=6). Those who said "Other" said their data is available on the web or none that they know of.

Question 9.13: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey analysis? (Please check all that apply.)

- Total number of trees
- Tree species-specific analysis (pie charts by species, condition, size etc.)
- Tree species distribution (where the trees are)
- A graph showing how healthy the trees are by the size of the tree (condition distribution)
- A graph or chart of Ash trees and/or Elm trees
- Other (please specify)

■TCU   ▢Non-TCU   Percent of Respondents

| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% |

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Total number of trees	93%	100%
Tree species-specific analysis (pie charts by species, condition, size etc.)	39%	29%
Tree species distribution (where the trees are)	56%	43%
A graph showing how healthy the trees are by the size of the tree (condition distribution)	20%	14%
A graph or chart of Ash trees and/or Elm trees	27%	14%
Other	4%	
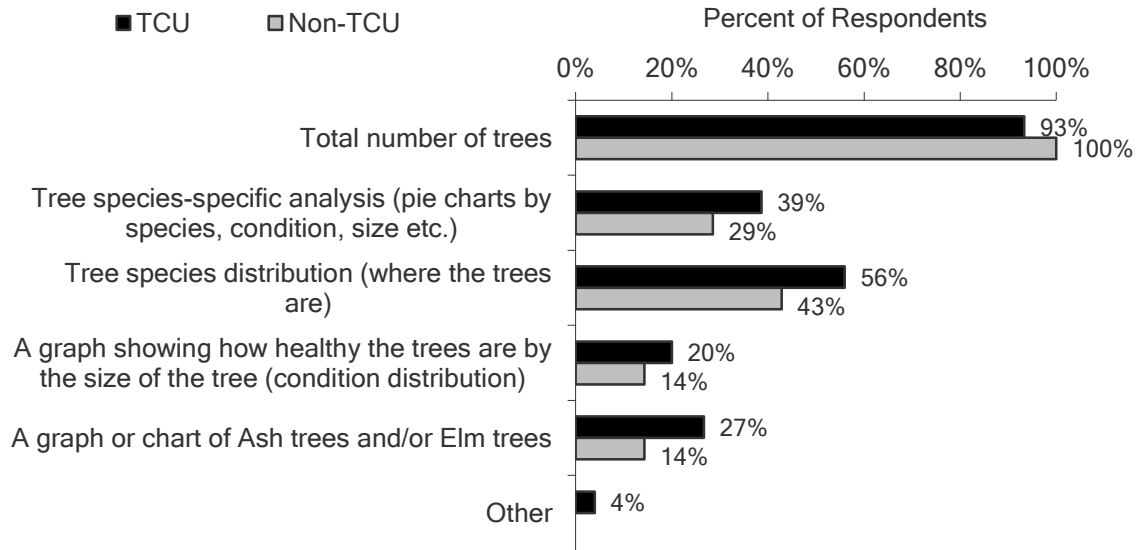
Almost everyone said that they include the total number of trees in their tree inventory analysis; 93% of the 75 responding Tree City communities and 100% of the 7 non-Tree City communities checked this option. Fewer analyzed species-specific condition, size, or distribution. Forty-two (56%) of the Tree City communities included species distribution and 29 (39%) said they did species-specific analyses. Three (43%) of non-Tree City communities said they included species distribution and two (29%) said they did species-specific analyses. Less than half of the respondents said they included graphs of tree health, size, or numbers of ash and elm trees.

Question 9.14: Has your community conducted any of the i-Tree analyses? (Please check all that apply.)

■ TCU   □ Non-TCU

Percent of Respondents

Yes - i-Tree — 1%

Yes - i-Tree Eco (formerly UFORE)

Yes - i-Tree Streets (formerly STRATUM) — 4%

No — 81% / 71%

I'm not sure — 15% / 29%

Legend:
- ▨ i-Tree
- ▨ i-Tree Eco
- ▨ i-Tree Streets
- ■ No
- □ I'm not sure

Northeastern Corner: 2%, 5%, 81%, 14%
Central State: 80%, 20%
Southern State: 78%, 22%
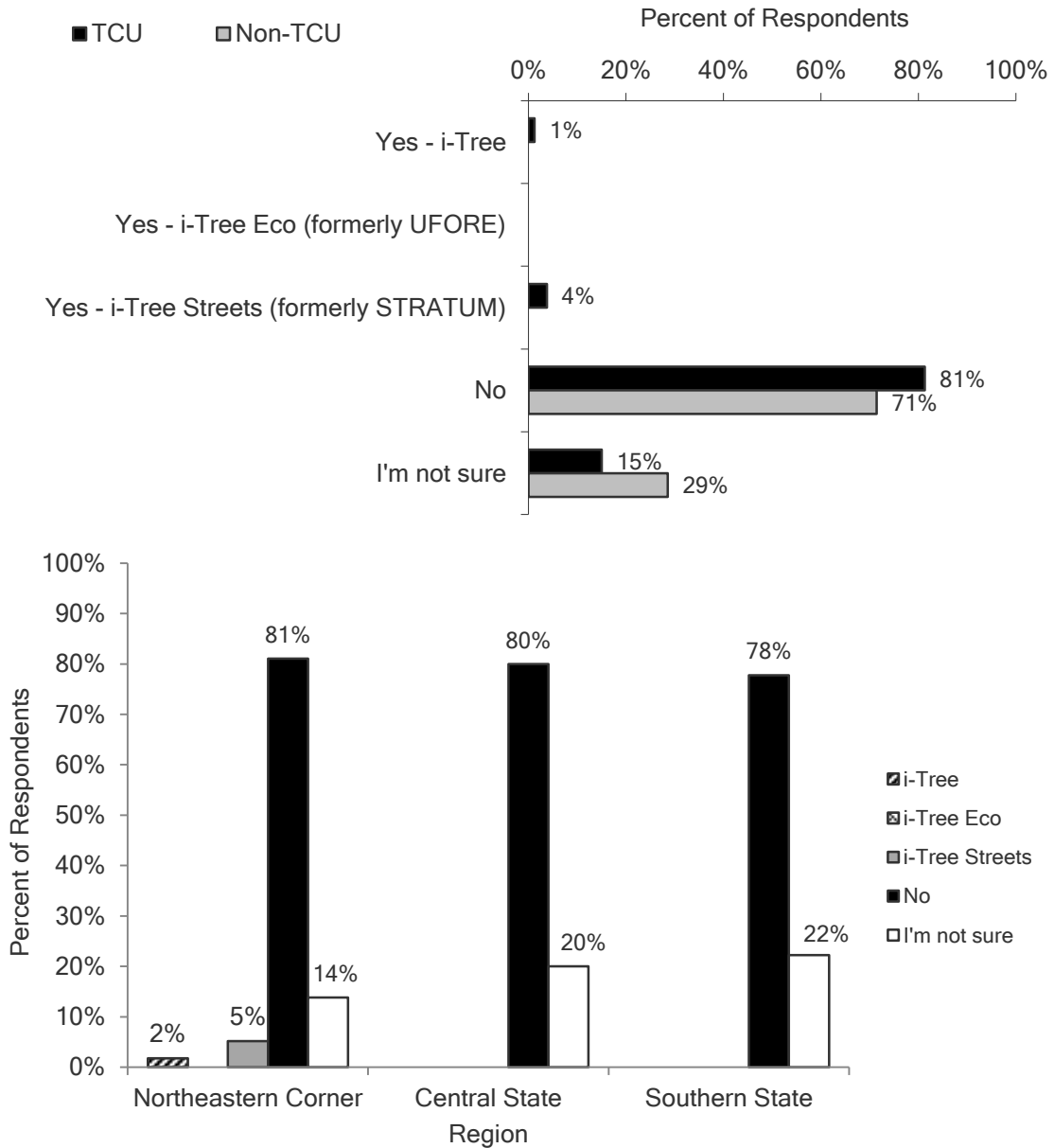
Respondents from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state were much more likely to have done an i-Tree analysis of any type. Only four respondents (of 58) said they have done an i-tree analysis, all of which are from the Northeastern Corner of the state and all are Tree City communities.

Question 9.15: Do you have detailed information about your municipal tree population? (Current and/or historic)
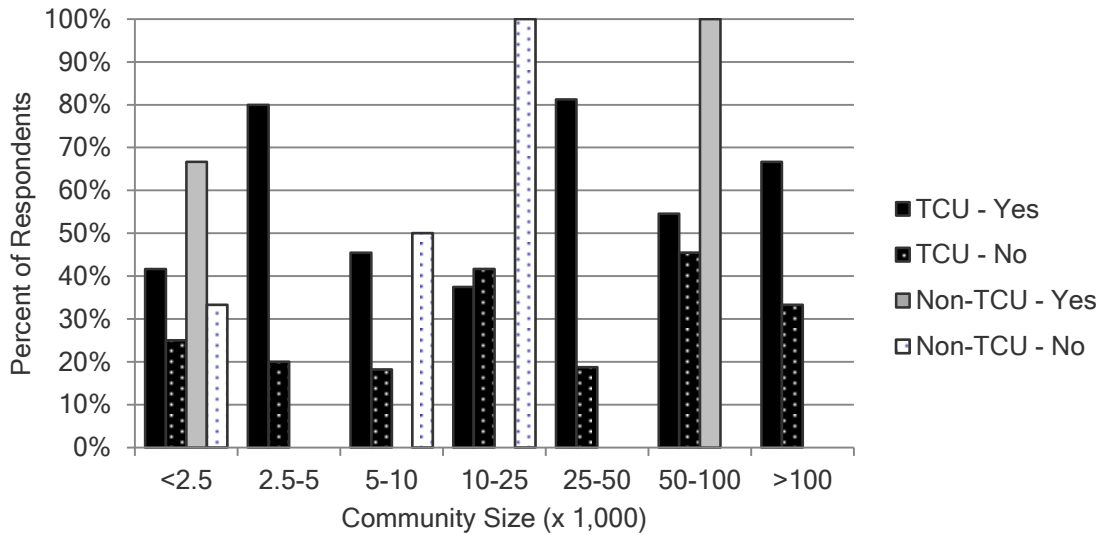
Of the responding communities, 44 Tree City communities and 3 non-Tree City communities said they had information about their municipal tree population. Twenty-three of the Tree City communities that said they had tree information have a population of <25,000 and surprisingly, 2 of the three non-Tree City respondents that had tree information were from communities with a population of <2,500.

Section Ten: Tree History

Section 10 was only asked of the 47 communities that responded "yes" to question 9.15.

Question 10.1: What are the five most common trees in your community? Please provide the number and percent of each tree species (name of tree can be common or genus species). If you don't have this information, please put an "X" in the box.
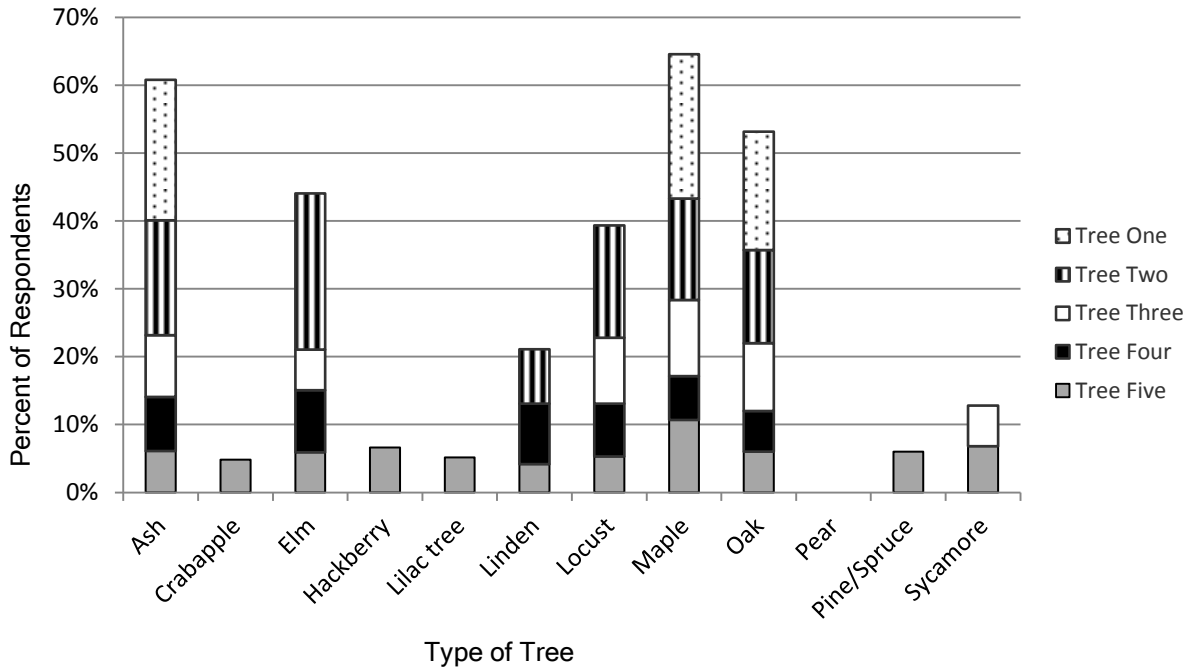
Number of respondents:

Name of Tree	Tree One	Tree Two	Tree Three	Tree Four	Tree Five
Ash	16	7	8	4	5
Crabapple	0	1	0	1	3
Elm	1	3	3	2	7
Hackberry	0	0	0	0	1
Lilac tree	0	0	0	0	1
Linden	1	1	1	3	3
Locust	0	8	7	8	3
Maple	18	16	11	11	4
Oak	2	1	4	4	3
Pear	0	0	0	1	0
Pine/Spruce	0	0	0	0	1
Sycamore	0	0	1	0	1

Question 10.1: What are the five most common trees in your community? Please provide the number and percent of each tree species (name of tree can be common or genus species). If you don't have this information, please put an "X" in the box. (Continued)

Range of number of trees:

Name of Tree	Tree One	Tree Two	Tree Three	Tree Four	Tree Five
Ash	340-10479	887-14000	182-1076	266-2203	107-1916
Crabapple	*	*	*	110	112-724
Elm	*	1917	120-326	859	126-8000
Hackberry	*	*	*	*	623
Lilac tree	*	*	*	*	970
Linden	*	299	*	830-2026	206-1192
Locust	*	945-7359	1222-8000	142-1500	166-580
Maple	218-35000	200-4800	282-4287	137-2023	159-4000
Oak	300-1878	*	798-1673	1451-3500	532
Pear	*	*	*	*	*
Pine/Spruce	*	*	*	*	110
Sycamore	*	*	516	*	441

Average Percent of Trees:

Name of Tree	Tree One	Tree Two	Tree Three	Tree Four	Tree Five
Ash	20.7%	16.9%	9.1%	8%	6.1%
Crabapple	*	*	*	*	4.9%
Elm	*	23%	6%	9.1%	5.9%
Hackberry	*	*	*	*	6.7%
Lilac tree	*	*	*	*	5.2%
Linden	*	8%	*	8.9%	4.2%
Locust	*	16.5%	9.7%	7.8%	5.3%
Maple	21.3%	14.9%	11.2%%	6.5%	10.7%
Oak	17.5%	13.7%	10%	6%	6%
Pear	*	*	*	*	*
Pine/Spruce	*	*	*	*	6%
Sycamore	*	*	6%	*	6.8%

An overwhelming majority of the communities that had information about their tree numbers were Tree City communities (40 of the 41 total respondents) and from the Northeastern Corner or Central State Regions (32 from the Northeastern Corner and 7 from the Central State Region). Only one respondent was from the Southern State Region. Maple trees were the most common tree type chosen for the top five trees in communities. It was chosen as the most abundant tree 18 times, the second most common choice was ash trees, which was chosen as the top tree 16 times. Oaks, elms, locust and linden were also fairly common across respondents.

Question 10.2&3: What is your best estimate of the average number of public trees your community has planted (10.2) and removed (10.3) annually in the following years:
Responses to questions 10.2 and 10.3 were combined in the following graphs. Only one non-Tree City community responded the other 40 responses were from Tree City communities.

Total number of trees planted and removed. To create this graph, all responses were summed for each time frame.
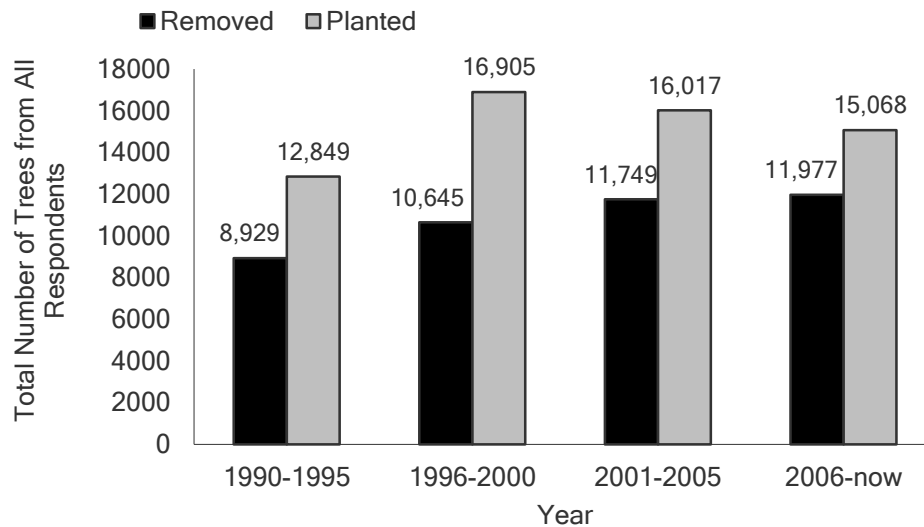
Average response for trees planted and removed for each time frame:
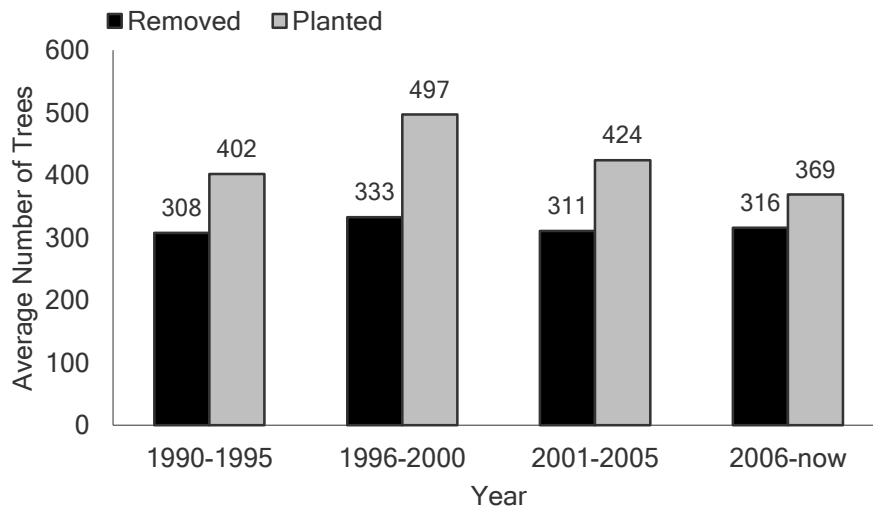
Communities are planting more trees than they are removing across time. Most respondents that knew numbers for these two questions were from the Northeastern Corner of the state. Only 1 respondent from the Southern State Region answered the question, 7 from the Central State Region and 33 from the Northeastern Corner Region.

Question 10.4: Historically, (within the last 60 years) what is the highest number of American Elms in your community?
All but one of the 38 respondents were Tree City communities (the one non-Tree City community put x's in both answers). Thirty respondents were from the Northeastern Corner Region, seven were from the Central State Region and one was from the Southern State Region.

10.4.1: Number of American Elms
Thirteen of the 38 respondents to this question knew how many elms were in their community over the past three decades. Thirty of which were from the Northeastern Corner of the state, seven were from the Central Region and one was from the Southern State Region. Total number of elms summed for the state was 19,689. Average number of elms reported was 1,515. Answers ranged from 14 – 5,200.

10.4.2: By % of community tree population that were American Elms
Fourteen of the 35 respondents to this question knew the percent of elms in their community over the past 3 decades. Twenty-nine respondents were from the Northeastern Corner of the state, five were from the Central Region and only one was from the Southern State Region. Average percent of the population was 19.6. Answers ranged from 1-90% of the population.

Question 10.5 & 6: What are number and percent of American Elm trees (10.5) and Green Ash trees (10.6) in your community for approximately the past three decades?

Questions 10.5 and 10.6 are combined on the following graph:
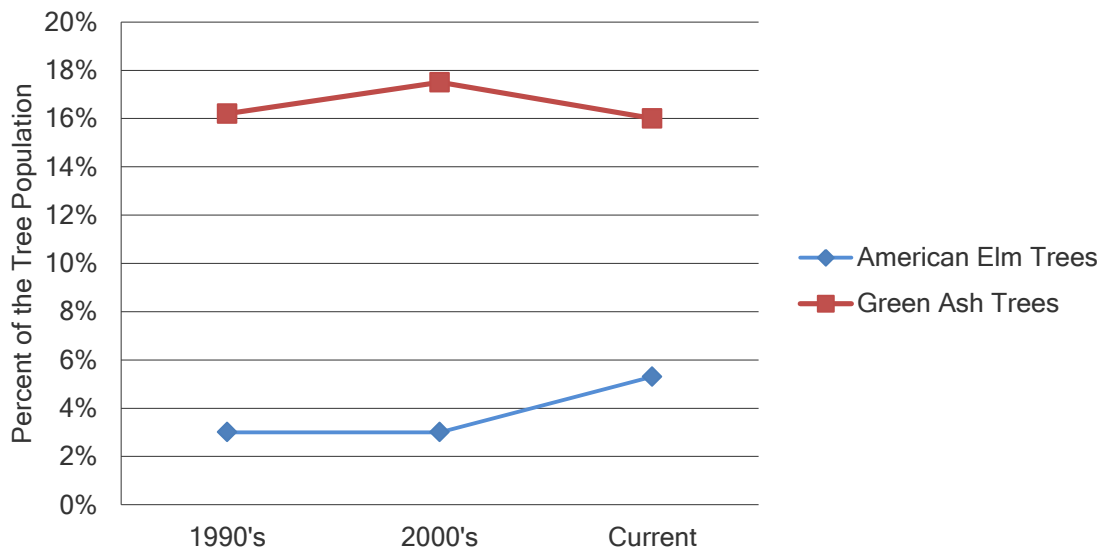
Tree City communities were much more likely to answer this question than were non-Tree City communities. One non-Tree City respondent said they had 79 (23% of population) Elm trees currently. One Tree City respondent said that their percent of Green Ash in their population has increased from 20% to 40% since the 1990's.

Section Eleven: Tree Management Plan

The following questions were asked only of those that responded "yes" to question 11.1. However, answers to question 11.1 were not modified based on any answers provided in the following questions. For example, if a respondent answered "no" or skipped question 11.1, but also answered questions 11.2 – 11.8, we did not change their answer to question 11.1. We simply reported the answers as they were provided. Of the 12 respondents that answered "I'm not sure", one community then said they update their plan annually, and 6 answered question 11.5 and 3 answered 11.8. Of the 103 respondents that answered "no" 2 answered 11.3, 3 answered question 11.5, and 2 answered 11.6. Of the 55 respondents that skipped this question, 9 provided a year in which their management plan was approved (question 11.2), 14 answered question 11.3, 5 answered "yes" that their management plan was based on an inventory, 18 answered question 11.5, 20 answered question 11.6, 6 answered "yes" that they received IDNR assistance with their tree inventory, and 20 answered question 11.8. (These numbers do not include those that answered the following questions as "no" or "I'm not sure".) Twenty-nine Tree City communities said "no" that they did not have a tree management plan.

Question 11.1: Does your community have a tree management plan?
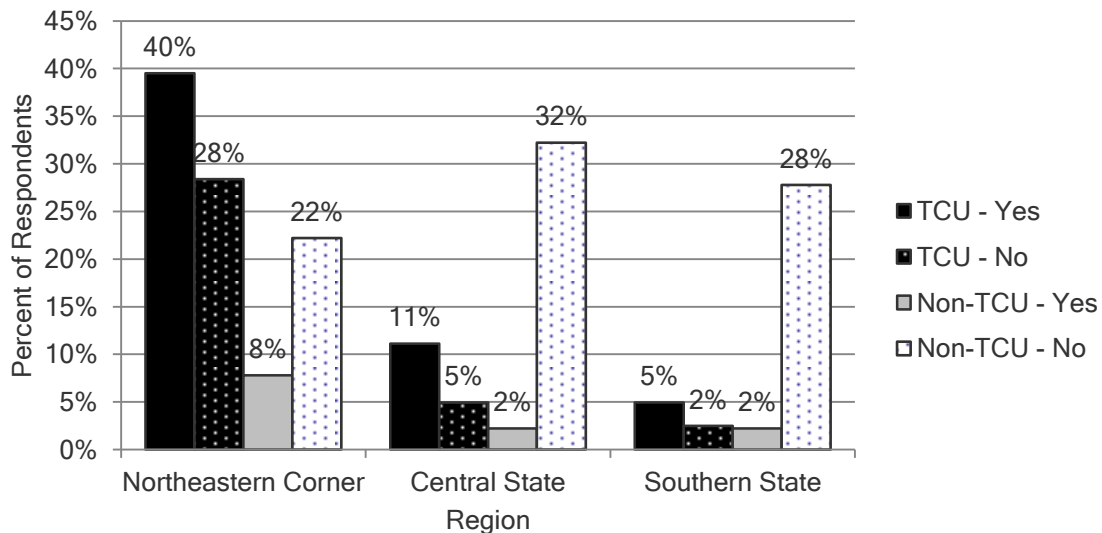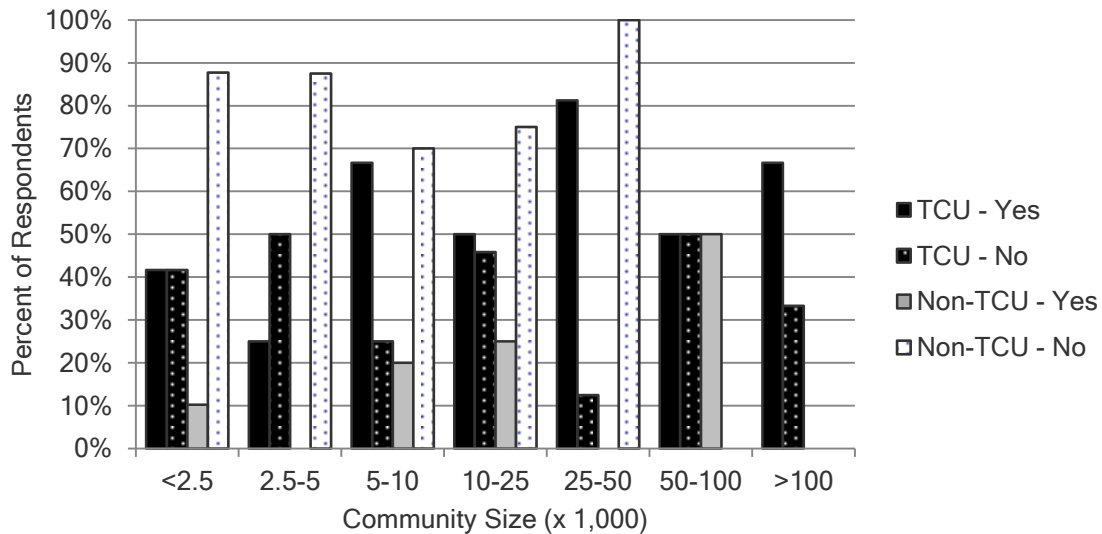
Question 11.1: Does your community have a tree management plan? (Continued)

Overall, 33% of respondents had a management plan or one in development. Tree City communities (56%) were more likely to have a tree management plan than were non-Tree City communities (12%). Across regions 5-40% of Tree City communities and 2-8% of Non-Tree City communities had a management plan. The highest response rate for non-Tree City communities was from Northeastern Illinois with eight percent having a management plan or one in development. Both Central and Southern Illinois had six and seven percent, respectively. More communities (45%) in the Northeastern Region of the state had a management plan or one in development. In the Central State Region, the response was 23% and in the southern part of the state the response was 17%. Eight of the 56 communities with tree management plans received IDNR assistance with their plan (five communities from the Northeastern Corner of the state, three communities from the Southern State Region, and no communities from the Central State Region received IDNR assistance on their plan).

Question 11.2: In what year was your tree management plan approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)
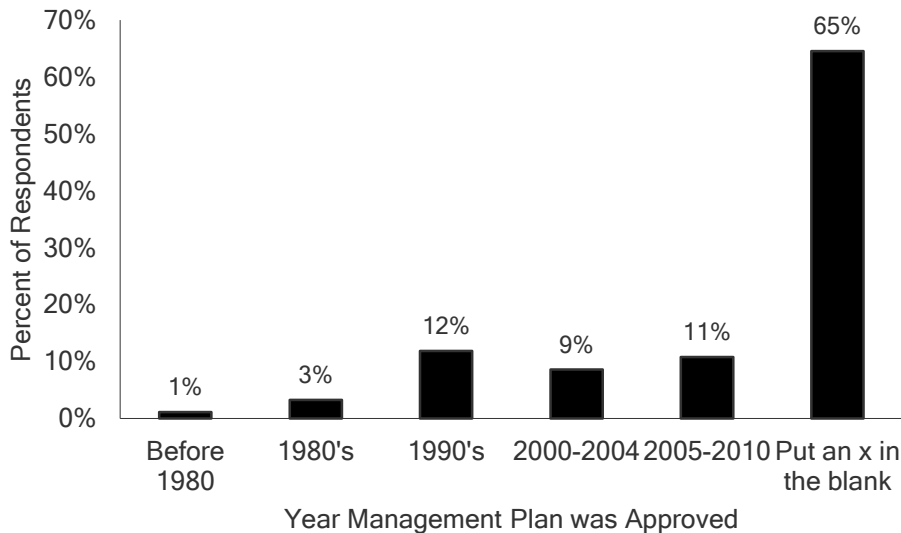
Among Tree City communities (those who responded that they knew what year their management plan was approved), 87% had been approved since 1990. Of that group 40% were approved between 1990 and 1999 and 47% were approved 2000-present.

Three non-Tree City communities responded to this question with a number and all had approved their tree management plan within the past 5 years. Fourteen other non-Tree City communities indicated they didn't know when their tree management plan was approved.

Question 11.3: How often does your community update your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Seasonally
- Annually
- Every 5-10 years
- Only after storm/weather events
- Whenever needed
- I'm not sure
- Never
- Other
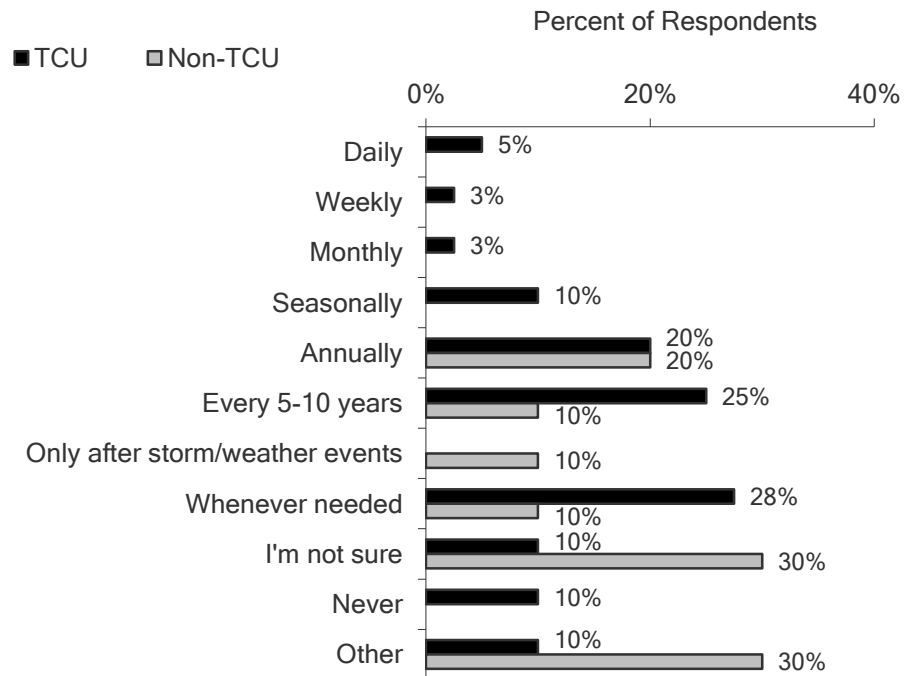
Forty Tree City communities and 10 non-Tree City communities answered the question asking how often they updated their tree management plan. The most common responses as to when tree management plans were updated were: "as needed", secondly "every 5 to ten years" and thirdly "annually". Tree City communities often update their tree management plan more frequently than do non-Tree City communities. The three non-Tree City communities were not sure and the three non-Tree City communities that said "Other" all indicated that their management plan was in development.

Question 11.4: Is your management plan based on a tree inventory?
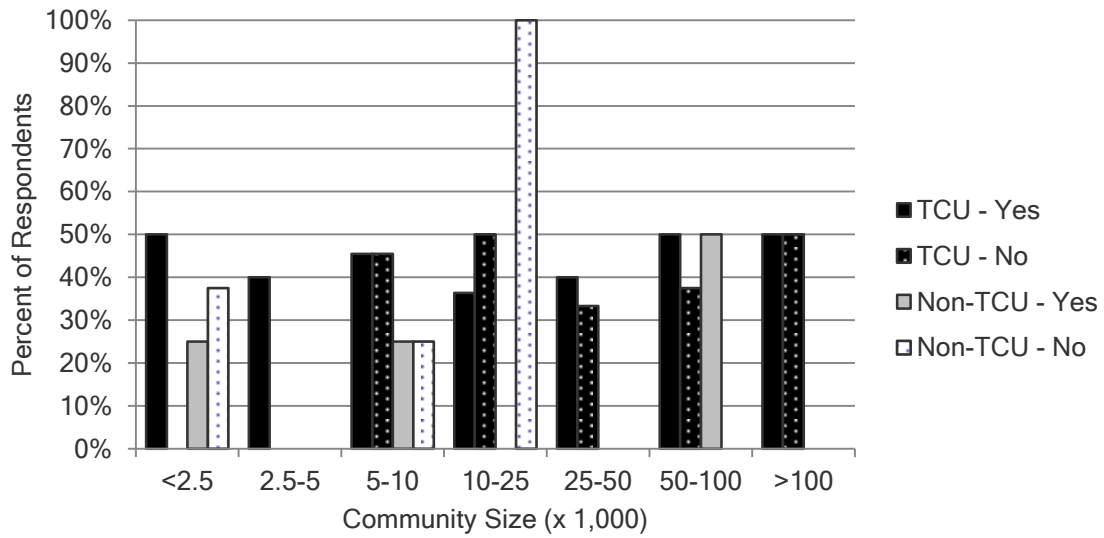
Thirty-one (41%) of the 73 Tree City communities said that their management plan was based on a tree inventory compared to 4 (22%) of the 18 responding non-Tree City communities. Four of the respondents that said their management plan is not based on a tree inventory also said that they had a tree inventory, and five had a management plan in development. Communities with more than 50,000 people responded with 50% having a tree inventory-based management plan. All others except small Tree City communities had from 29-45% with a management plan based on a tree inventory.

Question 11.5: Are any of the following components included in your tree management plan or tree inventory analysis? (Please check all that apply.)

- Background information (such as an executive summary, purpose, goals, objectives, scope)
- Description of program components (administration, responsibilities)
- Economic benefits / cost-benefits analysis
- Budget
- Sources of potential funding
- Clearly defined future needs of the urban forest

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   ▢Non-TCU

Component	TCU	Non-TCU
Background information (such as an executive summary, purpose,…)	55%	18%
Description of program components (administration, responsibilities)	51%	27%
Economic benefits / cost-benefits analysis	32%	27%
Budget	62%	82%
Sources of potential funding	21%	45%
Clearly defined future needs of the urban forest	47%	
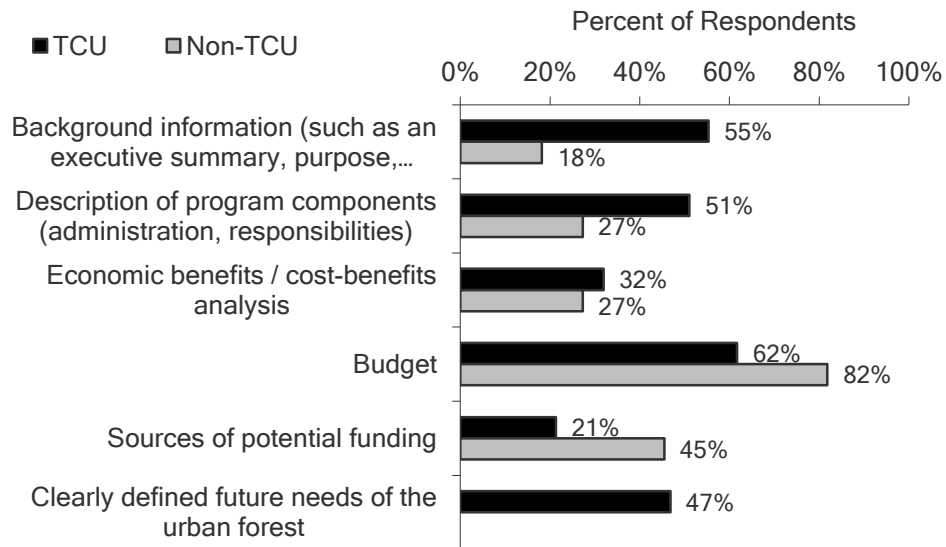
The majority of those responding to this question were Tree City communities (n=47). Of the 11 non-Tree City communities that responded, 2 (18%) had background information, 3 (27%) had a description of program components, 9 (82%) had a budget and 5 (45%) had sources of potential funding, but none had any future needs of the forest defined. Ranked from the most common to the least, components of Tree City communities' management plans were: budget, background, program description, future goals/needs, economic needs, and potential funding. For Non-Tree City communities the ranking for most responses to least was: budget, potential for funding, program description, economic need and background information.

Question 11.6: Are any of the following management implications or recommendations included in your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Plan to inspect trees routinely for disease and insect infestations
- Protocol for removal of hazardous or insect/disease infested trees
- Management/Preparedness plan for invasive species, insects and disease problems
- Protocol on how to dispose of residual wood
- Cyclic tree pruning plan
- Tree planting protocol (when, where)
- Tree replacement protocol
- Future tree planting goals (numbers, locations, species diversity)
- Safety pruning recommendations
- Adherence to the American Standard for Nursery Stock when planting trees
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU ▨Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Plan to inspect trees routinely for disease…	54%	18%
Protocol for removal of hazardous or…	69%	55%
Management/Preparedness plan for invasive…	52%	36%
Protocol on how to dispose of residual wood	31%	36%
Cyclic tree pruning plan	67%	45%
Tree planting protocol (when, where)	70%	36%
Tree replacement protocol	69%	64%
Future tree planting goals (numbers,…	52%	55%
Safety pruning recommendations	52%	55%
Adherence to the American Standard for…	30%	18%
Other	6%	

Of the 65 responding communities, 54 were Tree City communities and 11 were non-Tree City communities. Of the management implications/recommendations listed in the survey, Tree City communities included all items greater than 50% of the time with two exceptions. In order of highest ranking to lowest ranking, Tree City communities included the following in their tree management plans: tree planting protocol (70%), protocol for removal of hazardous or insect and disease infested trees (69%), tree replacement protocol (69%), cyclic tree pruning plan (67%), plan to inspect trees routinely for disease and insect infestations (54%), future tree planting goals (52%), safety pruning recommendations (52%), management/ preparedness for invasive species, insect and disease problems (52%), protocol on how to dispose of residual wood (31%) and adherence to American Standards for Nursery Stock when planting (30%). Non-Tree City communities had a different priority list for the recommendations within their tree management plan. In order of highest ranking to lowest ranking, non-Tree City communities included the following in their tree management plans: tree replacement protocol (64%), future tree planting goals (55%), safety pruning recommendations (55%), protocol for

Question 11.6: Are any of the following management implications or recommendations included in your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

removal of hazardous or insect/disease infested trees (55%), cyclic tree pruning plan (45%), management/preparedness for invasive species, insect and disease problems (36%), protocol on how to dispose of residual wood (36%), tree planting protocol (36%), plans to inspect trees routinely for disease and insect infestations (18%), and adherence to American Standards for Nursery Stock when planting (18%). These priority lists show that Tree City USA communities are more pro-active than reactive or focused on the basics of tree planting and removal. Tree City communities are more likely to integrate forest health issues such as invasive species and insect and disease monitoring into their management regime.

Question 11.7: Did the Illinois Department of Natural Resources provide assistance to your community to develop, update or amend your tree inventory or management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
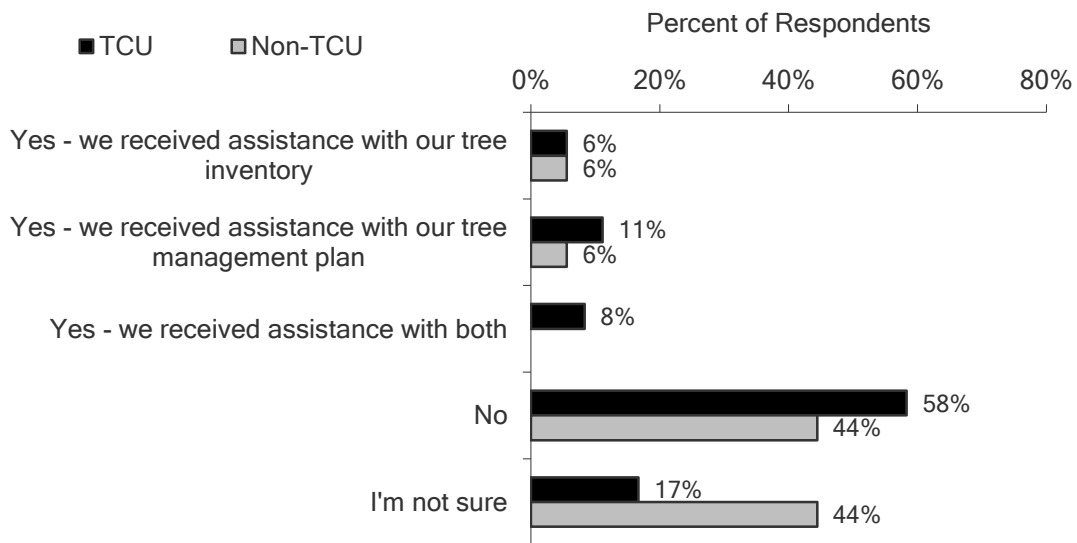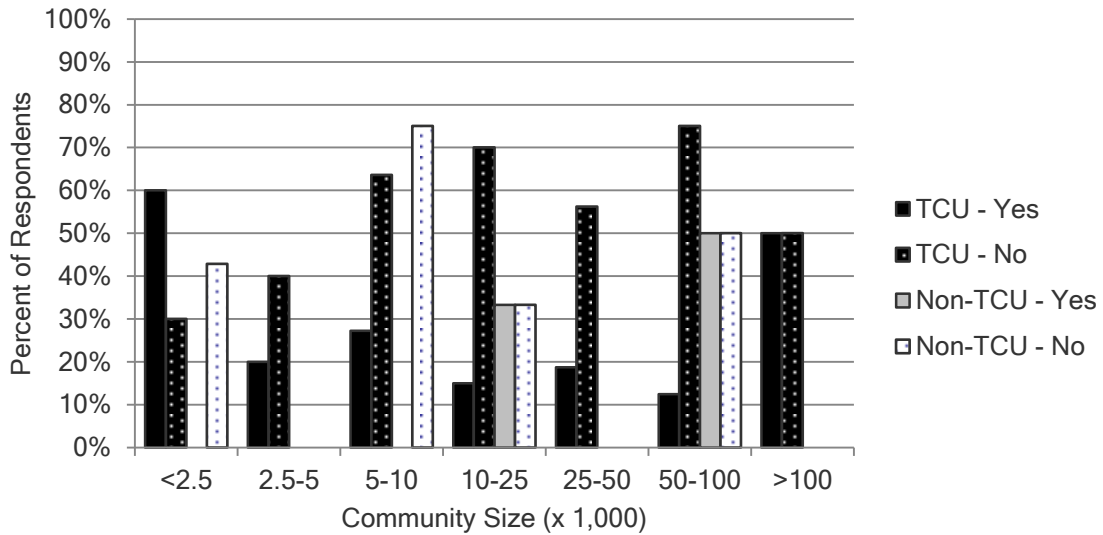
Few communities said that they had received assistance to develop, update or amend their tree inventory or management plan. Four Tree City communities received assistance with their tree inventory, eight received assistance with their management plan, and six had help with both. Of the non-Tree City communities one received assistance with their tree inventory, and one received assistance with their management plan. Several respondents were not sure.

Question 11.8: Please check all types of assistance listed below that your community has utilized for conducting, updating or maintaining your tree inventory and/or management plan.

Percent of Respondents

■ TCU   □ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Urban community forestry grant	22%	6%
Trees count	16%	
Illinois Department of Natural…	20%	11%
IDNR contracted for services (for…		8%
Local funding	38%	33%
Local staff	63%	44%
Urban forestry consultant	22%	17%
I'm not sure	22%	39%
Other	8%	
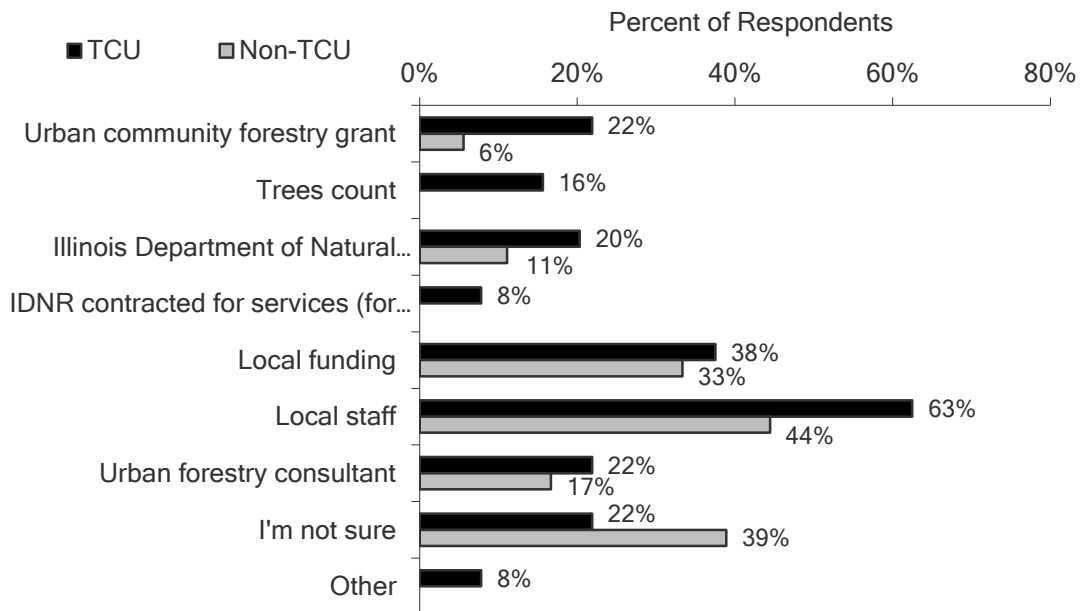
Sixty-four of the 82 responding communities hold Tree City USA status. When grouping the categories of assistance into state, local and private assistance, 100% of the Tree City communities had used some local assistance either (local funding or local staff). In the state assistance categories, 67% of the Tree City communities had participated in either the Urban and Community Forestry Grant program, TREES COUNT!, IDNR staff assistance, or IDNR contracted services such as regionally based technical assistance. Twenty-three percent of the Tree City communities had utilized an urban forestry consultant. For non-Tree City respondents, 17% used state assistance, 78% used local assistance and 17% used private urban forestry consultants. For this question, a response in the "Other" category stated that assistance had been provided through the Southern Illinois contract but also mentioned was the fact that this position is no longer available to help them. Others that specified assistance other than what was listed in the question said they used summer interns and engineering firms.

Section Twelve: Insects and Disease Preparedness

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 12.1-12.8 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 12.1-12.8 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 12.1: Development/construction project permits should require the preservation of existing trees when practical.
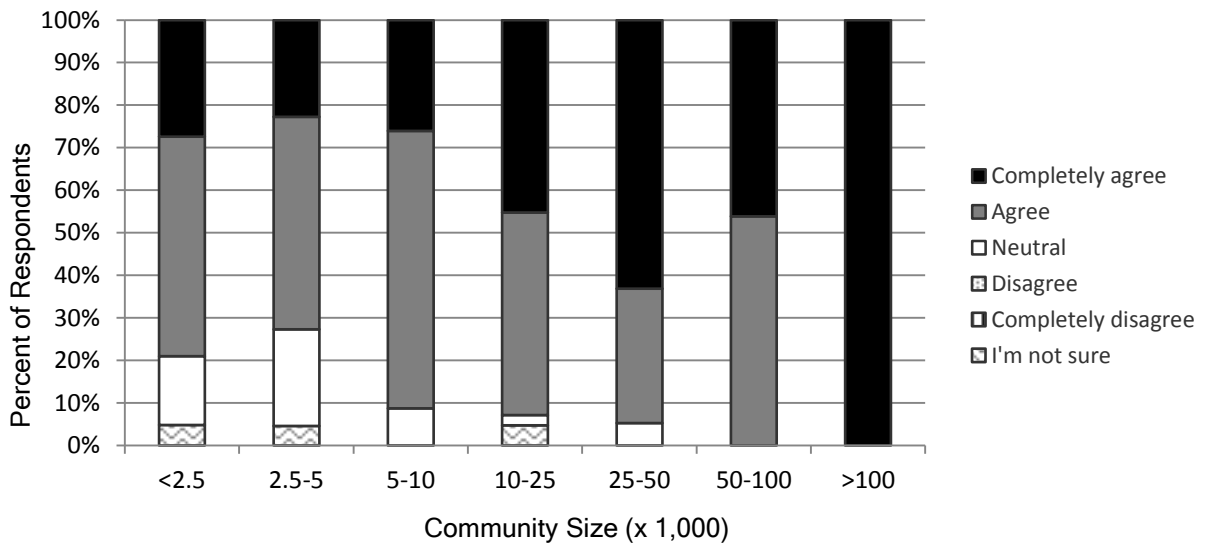
Question 12.1: Development/construction project permits should require the preservation of existing trees when practical. (Continued)
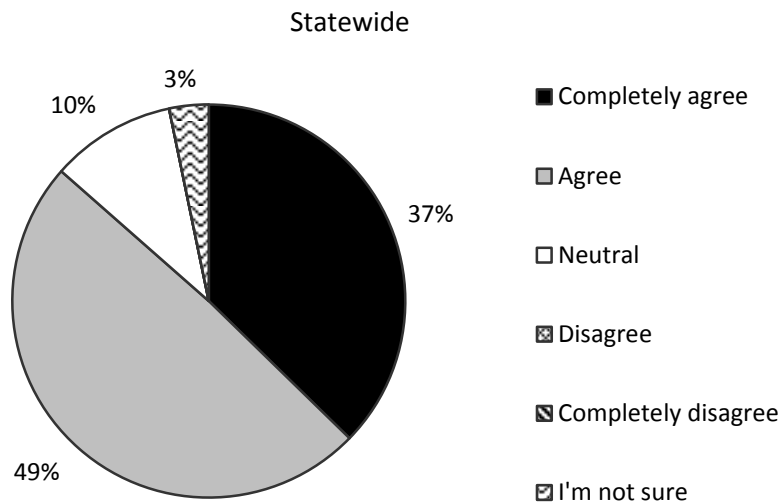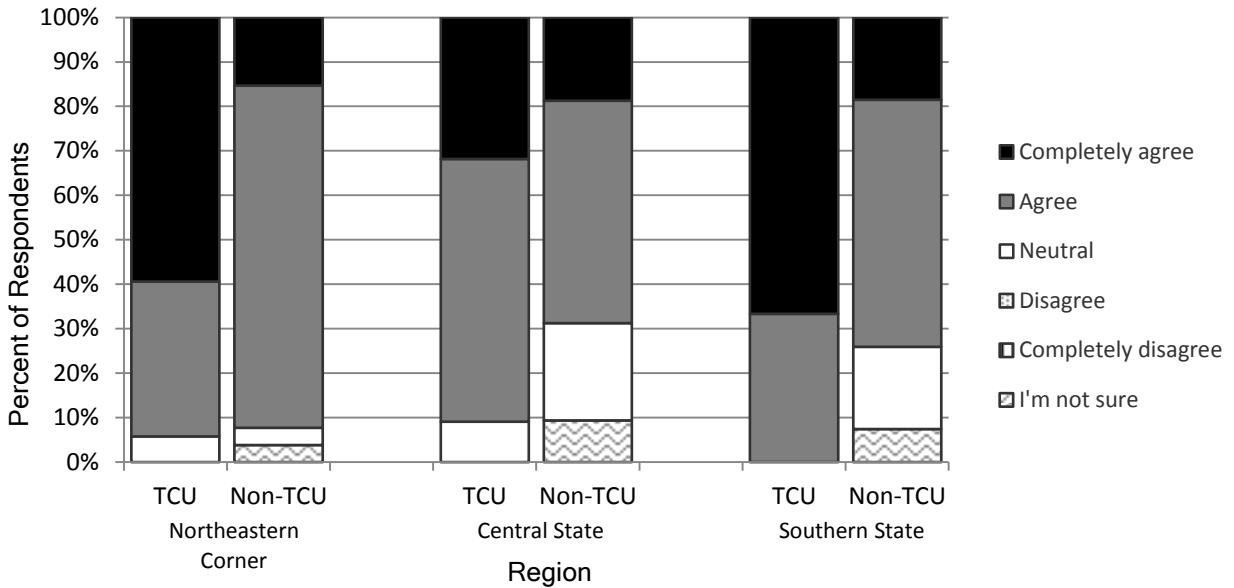
Overall, 86% of respondents agreed or completely agreed that development/construction project permits should require the preservation of existing trees when practical and no one disagreed. Tree City respondents agreed or completely agreed 94% of the time whereas non-Tree City respondents agreed 78% of the time. Tree City communities were less likely to be neutral about preserving existing trees than were non-Tree City communities.

Question 12.2: Gypsy moth infestations are a major urban forestry concern.
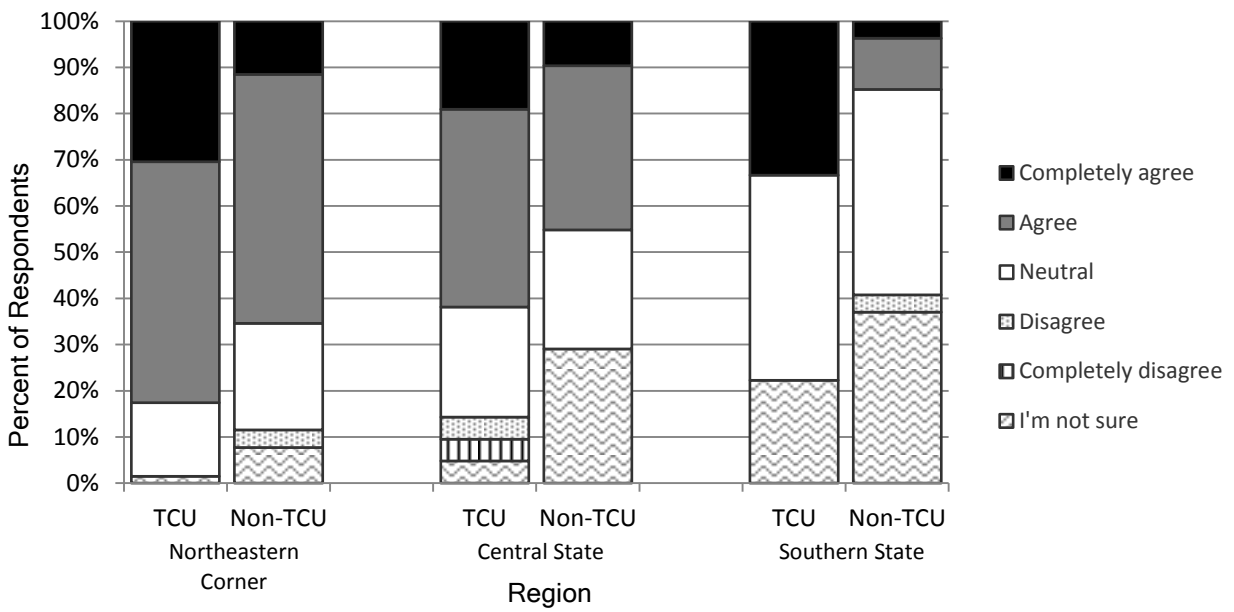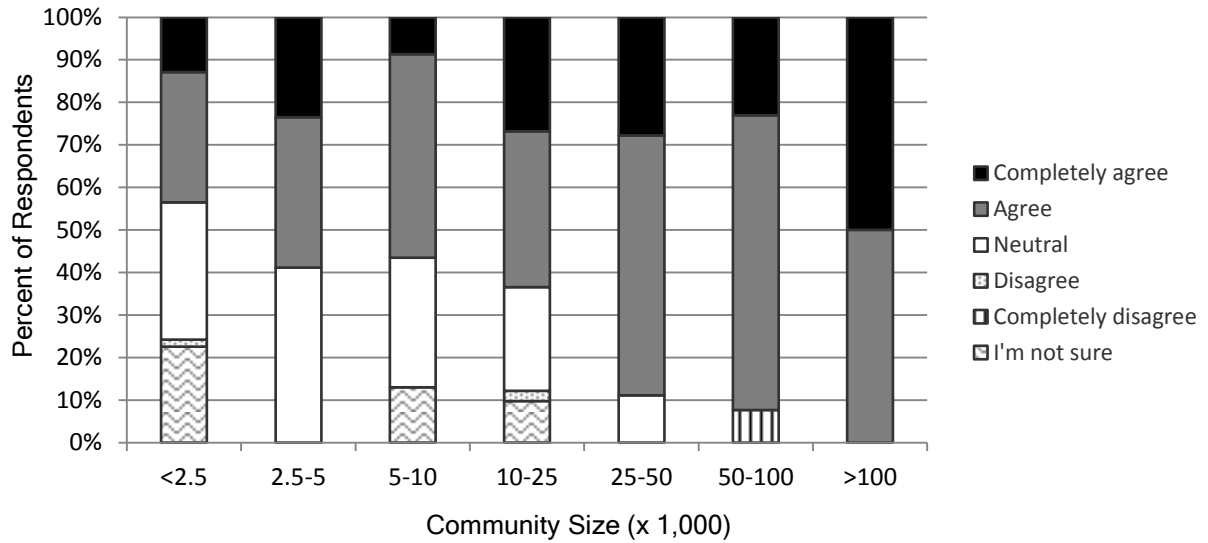
Question 12.2: Gypsy moth infestations are a major urban forestry concern. (Continued)

Statewide

- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
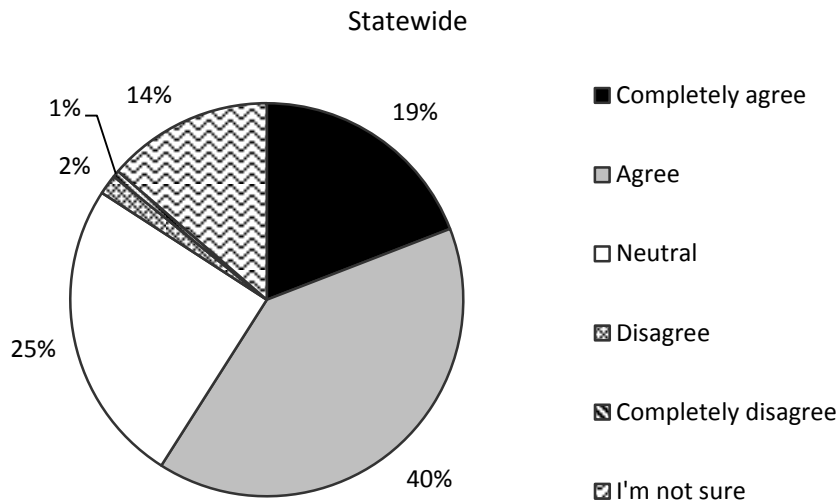
Gypsy moths have infested Northeastern Illinois but have not yet impacted Central or Southern Illinois communities. Understandably, communities from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state were much more likely to agree or completely agree that gypsy moths were a major urban forestry concern. Eighty-three percent of Tree City communities and 65% of non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed with this statement. While very few of the respondents disagreed with the statement, communities from the Southern State Region were much more likely to be neutral or unsure about their answer. Only two Tree City communities disagreed or completely disagreed that gypsy moths are an urban forestry concern, and both respondents were from the Central State Region. One non-Tree City community disagreed from the Northeastern Corner Region and one from the Southern State Region. Of those that were neutral about the statement, 20 (20%) were Tree City communities and 26 (31%) were not.

Question 12.3: Dutch elm disease (DED) is a major urban forestry concern.
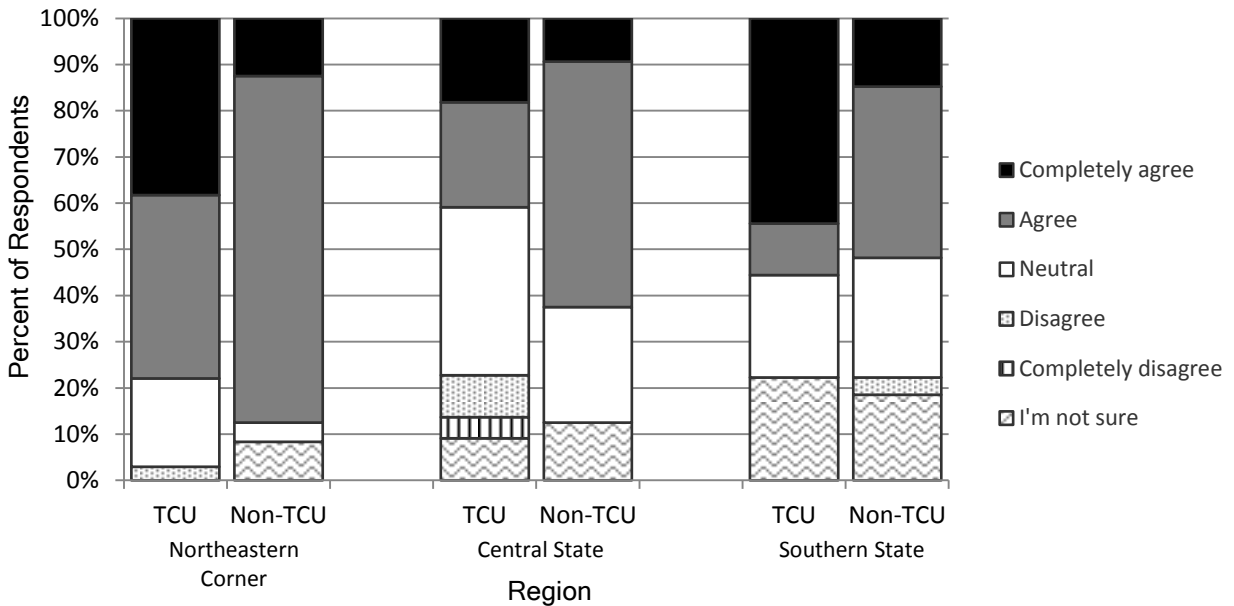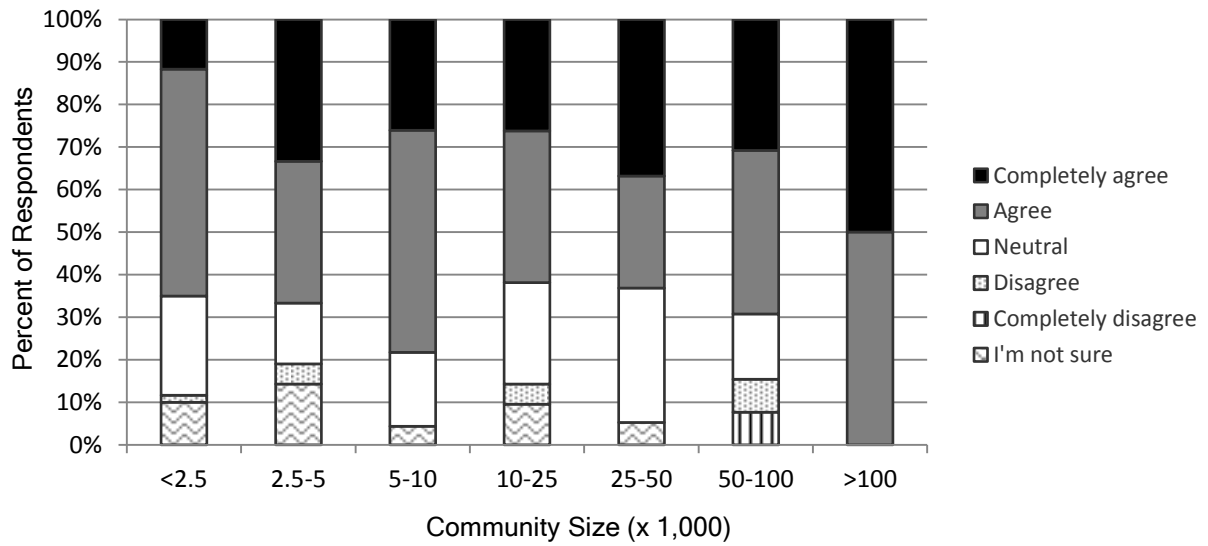
Question 12.3: Dutch elm disease (DED) is a major urban forestry concern. (Continued)

Statewide

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
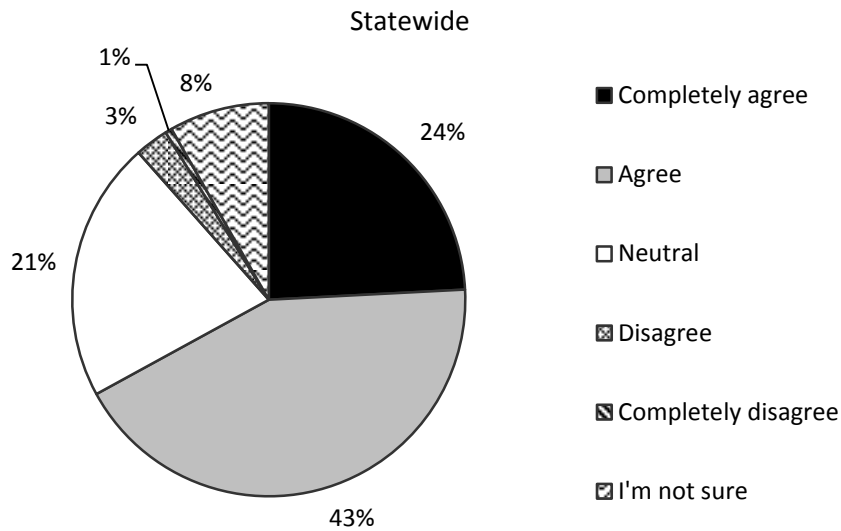
Dutch elm disease (DED) was a major epidemic in Illinois communities in the 1970's and 1980's. With fewer elm trees left in our communities, coupled with the new interest in emerald ash borer, DED is less likely to be in the urban forestry spot light. Nevertheless, over half of respondents (67%) agreed or completely agreed that DED is a major urban forestry concern. Five Tree City communities disagreed while only one non-Tree City communities disagreed with the statement. Thirty (25%) of the respondents that agreed with this statement also said that they actively manage against DED, but 79 (65%) said they did not. None of the respondents that disagreed or completely disagreed with the statement said that they manage against DED.

Question 12.4: Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a major urban forestry concern.
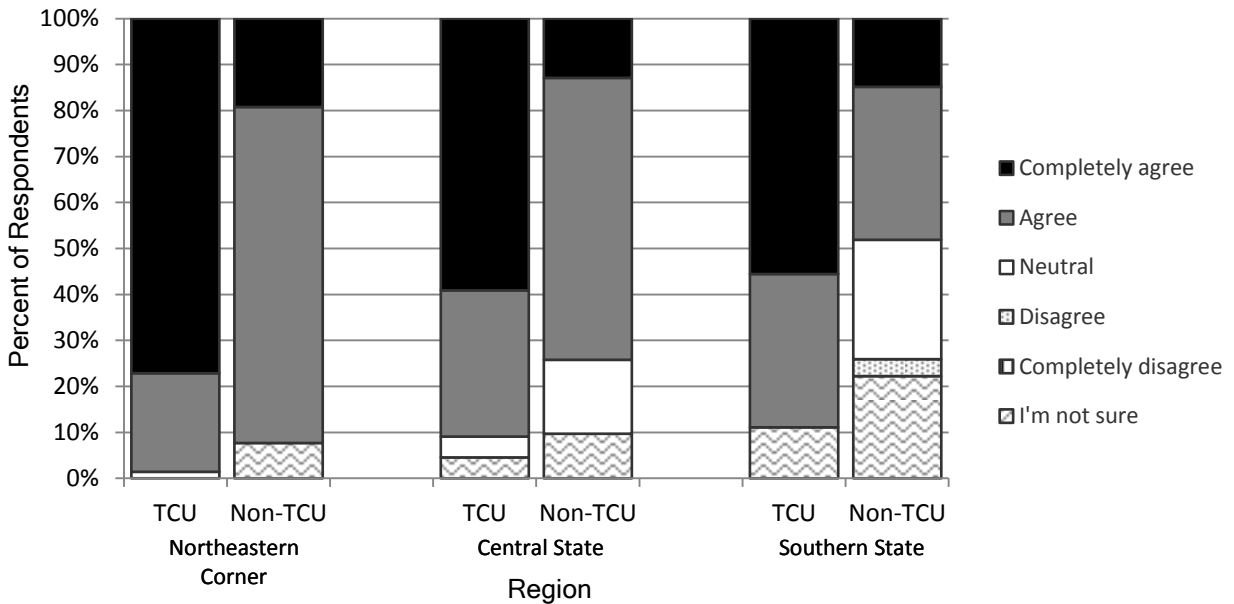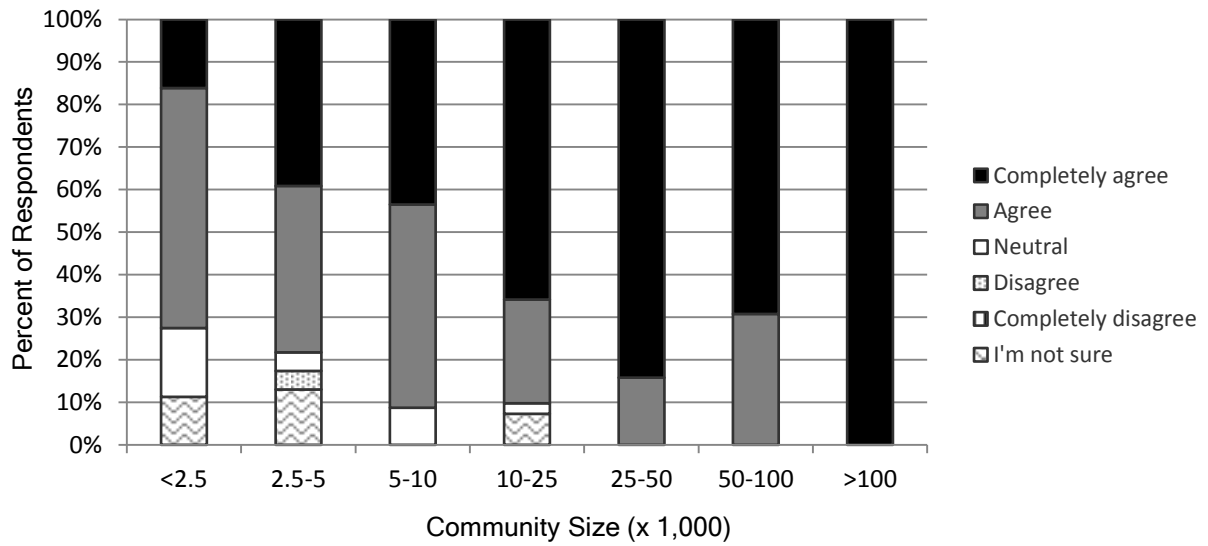
Question 12.4: Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a major urban forestry concern. (Continued)

Statewide
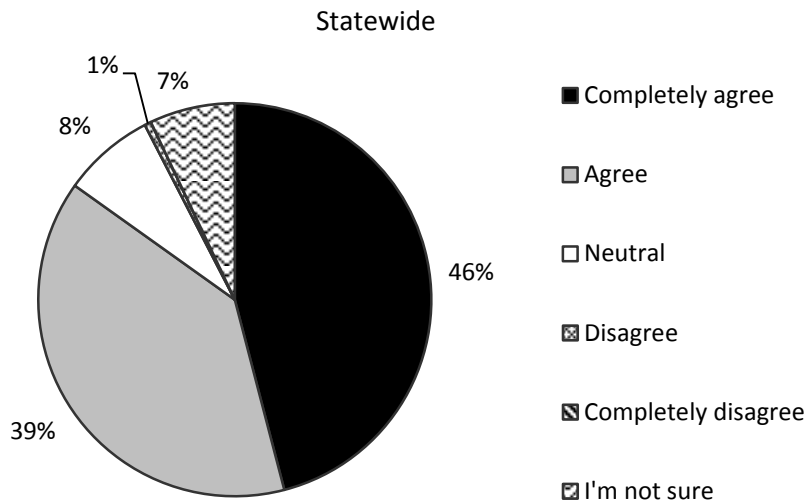
Almost all of the 185 respondents 85% agreed (39%) or completely agreed (46%) that the emerald ash borer (EAB) is a major urban forestry concern. All communities with a population >25,000 people agreed that EAB is a concern while smaller communities were more likely to be neutral or not sure. Most Tree City community respondents agreed that EAB is a major urban forestry concern (range= 89%-99%). No Tree City communities disagreed or completely disagreed with the statement. Northeastern non-Tree City community respondents also agreed by 92%, while Central State non-Tree City respondents agreed by 74%. This is not surprising since EAB was found in Northeastern Illinois in 2002 and in Central Illinois in 2008. Since EAB has not been located in Southern Illinois yet, it is not surprising that only 48% of the non-Tree City respondents thought that EAB was a major urban forest concern. It is also not surprising that more of the Southern Illinois non-Tree City respondents in that region were neutral, unsure or disagreed with the statement.

Question 12.5: Tree topping or tipping is never an acceptable method of tree pruning.
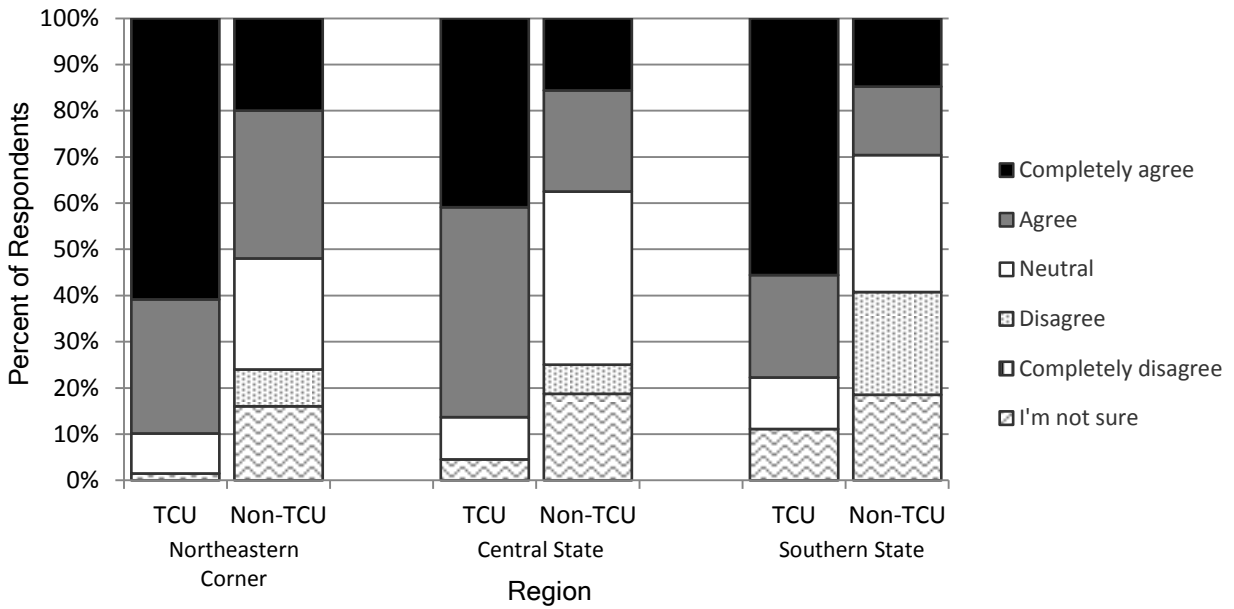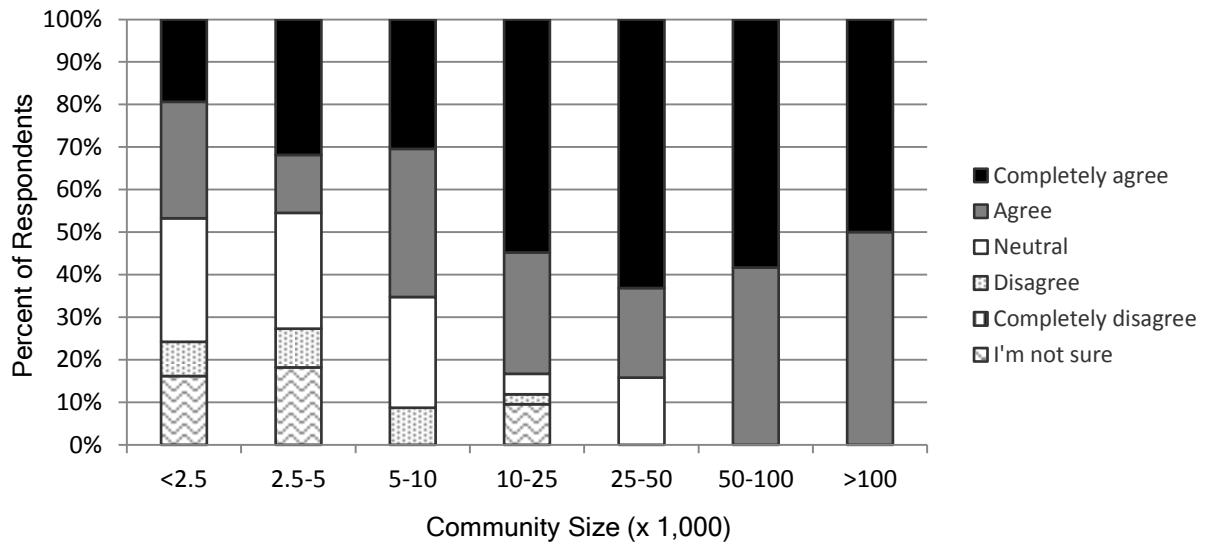
Question 12.5: Tree topping or tipping is never an acceptable method of tree pruning. (Continued)

Statewide

- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
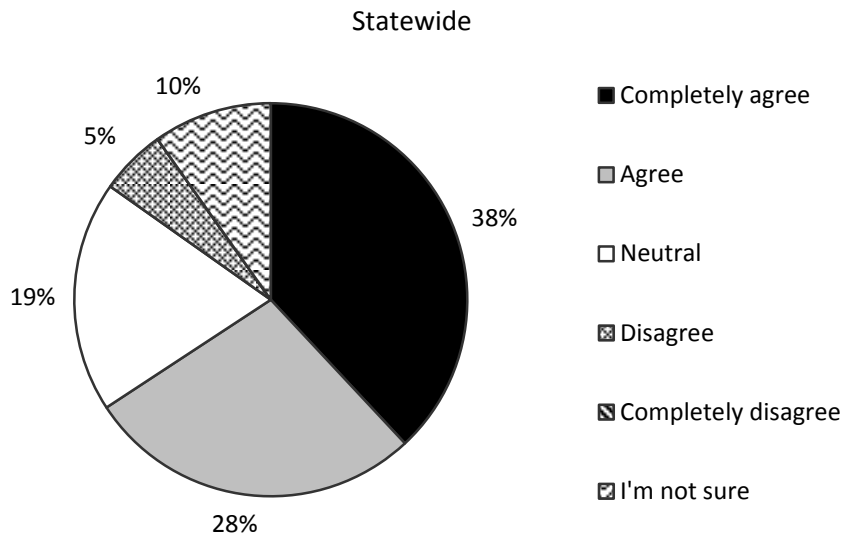
The majority of Tree City communities (88%) agreed that tree topping is not an acceptable form of tree pruning, but only 40% of non-Tree City communities agreed. No Tree City communities disagreed with the statement. Small (<10,000 people) Southern and Central Illinois non-Tree City communities were more likely to disagree with the statement. Larger communities were more likely to agree with the statement, in fact, only 3 (9%) of the 35 communities with populations >25,000 were neutral on the statement. The rest agreed or completely agreed that tree topping is never acceptable.

Of the respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement, 10 (8%) reported tree topping on public property, 51 (42%) reported topping on private property, and 39 (32%) reported topping around utility lines. Nine (7%) said they feel that their utility providers never prune the trees properly, and 26 (21%) said their utility only sometimes prunes trees properly. Twenty-four (20%) of the respondents that agreed that tree topping was not an acceptable form of pruning reported that they have problems with their utility topping trees. All communities that disagreed, were neutral, or not sure about this statement also reported tree topping by their utilities.

Question 12.6: Selecting native or less invasive tree species when planting public trees is important.

Question 12.6: Selecting native or less invasive tree species when planting public trees is important. (Continued)

Statewide

Legend:
- ■ Completely agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ⊠ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure

Pie chart values: 33%, 47%, 13%, 7%
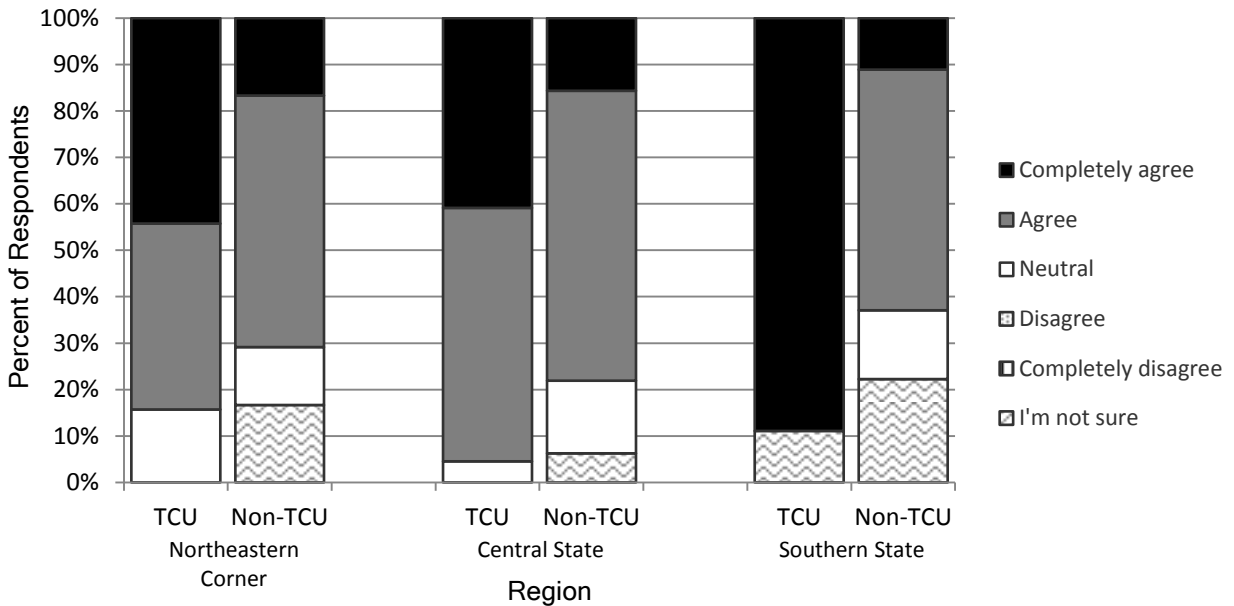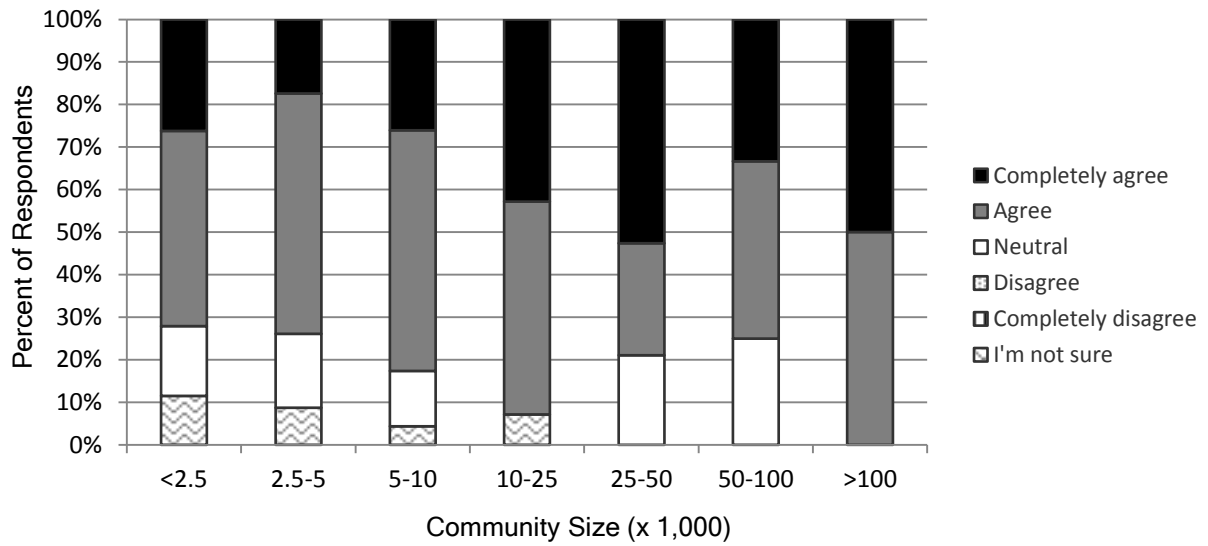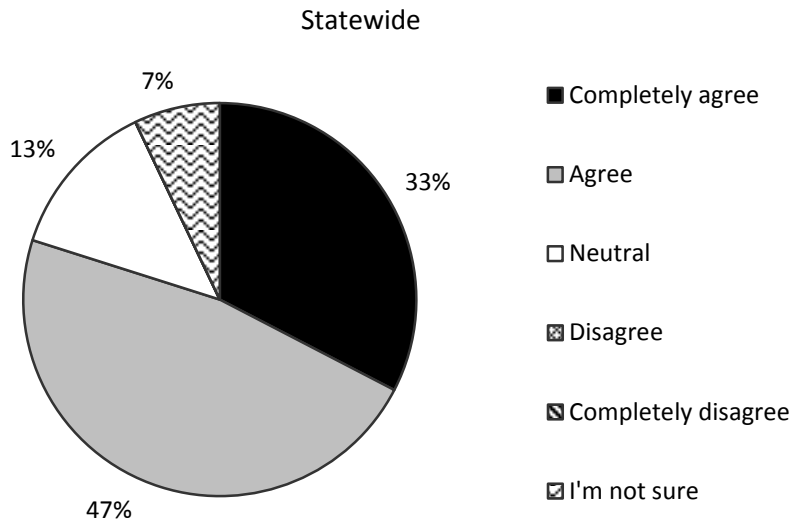
The majority of respondents (80%) agreed or completely agreed with that selecting native or less invasive tree species was important. Tree City communities were more likely to agree or completely agree with the statement than were non-Tree City communities. Of those that agreed or completely agreed with the statement, Tree City respondents ranged from 84% in Northeastern Illinois to 95% in both the Central and Southern State Regions while the range in non-Tree City communities was 71% - 78% - 63%, respectively.

Question 12.7: Control of invasive species in community forests and parks is an important urban forestry practice.
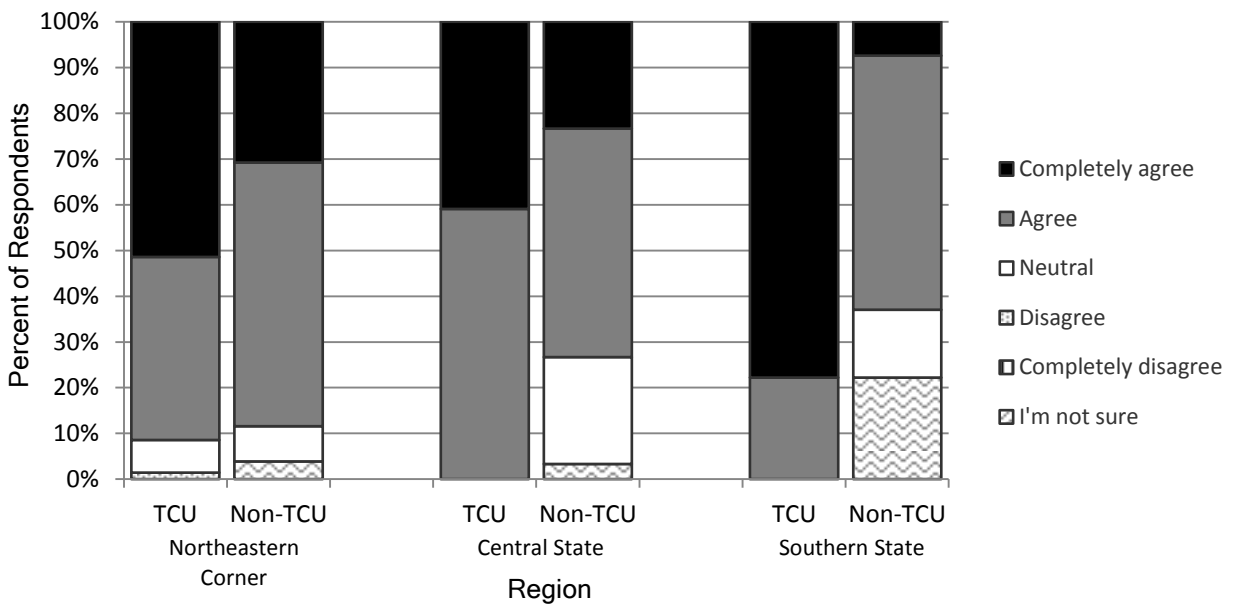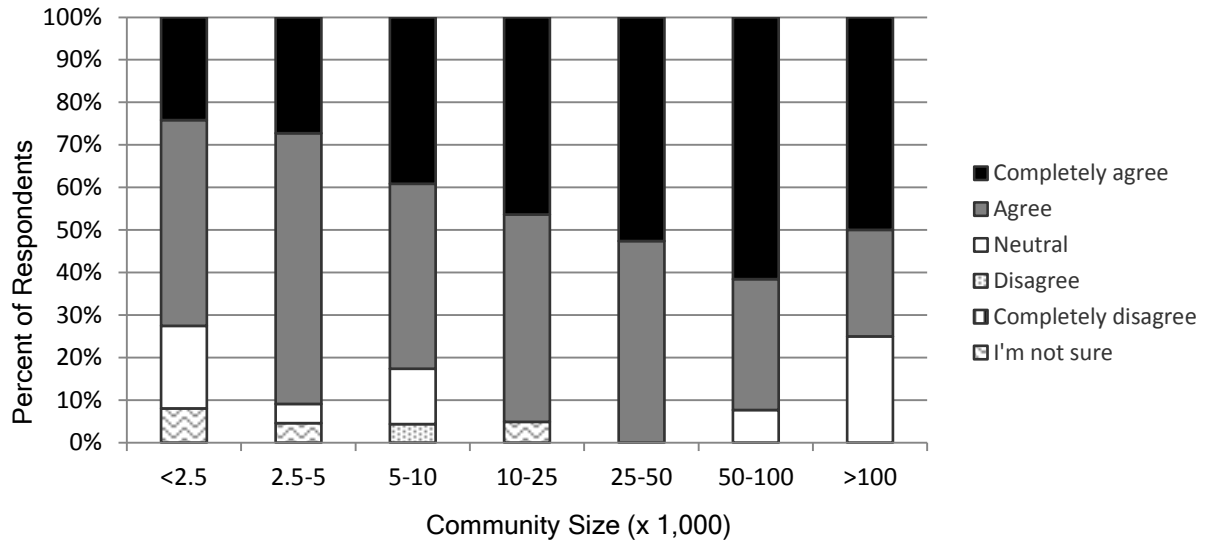
Question 12.7: Control of invasive species in community forests and parks is an important urban forestry practice. (Continued)

Statewide

■ Completely agree

□ Agree

□ Neutral

▨ Disagree

▨ Completely disagree

▨ I'm not sure
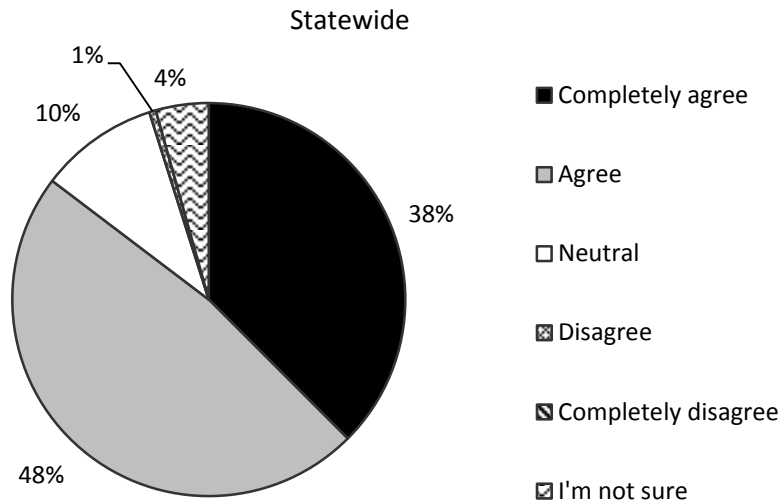
The majority of respondents (86%) agreed or completely agreed the control of invasive species in community forests and parks is an important urban forestry practice. Of the 194 responding communities, only 1 respondent disagreed that controlling invasive species in community forests was an important urban forestry practice. This community was a Tree City in the Northeastern Corner Region of the state. No non-Tree City communities disagreed with this statement, though eight were not sure. Overall, Tree City communities were more likely to agree or completely agree with the statement than non-Tree City community respondents. Tree City respondents that agreed or completely agreed ranged from 91% in Northeastern Illinois to 100% in both Central and Southern Illinois while the range in non-Tree City communities was 88%-73%-63%, respectively. Twenty-nine of the agreeing respondents also said their management plan includes a management/preparedness plan for invasive species, insects and disease problems (question 11.6).

Question 12.8: Maintaining species diversity is critical to keeping our urban forest healthy.
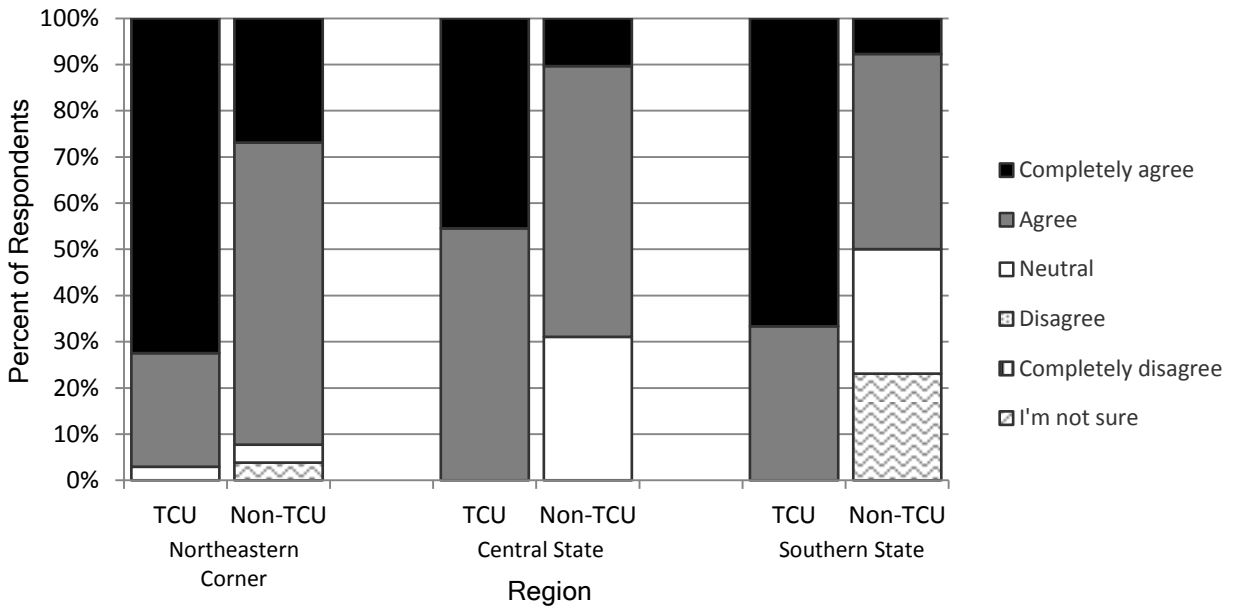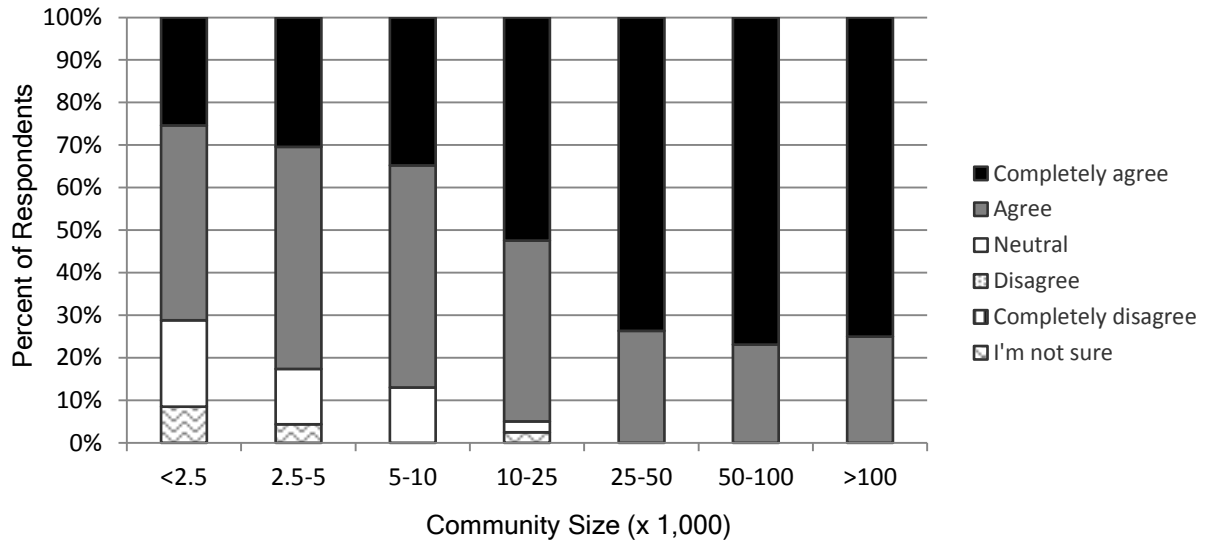
Question 12.8: Maintaining species diversity is critical to keeping our urban forest healthy. (Continued)

Statewide

- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
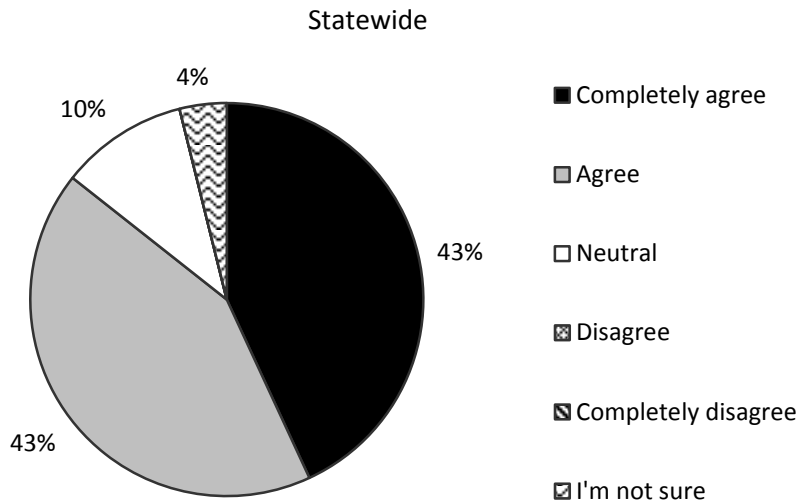
Almost all (86%) of the 181 respondents agreed or completely agreed that maintaining species diversity is critical to keeping their urban forest healthy. Tree City respondents were more likely to agree or completely agree with the statement than non-Tree City community respondents. Overall, Tree City cities that agreed or completely agreed ranged from 97% in Northeastern Illinois to 100% in both Central and Southern Illinois while the range in non-Tree City communities was 92%-69%-50%, respectively. Of the 155 responding communities that agreed with this statement, 88% (n=136) also agreed that a tree inventory is needed to help plan for an urban forest with good species diversity (question 9.3). Thirty-two (21%) of them also said that their management plan has future tree planting goals included in it.

Question 12.9: Does your community have the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?
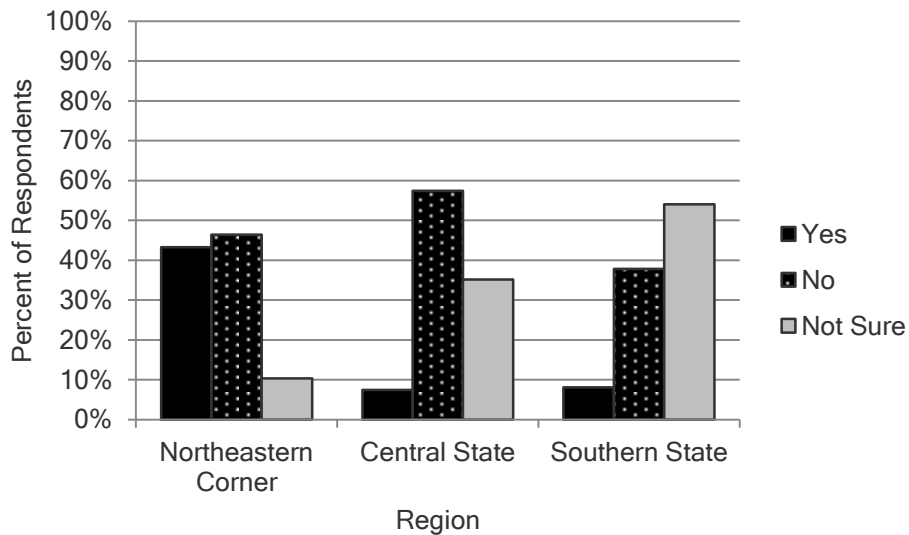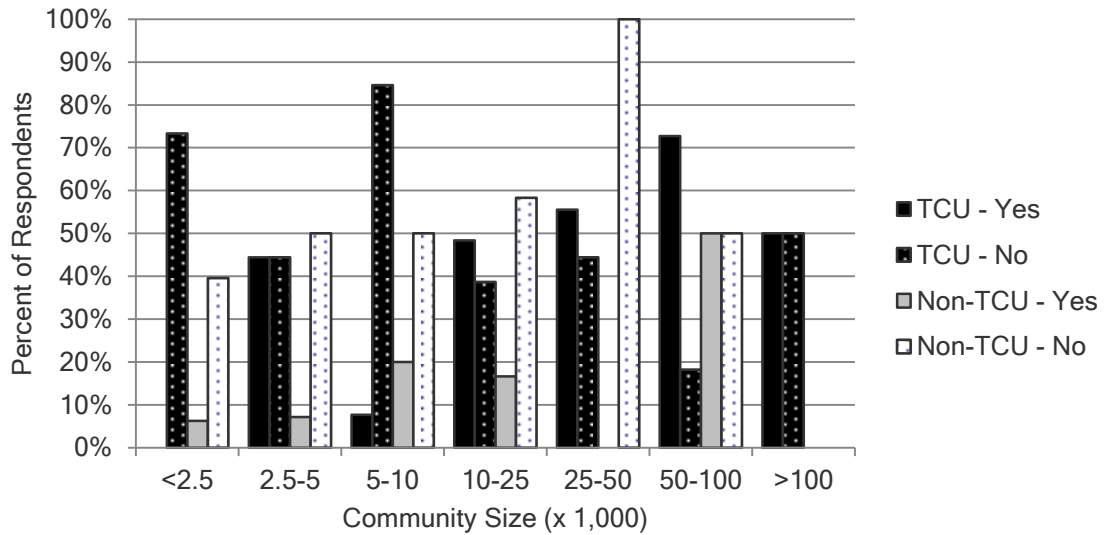
The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an invasive beetle that has been spreading across the Midwest. It has currently infested the Northeastern Corner Region of the state and is threatening the Central State Region. Three non-Tree City communities in the Southern State Region said they have EAB, but no known occurrences have been confirmed in that area. Eleven (11%) Tree City communities and 38 (44%) non-Tree City communities did not know whether or not they had EAB. Only one non-Tree City in with a population >50,000 responded.

Question 12.10: Does your community have an EAB preparedness/action plan?
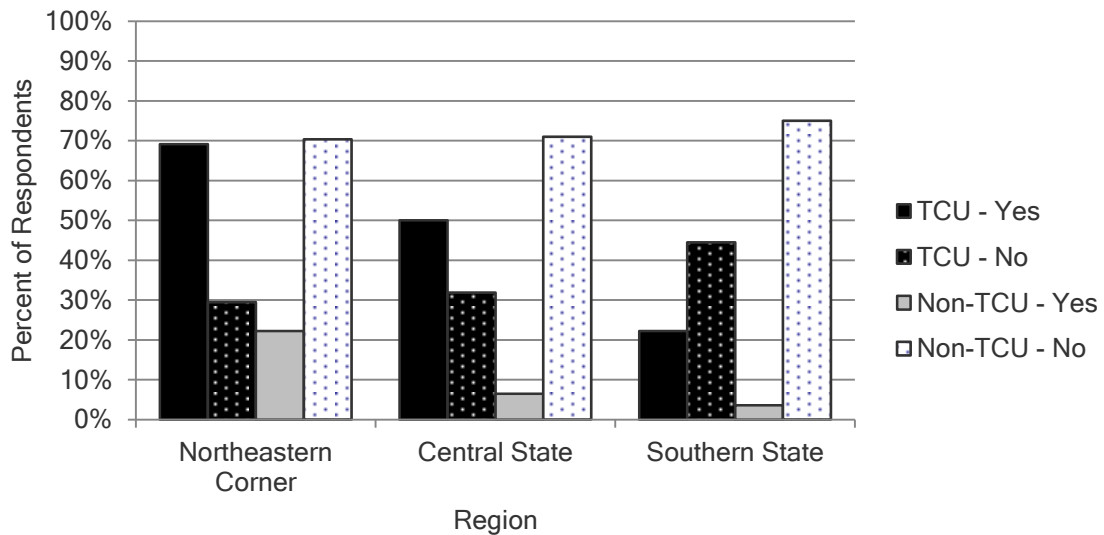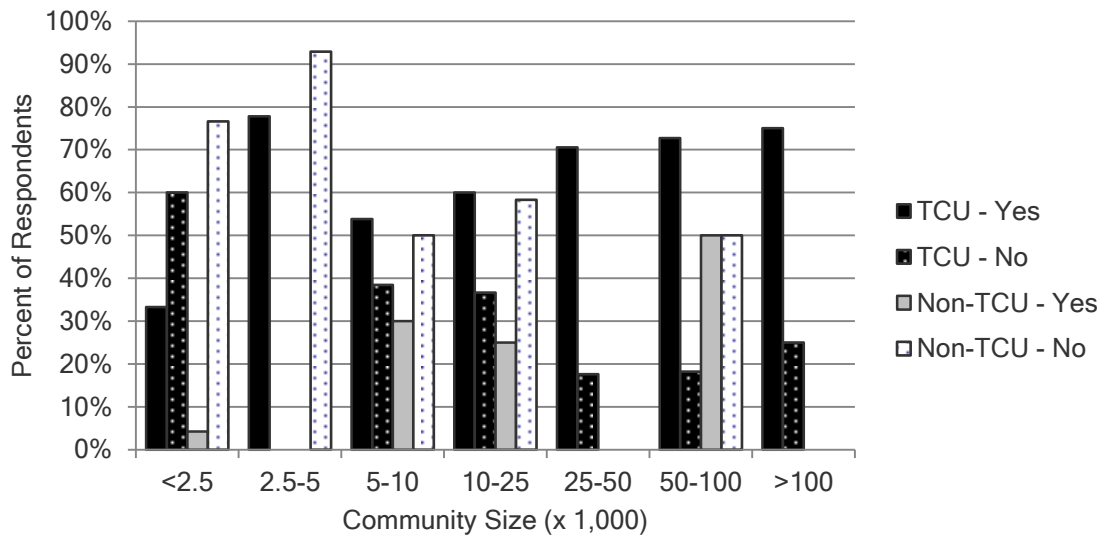
Of the 49 communities that said they have EAB confirmed in their community, 36 (73%) said that they have an EAB action plan, and 30 (61%) communities across the state said that they have an EAB preparedness plan even though they do not yet have EAB confirmed in their community. Tree City communities (40%) were more likely to have an EAB plan than were non-Tree City communities (10%). Communities from the Northeastern Corner Region (22%) were more likely to have an EAB plan than were communities in the Central (2%) or Southern State (2%) Regions.

Questions 12.10.1 – 12.10.3 were only asked of respondents that answered "yes" to question 12.10. Of the communities that responded "yes" to question 12.10, 60 were Tree City communities and 9 were not.

12.10.1: When was your EAB preparedness plan implemented?

Statewide

□ Before EAB showed up in our community (we now have EAB)

⊡ After EAB showed up in our community (we created the plan after EAB showed up)

□ EAB is not in our community, but we have a plan of response if EAB is found

■ I'm not sure
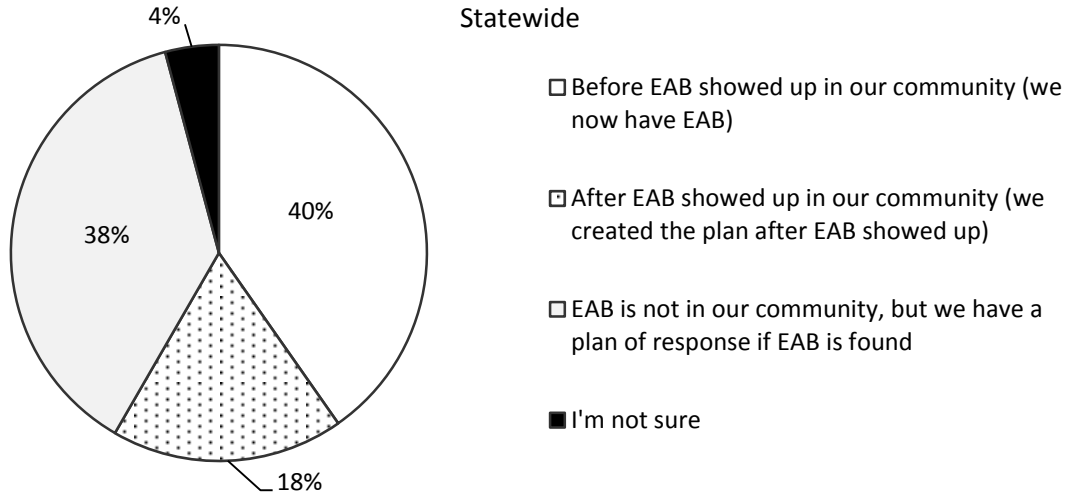
Fifty-nine (82%) of the 72 communities responding to this question stated that they have been proactive in creating an EAB plan even before it has reached their community. While over half of the 27 respondents that have an EAB plan even though it is not yet in their community are from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state, proactive communities are spread across all three regions.

12.10.2: What was the percent of Ash trees in your population prior to implementation of your plan? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

Percent of Ash Trees Prior to EAB Plan Implementation
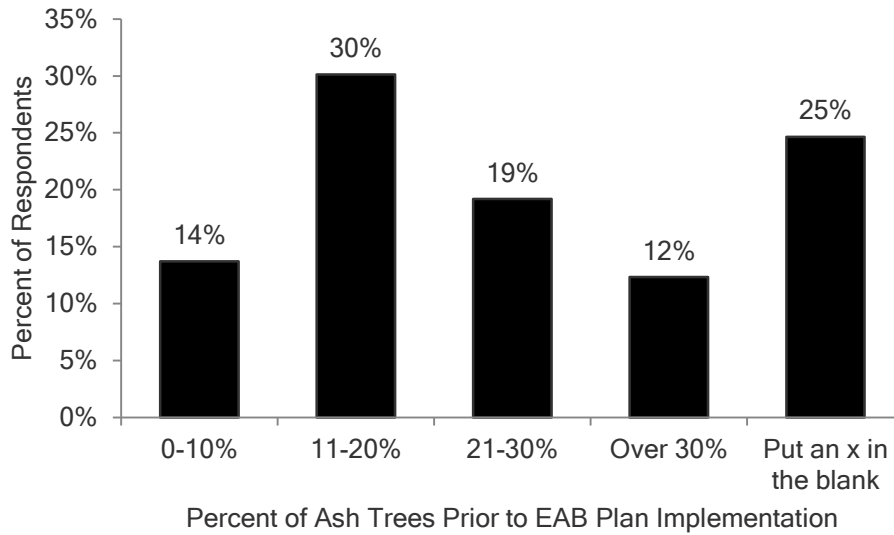
Fifty-five communities responded to this question with a number, 51 (93%) of which are Tree City communities. Of the 55 respondents, 27 (49%) also provided a number for the current percent of ash trees in their population – 18 (67%) of these reported lower percentages of ash trees now compared to before their EAB plan was implemented. On average, communities that reported current percent of ash trees and percent prior to their plan implementation had a 4.5 percentage point reduction of ash in their community. Of the 62 Tree City responses, 25 (40%) had from 0-20% ash in their urban forest prior to implementation of their EAB plan as compared to non-Tree City communities, which had higher percentages of ash.

12.10.3: Which of the following components are included in your Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) preparedness plan? (Please check all that apply.)

- Identification of the local EAB Response team and initial point of contact
- Incident Command Protocol
- A plan to develop (or add EAB to) a Local Community Forestry Program
- A plan to implement or update the Local Tree Ordinance to address Emerald Ash Borer protocol
- A plan to inventory the location, condition, number and percent of Ash (*Fraxinus* species) in your community
- Local requirements to follow the IL Dept. of Agriculture Compliance Agreement
- Techniques to monitor the municipal forest for the EAB
- An ash reduction/removal plan (or plan to develop one)
- Protocol for EAB infected and non-infected Ash removals
- Reforestation/tree planting strategies
- Procedures for subcontractor work
- Ash wood disposal/utilization strategies
- Protocol for media use and public awareness of news releases, and EAB announcement/updates
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

Component	Percent
Identification of the local EAB Response team…	62%
Incident Command Protocol	18%
A plan to develop (or add EAB to) a Local…	26%
A plan to implement or update the Local Tree…	49%
A plan to inventory the location, condition,…	59%
Local requirements to follow the IL Dept. of…	69%
Techniques to monitor the municipal forest for…	46%
An ash reduction/removal plan (or plan to…	71%
Protocol for EAB infected and non-infected…	53%
Reforestation/tree planting strategies	50%
Procedures for subcontractor work	31%
Ash wood disposal/utilization strategies	56%
Protocol for media use and public awareness…	43%

Sixty (88%) of the 68 respondents were Tree City communities. Over half of the respondents said their EAB plan identifies the response team, a plan to inventory the ash trees, local compliance requirements, ash tree reduction plan and protocol, and disposal and reforestation strategies. Fewer communities said their plan includes an incident command protocol or procedures for subcontractors.

Question 12.11: Does your community actively manage for Dutch elm disease (DED)? (Please check one.)
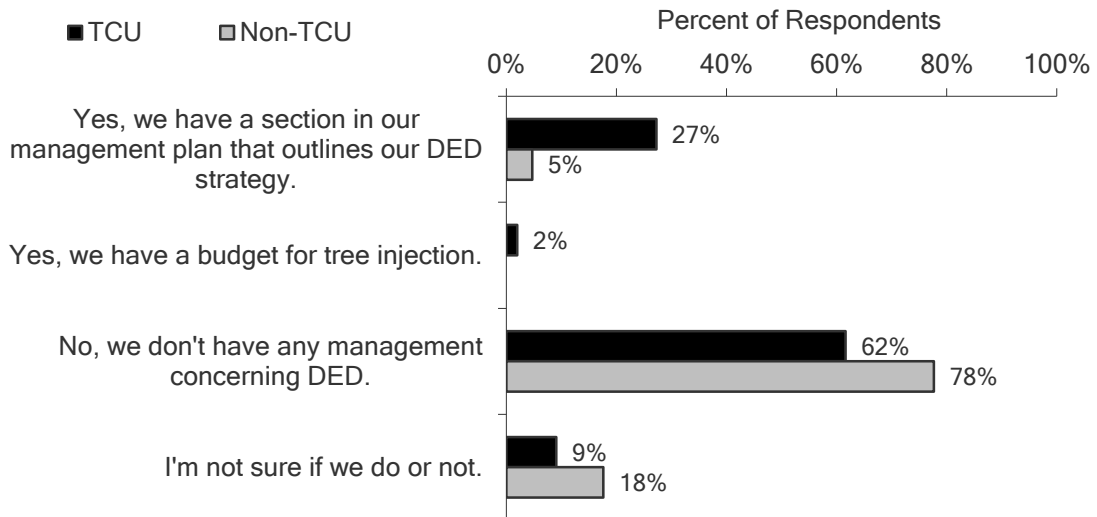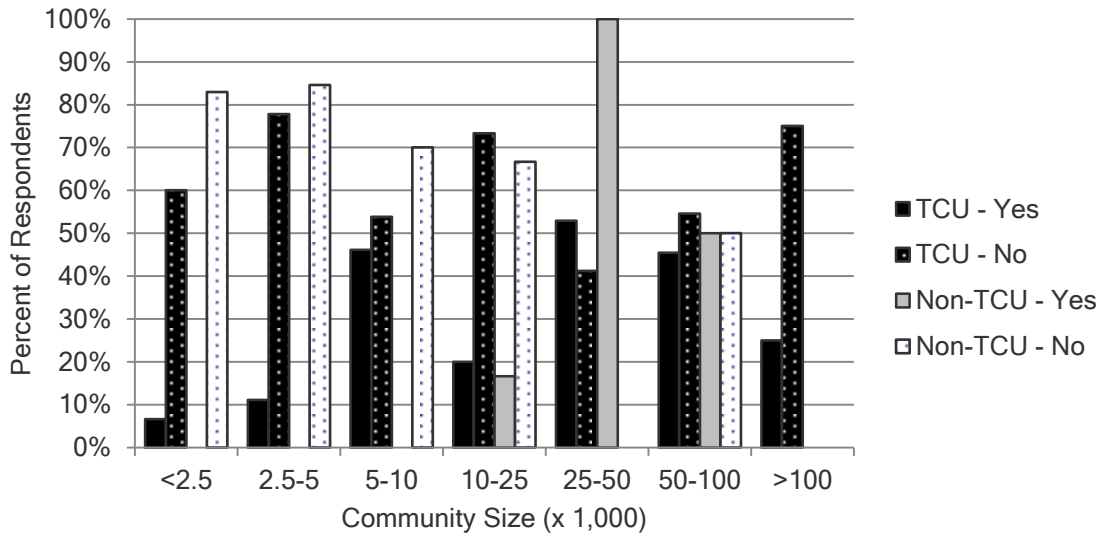
Tree City communities are more likely to address Dutch elm disease (DED) than are non-Tree City communities. Among non-Tree City communities, larger communities are more likely to have a DED strategy than are smaller communities. With the exception of two communities in the Central State Region, all communities that said they have a DED strategy are from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state. The two respondents (2%) that said they have a budget for tree injection were both from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state.

Question 12.12: Have you ever heard of gouty oak gall or horned oak gall?
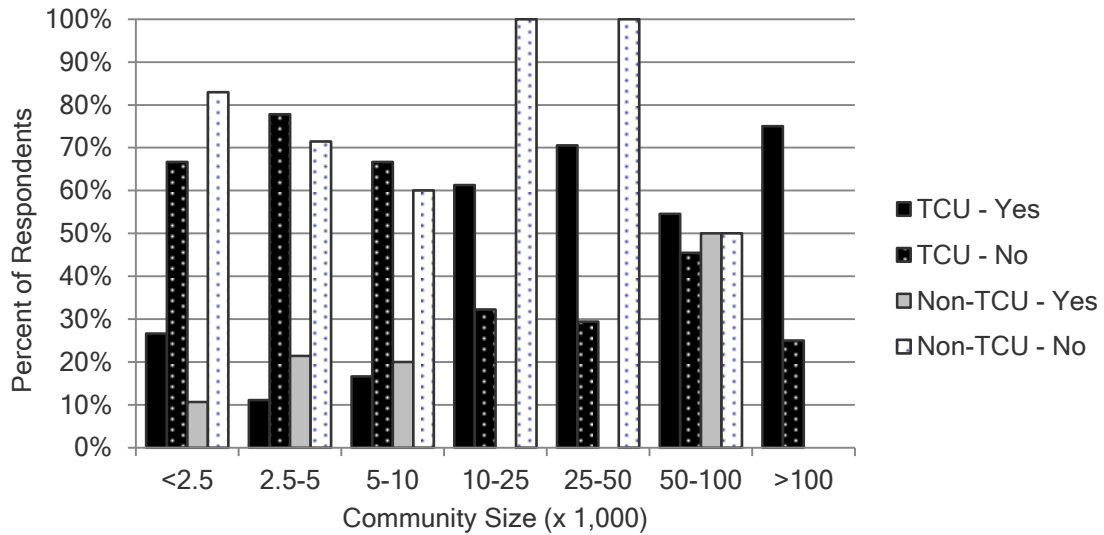
Almost half of the 98 Tree City communities said that they have heard of these oak galls, but only 11 of the 85 non-Tree City communities had heard of them. Respondents that had heard of gouty and horned oak galls were spread across all three regions of the state: 60% were from the Northeastern Corner Region, 24% were from the Central State Region and 16% were from the Southern State Region. Of those that have heard of these oak galls, only 5 of them answered "sometimes" to the next question and 37 said they never purchase oak trees grown south of Interstate 72.

Question 12.13: If your community is located North of I-72, do you purchase oak trees that were grown South of I-72?

Statewide

Always 1%
Sometimes 6%
I'm not sure 41%
Never 52%

■ TCU □ Non-TCU   Percent of Respondents

Always: Non-TCU 1%

Sometimes: TCU 10%, Non-TCU 1%

Never: TCU 59%, Non-TCU 42%

I'm not sure: TCU 31%, Non-TCU 55%
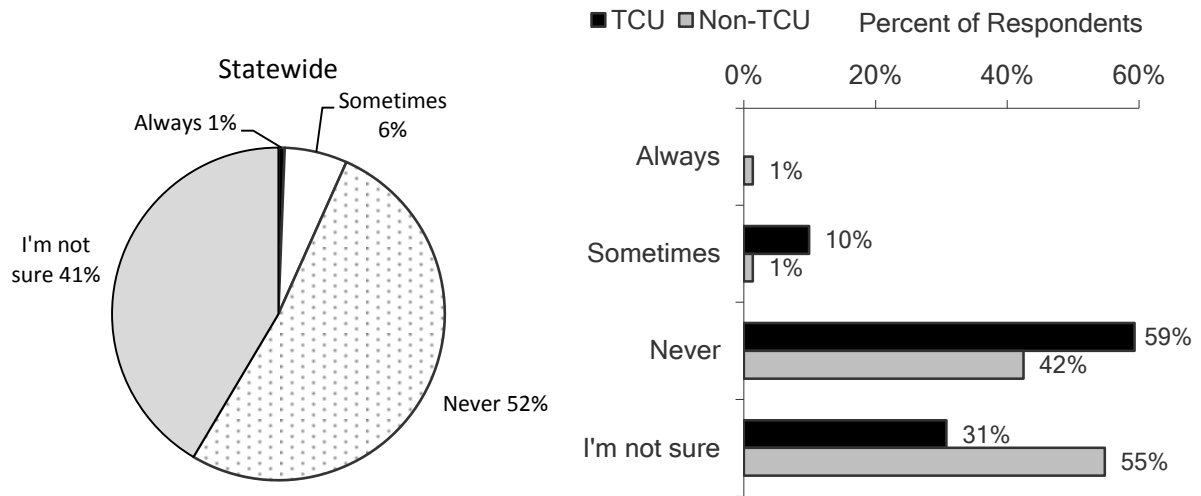
The reason for asking this question was to see if there was a potential for movement of the horned gouty oak gall by vector of nursery stock. These oak galls are currently found in the Southern parts of the state, but are moving northward. Interstate 72 represents the approximate boundary, north of which the galls have not been found. The purchase of oak trees from areas south of I-72 by communities located further north can aid in the spread of these galls. Only nine communities from north of I-72 said that they sometimes purchase oak trees that were grown south of I-72, 5 of these communities were from the Northeastern Corner Region.

Question 12.14: Does your community actively manage for gypsy moth?
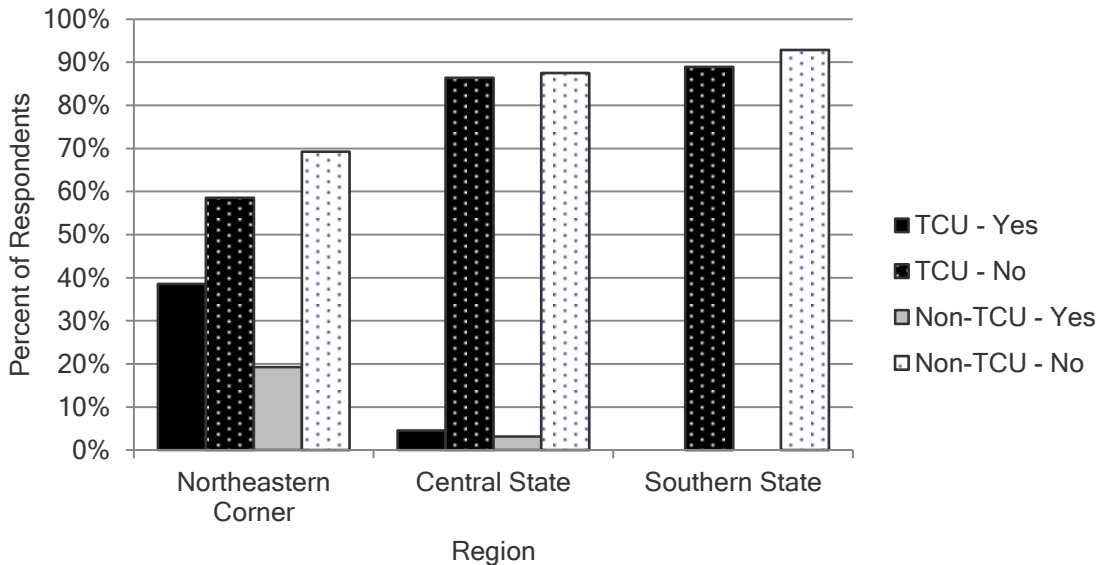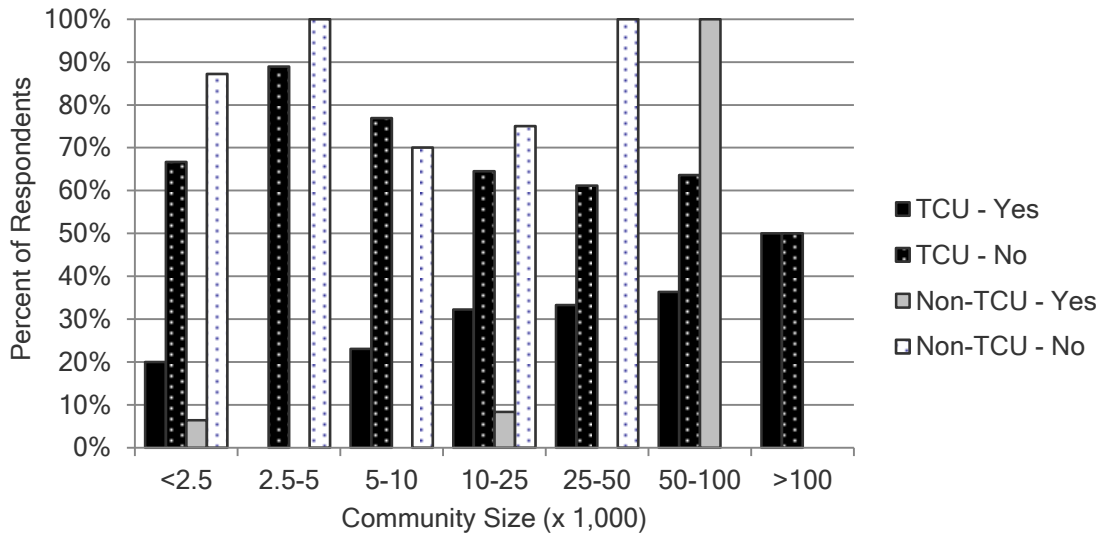
The gypsy moth is known to be a major problem in Northeastern Illinois and several counties bordering this region have been identified by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Illinois Department of Agriculture as infested. Overall, 18% of respondents said they actively manage for gypsy moths. Of those that do manage for gypsy moths, 94% of them are from the Northeastern Corner Region of the state and 82% of them are Tree City communities.

Question 12.15: What successful treatments for the control/prevention of insects/disease has your community implemented in the past five years? (Please check all that apply.)
- Aerial spraying (regionally)
- Aerial spraying (municipal only)
- Injection
- Basal drench
- Bark tracing
- Removal of the diseased part
- Total tree removal
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU □Non-TCU

Treatment	TCU	Non-TCU
Aerial spraying (regionally)	10%	5%
Aerial spraying (municipal only)	24%	9%
Injection	27%	4%
Basal drench	16%	1%
Bark tracing	10%	
Removal of the diseased part	38%	19%
Total tree removal	78%	51%
I'm not sure	9%	35%
Other	8%	9%
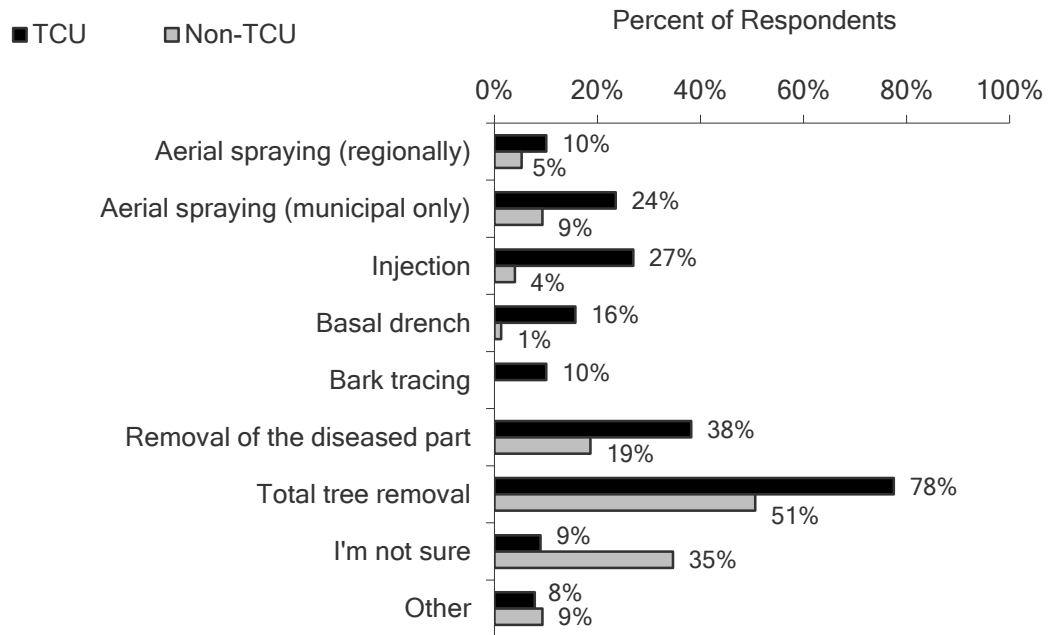
Most respondents (78%) said that they have successfully used total tree removal as a treatment to control insects and disease in the past five years. Fewer have successfully removed only the diseased part of trees, and fewer still have used spraying, injecting, bark tracing or basal drenching. Those who said "Other" said they used hand picking, cyclical pruning, insecticides, and horticultural oil.

Question 12.16: Has your community implemented any other insect/disease strategies? Please tell us about them and whether they have they been successful.

Statewide
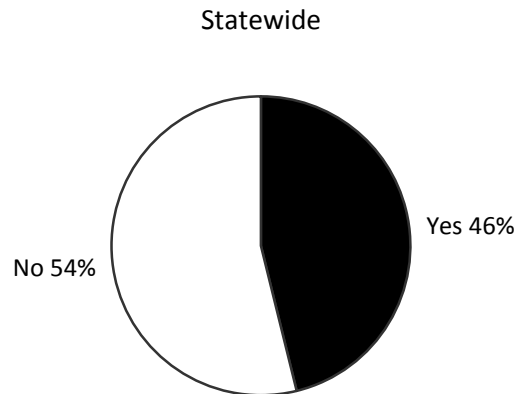
Those that indicated an implementation in their answer were assigned a "yes" and those that indicated a "no" in their answer were assigned a "no". Descriptions provided about communities insect and disease strategies are listed below:

- Ash tree treatment program was implemented in 2008. No confirmed EAB in village limits so far. In the process of updating our IPM program to include all hostile insects or diseases to our urban forest.
- Growth inhibitor to get a better root system especially by construction areas.
- Gypsy Moth egg mass monitoring and removal (began in 2008) limited data so far as to the success.
- Japanese beetle treatment
- Participated in your ash bore trap program
- Released parasitic wasps to try and control spread of EAB. Too early to know if control is successful or not.
- Removal of invasive species in progress
- The only thing we have done is stop planting ash trees.
- Trap Trees Anti fungus for Gypsy Moth
- Trapping. Only monitors quantity of insects that are part of the infestation. Does not do much to control the spread of the insect populations.
- We currently implemented Gypsy Moth traps in our selected oak species. Divided by 4 zones in town. We monitor the traps and record any positive results and we will treat accordingly. We have had very little trouble from the Gypsy Moth to date. We also manage a proactive plan for the EAB by renting space in a local nursery/Tree farm where we have planted 300 trees per year (2 yrs so far) to replace any ash trees effected by EAB. If we are not hit badly then we will harvest the trees systematically planting them in our parkways year by year which is all planned out in our EAB Contingency Plan.
- We have been treating a select number of Ash trees for EAB although the pest has not been officially found here.

Section Thirteen: Tree Operations

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 13.1-13.7 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 13.1-13.7 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 13.1: Requiring tree care companies to apply for a city permit helps protect the urban forest from poor quality pruning practices.
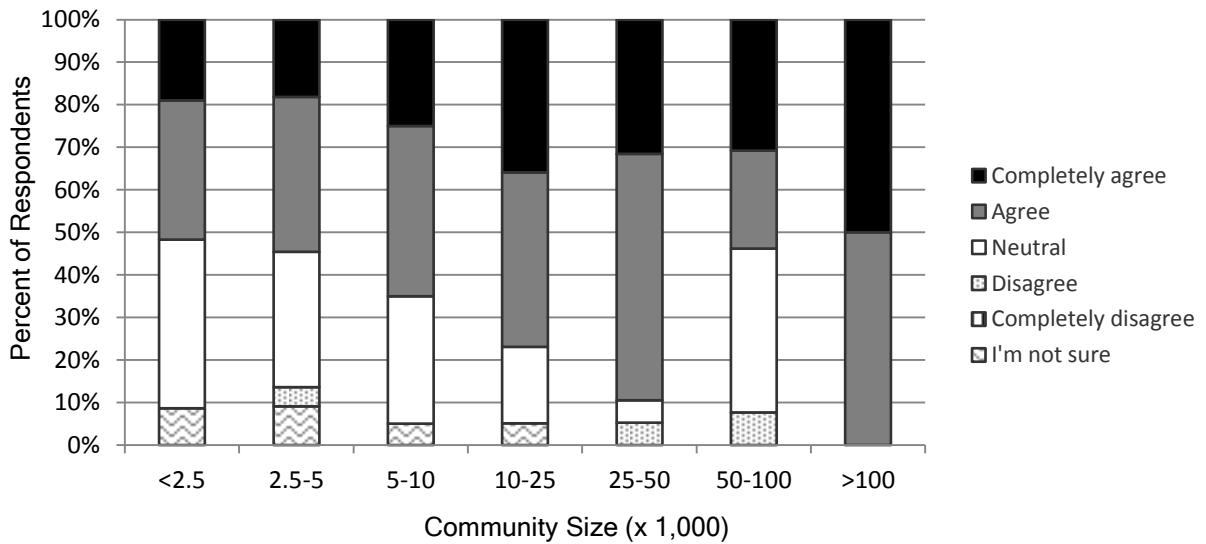
Question 13.1: Requiring tree care companies to apply for a city permit helps protect the urban forest from poor quality pruning practices. (Continued)

Statewide
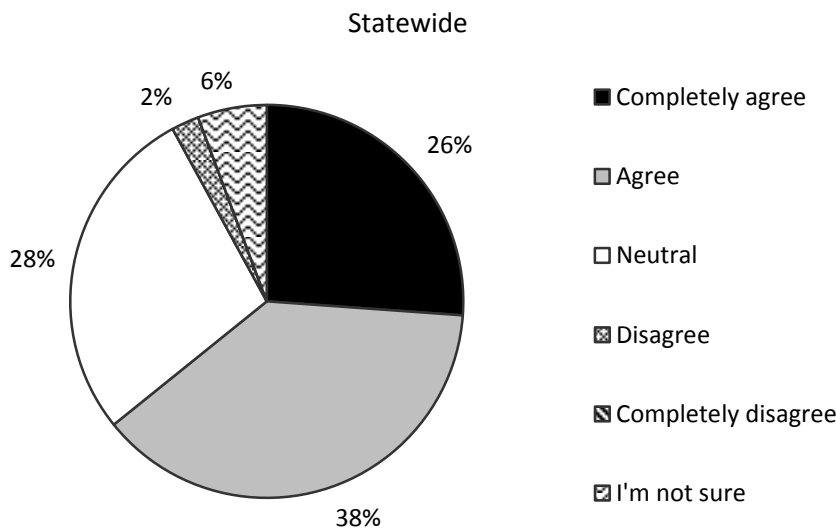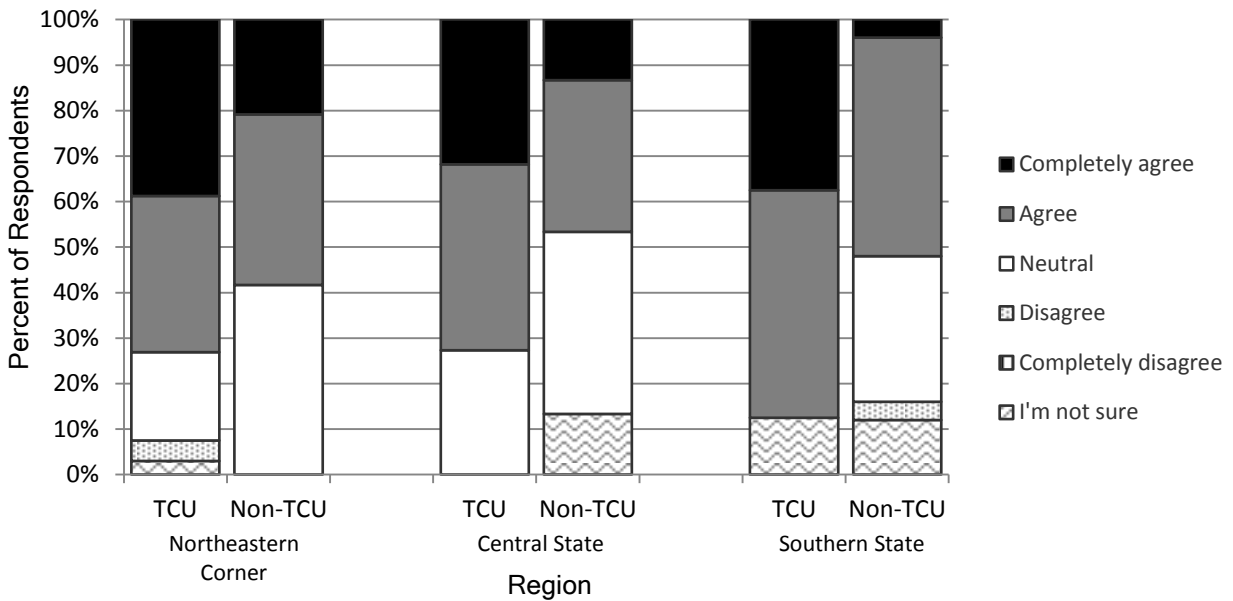
Overall, 64% of respondents agreed or completely agreed with this statement. While 28% of respondents were neutral about whether or not requiring tree care companies to apply for a city permit helps protect the urban forest, very few disagreed with the statement. Tree City communities were more likely to agree or completely agree. Among Tree City communities 73% of respondents in both the Northeastern Corner and Central State Regions and 88% of the Southern State Region agreed or completely agreed while the percent of those that agreed among non-Tree City communities were 58%-47%-52%, respectively. Of the 113 communities that agreed with this statement, 29 (26%) said that their tree ordinance does require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries (question 7.13) and 53 (47%) said that their tree management plan has a section on permits (question 7.10).

Question 13.2: The use of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists improves tree care in our community.
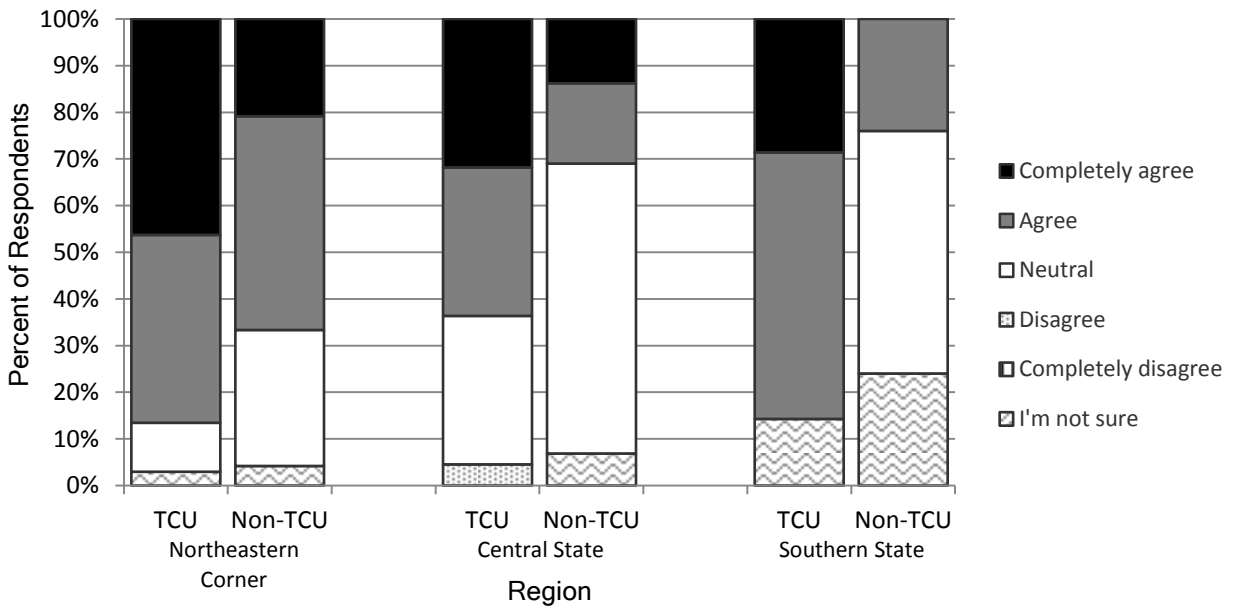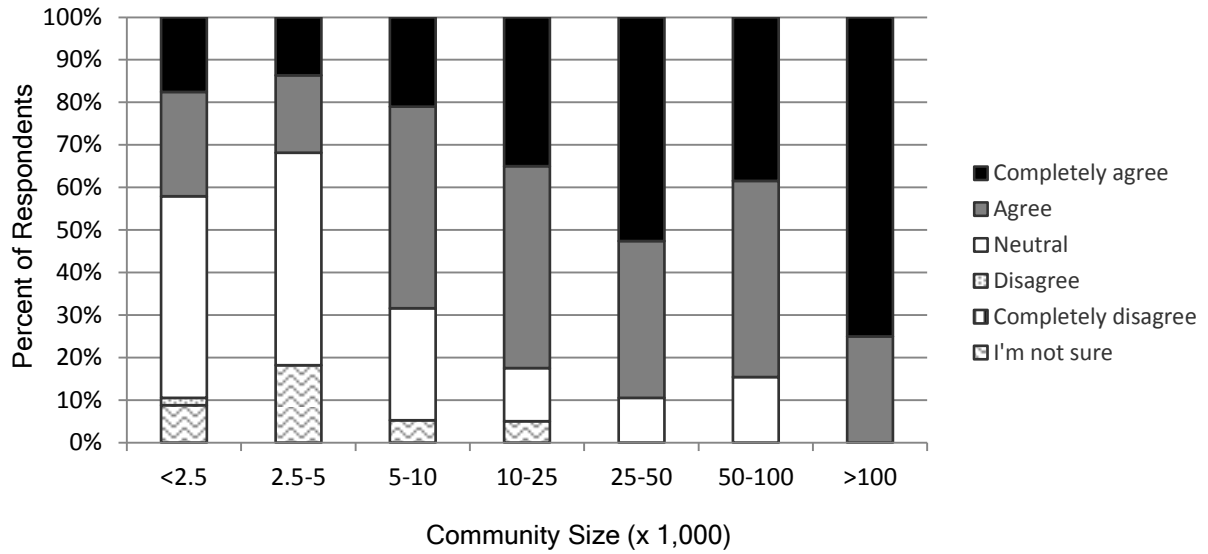
Question 13.2: The use of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists improves tree care in our community. (Continued)

Statewide
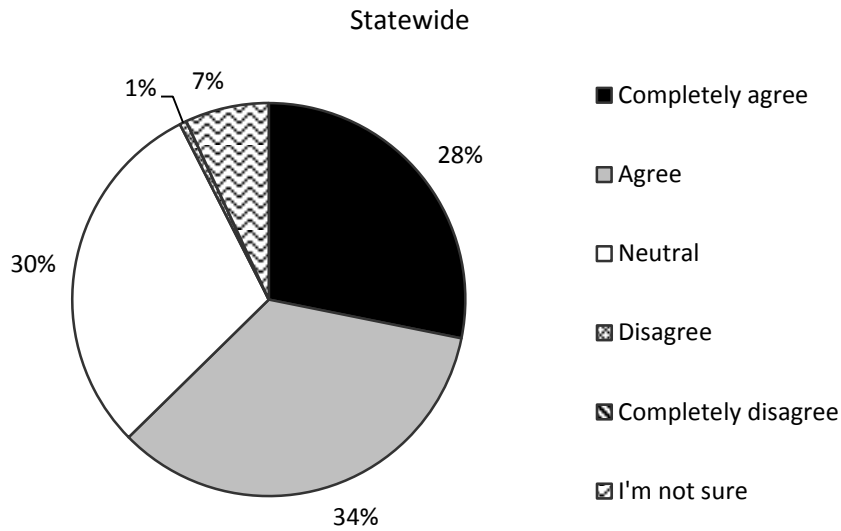
Communities with populations over 10,000 and Tree City communities were more likely to agree that the use of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists improves tree care. Tree City communities (81%) were twice as likely to agree or completely agree than were non-Tree City communities (40%). Of the 109 respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement, 68 (62%) of them also said that at least on type of municipal forestry staff has the ISA Certified Arborist training in question 2.3. Nine of the respondents that agreed with this statement said they require education standards for their utility tree care service employees or subcontracted personnel, and one of those nine said crew supervisors to have ISA Certified Arborist training.

Question 13.3: Newly planted trees need watering and mulching for the first several years to increase survival rates.
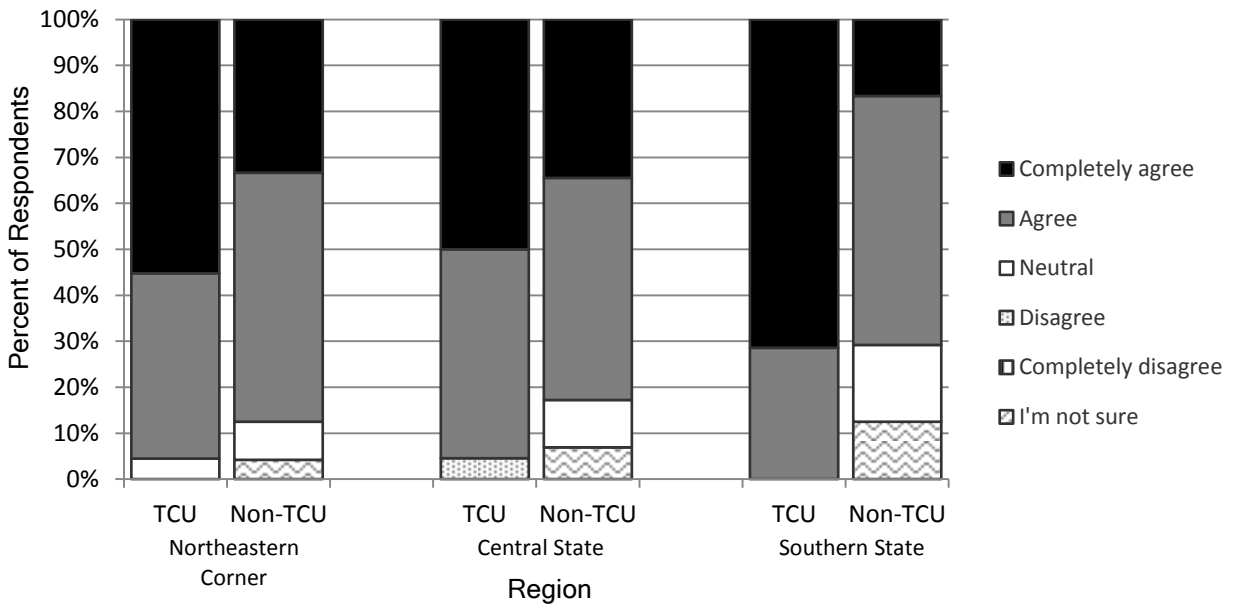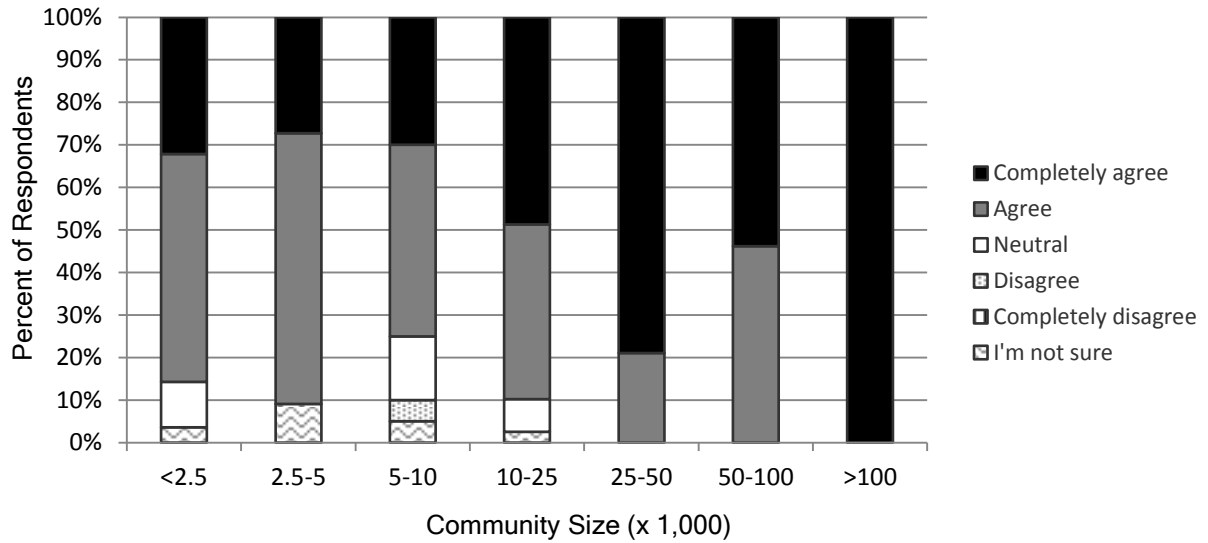
Question 13.3: Newly planted trees need watering and mulching for the first several years to increase survival rates. (Continued)

Statewide

Pie chart legend:
- Completely agree — 43%
- Agree — 46%
- Neutral — 7%
- Disagree — 1%
- Completely disagree — 3%
- I'm not sure
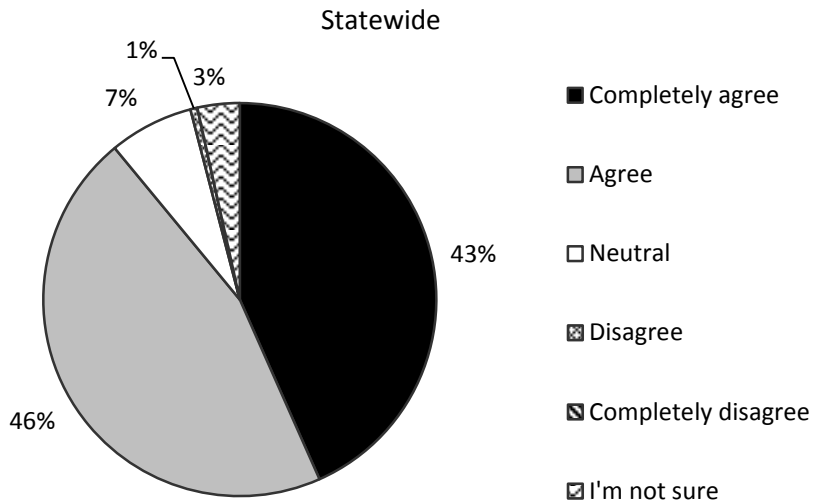
Almost 90% of all respondents agreed that newly planted trees need watering and mulching for the first year. The only community to disagree with this statement was a Tree City. Regionally, the responses were similar across the state. All communities with populations over 25,000 agreed or completely agreed with the statement.

Question 13.4: Cyclic tree inspection and maintenance decreases municipal tree costs and liabilities by sustaining a healthy urban forest.

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

X-axis (top chart): Community Size (x 1,000), categories: <2.5, 2.5-5, 5-10, 10-25, 25-50, 50-100, >100

Y-axis: Percent of Respondents

X-axis (bottom chart): Region — TCU / Non-TCU (Northeastern Corner), TCU / Non-TCU (Central State), TCU / Non-TCU (Southern State)

Question 13.4: Cyclic tree inspection and maintenance decreases municipal tree costs and liabilities by sustaining a healthy urban forest. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▢ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ▨ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ▨ I'm not sure
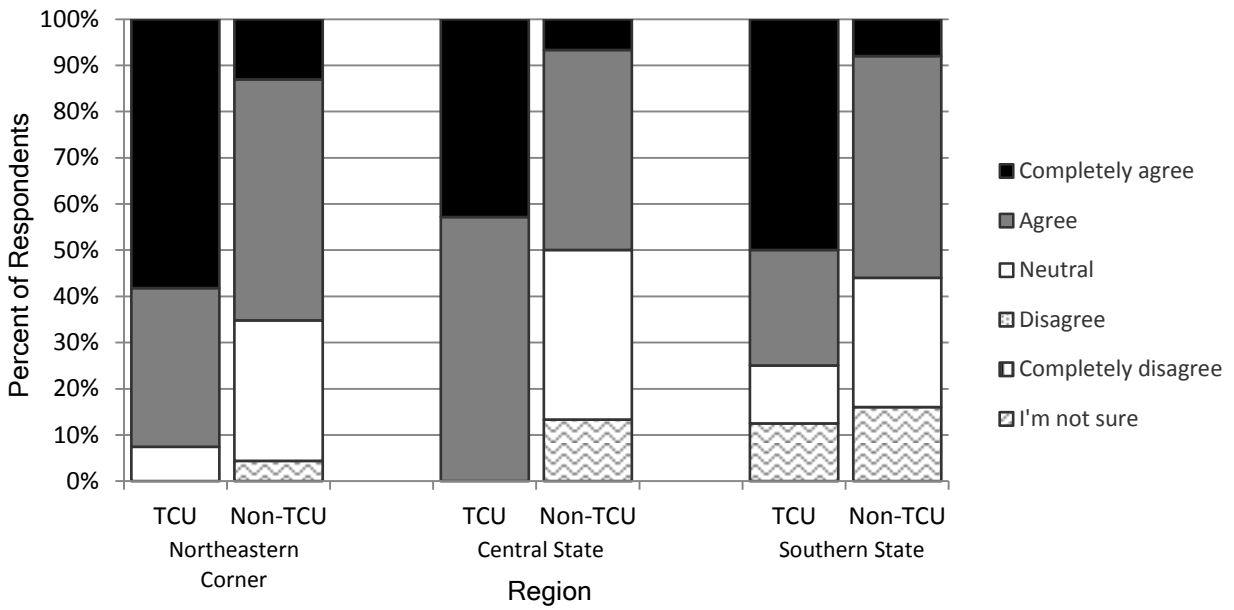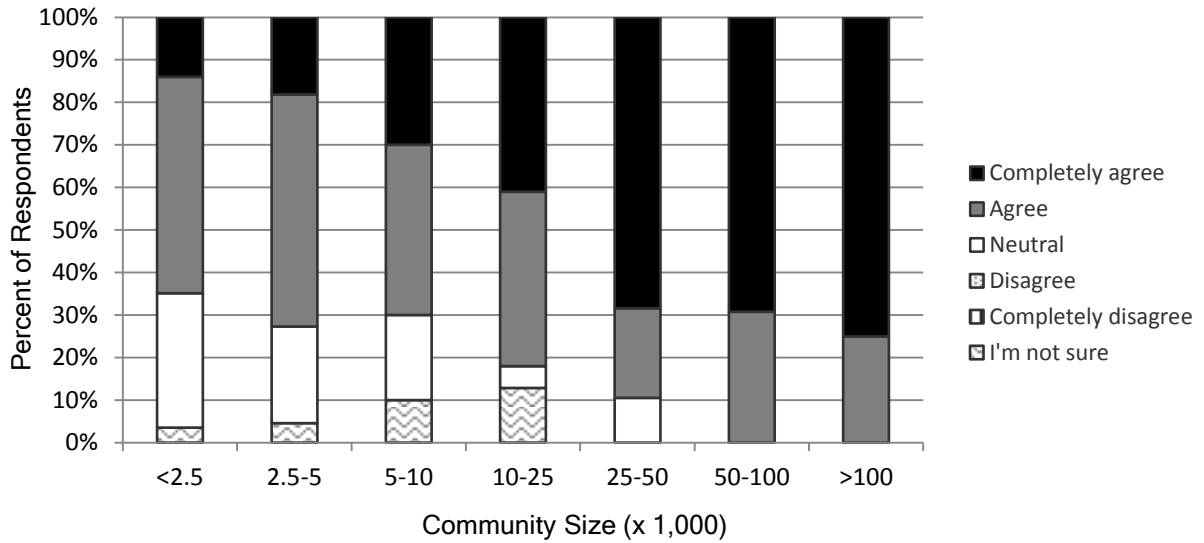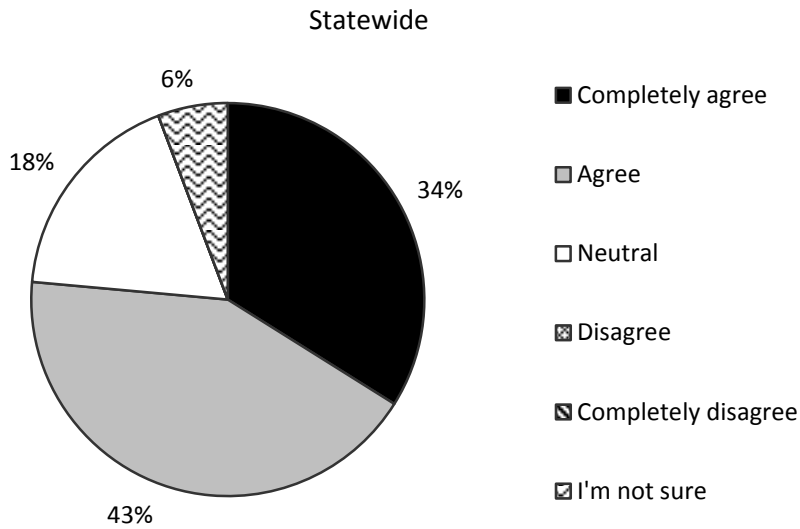
Larger communities (populations >25,000) were more likely to agree that cyclic tree inspection and maintenance decreases tree costs and liabilities. Overall, 77% of the 174 respondents agreed (43%) or completely agreed (34%) with this statement. Of the 133 communities that agreed or completely agreed this statement, 40 (30%) of them said that in their management plan they included a cyclical tree pruning goal. No Tree City communities in Central Illinois disagreed with the statement nor did any communities larger than 50,000 in population size. While no one disagreed with this statement, smaller communities and non-Tree City communities were more likely to be neutral or unsure.

Question 13.5: Removal of hazardous trees from the community is important.
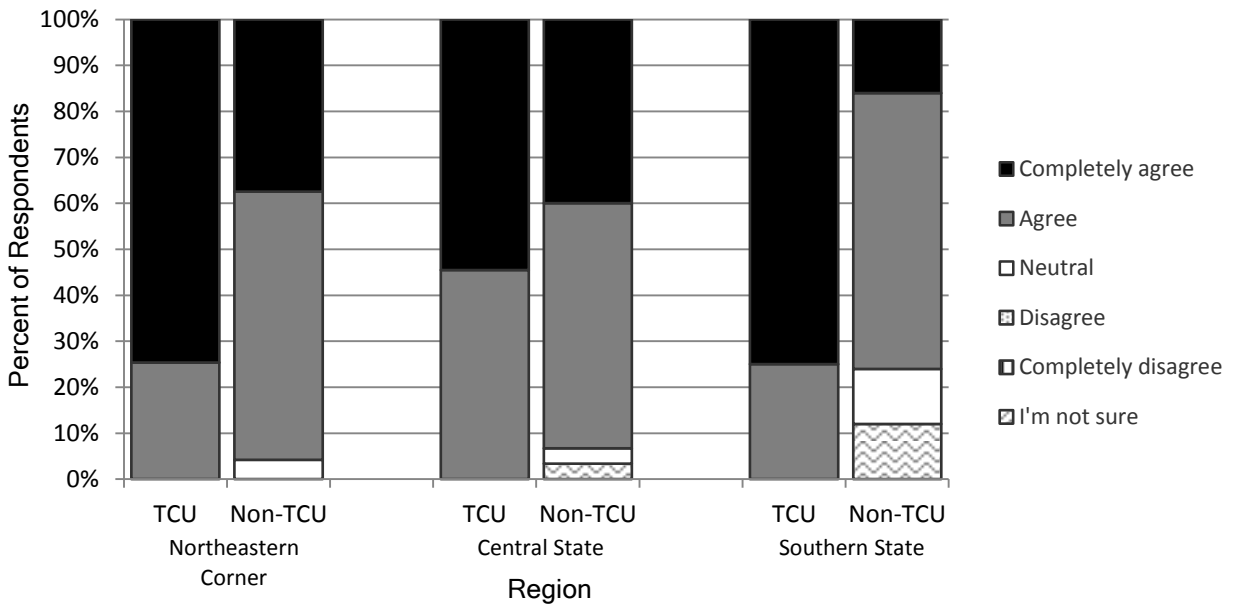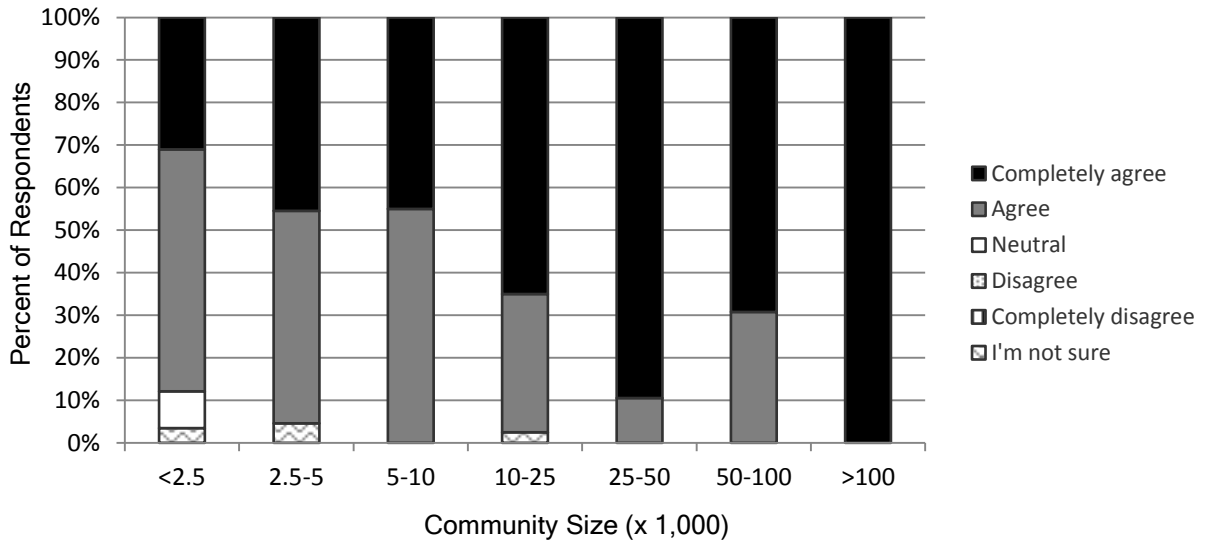
Question 13.5: Removal of hazardous trees from the community is important. (Continued)

Statewide

- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

2%

3%

42%

53%
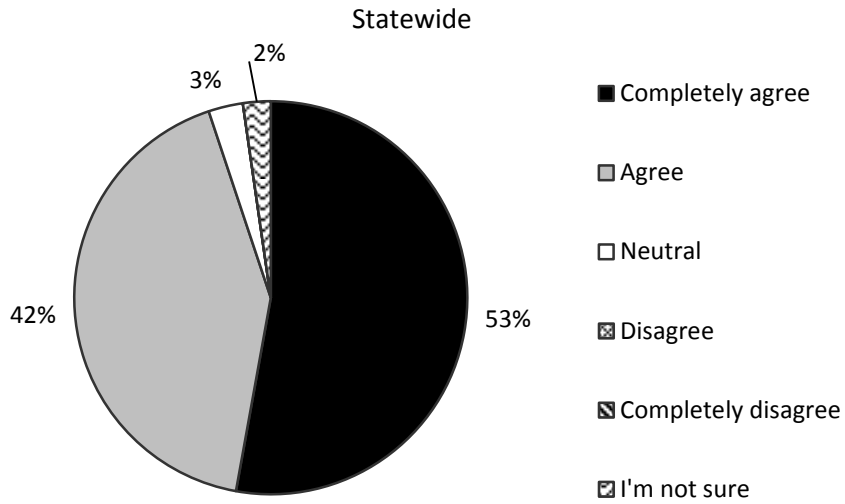
Ninety-five percent of all respondents agreed that removal of hazardous trees from the community was important. All Tree City communities and all but 9 non-Tree City communities agreed or completely agreed. Smaller communities (<2,500 people) and communities in the Southern State Region were more likely to be neutral or unsure about the statement.

Question 13.6: Planting the right tree in the right place is important to maintaining the benefits and aesthetics of the urban forest.

Question 13.6: Planting the right tree in the right place is important to maintaining the benefits and aesthetics of the urban forest. (Continued)

Statewide
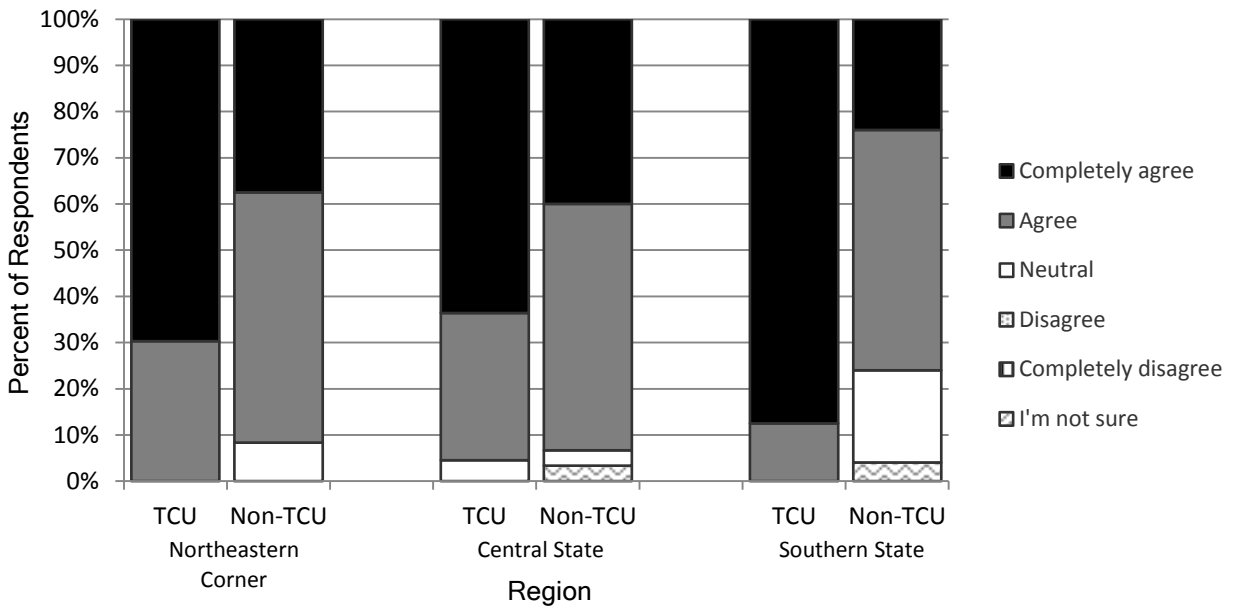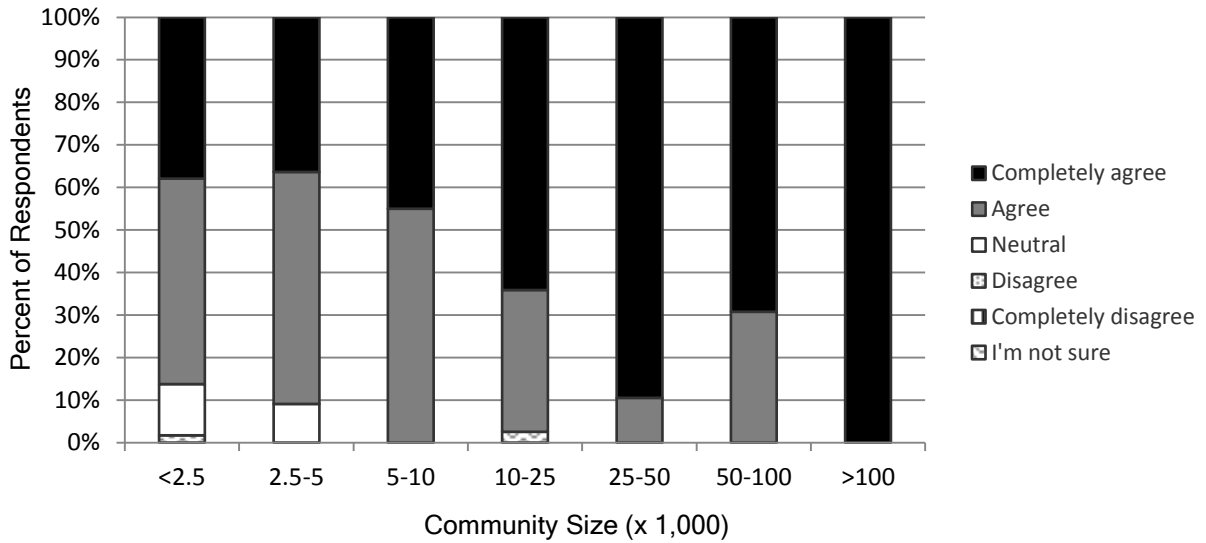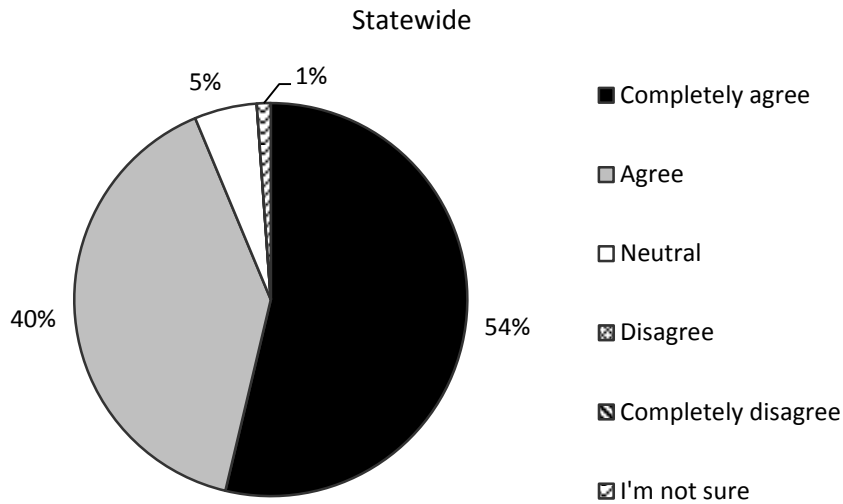
Ninety-four percent of all respondents agreed that planting the right tree in the right place is important to maintaining the benefits and aesthetics of the urban forest. Regionally, 99-100% of the Tree City respondents agreed to completely agreed with the right tree – right place policy. While 89% of the non-Tree City respondents also completely agreed to agreed, these communities were more likely to be neutral or unsure about this statement.

Question 13.7: Adjacent property owners should be responsible for planting, pruning , and removals of street trees.
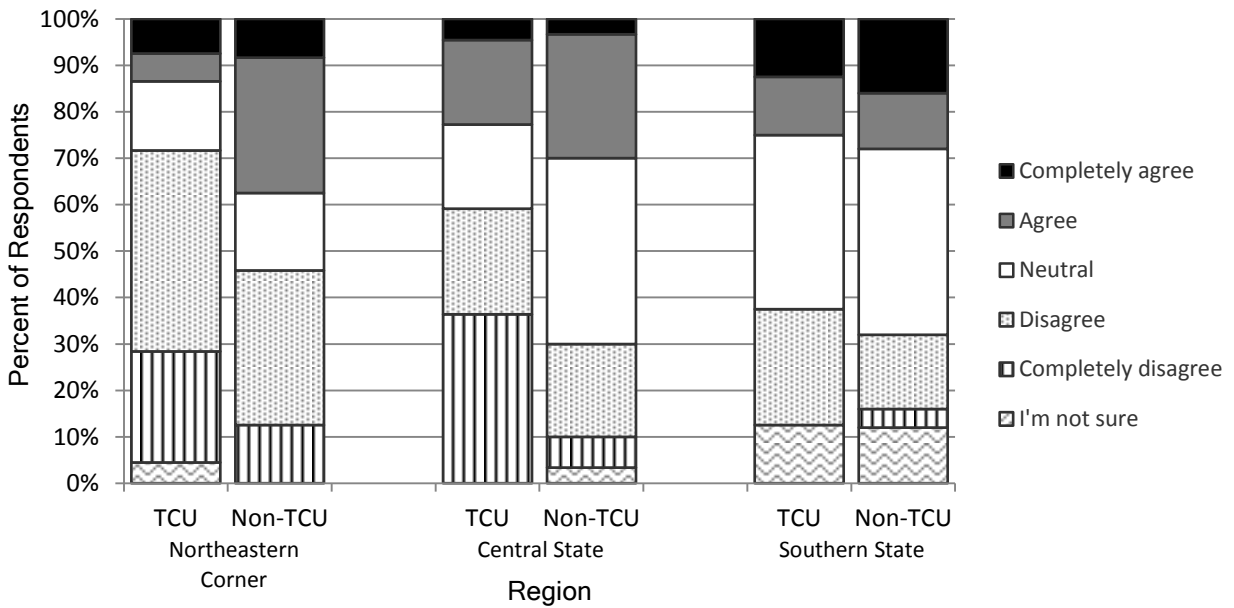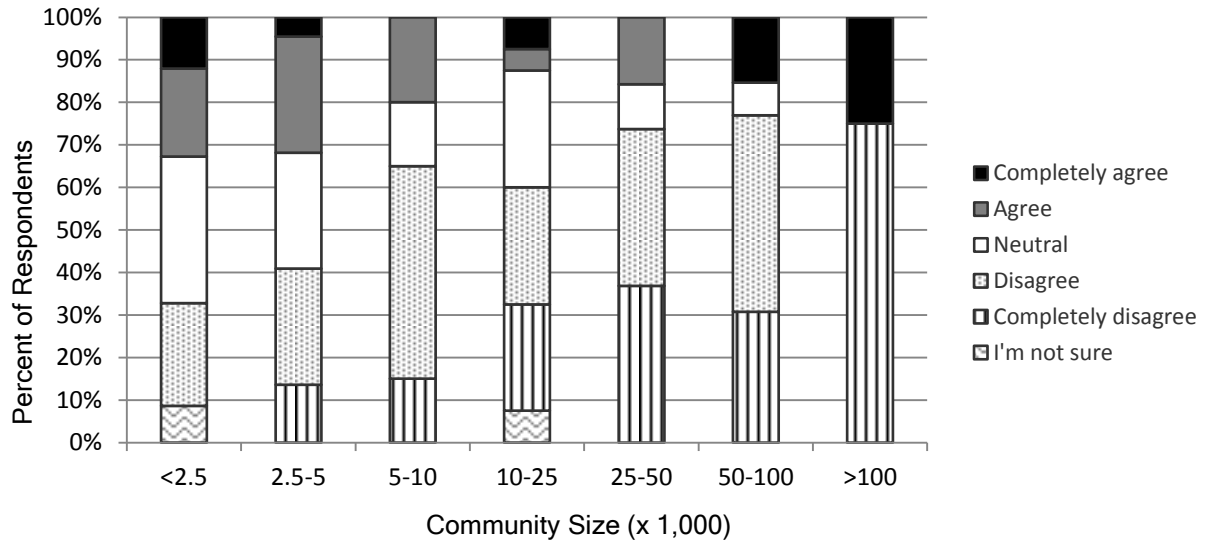
Question 13.7: Adjacent property owners should be responsible for planting, pruning , and removals of street trees. (Continued)

Statewide
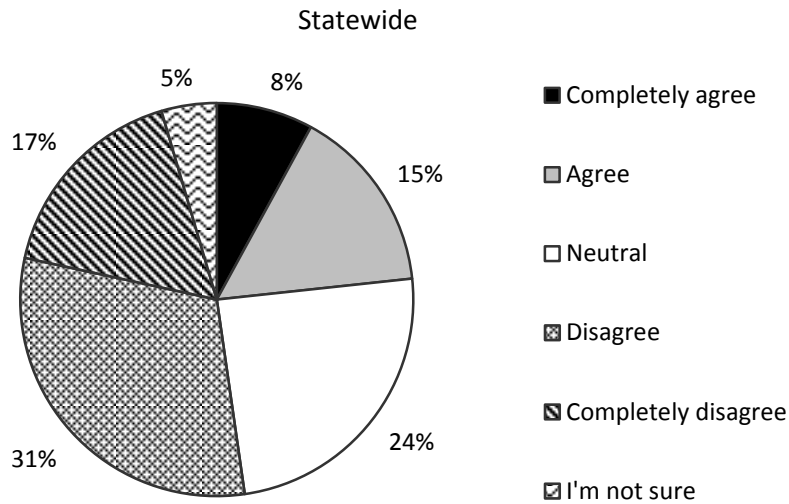
Twenty-three percent of communities agreed that adjacent property owners should be responsible for planting, pruning, and removal of street trees. Responses were fairly consistent across community sizes and regions. Tree City communities (62%) were more likely to disagree as were communities in the Northeastern Corner of the state. Non-Tree City communities were equally split in their agreement (32%), disagreement (30%) and neutrality (38%) to this question.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal employees
- Private contractor
- Utility company
- Community volunteers
- Tree commission/board
- Not provided
- Other (please specify)

Public Tree Services:

- Recycling of landscape waste
- Storm clean
- Brush pick up
- Mulch provided to residents
- Helping you get Tree City USA recognition
- Local tree events (ex. Arbor Day celebration)
- Other

Recycling of Landscape Waste
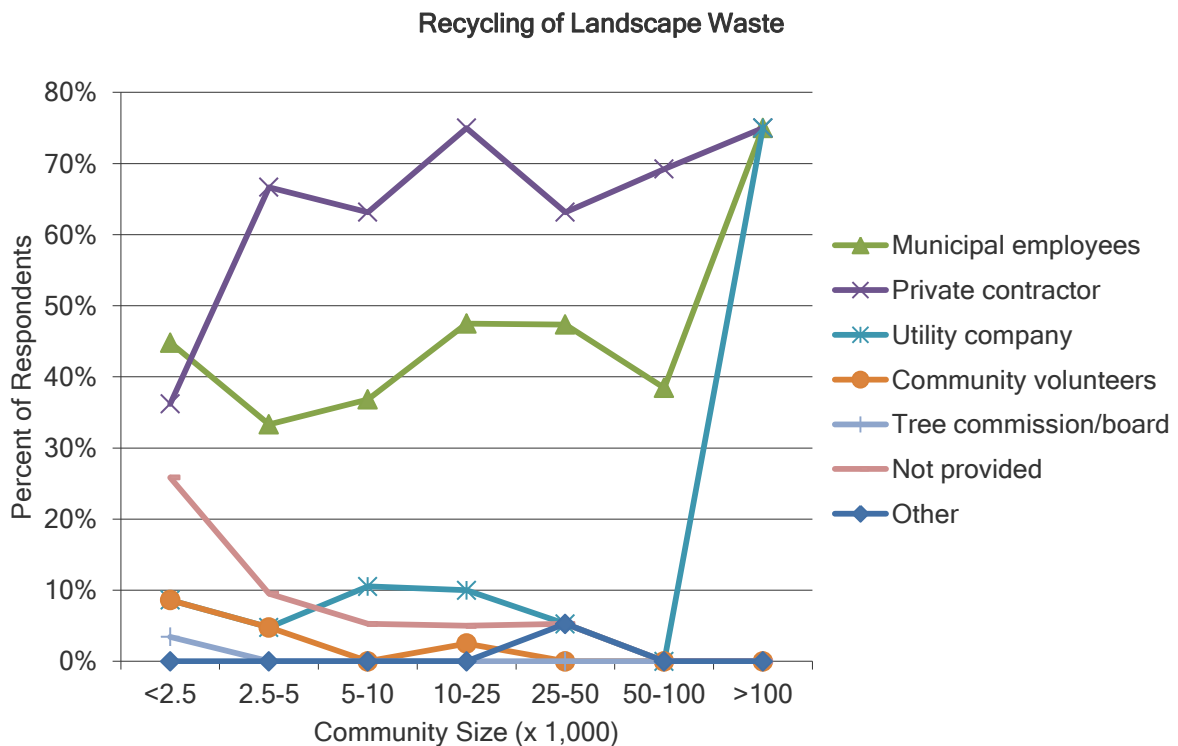
Recycling of landscape waste was most commonly provided by private contractors and municipal employees. Larger communities were more likely to include their utility company in the list of providers than were communities with populations of less than 100,000 people. Smaller communities were more likely to not provide any type of landscape waste recycling. Twenty-six percent of communities with populations of less than 2,500 people do not provide recycling of landscape waste while this service is provided by all communities over 50,000 people.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)
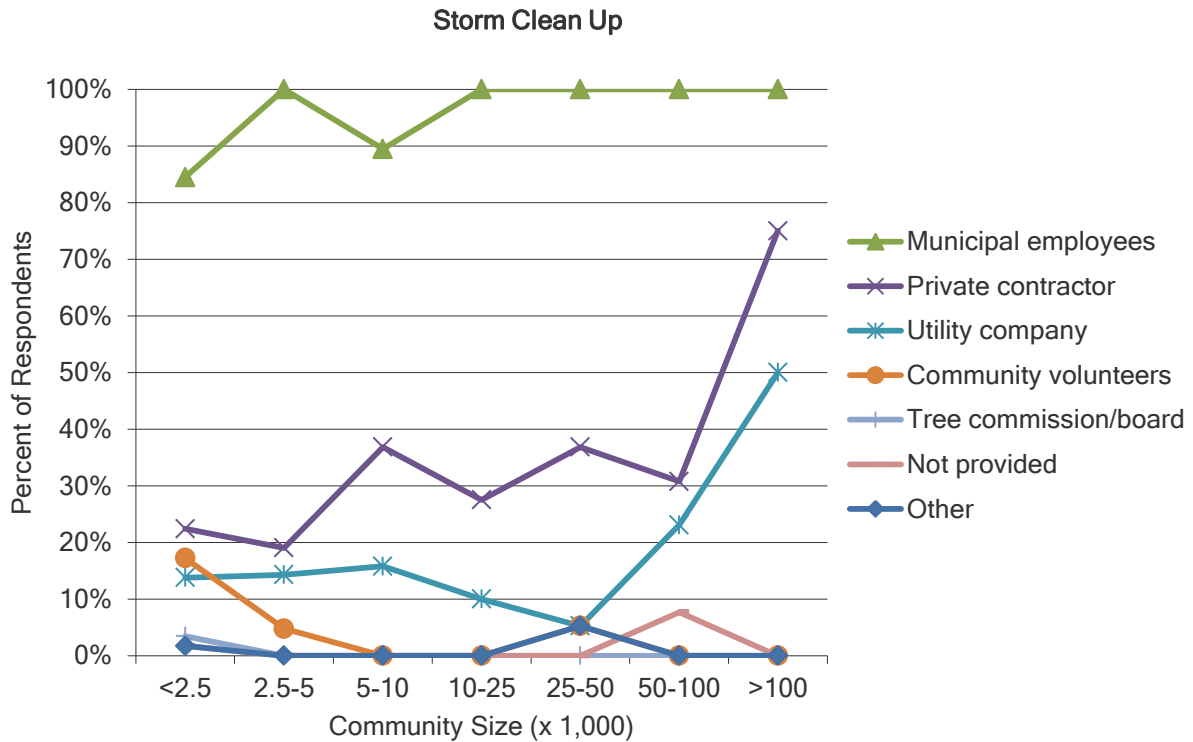
Storm Clean Up

All but two responding communities provide storm clean up to their residents. This service is almost always provided by the municipal employees, but private contractors and utility companies also provide this service in a portion of all community sizes. Interestingly, smaller communities are more likely to utilize volunteers for storm clean up than are communities with populations over 5,000 people.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)
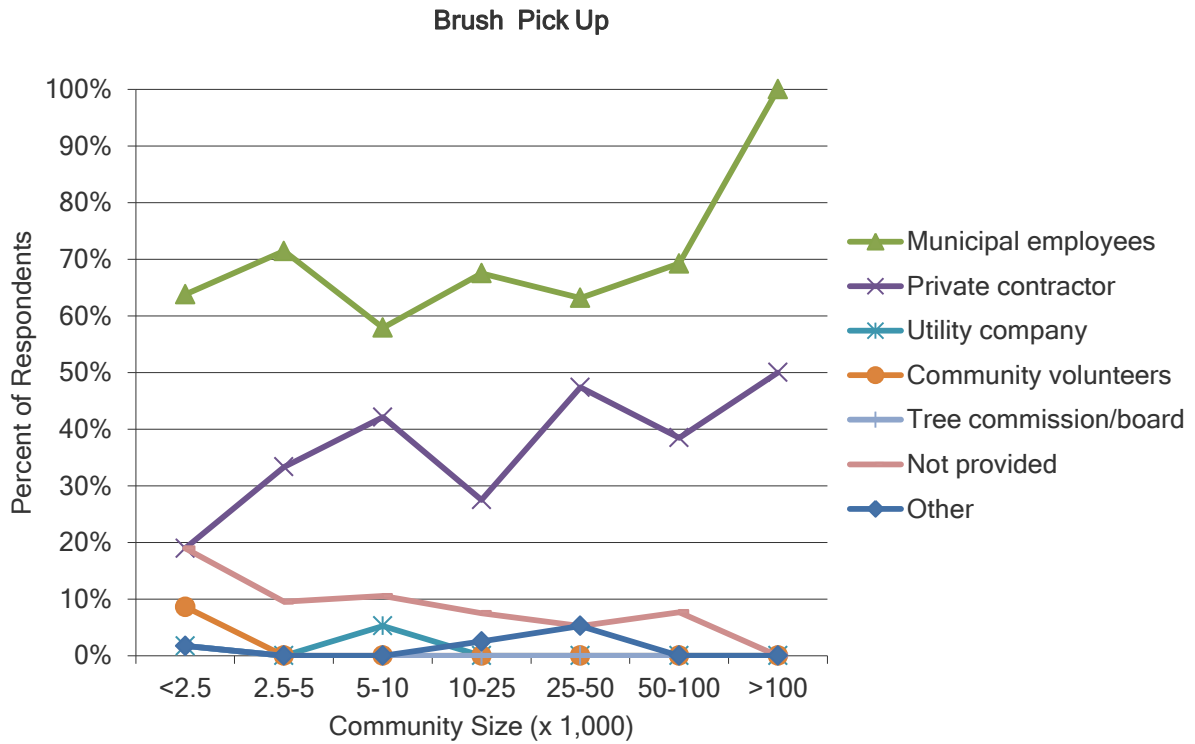
Brush Pick Up

Brush pick up is provided by over 80% of all communities. Most often, this is done by municipal employees or private contractors, but some of the smaller communities use volunteers or the utility company to help provide this service to their residents.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

Mulch Provided to Residents
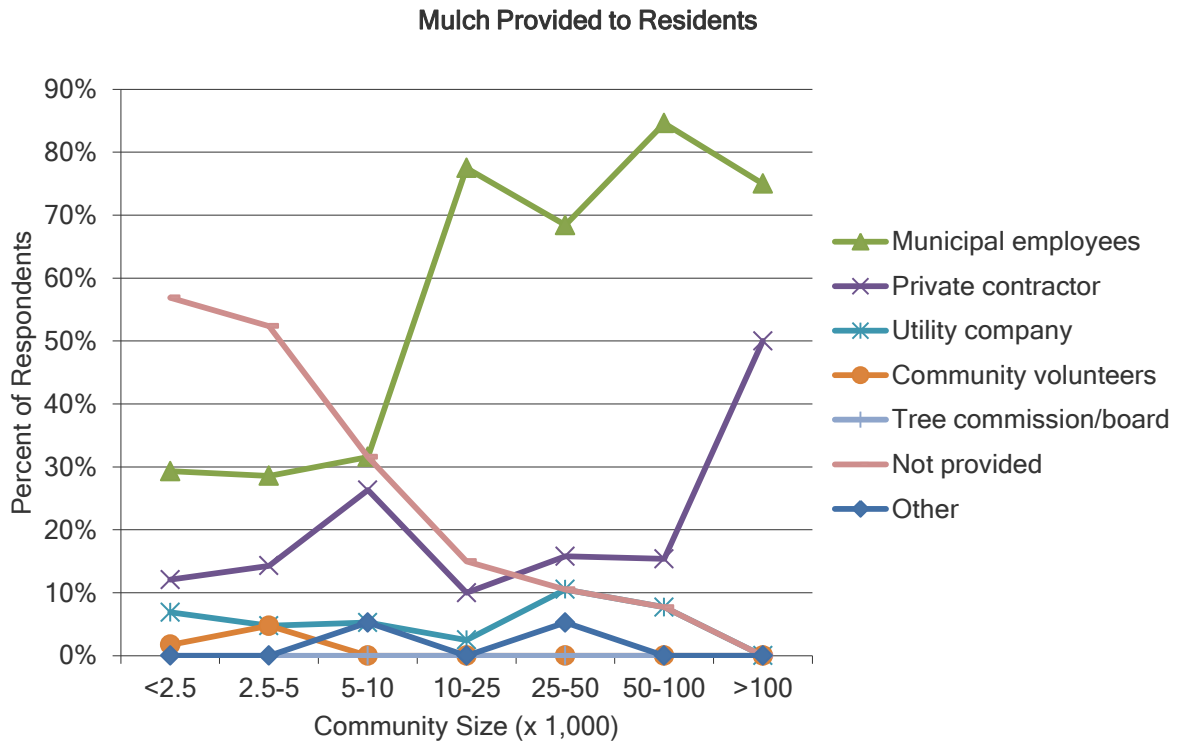
Mulch is more often provided by larger communities than by small. Less than half of the communities with populations of less than 5,000 people provide mulch to their residents. Municipal employees are most likely to be the ones providing mulch to residents, but private contractors also provide this service over 10% of the time in all community sizes.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

Helping You Get Tree City USA Recognition
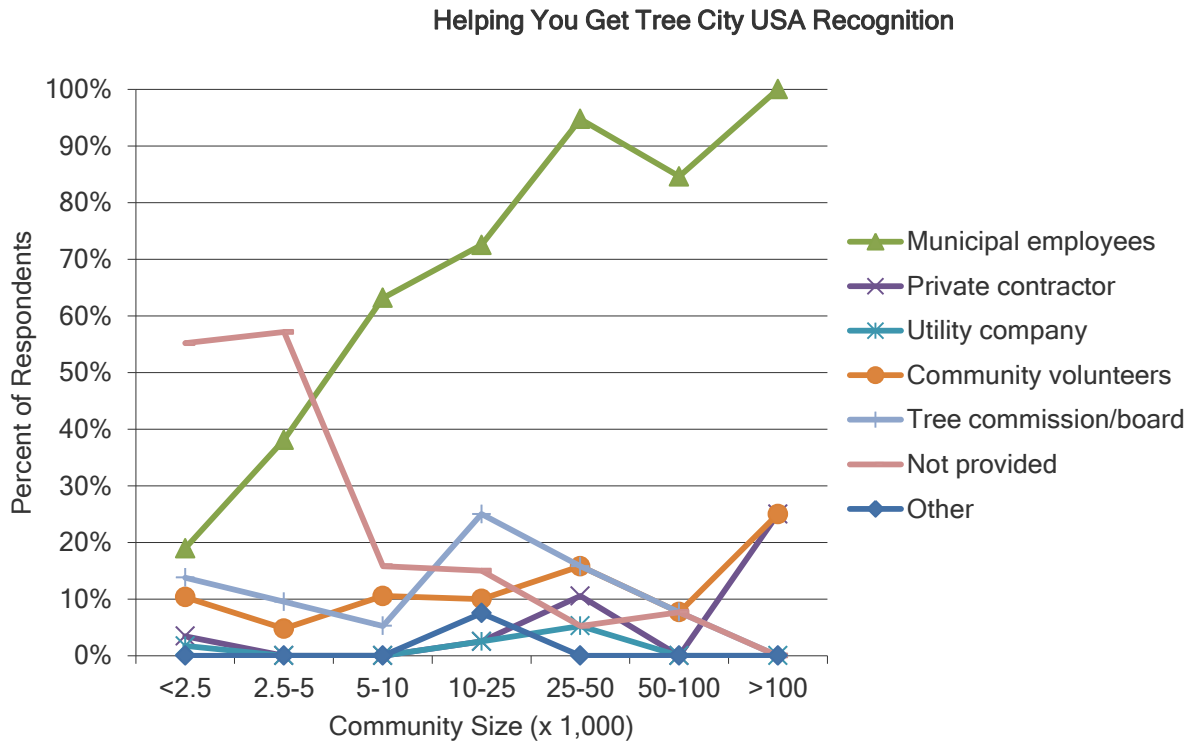
The fact that over half of the communities with less than 5,000 people do not provide this service coincides with the fact that a lower percentage of smaller communities hold Tree City USA status. Within communities that have Tree City USA status, the municipal employees are most likely to be the ones that help the community get recognition. Community volunteers or a tree commission/board were utilized 5%-30% of the time across all community sizes. Others use community volunteers and tree commission or tree board members to get Tree City status.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)
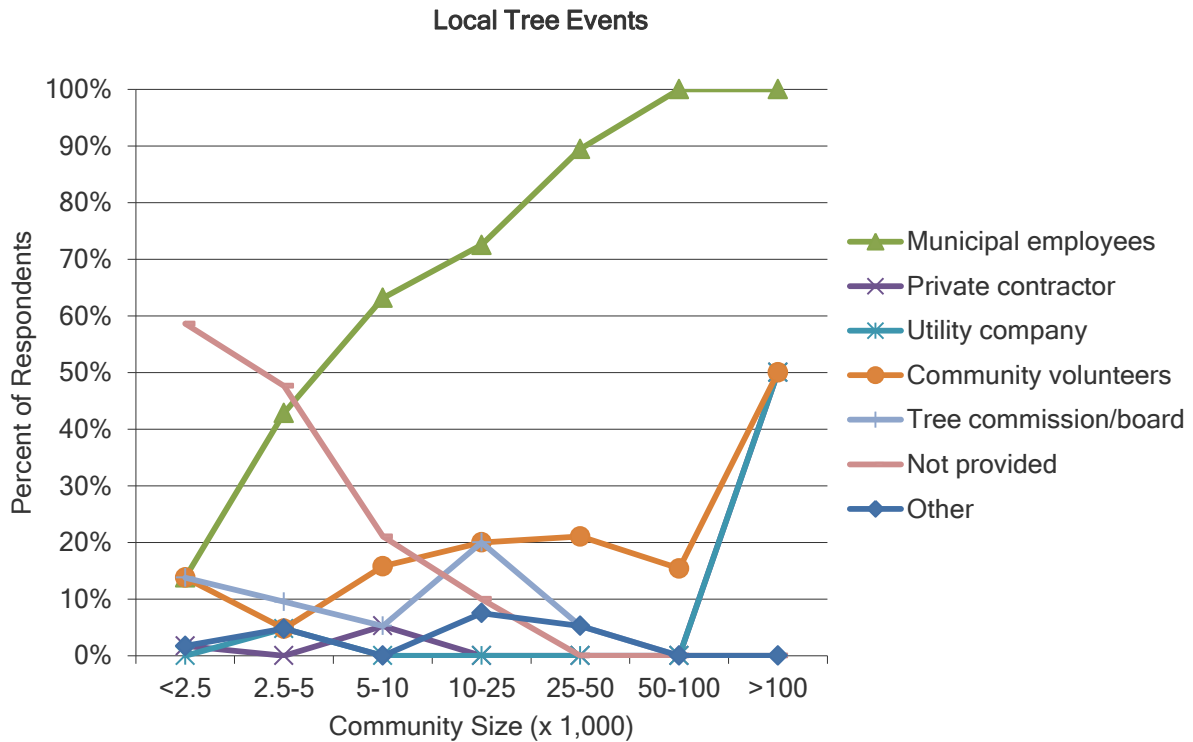
Local Tree Events

All communities with over 25,000 people provide some sort of local tree event to their residents, while communities with less than 5,000 people are half as likely to have local tree events. In communities with >50,000 people, municipal employees partake in all local tree events and the next source of participants are community volunteers and tree commission/board. These services are often provided by volunteers across community sizes, but in larger communities, municipal employees also play a large role in tree related events. A few communities partner with local private contractors and utility companies on tree related events as well.

Those who said "Other" said that they also offer cyclical tree trimming, storm clean up, mulch, and landscape pickup. They also involve local schools, private tree-service providers, park districts, and arboretum committees.

Question 13.9: Approximately how many requests for tree-related service are made by citizens annually? (Please check one.)

Percent of Respondents

- ■ TCU   □ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
None		8%
1-50	19%	69%
51-100	14%	9%
101-1,000	46%	8%
1,001-10,000	17%	4%
over 10,000		1%
I'm not sure	5%	3%

Percent of Respondents vs Community Size (x 1,000)

Legend:
- 1-50
- 51-100
- 101-1,000
- 1,001-10,000
- over 10,000
- I'm not sure
- None
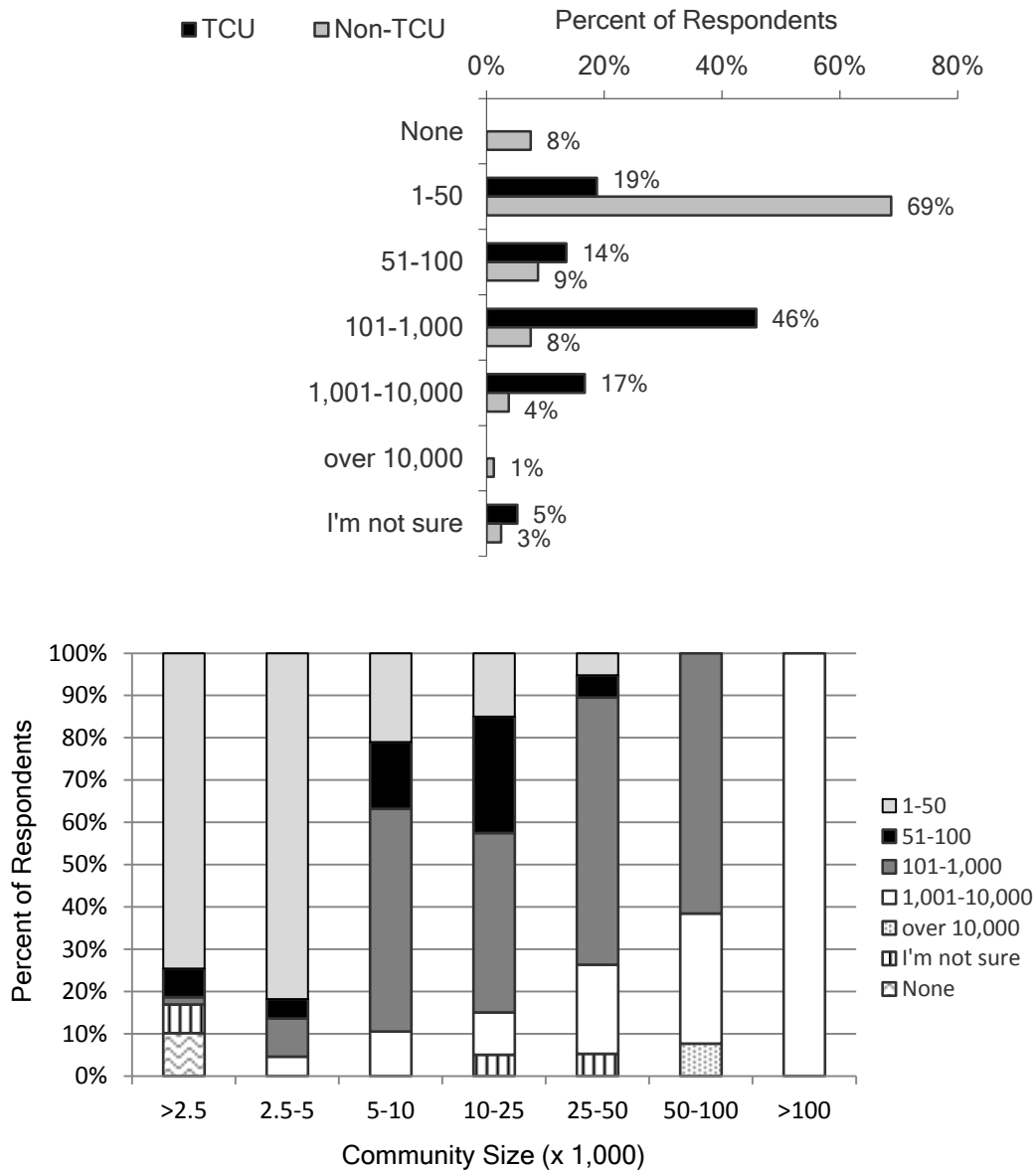
Tree City communities reported more tree-related service requests than did non-Tree City communities and larger communities reported more requests than did smaller communities.

176

Question 13.10: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on public rights-of-way?
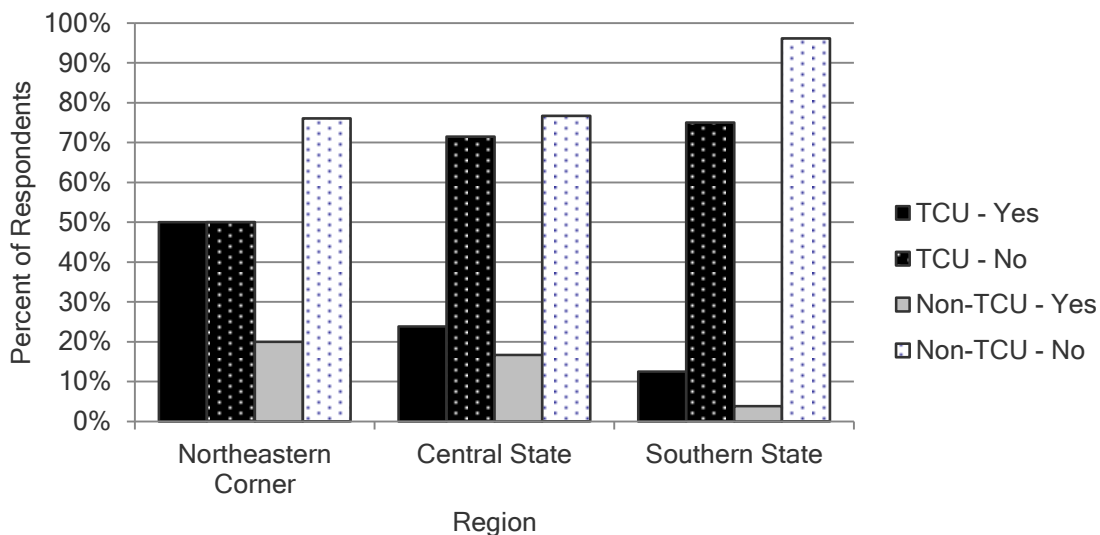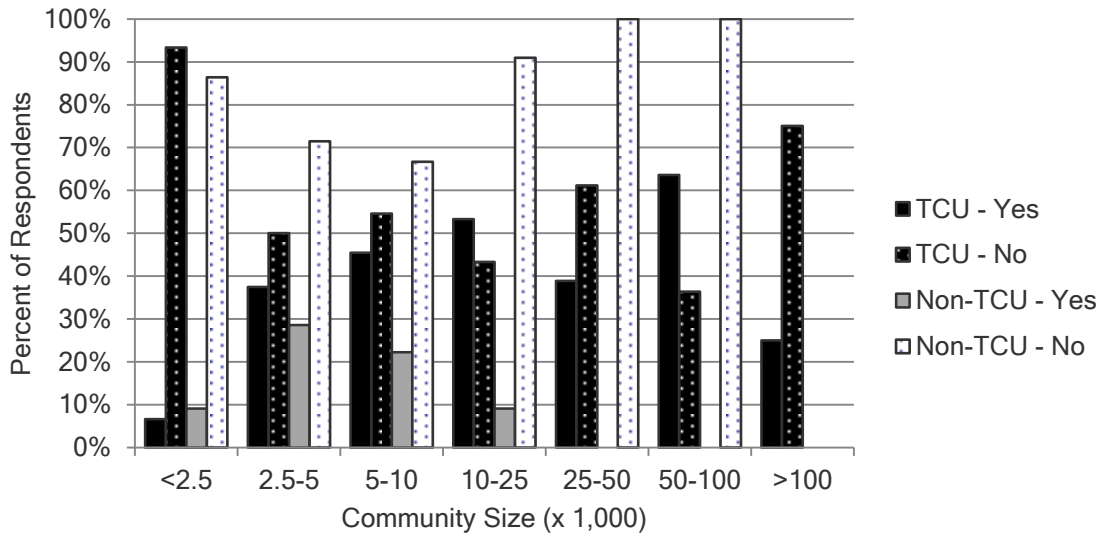
Tree City communities generally have a cost-share program about 50% of the time across communities with populations of 2,500 – 100,000. Only four Tree City communities with populations of >100,000 responded to this question, 3 (75%) of which said they do not have a cost-share program for planting trees on public right-of-ways. Eleven non-Tree City communities reported that they had a cost-share program, 4 (36%) were from communities with <2,500 people, 4 (36%) from communities with populations of 2,500-5,000 people, and 3 (27%) were from Tree City communities with populations over 5,000 people. Only three non-Tree City communities with populations >25,000 people answered this question, all of which said "no". Regionally, a greater proportion of communities in the Northeastern Corner of the state had cost-share programs. This trend decreased further south in the state, but was consistent across Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities.

177

13.10.1: If Yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a")
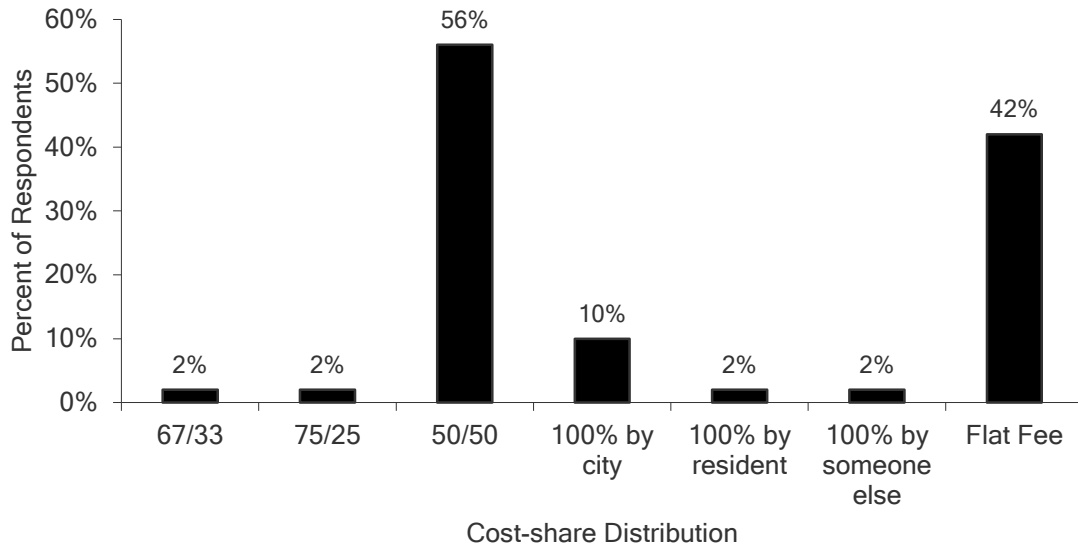
Fifty one respondents said "yes" to question 13.10. Cost-share distribution ranged from the municipality paying from 50-100% of the cost of the tree. Those that said "Flat Fee" specifed:

Flat fee paid by resident Per tree $:	Flat fee paid by the municipality Per tree $:
$10	.
$50	.
$75	.
$95	.
$99	.
$100	.
$100	Balance of tree cost (average municipal share in 2010 was $109.00)
$125	$125
$130	$130
$150	$150
$150	$125
$75 or $65	Balance
Varies	Varies

Question 13.11: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on private property?

Only 12 people responded "yes" that their community did have a cost-share program for planting trees on private property, 11 of which were Tree City communities. Nine of the 12 communities were from the Northeastern Region of the state, and the other 3 were from the Central State Region.
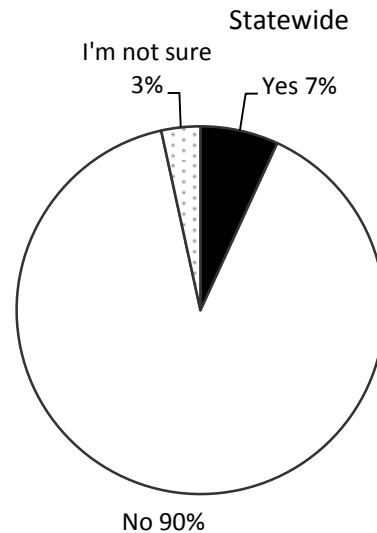
Statewide

I'm not sure 3%

Yes 7%

No 90%

13.11.1: If yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (Please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a".)

Percent of Respondents

82%

9%

9%

50/50   100 by city   Unsure

Cost-share Distribution Private Trees
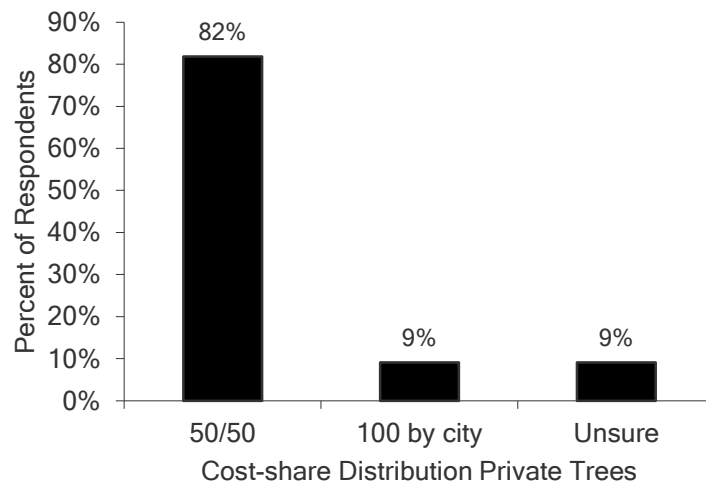
Of the responding 12, 9 (75%) of them stated they had a 50/50 cost-share program, one said the city covers 100% of the cost, and one was not sure. One person that said "yes" to question 13.11 skipped this question. No communities in the Southern State Region said that they have a cost-share program for planting trees on private property and no communities said their cost-share program includes a flat fee paid by either the residents or city.

Question 13.12: Who plants the trees in new constructions? (Please check all that apply).

Percent of Respondents

■ TCU ▢ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Municipality	23%	11%
Legally authorized tree board	3%	
Construction company/contractor/builder	80%	79%
Private consulting company	9%	1%
I'm not sure	6%	16%
Other	6%	6%
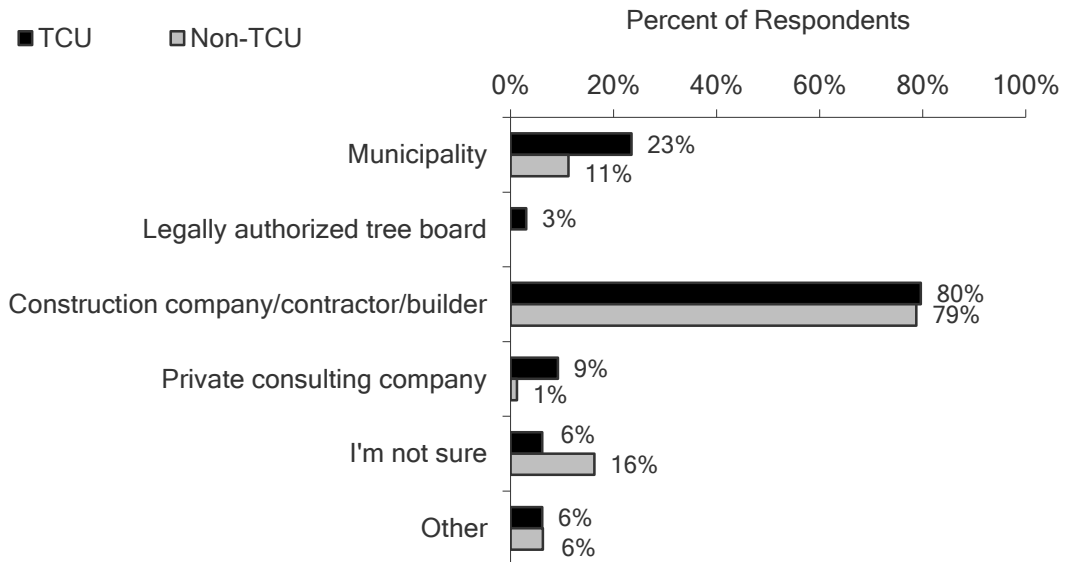
Responses about to who plants trees in new constructions were fairly consistent across Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities. The construction company or builder where the most common answer, but several also said that the municipality was the one planting trees and three communities said it was their tree board. A greater number of communities plant the trees in new construction areas in Tree City (23%) compared to non-Tree City communities (11%). Those who said "Other" said the contractor, homeowner, or the property owner.

Question 13.13: Who decides what species of tree are planted in new construction/development areas? (Please check all that apply)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   ▢Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Municipality	70%	35%
Legally authorized tree board	4%	
Construction company/contractor/builder	39%	38%
Private consulting company	9%	11%
I'm not sure	9%	29%
Other	11%	9%
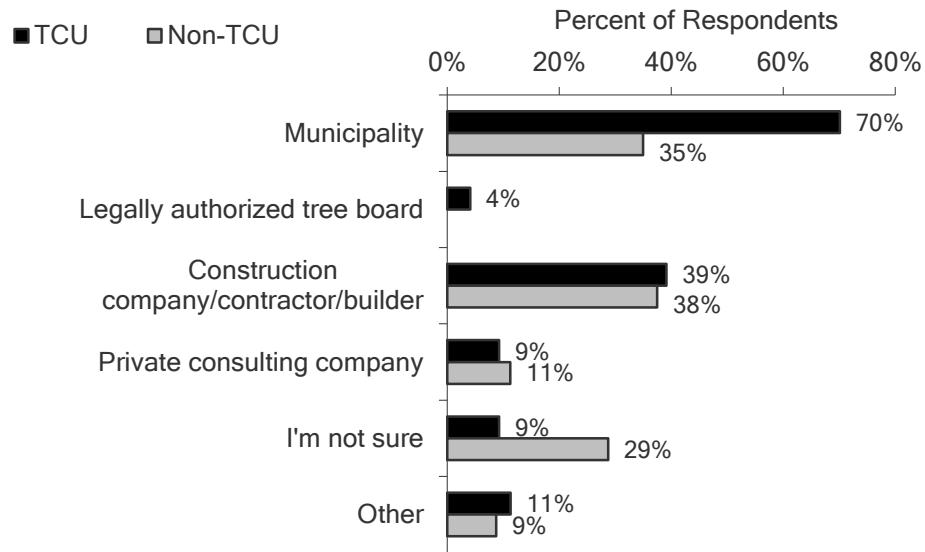
Very often, especially in Tree City communities, it is the municipality that decides what species of trees are planted in new construction and development areas. The other most common choice for this question was the construction company, contractor or builder. Ten communities said a private consulting company makes these decisions, nine of which are Tree City communities. Those who said "Other" said the city, a contractor, the home or property owner, and their utility service provider.

Section Fourteen: Utility Involvement

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 14.1-14.2 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 14.1-14.2 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 14.1: Utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens.

182
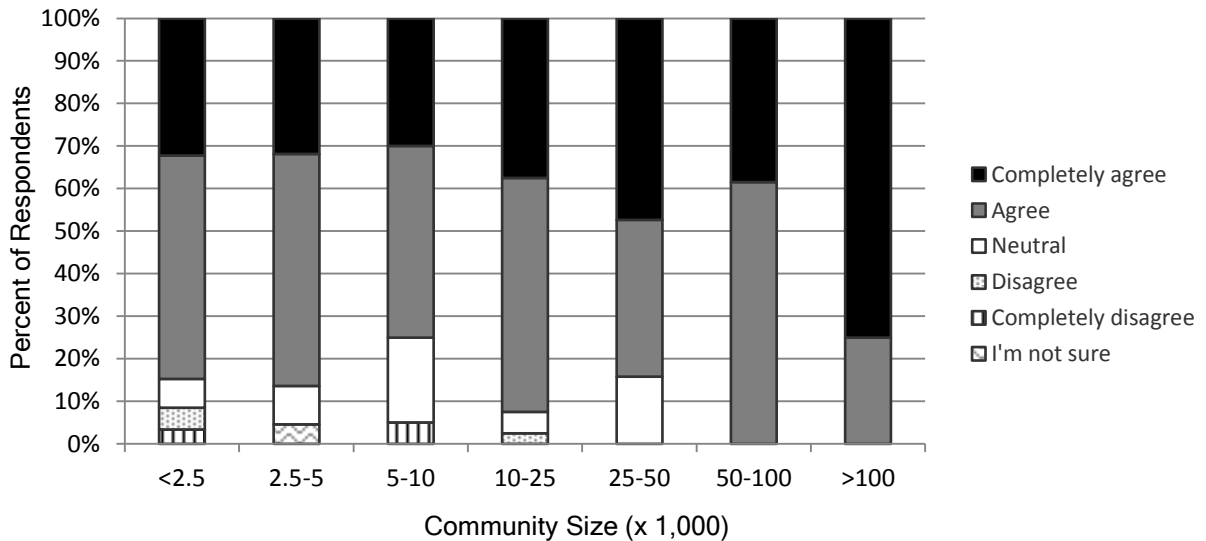
Question 14.1: Utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens. (Continued)
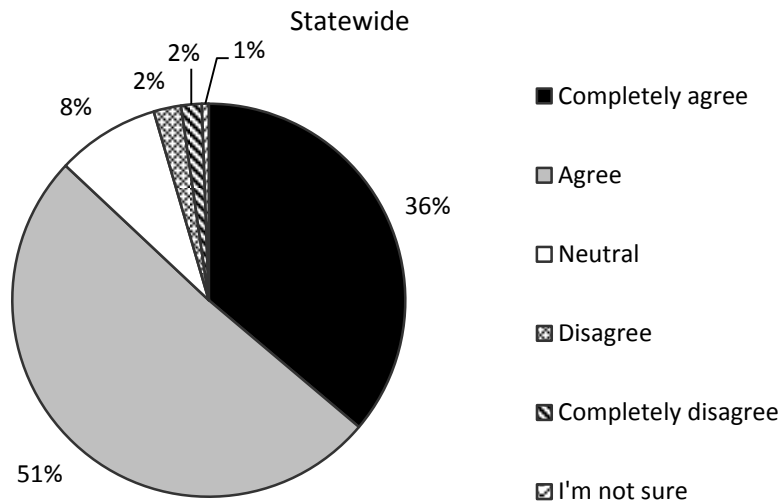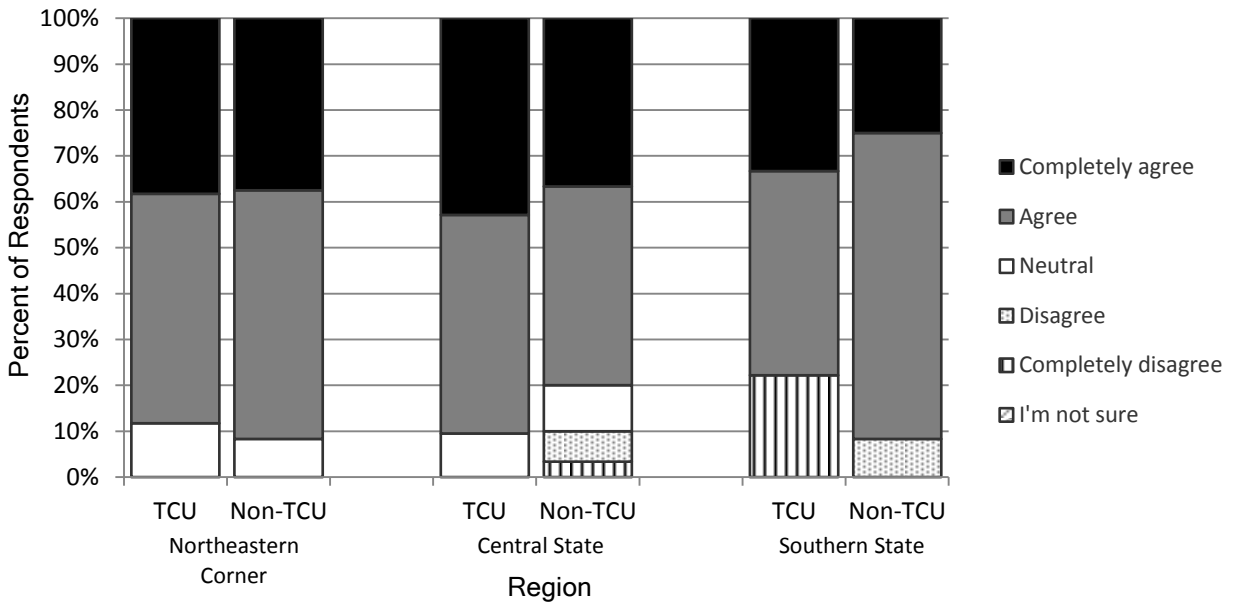
Overall, 87% of respondents agreed or completely agreed that utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens. Responses were consistent across Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities and regions. Even though many respondents agreed with this statement, many disagreed that utility trimming enhances the health of the urban forest (next question). Of the 154 that agreed or completely agreed that utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens, 5 (3%) of them said they feel their utility never prune trees properly, and 36 (23%) said only sometimes (question 14.9). Of the 98 respondents that said they have a cooperative agreement with their utility company (question 14.3), 88 (90%) agreed or completely agreed with this statement.

Question 14.2: Utility trimming enhances the health and condition of the urban forest.
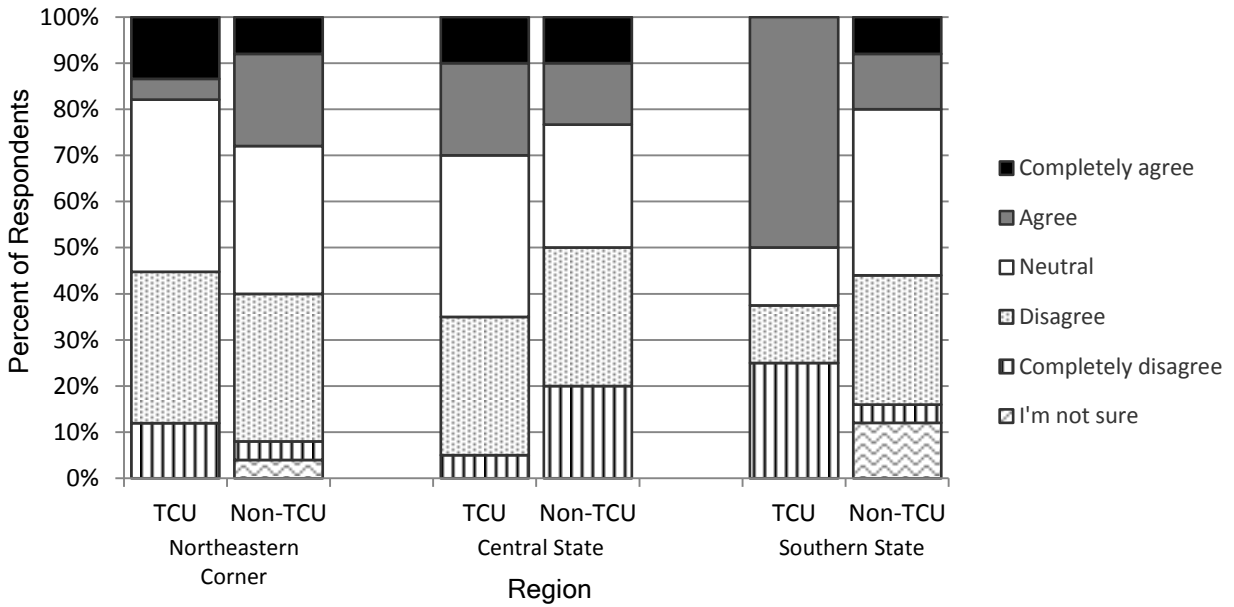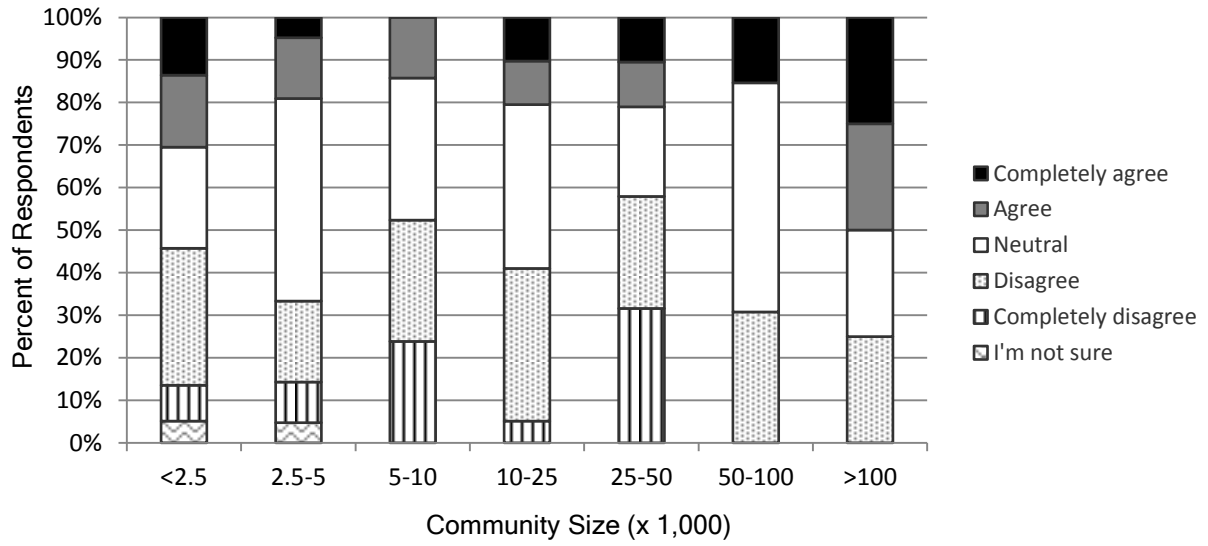
Question 14.2: Utility trimming enhances the health and condition of the urban forest. (Continued)

Statewide

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
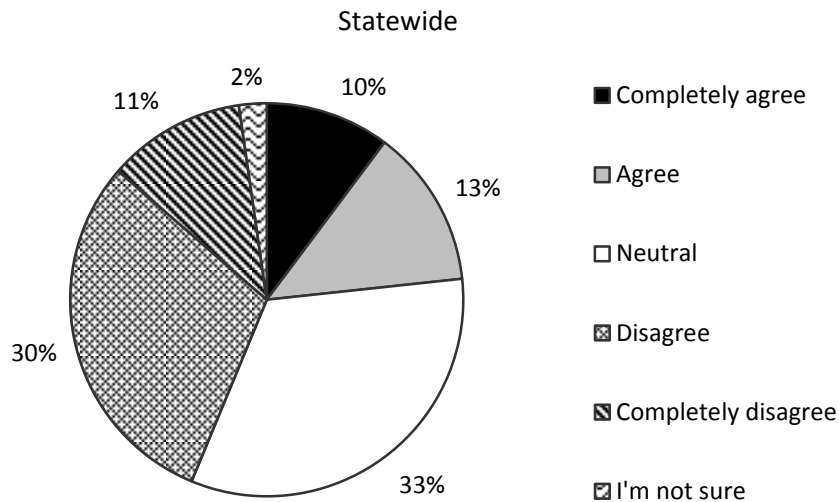
Of the 177 respondents to this question, 46% agreed or completely agreed and 41% disagreed or completely disagreed. Communities with fewer people were less likely to agree or completely agree (23%) that utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to their citizens. While answers were fairly consistent across Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities, larger communities and those in the Southern Region of the state seemed to agree with this statement more than others. All of those that agreed or completely agreed with this statement also agreed or completely agreed with the previous statement as well. Of the 41 that did agree, 6 of them feel their utility prunes trees properly all of the time, 9 said usually, and 6 said sometimes, but no one said "never" (question 14.9). Fewer complaints were also recorded about problems with utility pruning from respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement (question 14.10). Over half (59%) of respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement also said that they have a cooperative agreement with their utility company (question 14.3).

Question 14.3: Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility provider(s) for utility tree trimming?
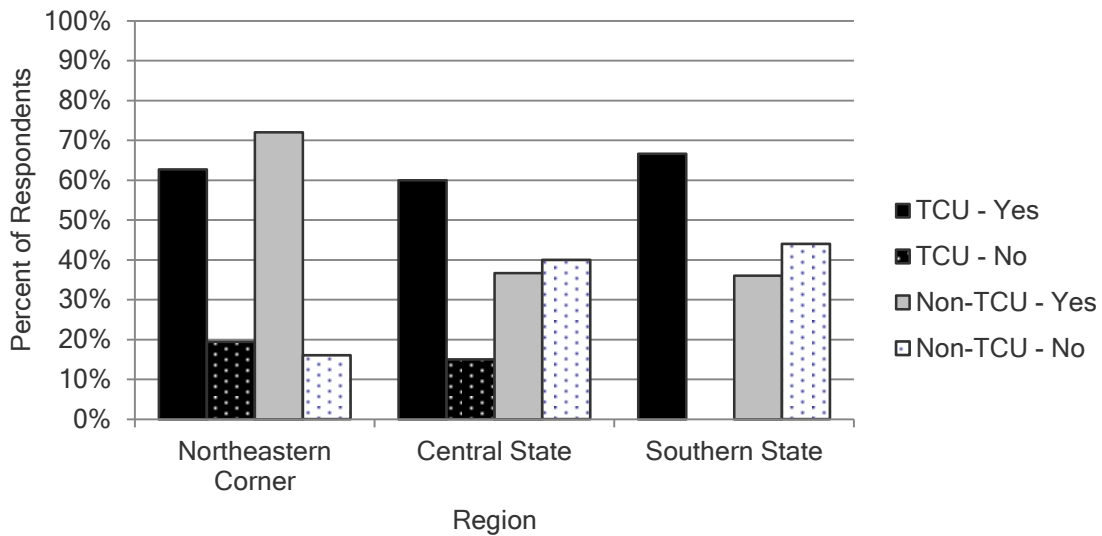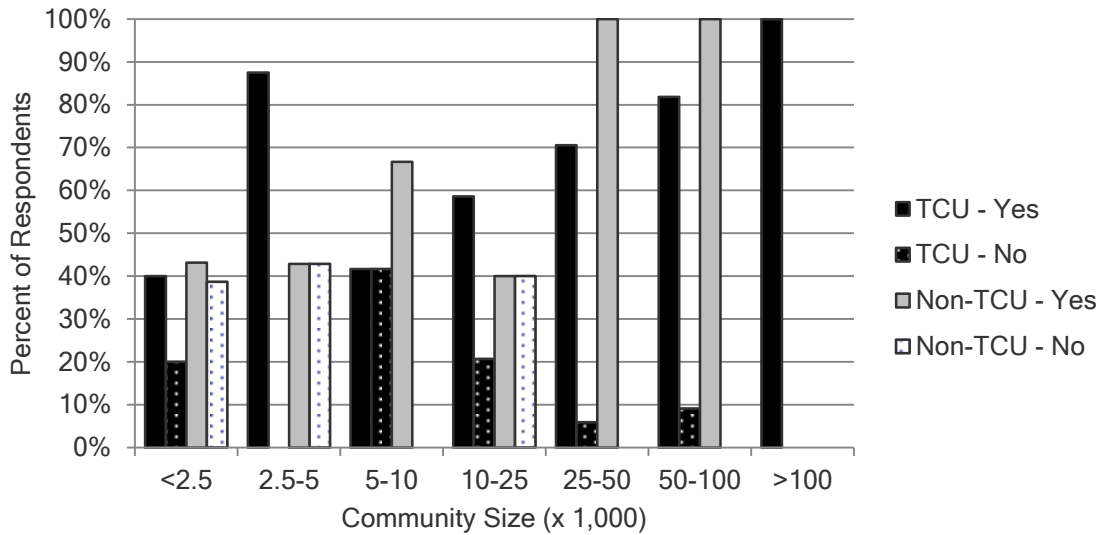
Across the state, over 60% of Tree City communities and over 40% of non-Tree City communities said, yes, they have a cooperative agreement with their utility for tree trimming. Larger communities were more likely to have an agreement, in fact, only two communities with populations of >25,000 people said that they don't.

Questions 14.4 – 14.8 were asked only of the 80 respondents that answered "yes" to the question 14.3.

Question 14.4: How often does the community meet with your electric utility provider(s) to discuss tree management?

Percent of Respondents

■TCU □Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Daily	2%	
Weekly	2%	
Bi-monthly		
Monthly	3%	
As needed only	67%	51%
Only when the contract needs to be…	6%	13%
Never	10%	21%
I'm not sure	8%	8%
Other	3%	8%
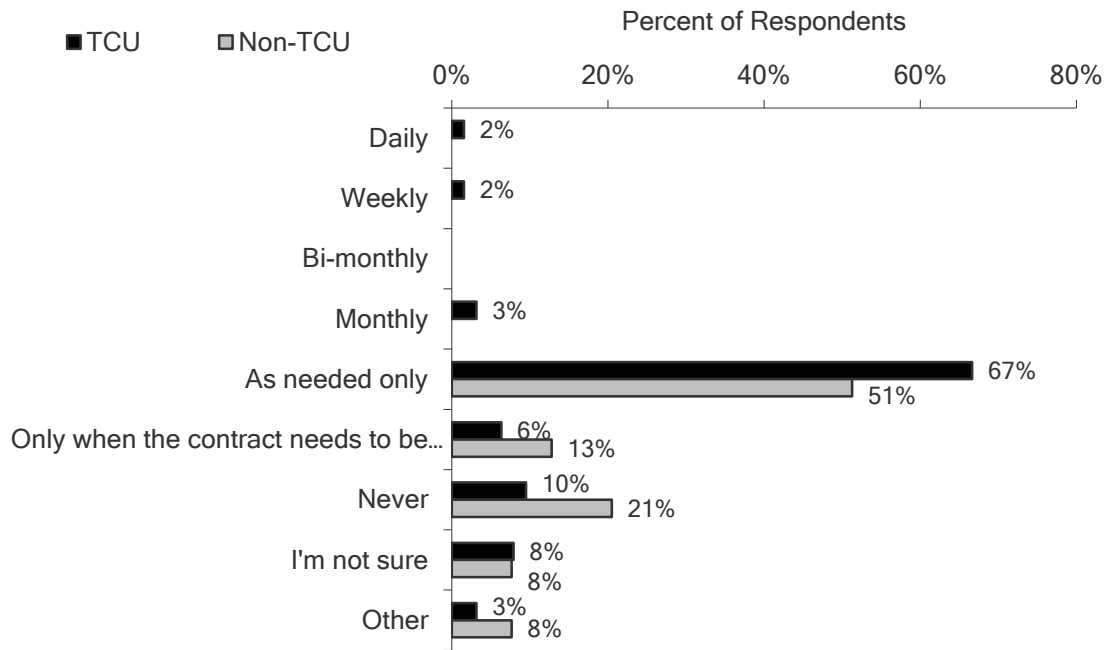
The majority of Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities said that they only meet with their utility company when needed. Only two respondents said the meet monthly, and two said they have daily or weekly meetings. All four of those respondents were from Tree City communities. Those who said "Other" said they meet with their utility annually, that their agreement is informal or that they are the utility.

Question 14.5: Does the agreement cover any of the following? (Please check all that apply.)
- Required public notification or forum
- Private property owner rights
- Rules for trimming trees around the utility wires
- Rules for cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines
- Rules for post-cutting activities (hauling wood or trunks away, stump grinding, etc.)
- Reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines
- Authorization to use growth regulators on trees under utility lines
- Requiring crews to have an Emerald Ash Borer compliance agreement
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Required public notification or forum	83%	50%
Private property owner rights	38%	32%
Rules for trimming trees around the utility wires	75%	54%
Rules for cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines	50%	39%
Rules for post-cutting activities (hauling wood or trunks away, stump grinding, etc.)	42%	18%
Reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees...	52%	14%
Authorization to use growth regulators on trees under utility lines	8%	7%
Requiring crews to have an Emerald Ash Borer compliance agreement	15%	7%
Other	8%	25%
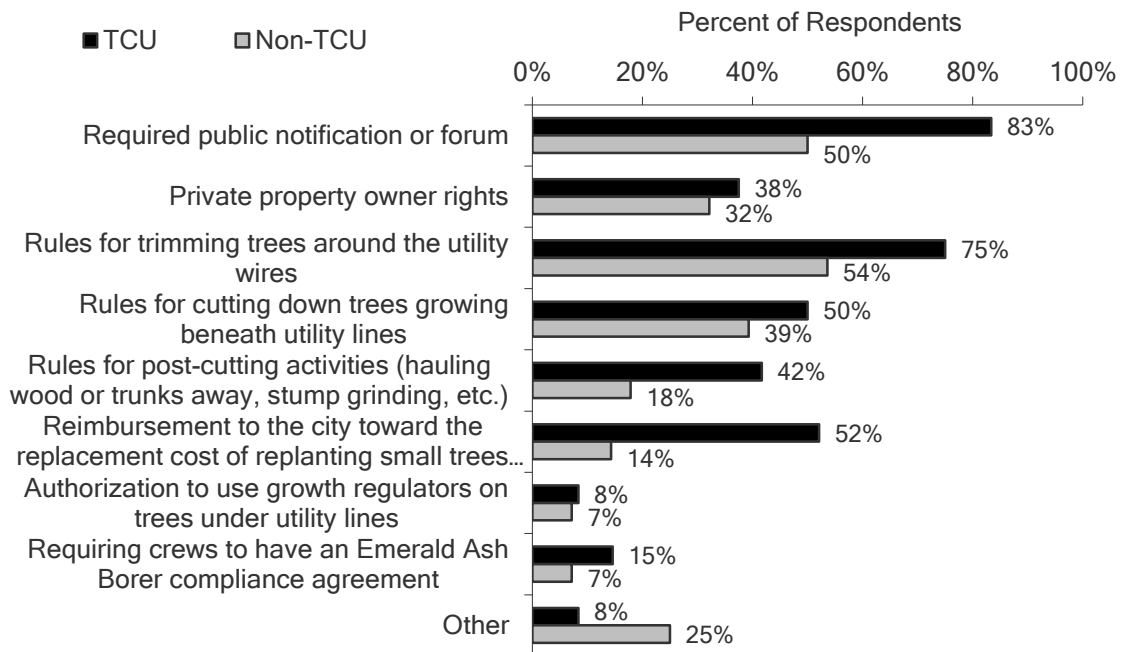
Overall Tree City communities have more detailed agreements and therefore, potentially better control over how trees are trimmed in their communities. Tree City communities are more likely to have each of the components listed here in their utility agreement. Many require a public notification, rules for trimming trees and private property owner rights. Tree City communities were more likely to also included reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines and rules for post-cutting activities. While public notification is required by law, Tree City communities are more likely to have a formal agreement with utility companies on this issue. Only 15% of Tree City communities and 7% of non-Tree City communities require utility crews to have an EAB compliance agreement.

Question 14.6: Are any of the following tree trimming standards included in your utility agreement? (Please check all that apply.)

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care operations
- International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices
- American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management Practices
- American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting
- I'm not sure
- I've never heard of any of these

Percent of Respondents

TCU   Non-TCU

Standard	TCU	Non-TCU
American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards	20%	
American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care…	30%	
International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices	10%	
American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management…	2%	
American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting	2%	
I'm not sure	66%	77%
I've never heard of any of these		23%
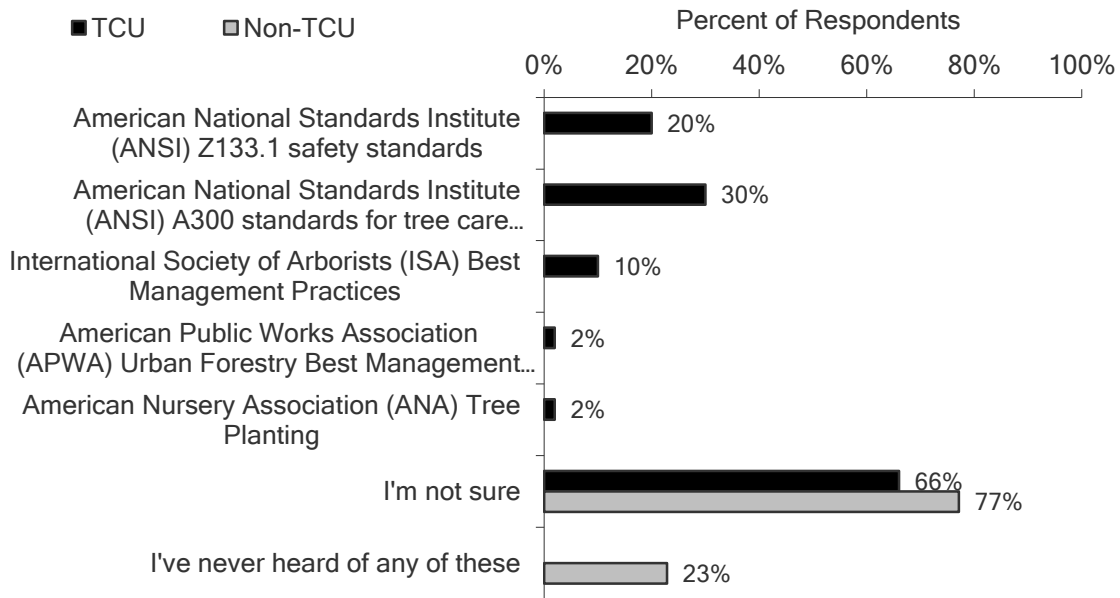
Many (66%) of Tree City communities and all of non-Tree City communities did not indicate that any of these standards were included in their utility agreement. About 23% of non-Tree City communities said they had never even heard of these standards, but all Tree City communities were informed about them. Of the 50 Tree City communities that responded, 10 said they have the ANSI Z133.1 safety standards included and 15 said they have the ANSI A300 tree care standards included (8 of these have both). Fewer (n=5) said they included ISA best management practices (BMPs) and two said they include the APWA BMPs and/or the ANA tree planting standards.

Question 14.7: Has the cooperative agreement provided any of the following benefits? (Please check all that apply.)

- Tree trimming to proper International Society of Arborist (ISA) Standards
- Enhanced urban forest health
- Fewer topped trees
- Fewer complaints from residents
- Fewer tree-related expenses
- Fewer tree-related emergencies/incidences
- None of the above
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   □Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Tree trimming to proper International Society…	33%	
Enhanced urban forest health	21%	7%
Fewer topped trees	40%	13%
Fewer complaints from residents	40%	30%
Fewer tree-related expenses	23%	17%
Fewer tree-related emergencies/incidences	46%	47%
None of the above	21%	43%
Other	6%	10%
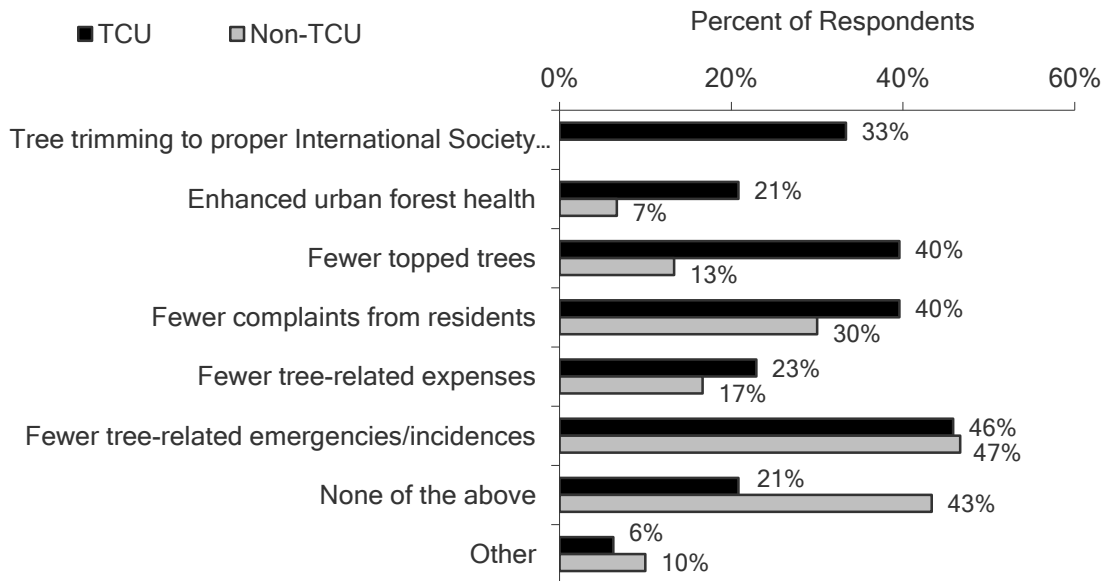
Almost 80% of respondents stated at least one benefit resulting from their cooperative agreement with their utility company. A greater proportion of Tree City communities felt their agreement helped improve tree trimming to ISA standards, enhanced their urban forest health, and reduced topped trees, complaints from residents, and tree-related expenses. Those who said "Other" said that they are still experiencing complaints from residents and power outages from tree limbs.

Question 14.8: Does your utility agreement require education standards for utility tree care service employees or subcontracted personnel?
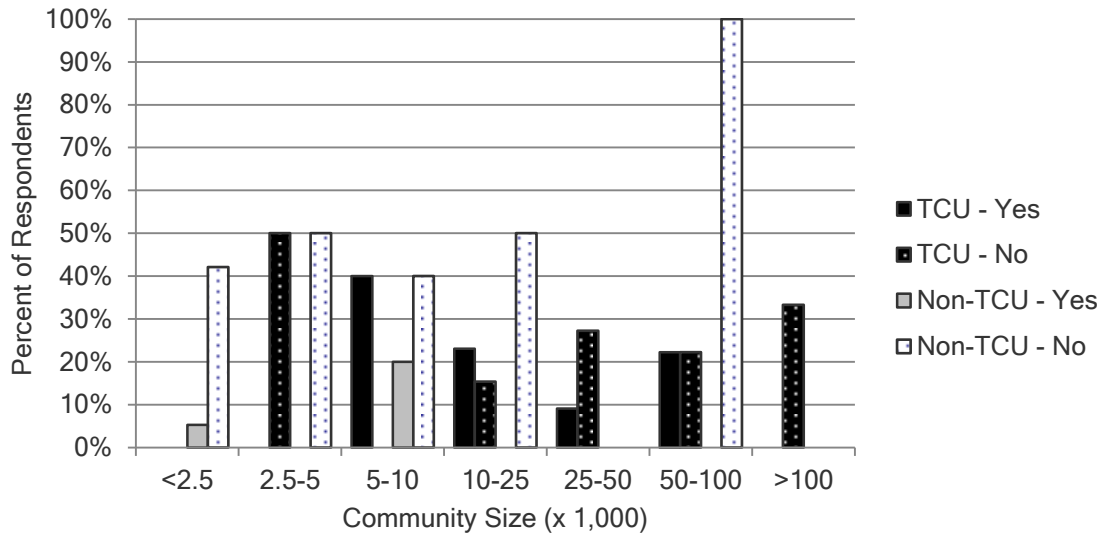
Few communities said that they require education standards in their utility agreement (n=10 of the 88 that answered this question). Eight of these respondents were from Tree City communities, and all but one were from communities with populations >5,000 people. Responses were fairly consistent across regions (Appendix B).

Question 14.8.1: If yes, in the following boxes, please check the level of training your community requires for each utility tree care service employee group working on public trees. (If you are unsure, please write "unsure" in the "please specify other" box.)
- College degree related to forestry
- Two year technical degree related to forestry
- ISA Utility Certified
- ISA Certified Arborist
- IAA Certified Tree Worker
- Training through commercial tree firm
- Attendance at tree care workshops
- Experience with a chain saw
- No structured training in tree care
- Other

Utility tree care service employee groups:
- Field Crew
- Crew Supervisor
- Planner
- Regional Supervisor

Only six respondents answered this question. Numbers of responses are listed in the table below.
Seven other respondents made a comment in the "other" field; all of which wrote "unsure".

	Field Crew	Crew supervisor	Planner	Regional Supervisor
ISA Certified Arborist	1	2	*	*
Attendance at tree care workshops	2	1	*	*
Experience with a chain saw	2	1	*	*
No structured training in tree care	2	2	1	2

Question 14.9: Do you feel the local utility service provider(s) prune trees properly?

- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Never
- I'm not sure

The majority of both Tree City communities (84%) and non-Tree City communities (96%) felt that their utility service provider prune trees properly at least sometimes. Non-Tree City communities seemed to have a slightly higher opinion on how their utility pruned trees, with a higher percentage of the respondents saying that they felt their utility prune trees properly usually or always. This may reflect an increased education level on the part of Tree City communities, with more of the respondents having knowledge of what proper pruning looks like.

Question 14.10: Have your community experienced any of the following problems with utility pruning? (Please check all that apply.)

- Topped trees
- Excessive pruning
- Complaints from residents
- Continued interrupted service for tree/utility conflicts
- Trees not trimmed to International Society of Arborists (ISA) standards
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■ TCU   ☐ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Topped trees	35%	47%
Excessive pruning	64%	64%
Complaints from residents	87%	67%
Continued interrupted service for tree/utility conflicts	22%	8%
Trees not trimmed to International Society of Arborists (ISA) standards	38%	17%
I'm not sure	7%	28%
Other	5%	3%
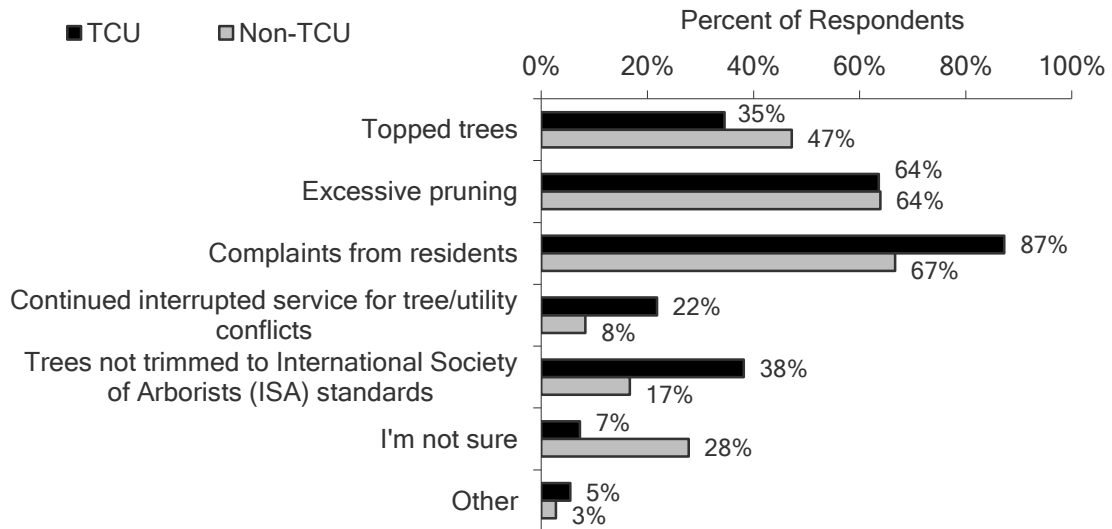
Over half of all respondents said they are still experiencing problems with utility pruning, including complaints from residents as well as excessive pruning or topped trees. A higher proportion of Tree City communities experienced complaints from their residents, interrupted service, and pruning not up to ISA standards than did non-Tree City communities.

Question 14.11: Who provides electrical utility service to your community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Ameren CILCO
- Ameren CIPS
- Ameren IP
- ComEd (Commonwealth Edison)
- Rural Electric
- Municipal self-provided
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU □Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Ameren CILCO	3%	8%
Ameren CIPS	7%	13%
Ameren IP	15%	18%
ComEd	72%	45%
Rural Electric	3%	3%
Municipal self-provided	7%	11%
I'm not sure		3%
Other		5%
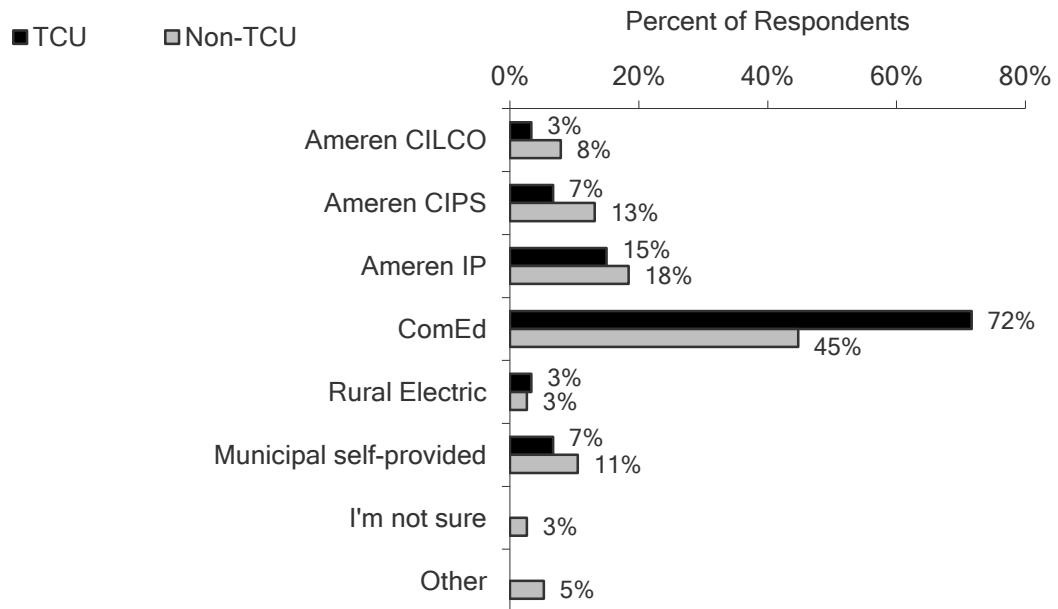
Commonwealth Edison, known as ComEd, is still the largest utility service provider in Illinois. ComEd primarily provides service to communities in the Northeastern Corner Region of the state, while Ameren CILCO, CIPS, or IP provide services to communities throughout the rest of the state.

Green et al. (2002) asked *"Who is your electrical utility server(s)?"* They found that 81% of the 43 large communities that answered this question are served by Commonwealth Edison, and a few were served by Illinois Power Company (12%) or by smaller local companies (7%).

Section Fifteen: Public Outreach and Education

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 15.1: Please check any annual festivals or events your community hosts (or participates in) where trees would be considered of value:

- Arbor Day observance and celebration
- Arbor Day proclamation signed and announced by the Mayor/President
- Seasonal tree festivals or events
- Public Christmas tree decorations
- Annual public tree sale
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
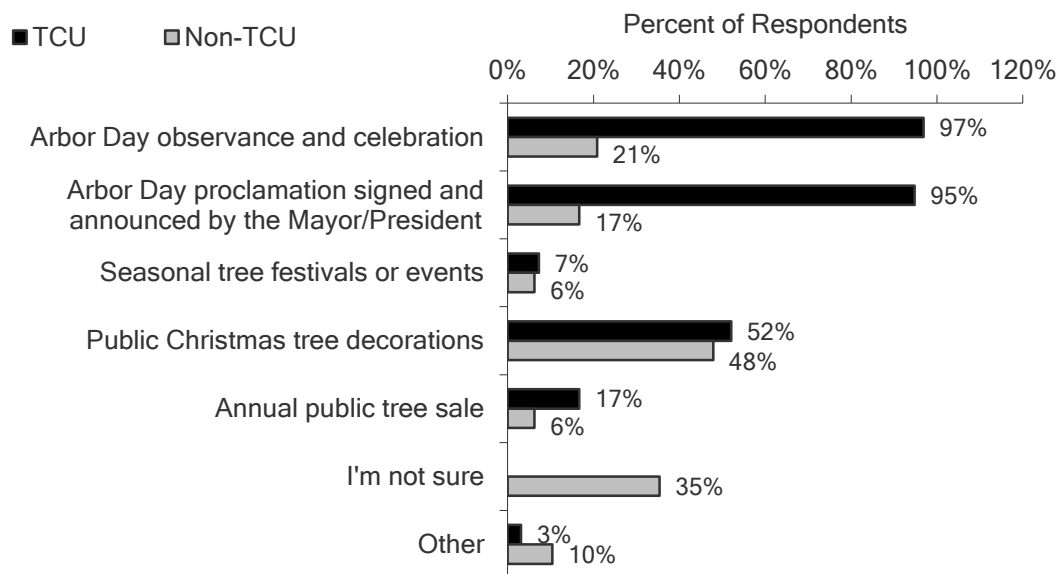
All of the Tree City communities should have checked the first to options on this question – that they have an Arbor Day observance and a proclamation from the Mayor. The 3% and 5%, respectively, of respondents that did not check these two are most likely not the same person as who applies for the community's Tree City USA status. About half of all respondents said they put up Christmas tree decoration, while fewer said they have seasonal tree events or an annual public tree sale. Green et al. asked a similar question and found that many communities have Arbor Day celebrations and public Christmas tree decorations. "Other" events that were written in included adopt-a-tree, tree giveaways, and tree planting days.

Question 15.2: Are volunteers used in your community for any tree related activities? (Defined as tree care, planting, events, etc.)
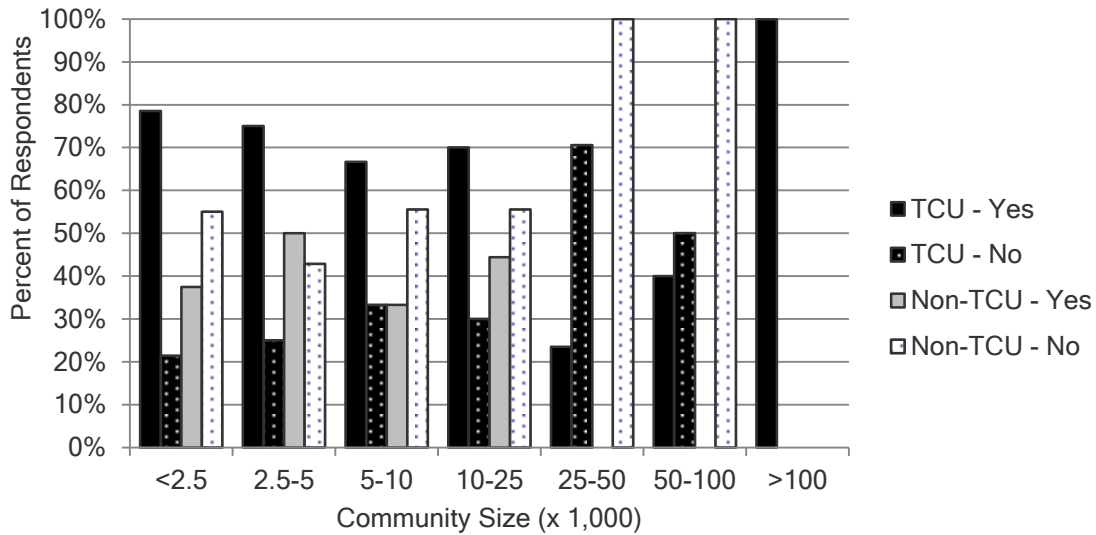
Volunteers are used by Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities alike, but a higher proportion of Tree City communities said they use volunteers. Communities with populations of 25,000 – 100,000 people did not use volunteers as often as communities with <25,000 people. All four communities with populations >100,000 people use volunteers for tree related activities.

Questions 15.3 – 15.5 were asked only of those respondents that answered "yes" to question 15.2.

Question 15.3: Please list the types of volunteer organizations used in your community for tree-related activities. (For example, 4-H groups, boy scouts, tree boards etc.)

This was an open ended question. The responses basically fell into three groups – youth groups, adult/civic organizations, and quasi-governmental. The most common youth groups were: 1) boy scouts (41 responses); school affiliated groups (23), and church groups (5). Adult and civic organizations included: garden clubs and master gardeners (9), Lions, Rotary, and Knights of Columbus clubs (6), and women's organizations and clubs (3). The quasi-governmental groups included: tree/street boards (11), environmental and conservation commissions (9), beautification committees (4), and local governmental employees or the Chamber of Commerce (4). Also mentioned were the Sherriff's Work Alternative Program and private businesses.

Question 15.4: What tasks are generally assigned to volunteers in your community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Arbor Day Celebrations and other tree-related events
- Public education
- Planting trees and beautification
- Tree maintenance and general tree care
- Management Policy (development and/or updating)
- Tree inventory and management plan (development and/or updating)
- Tree ordinance and tree preservation policy (development and/or updating)
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU □Non-TCU

Task	TCU	Non-TCU
Arbor Day Celebrations and other tree-related events	77%	10%
Public education	32%	31%
Planting trees and beautification	60%	55%
Tree maintenance and general tree care	30%	21%
Management Policy (development and/or updating)	5%	3%
Tree inventory and management plan (development and/or updating)	7%	7%
Tree ordinance and tree preservation policy (development and/or updating)	16%	7%
I'm not sure	2%	21%
Other	5%	10%
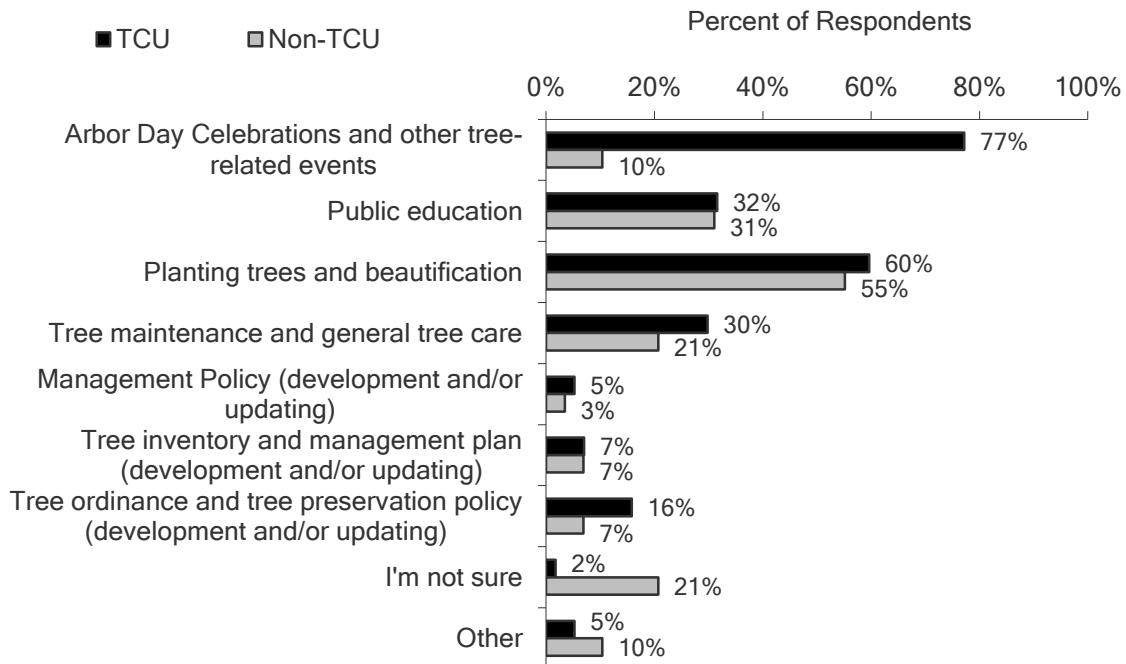
Overall, 55% of all respondents said that they use volunteers for Arbor Day celebrations and other tree-related events, and most of these respondents were from Tree City communities. Approximately 30% of both Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities said they use volunteers for public education. Over half of the communities stated they use volunteers for planting trees and beautification but fewer said they use volunteers for tree maintenance, tree care policy, and decision making tasks. Members of a tree board or tree commission often serve the position on a volunteer basis. Further analysis showed that the communities with a tree board in charge of their tree care did not report that they used volunteers for management policy, tree inventory, plan, ordinance or preservation writing or updates, likely because they considered the tree board separately from the volunteers.

Question 15.5: On average how many volunteer hours are spent on tree related activities annually?
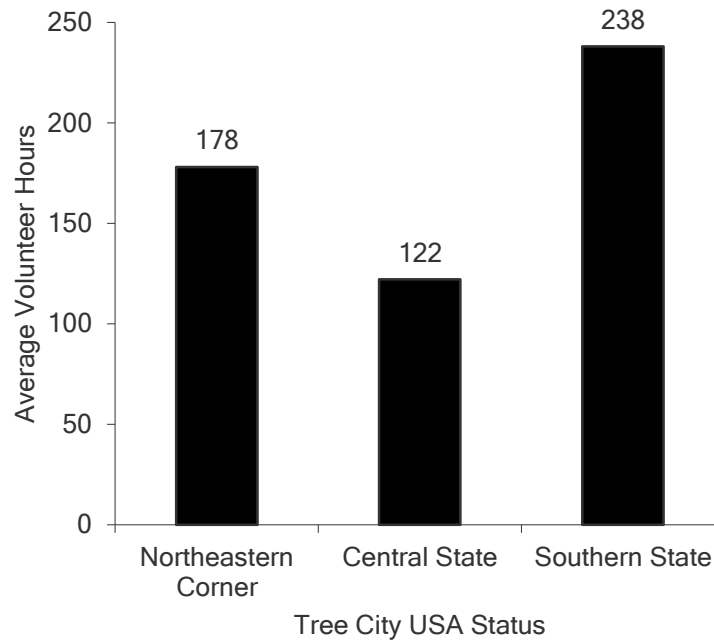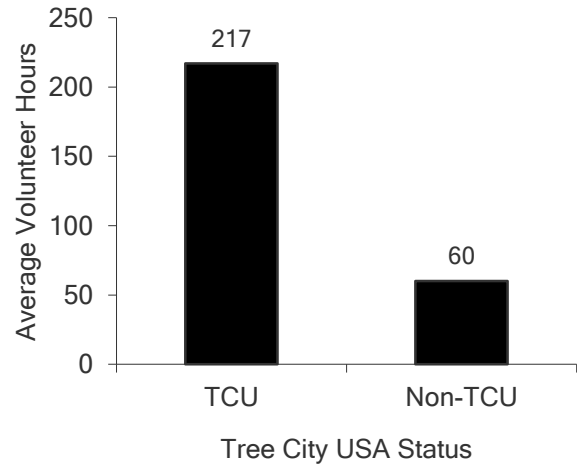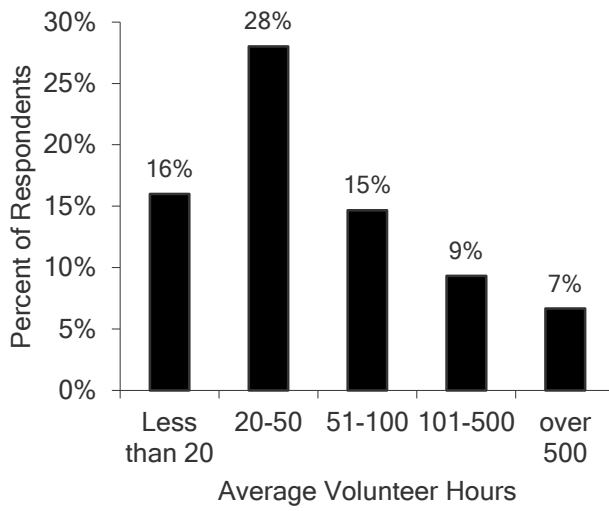
Question 15.5: On average how many volunteer hours are spent on tree related activities annually? (Continued)
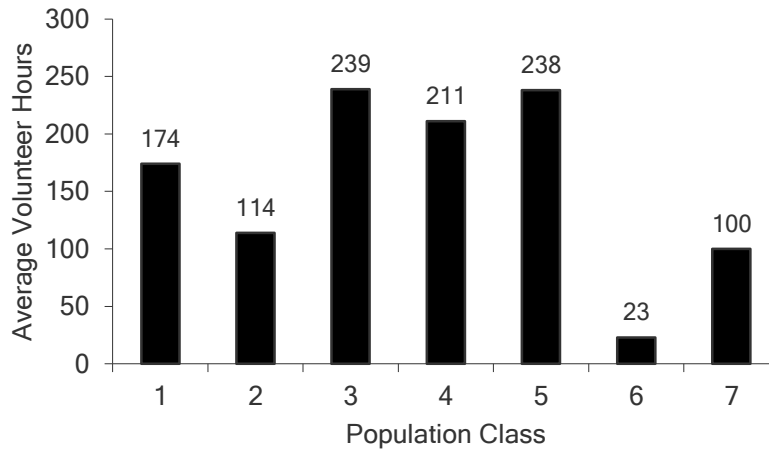
Overall, each responding community had an average of 179 volunteer hours spent on tree related activities annually (range=0-2,500). While the average number of volunteer hours was fairly consistent across community sizes, Tree City communities on average have 362% more volunteer hours spent related to tree activities than do non-Tree City communities. Regionally, communities from the Southern State Region on average had almost twice as many volunteer hours for tree care as the Northeastern Corner and Central State Regions.

Section Sixteen: Tree-related Budgeting

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 16.1-16.7 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 16.1-16.7 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 16.1: I feel strong public support for municipal tree care exists in my community.
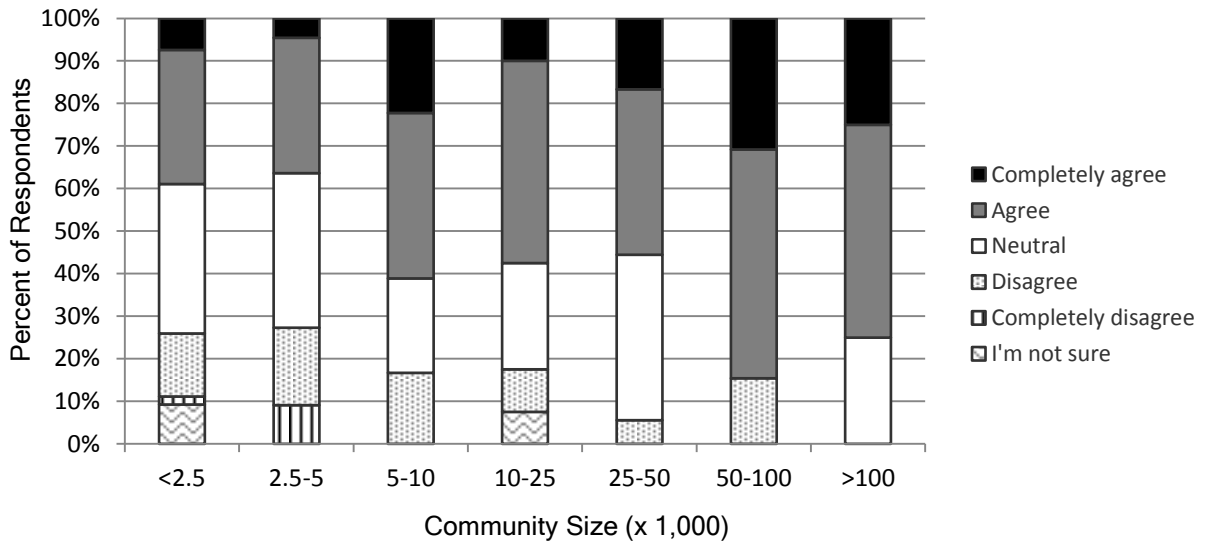
Question 16.1: I feel strong public support for municipal tree care exists in my community. (Continued)
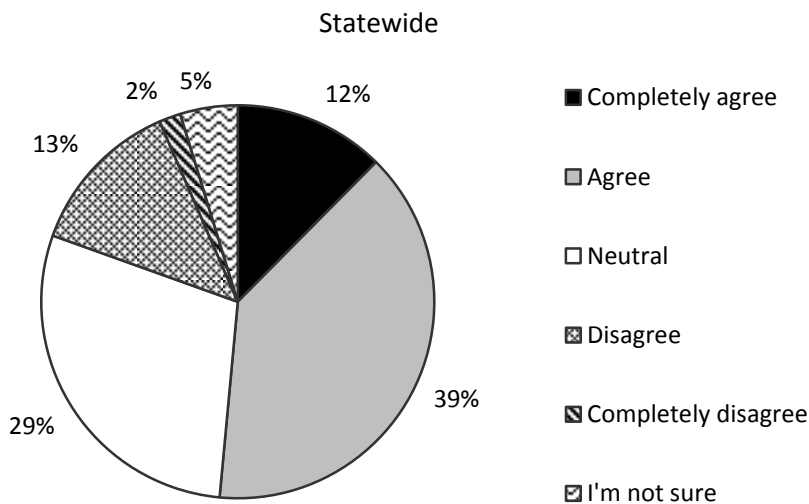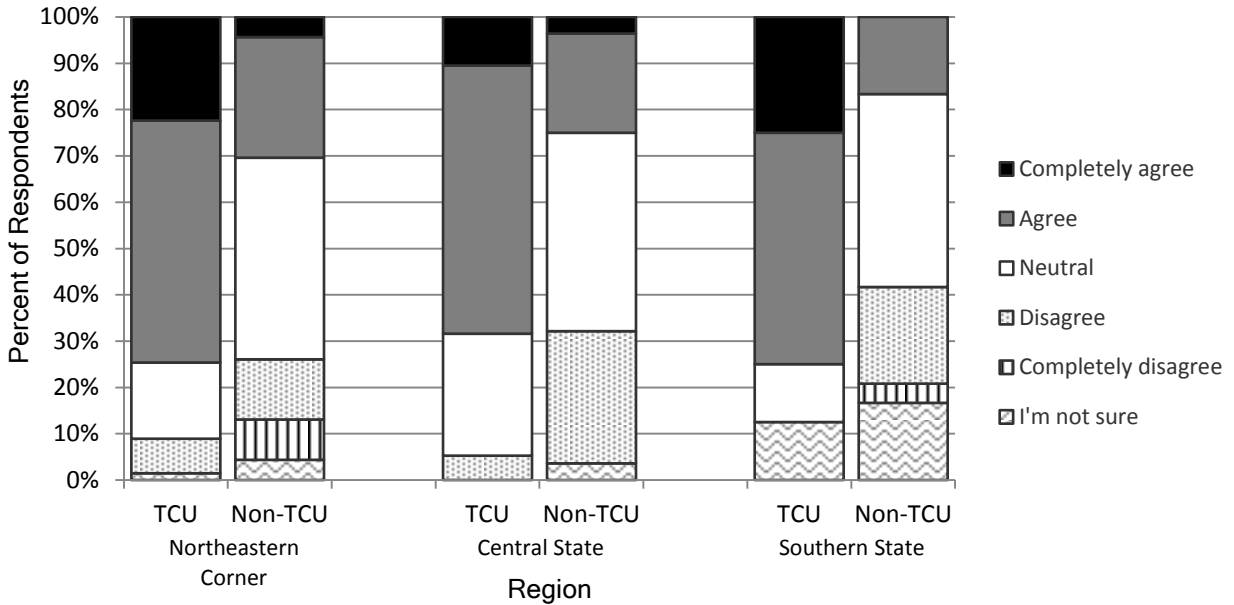
Statewide

A little over 50% of respondents statewide felt they have strong public support for municipal tree care in their community. Tree City communities across all three regions were more likely to agree or completely agree (range=69%-75%) with this statement than were non-Tree City communities (range=17%-30%). Non-Tree City communities were much more likely to be neutral about the statement, or disagree. Across community sizes, a slightly higher percentage of respondents in communities with populations >50,000 people agreed or completely agreed that they have strong public support for trees in their community.

Question 16.2: Our municipal forestry department/program receives status and funding comparable to other municipal departments/programs.

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

X-axis: Community Size (x 1,000)
Y-axis: Percent of Respondents

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure

X-axis categories: TCU / Non-TCU (Northeastern Corner), TCU / Non-TCU (Central State), TCU / Non-TCU (Southern State)
X-axis: Region
Y-axis: Percent of Respondents
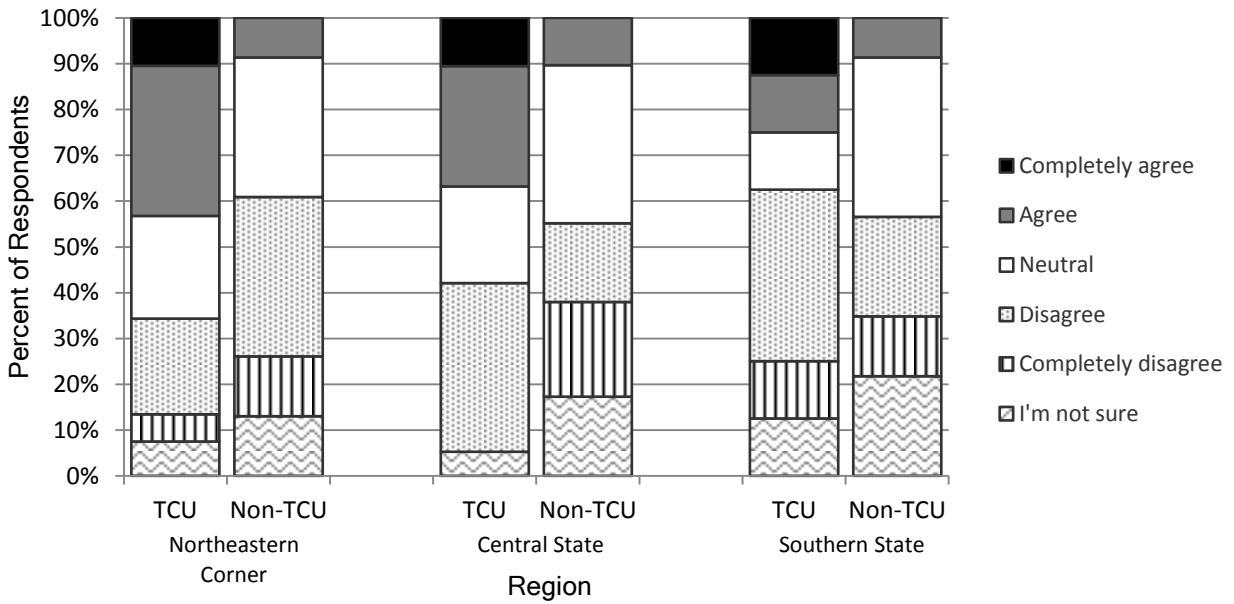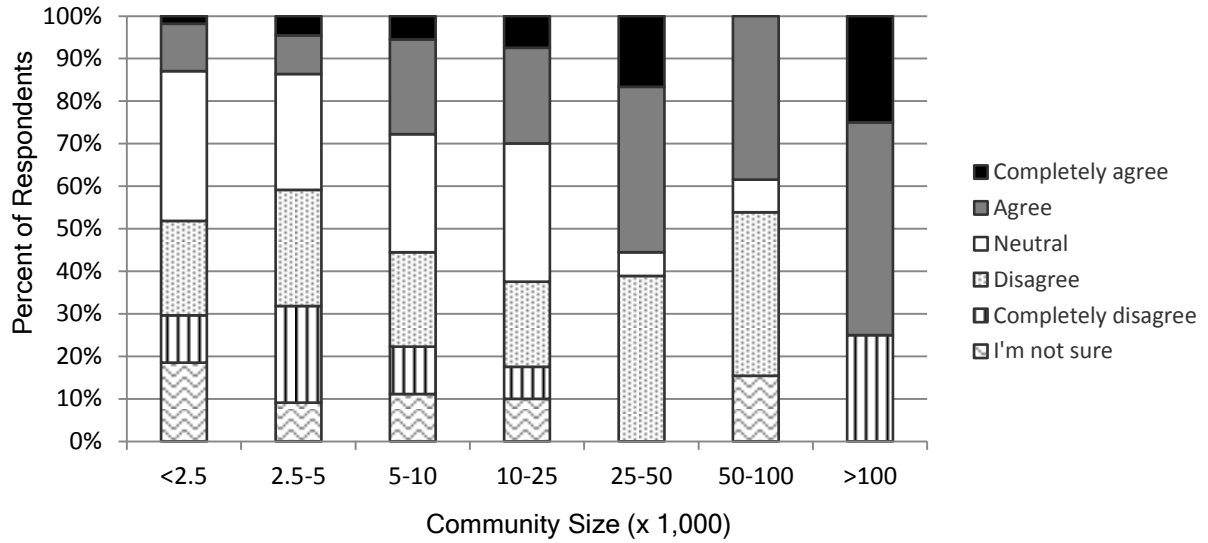
Question 16.2: Our municipal forestry department/program receives status and funding comparable to other municipal departments/programs. (Continued)

Statewide
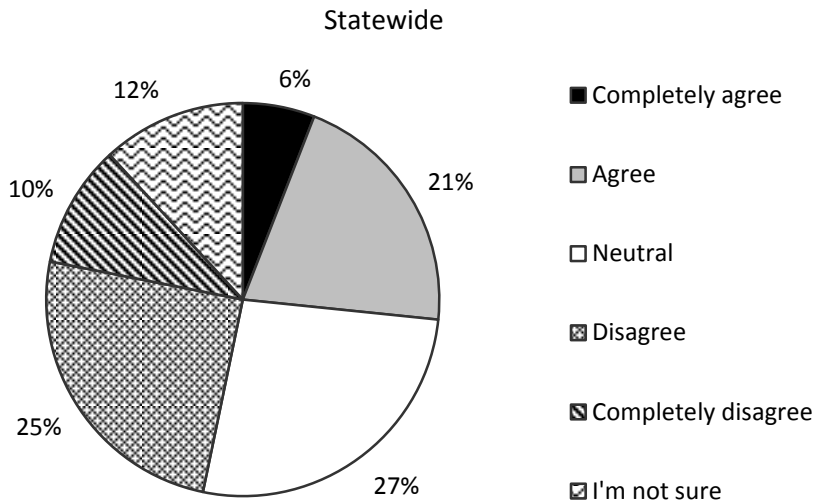
Overall, more respondents disagreed with the statement than agreed. Communities with populations >100,000 people were more likely to agree that their municipal forestry department or program receives status and funding comparable to other municipal departments or programs than were smaller communities. A greater percentage of Tree City communities in the Northeastern Region (43%) and Central State Region (27%) agreed than in the Southern Region where only 26% agreed. Non-Tree City respondents were more neutral or disagreed with this statement.

Question 16.3: It is achievable to start or improve a tree program in my community.
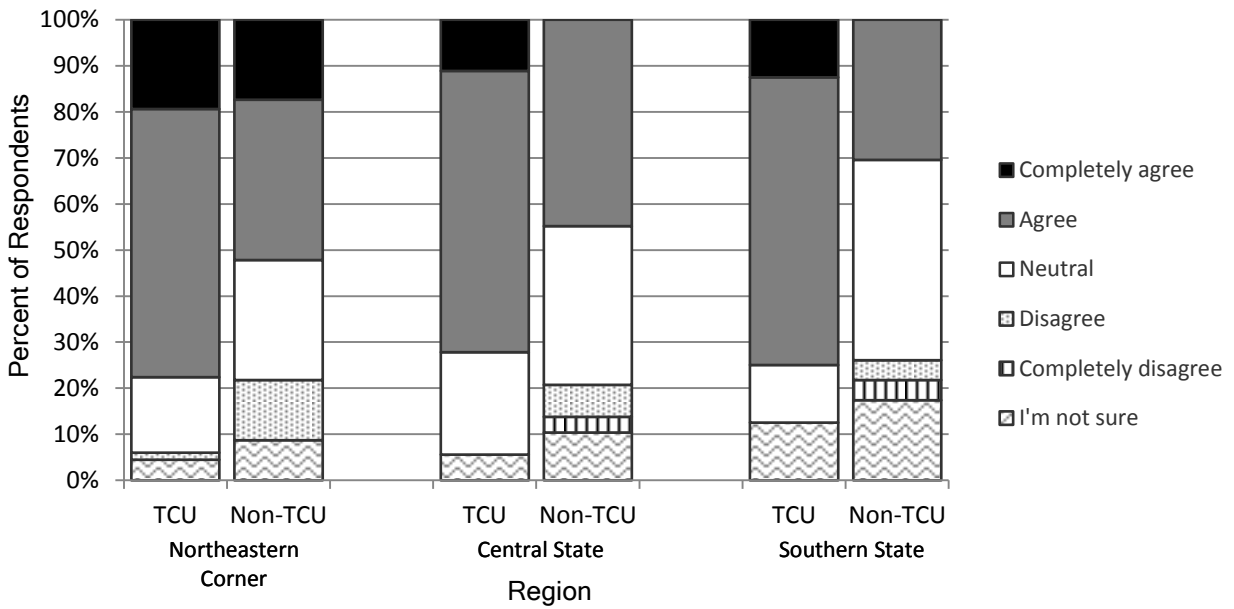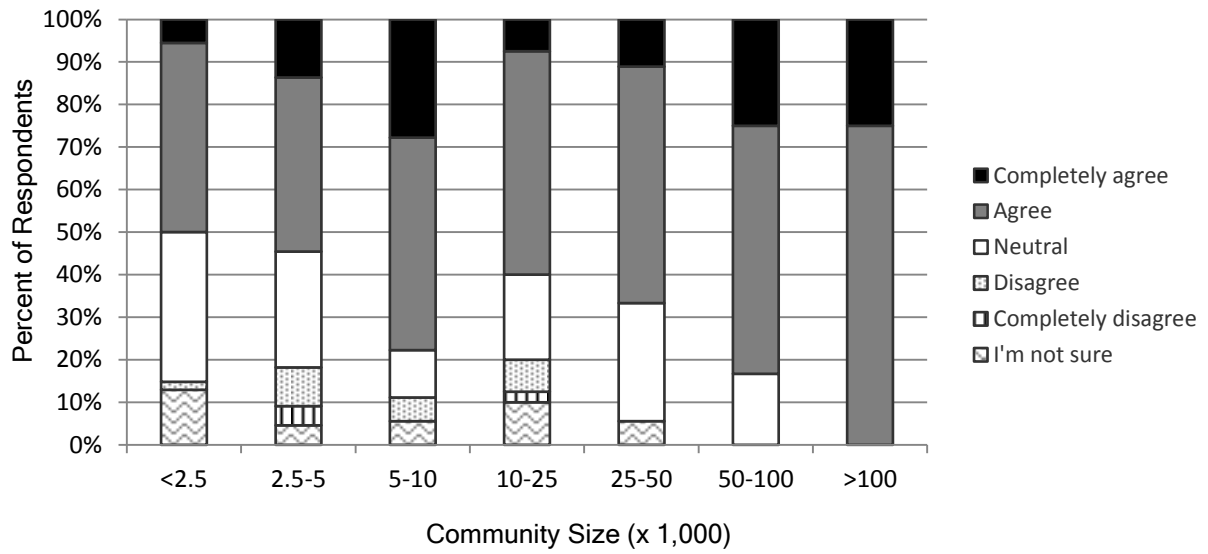
Question 16.3: It is achievable to start or improve a tree program in my community. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- ▨ Agree
- □ Neutral
- ⊠ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ▨ I'm not sure
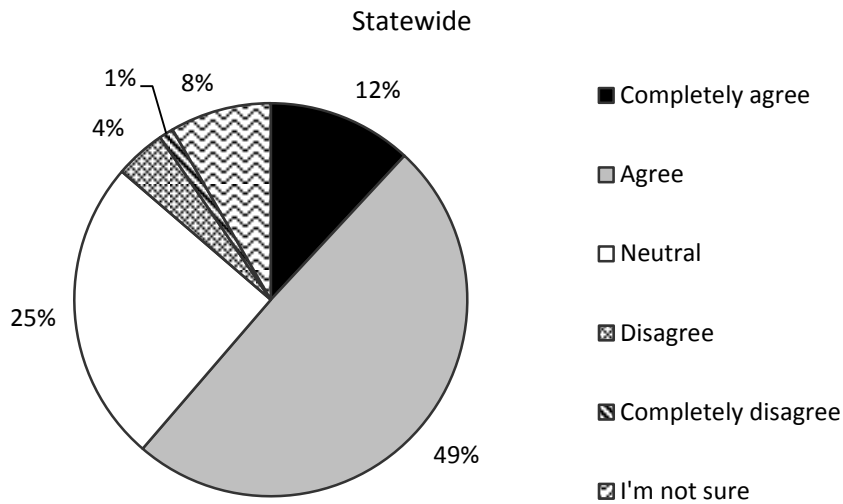
Statewide, over 60% of respondents felt it was achievable to start or improve a tree program in their community. Many of the agreeing communities hold Tree City USA status (76%). Forty-two percent of the non-Tree City communities also believe they can start a tree program or improve on the one they have. Of the 87 respondents that agreed with this statement, 58 (67%) of them have a tree inventory, 43 (49%) have a tree commission, 37 (43%) have a tree management plan or one in development, and 61 (70%) have a municipal tree ordinance. Across community size, there is an incremental increase in percent of agreement from smaller (50%) to medium (61%) to larger (100%) communities. Over 80% of the respondents in communities over 50,000 agreed with this statement.

Question 16.4: Both professional and volunteer staff are needed to manage an urban forest.
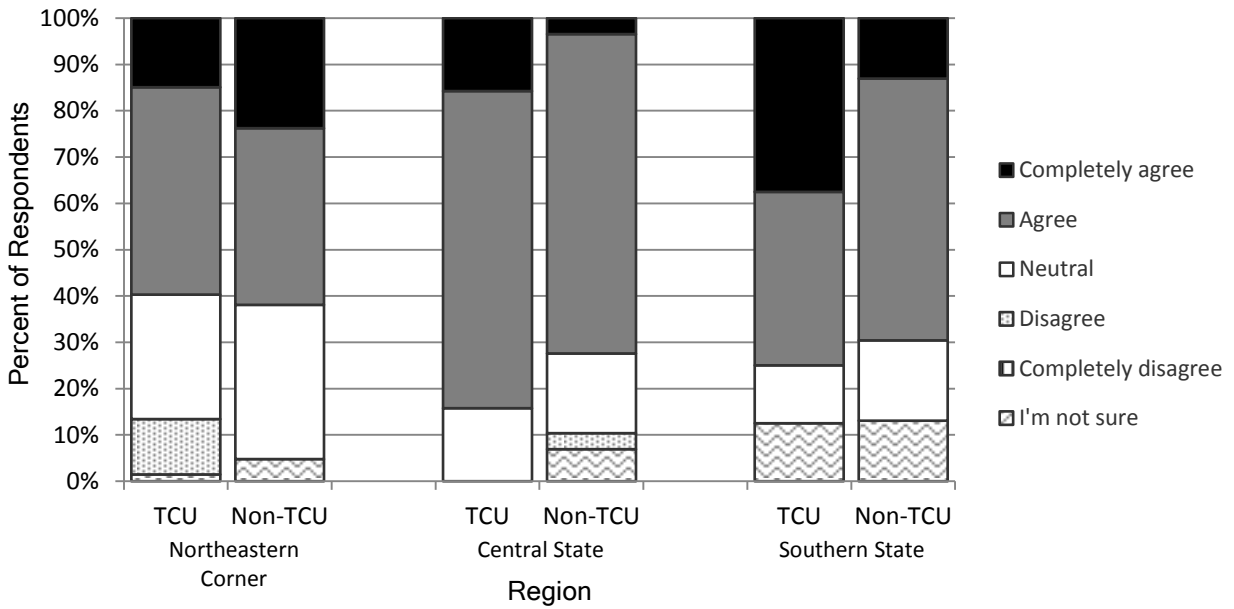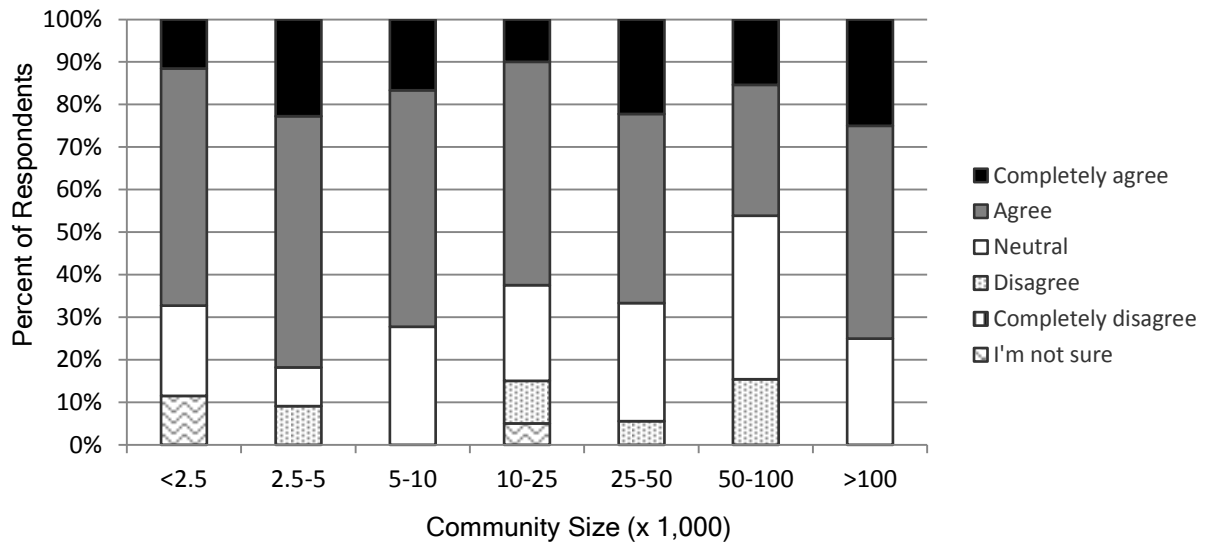
Question 16.4: Both professional and volunteer staff are needed to manage an urban forest. (Continued)
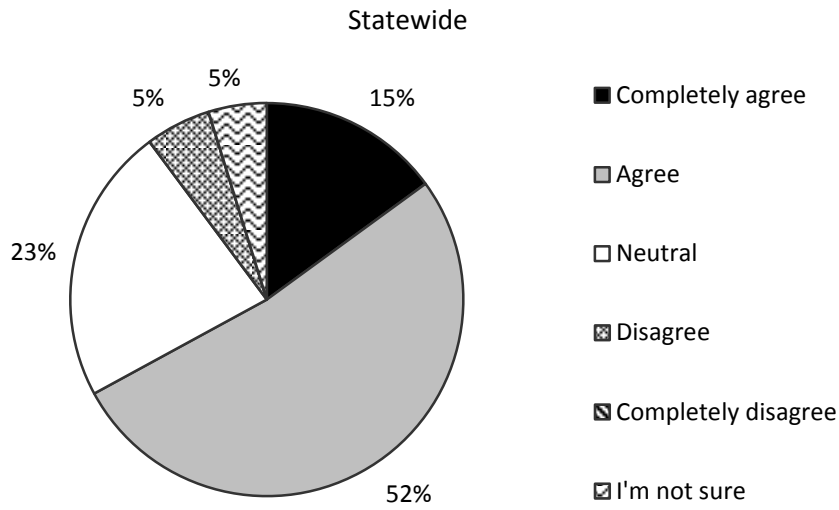
Statewide

Statewide, 67% of respondents agreed that both professional and volunteer staff are needed to properly manage an urban forest. Tree City communities were slightly more likely to agree with this statement than were non-Tree City communities, and this trend was consistent across all three state regions. Proportion of those agreeing or completely agreeing varied slightly across community size classes, but no trend is seen. Of the 112 respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement, 67 (60%) of them said they use volunteers for tree-related activities in their community.

Question 16.5: The benefits of street trees outweigh the costs of maintenance.
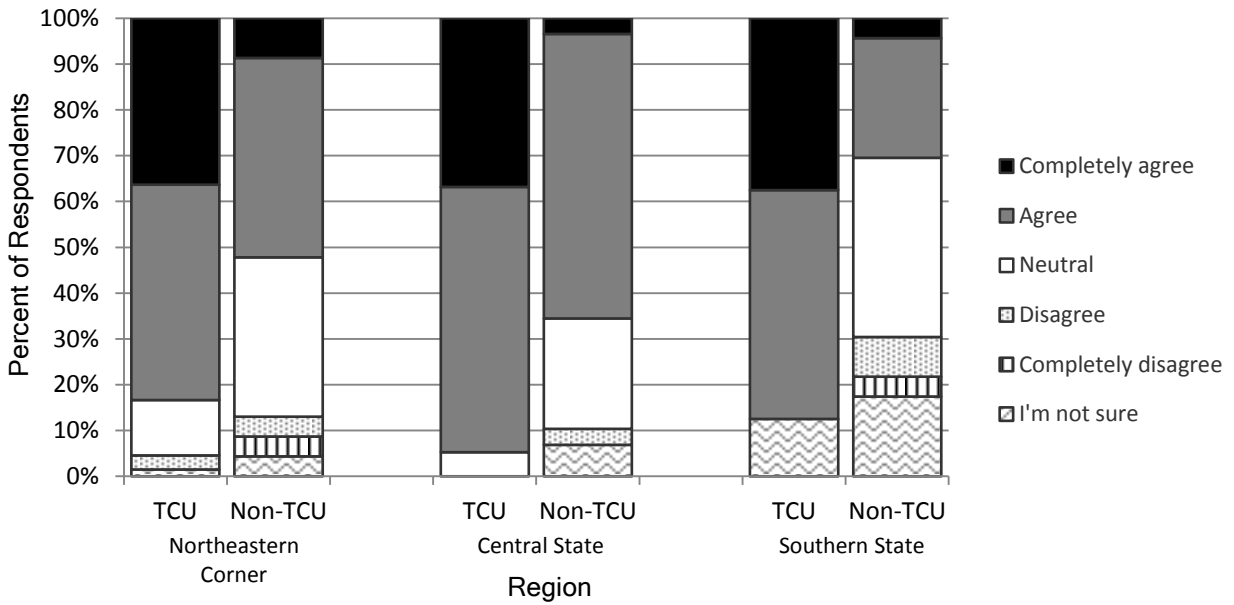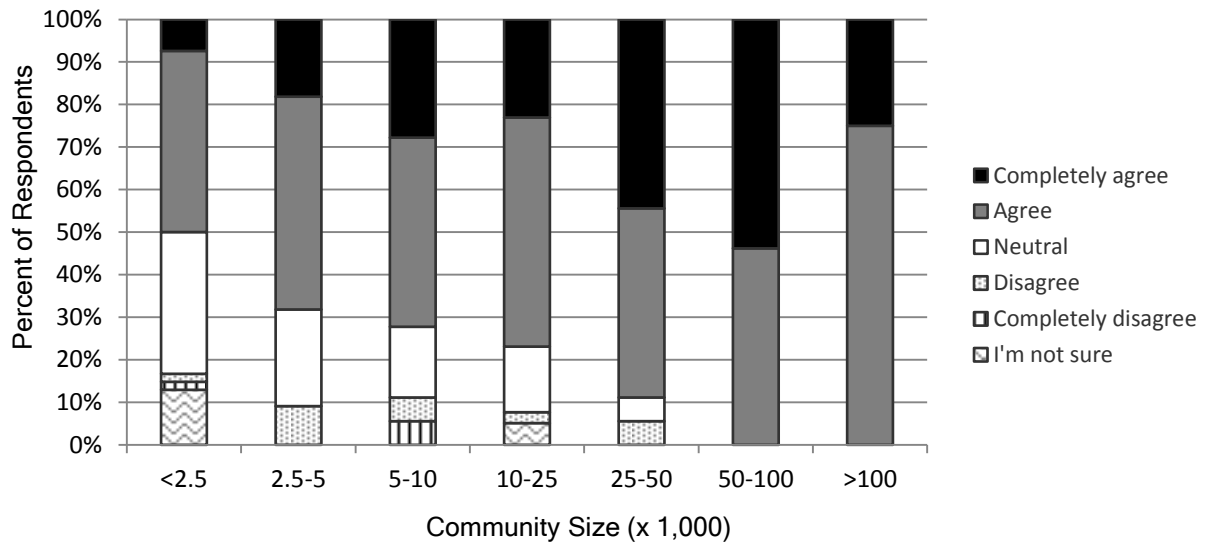
Question 16.5: The benefits of street trees outweigh the costs of maintenance. (Continued)

Statewide

Legend:
- ■ Completely agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☒ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure

Pie chart values: 23%, 48%, 20%, 4%, 1%, 5%
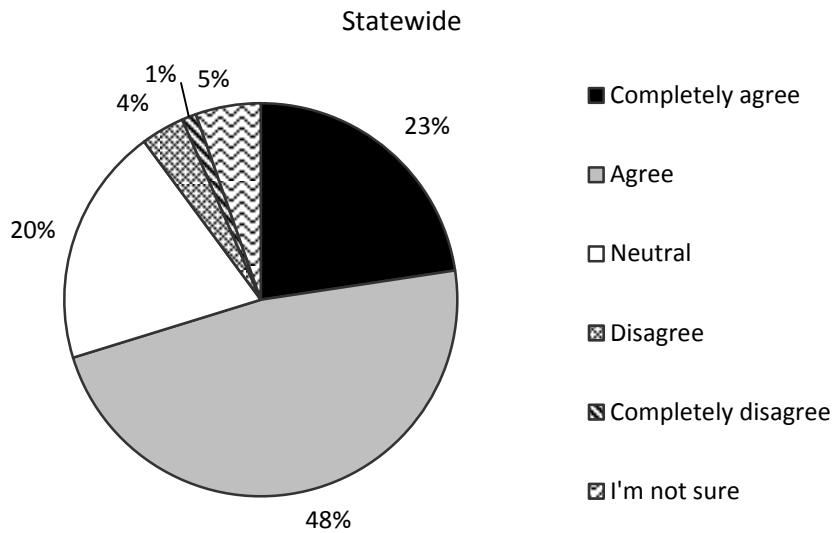
Over 70% of all communities agreed that the benefits of street trees outweigh the costs of maintenance. Tree City communities (86%) were more likely to agree with this statement than non-Tree City communities (50%). Across community sizes, there is an incremental increase in percent of agreement from smaller (50%) to medium (77%) to larger (100%) communities. Over 88% of the respondents in communities with populations >25,000 people agreed with this statement. Responses were fairly consistent across regions of the state except that non-Tree City Southern communities were less likely to agree with this statement.

Question 16.6: The benefits of street trees help convince city officials to sustain the tree-related expenditures.

Percent of Respondents vs. Community Size (x 1,000) for categories: Completely agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Completely disagree, I'm not sure.

Percent of Respondents by Region (TCU / Non-TCU for Northeastern Corner, Central State, Southern State) for categories: Completely agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Completely disagree, I'm not sure.
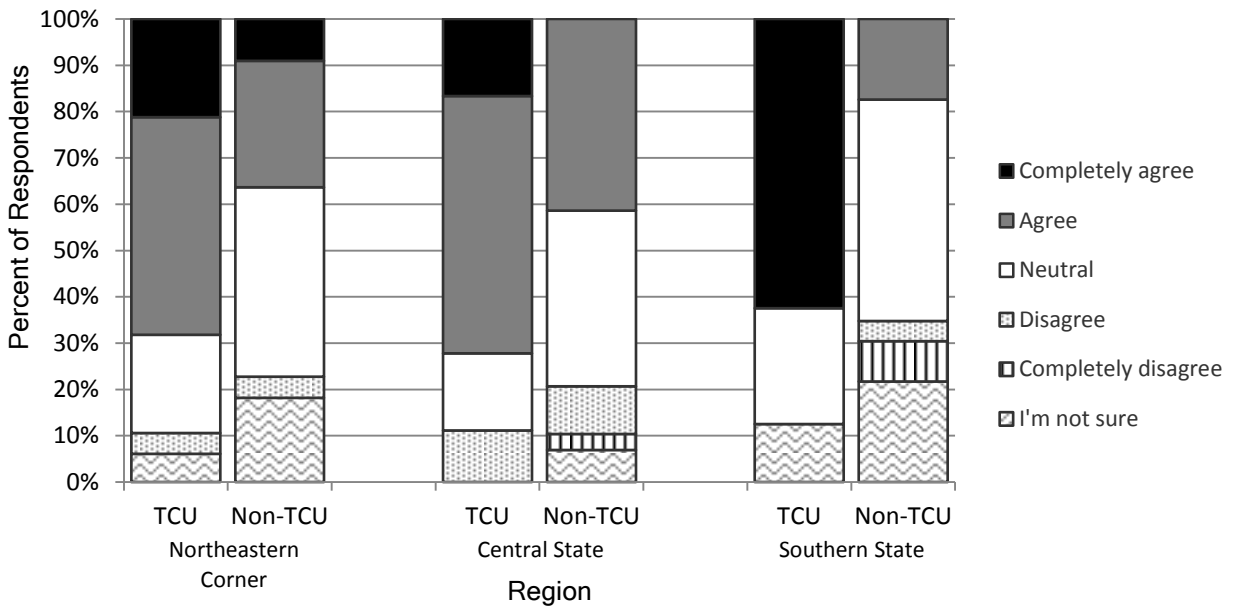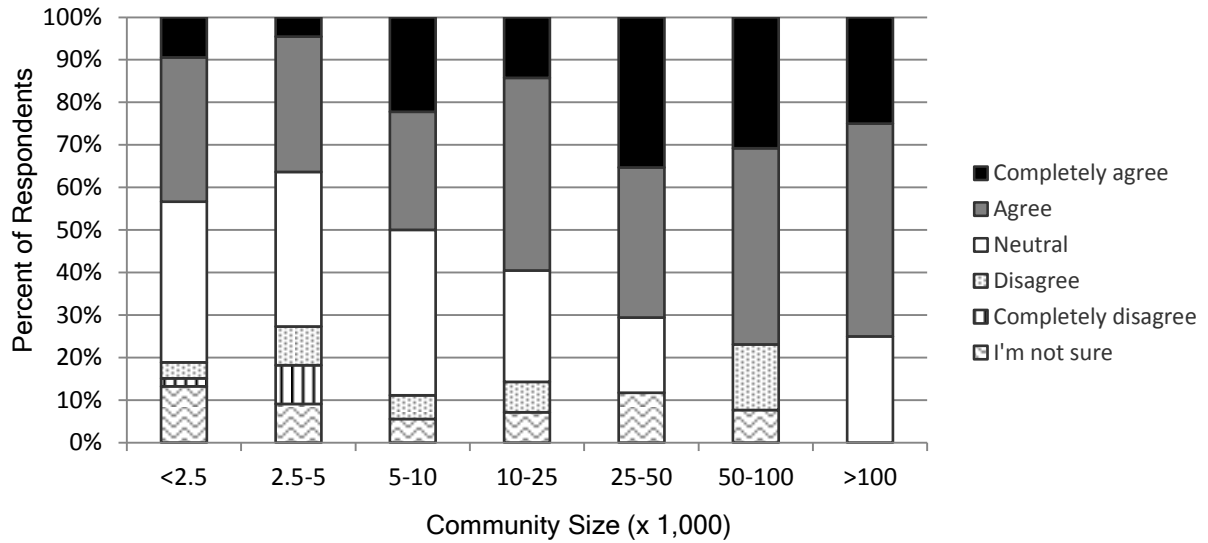
Question 16.6: The benefits of street trees help convince city officials to sustain the tree-related expenditures. (Continued)

Statewide

- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
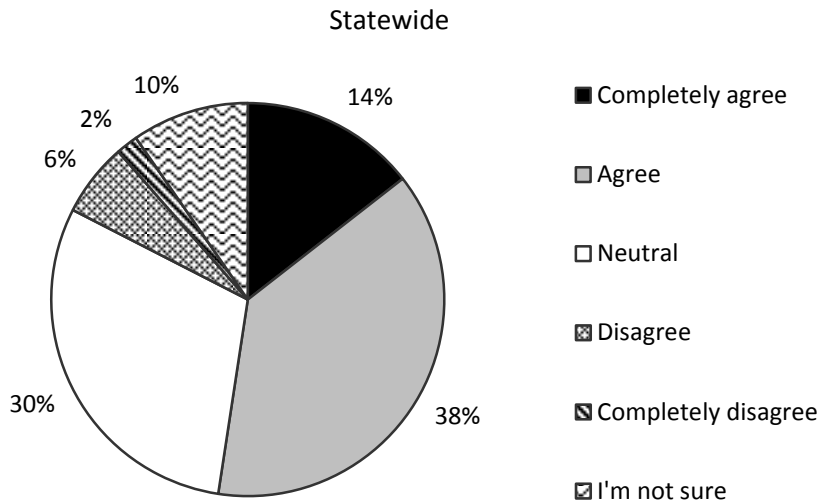
Statewide, 52% of all communities agreed or completely agreed with this statement. Tree City communities (86%) were much more likely to agree that the benefits of street trees help convince the city officials to sustain tree-related expenditures than were non-Tree City communities (50%). Larger communities were slightly more likely to agree or completely agree with the statement. An average of 48% of the communities with a population under 25,000 people agreed or completely agreed with the statement and compared to the average of 74% from communities with populations over 25,000.

Question 16.7: Due to the economy, funding for a tree program is less available.
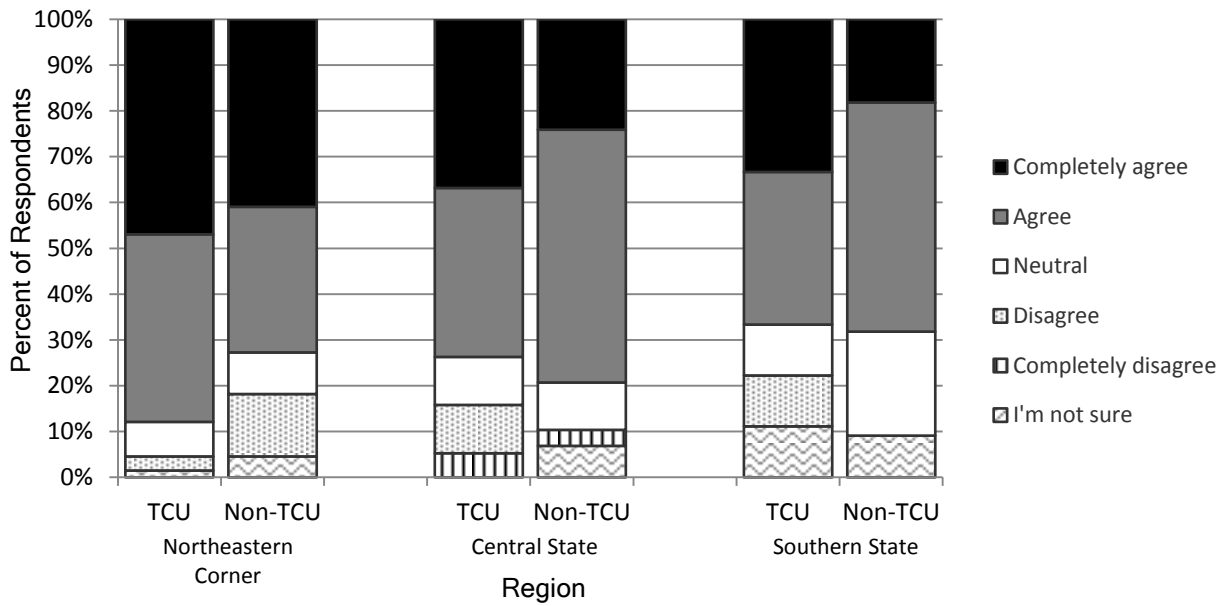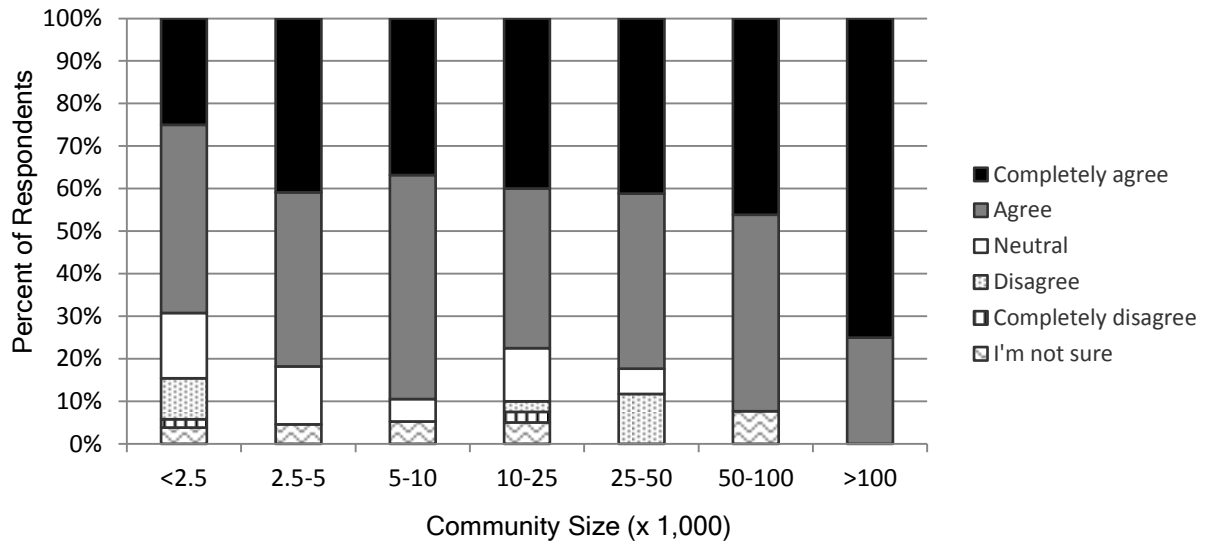
Question 16.7: Due to the economy, funding for a tree program is less available. (Continued)

Statewide

- ■ Completely agree
- □ Agree
- □ Neutral
- ⊠ Disagree
- ◩ Completely disagree
- ☑ I'm not sure

37%
43%
11%
5%
1%
4%
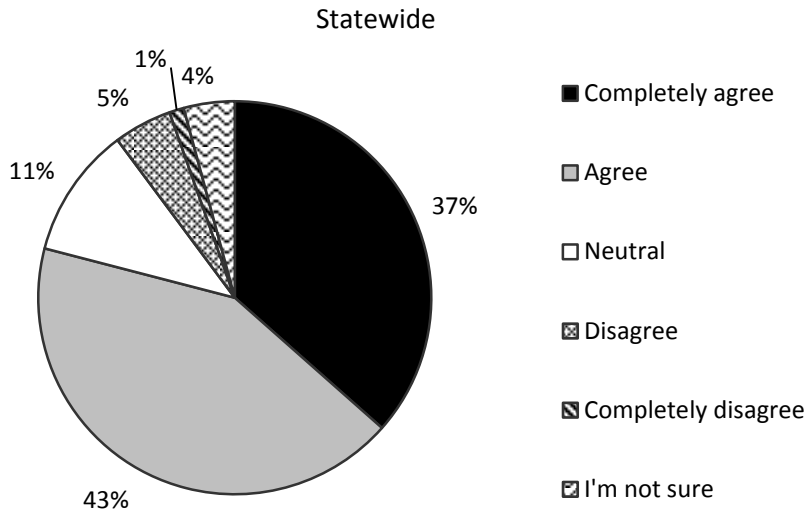
The majority (80%) of respondents agreed or completely agreed that due to the economy, less funding is available for a tree program. Those that were neutral, disagreed, or were not sure were spread across all community sizes under 100,000 people, and fairly consistently across all three regions of the state.

Question 16.8: Do you believe your community is sustaining at least a $2 per capita for community tree management?
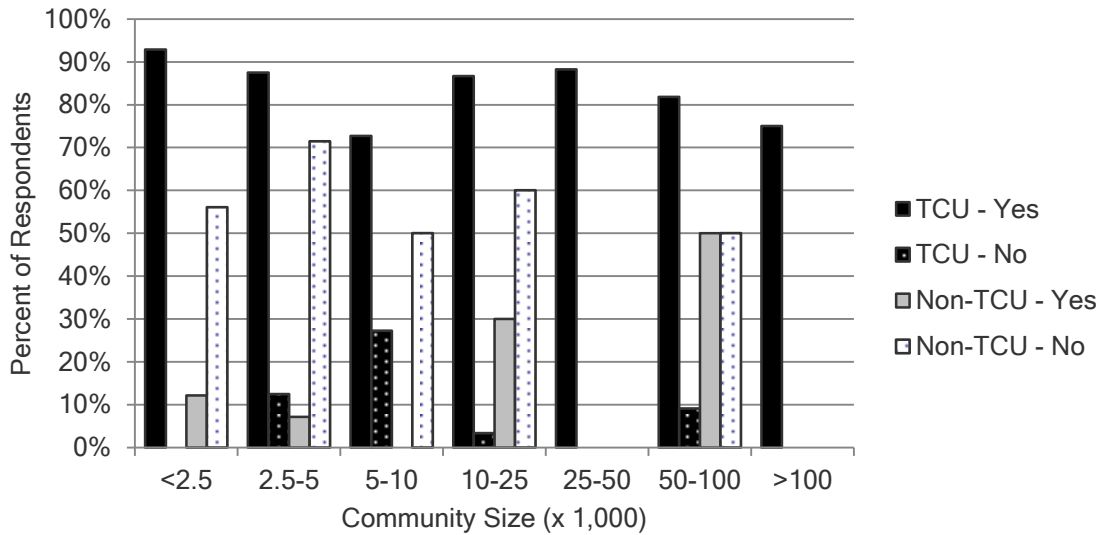
Of those respondents that said yes or no to the question, 93% of Tree City respondents as opposed to only 23% of non-Tree City communities reported spending at least $2 per capita on tree care and management. Given that six Tree City respondents answered no and another eight were not sure, it is important to explain the flexibility within the Tree City USA program eligibility criteria. Spending the equivalent of $2 per capita is a requirement for participation the Tree City USA program and therefore, several scenarios are possible to explain why 7% of Tree City communities did report spending $2 per capita in this question. First, it is possible that the person filling out the survey was not the same person that had filled out the Tree City application. Also some communities utilize expenditures documented by their local utility company or park district tree management within their city limits as a tree management partnership for their Tree City USA eligibility. In those cases the city by itself may not spend $2 but may partner to spend $2 on tree care and management within their municipal boundary. Finally, others may use volunteer contribution to meet the $2 per capita requirement and not rely totally on municipal budget expenditures to meet the $2 per capita.

Also of importance is the fact that several non-Tree City communities across community sizes believe they are sustaining at least $2 per capita on their tree management. It is possible that with the flexibility of this criterion that even more communities than reported here would be able meet this Tree City USA program requirement.

Question 16.9: Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?
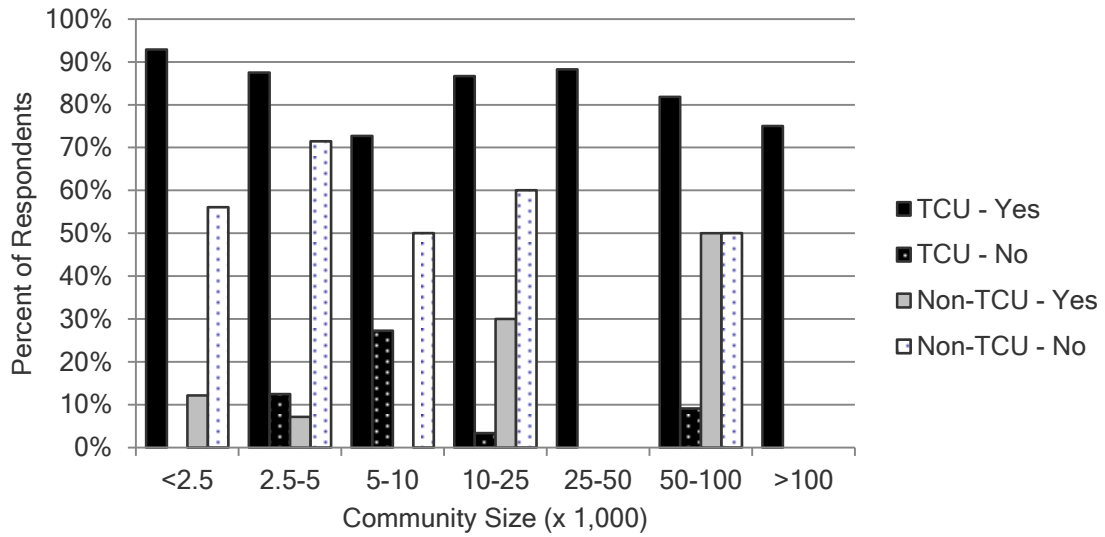
Almost all Tree City communities (89%) said that they do keep a record of tree-related expenditures. Fewer (30%) of non-Tree City communities answered "yes" to this question.

Questions 16.9.1 and 16.9.2 were only asked o the respondents that answered "yes" to question 16.9.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following:
- Total urban community forestry budget
- Purchasing public trees
- Planting public trees
- Public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, etc.)
- Public tree pruning and removal
- Municipal employee tree care training
- Tree-related public education
- Administration/building oversight
- Insect and disease control (spraying, removal, vaccinating)
- Urban forestry fleet management

Total urban community forestry budget
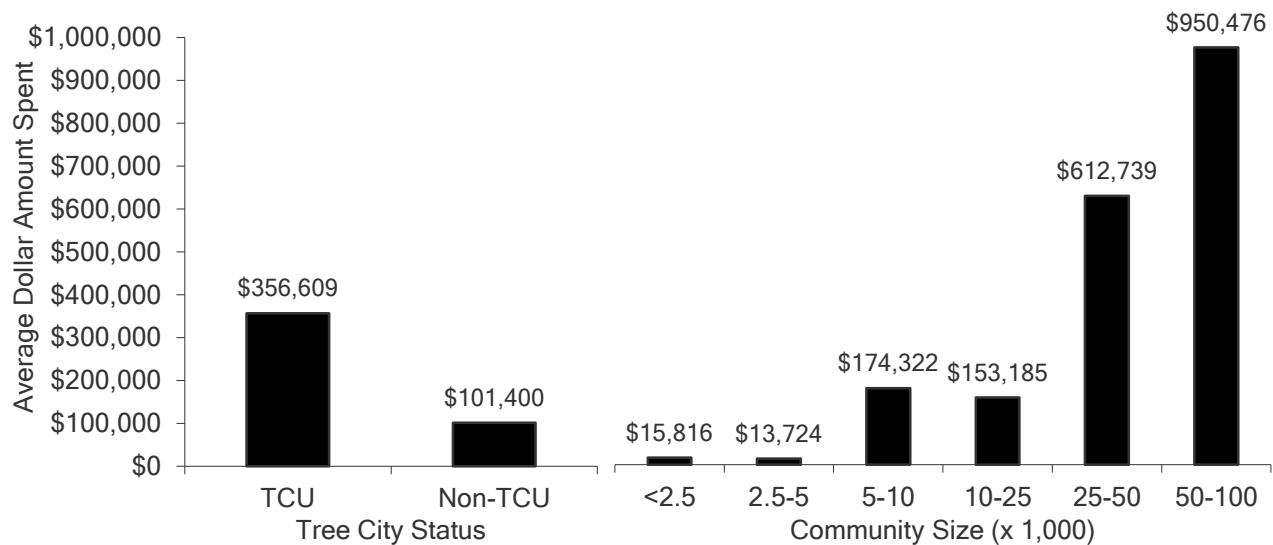
Tree City communities spent on average $264,209 more in 2009 on their trees and tree care than did non-Tree City communities. Smaller communities spent less than larger communities. No communities from communities with >100,000 people responded to question 16.9.1.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Purchasing public trees
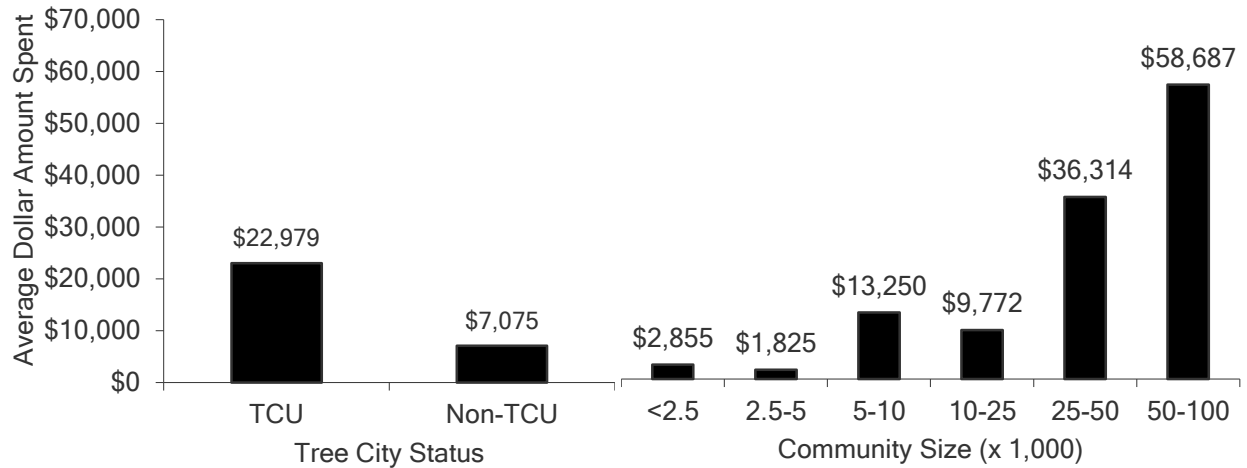
Tree City communities on average spent $15,904 more than non-Tree City communites in 2009. In general, larger communies spent more than smaller communities.

Planting public trees
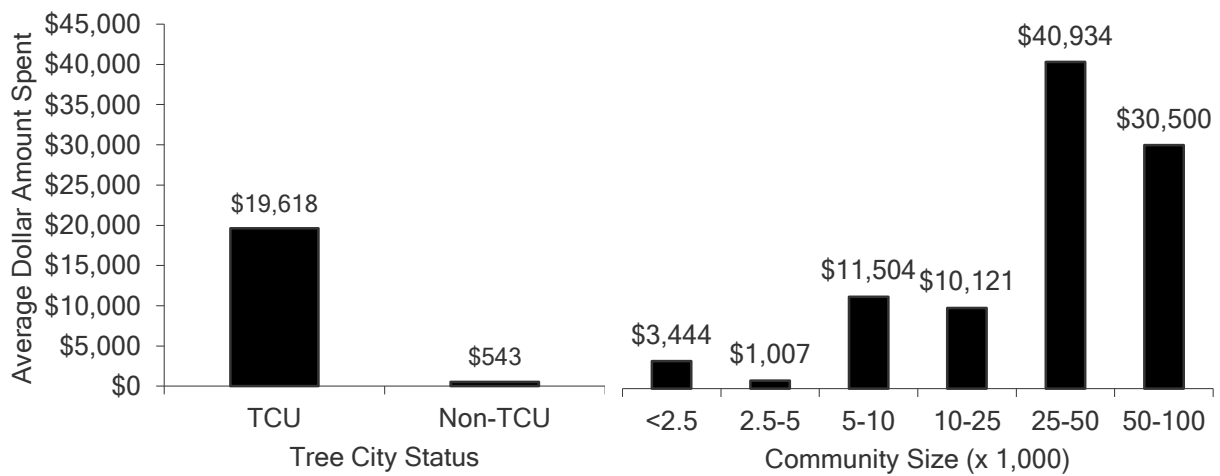
Planting public trees is clearly a priority for Tree City communities. While smaller communities generally spent less than larger communities, many of the small communities are still acting out a strong commitment to plant public trees.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, etc.)
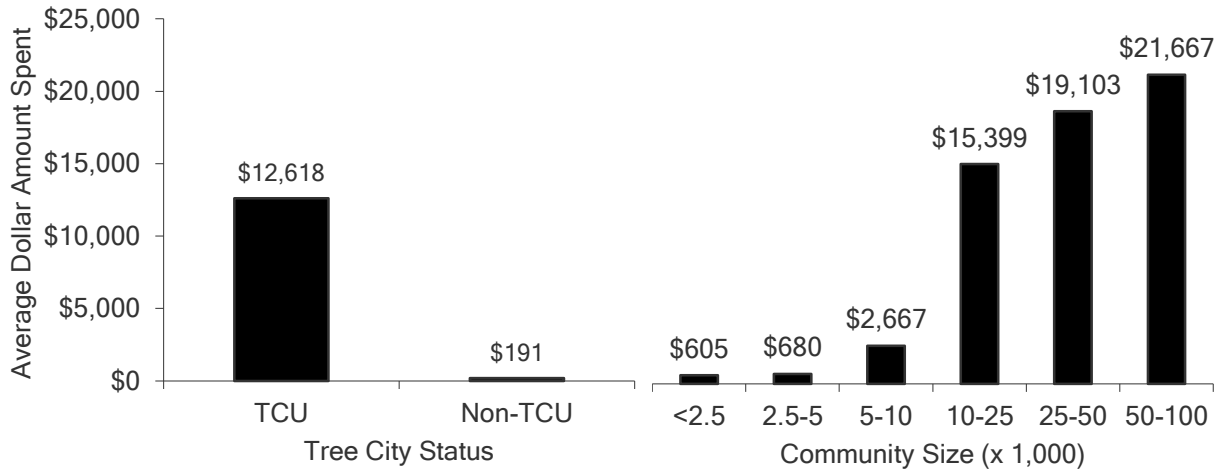
Tree City communities provide more care to their public trees as is reflected by Tree City communities spending more than $12,000 more on average than non-Tree City communities.

Public tree pruning and removal
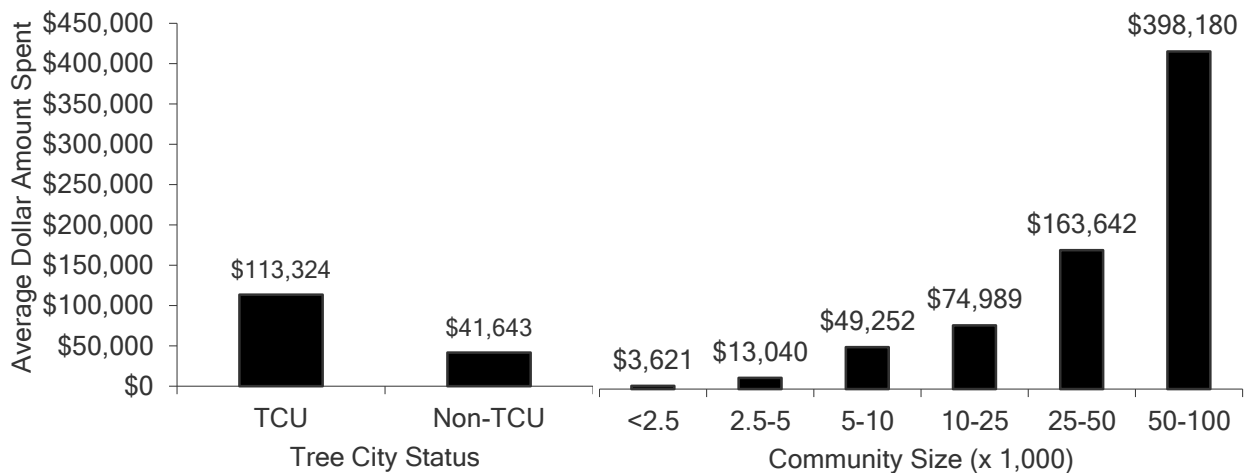
Larger communities spent more on public tree pruning and removal than did smaller communities in 2009.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Municipal employee tree care training
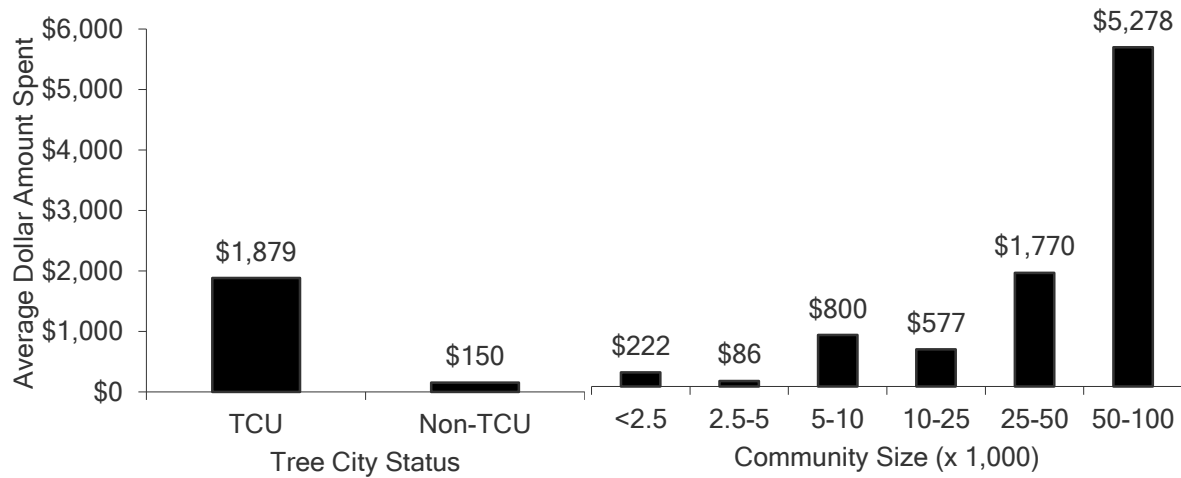
Tree City communities spent more on tree care training for their municipal employees, but overall, not much of communities' budgets were spent on tree care training. The only thing communities spent less on was tree-related public education.

Tree-related public education
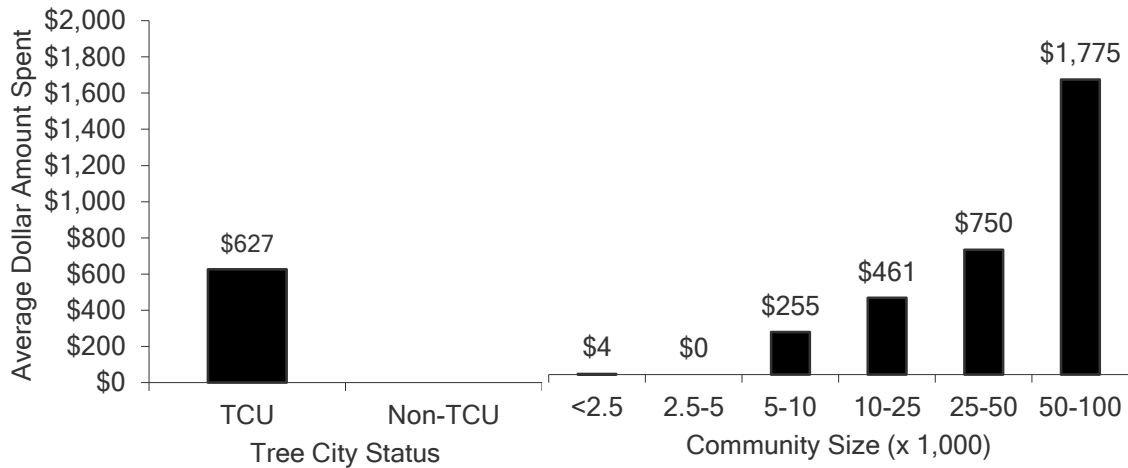
Communities that do not hold Tree City USA status did not report spending any money on tree-related public education.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Administration/building oversight
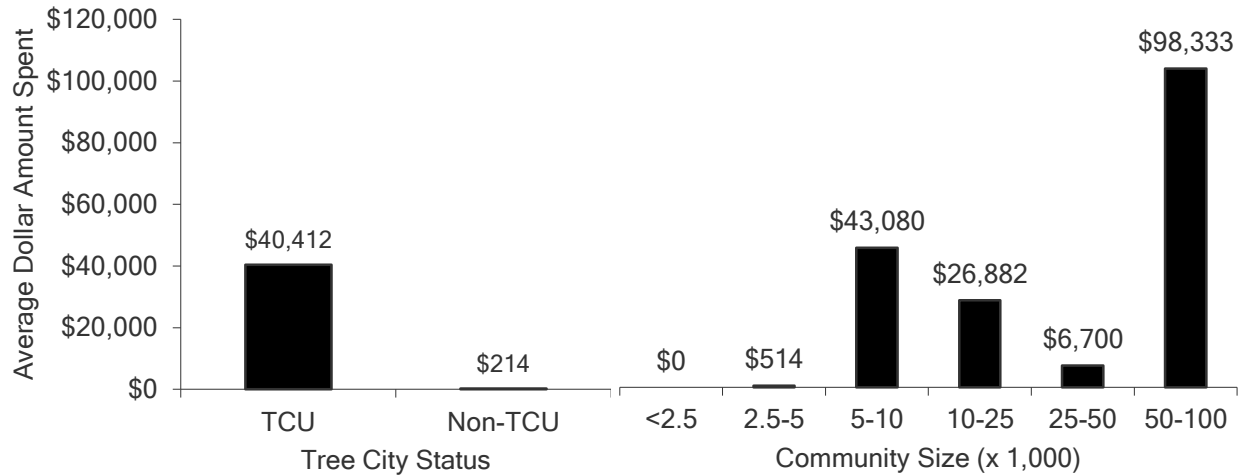
Tree City communities spent substantially more on administration and building oversight. This may reflect that they use these monies to meet their $2 per capita requirement for Tree City USA status. Non-Tree City communities may not consider building oversight or administration as tree-related because buildings and administrators are used for a variety of municipal tasks, only one of which is tree care.

Insect and disease control (spraying, removal, vaccinating)
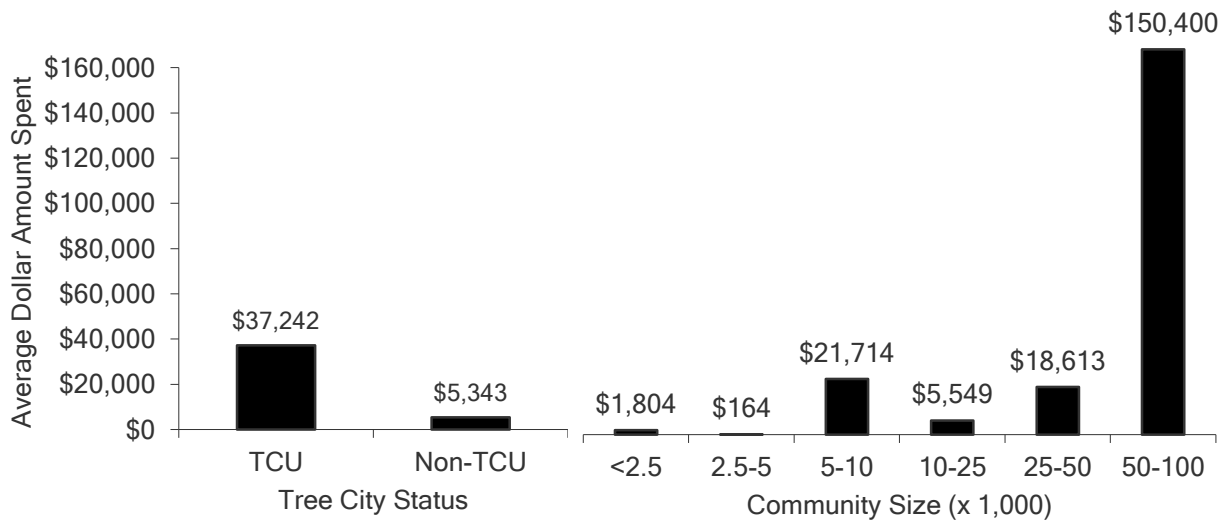
Tree City communities spent on average almost $32,000 more on insect and disease control than did non-Tree City communities.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Urban forestry fleet management
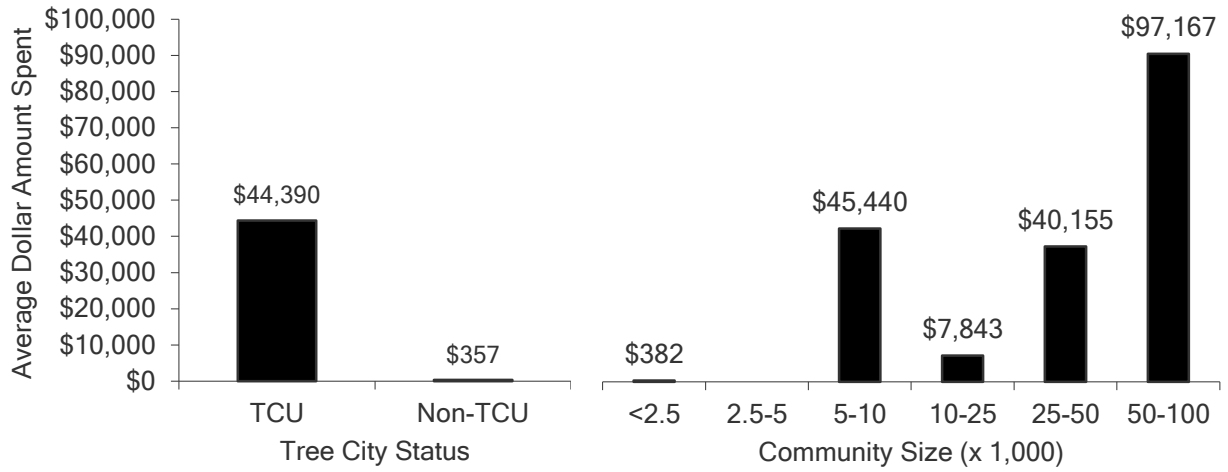
Tree City communities spent more than non-Tree City communities on their urban forestry fleet management.

16.9.2: What kind of funds are (or have been) used to fund your community's tree care and related activities? (Please check all that apply.)

- General funds
- Capital improvement funds
- Operational funds
- Special tax/incentive
- Sales tax
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
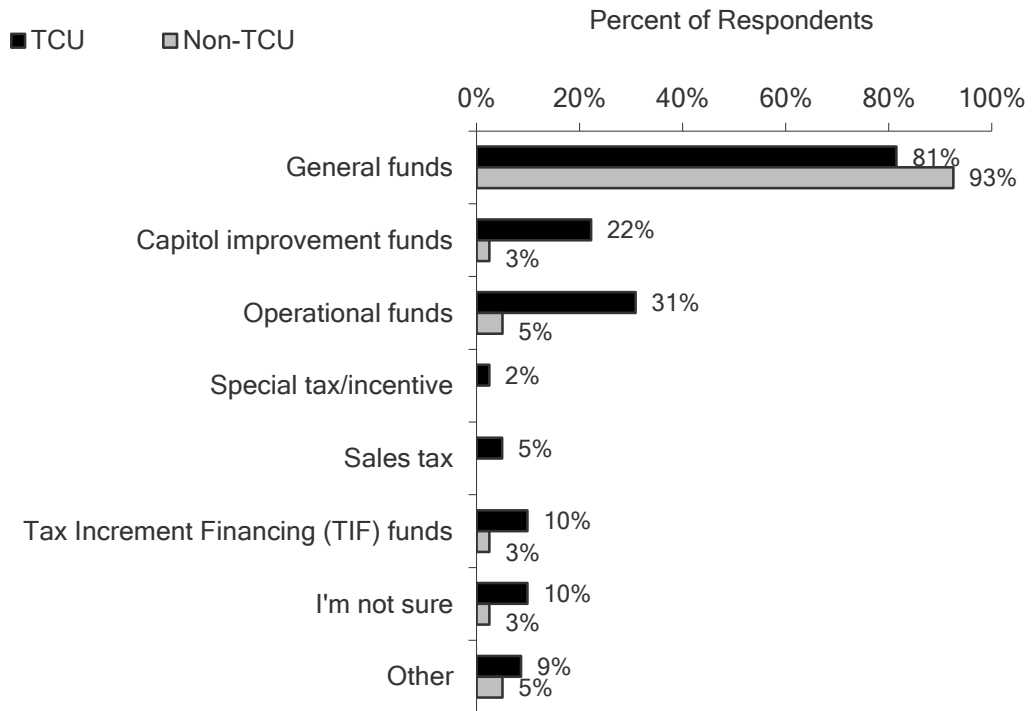
The majority of all respondents said that they use general funds to pay for their community's tree-related activities. Tree City communities were more likely to have other sources of funding as well such as capital improvement funds, operational funds, taxes, and TIF funds. Those who said "Other" said builder tree planning fees, fines from ordinance violations, donations, grants and tree bonds.

Question 16.10: Since 1990, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?
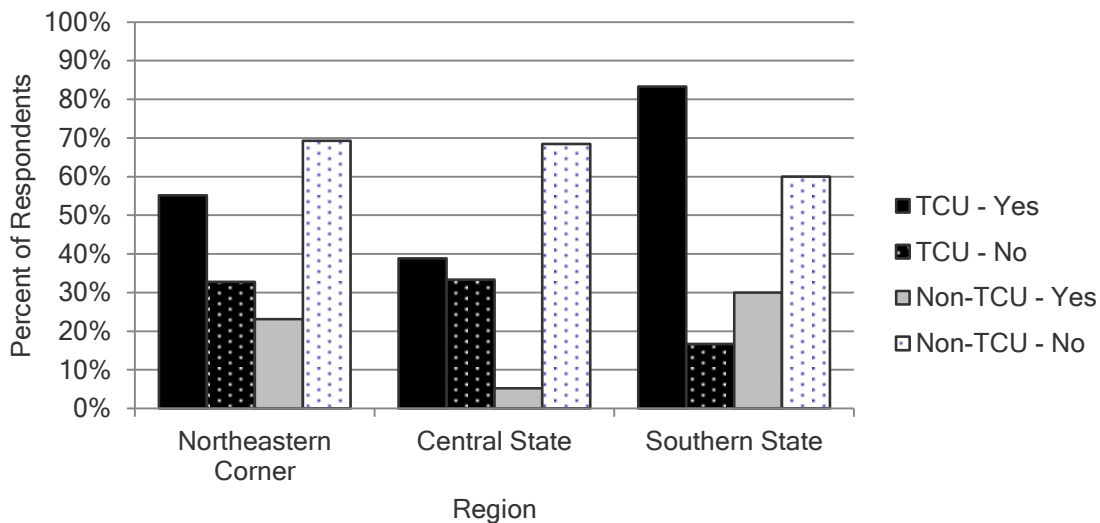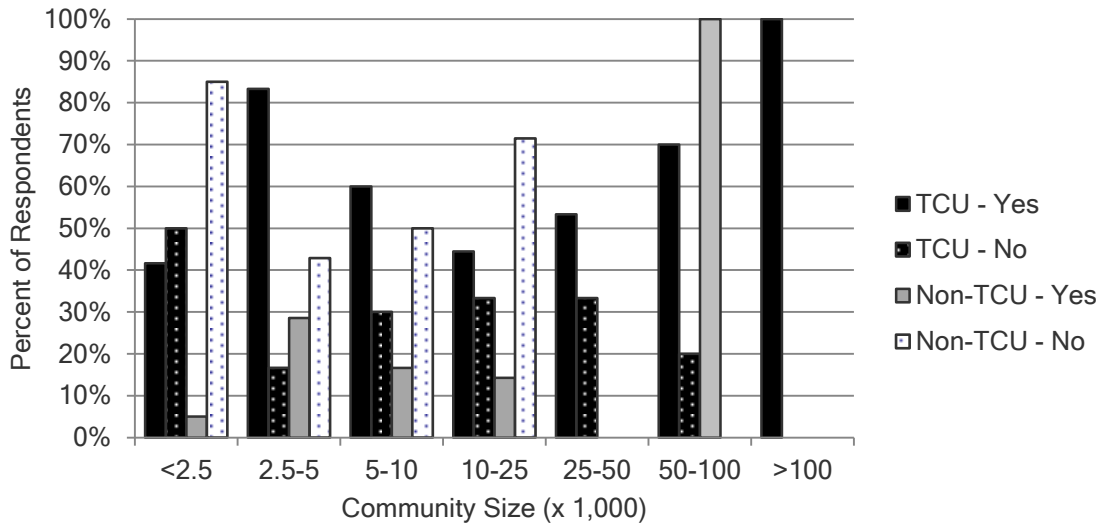
Tree City communities were much more likely to have applied for local community grant funds. This may be reflective that Tree City communities have trees as a municipal agenda item and they may tend to be more ambitious about pursuing grant monies. Proportionally, communities from the Southern State Region applied for the most for grant funds, followed by communities in the Northeastern corner of the state. From 1990 to 2000 state grant applications were sent directly to all Illinois municipal mayors. With recent governmental spending cuts and "doing more with less" philosophies, all state urban and community forestry grant opportunities have been posted on the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) website on the Grants page and they have been announced through public services news releases instead of individual contacts. Since the establishment of the Tree City NEWSBITS electronic newsletter in the mid 2000's, Tree City USA communities are sent a link to the IDNR website and the Grants page when grants are announced. However, only two grant programs have been authorized since that time. As a perk of the Tree City USA recognition, communities are sent information about fiscal initiatives from the federal government and private business. Tree City USA communities that attend the annual Tree City USA conferences may also get additional information about tree related funding sources at the conference.

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16.10.1: Which of the following grant programs did you apply for? (Please check all that apply.)

- Illinois Urban and Community Forestry Grants
- Small Business Association (SBA) Tree Planting initiative
- USDA Forest Service Redesign Project Grants
- National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC) Grants
- Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program (ITEP)
- Inner city Forestry Grants
- Fire wise and Focus Funding Grant
- I'm not aware of any of the above programs
- Other (please specify)
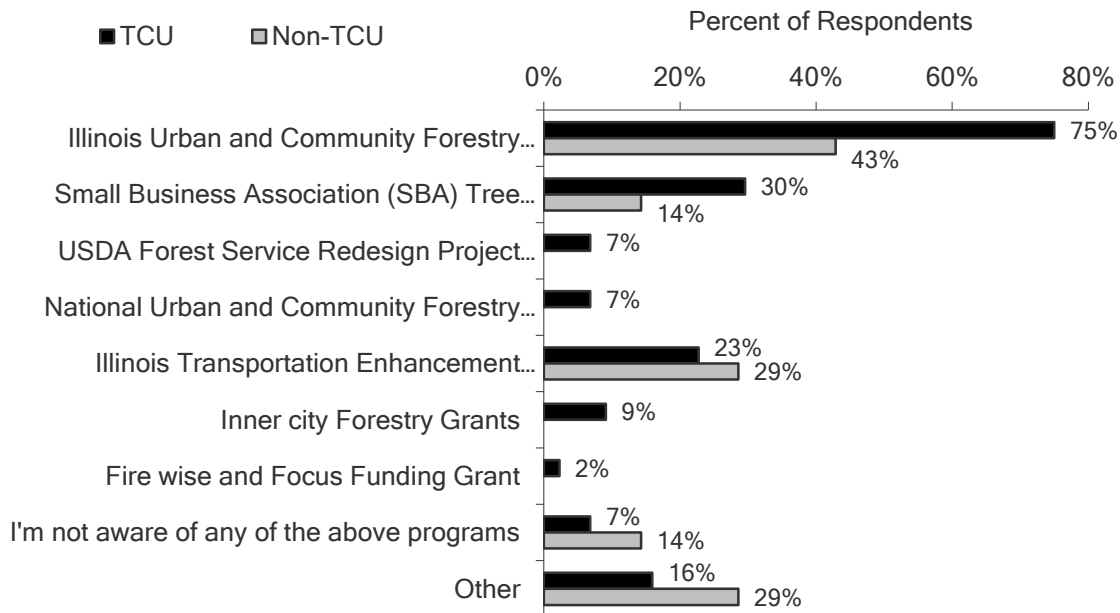
The majority of Tree City communities (75%) that applied for a grant, applied for an Illinois Urban and Community Forestry Grant, while only 30% of Tree City communities applied for the SBA Tree Planting initiative and 23% applied for an ITEP grant. Non-Tree City communities were less likely to be aware of these funding sources. Fourteen percent of the non-Tree City communities were not aware of these funding opportunities as opposed to only 7% of Tree City communities. Those who said "Other" said they have also applied for county, FEMA, IEPA grants and TREES COUNT! monies.

16.10.2: Did your community obtain a grant?

Of the 54 respondents that answered this question, 47 (87%) of them were Tree City communities, and 33 (70%) said they did get the grant. Only seven non-Tree City communities indicated that they applied for a grant, and six (86%) of them said, yes, they did obtain the grant.
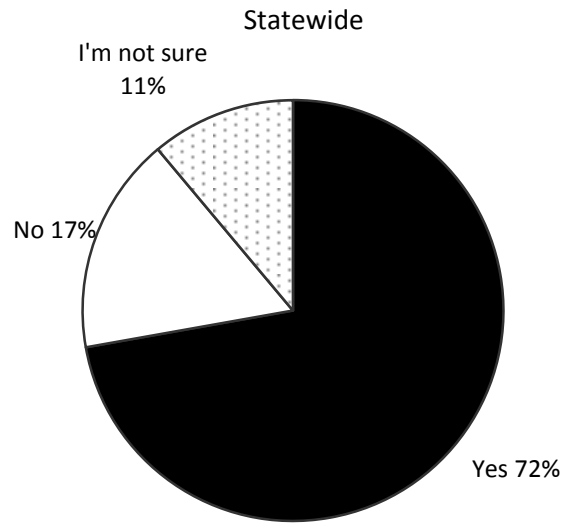
Statewide

I'm not sure 11%

No 17%

Yes 72%

Question 16.11: If the Urban and Community Forestry Grant were funded in the future, which of the following would you like financial assistance to complete in your community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Initiating an urban forestry management program
- To establish a tree board
- To write or update a tree ordinance
- To write or update a tree management plan
- To conduct or update a tree inventory
- To conduct public education or outreach
- To purchase trees
- To plant trees
- To establish an Emerald Ash Borer(EAB) preparedness plan
- EAB reforestation (tree planting)
- EAB Ash reduction (tree removal)
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   □Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
Initiating an urban forestry management…	29%	44%
To establish a tree board		17%
To write or update a tree ordinance	24%	41%
To write or update a tree management…	41%	59%
To conduct or update a tree inventory	66%	58%
To conduct public education or outreach	27%	42%
To purchase trees	72%	83%
To plant trees	63%	70%
To establish an Emerald Ash Borer(EAB)…	26%	29%
EAB reforestation (tree planting)	49%	21%
EAB Ash reduction (tree removal)	37%	21%
Other	1%	3%
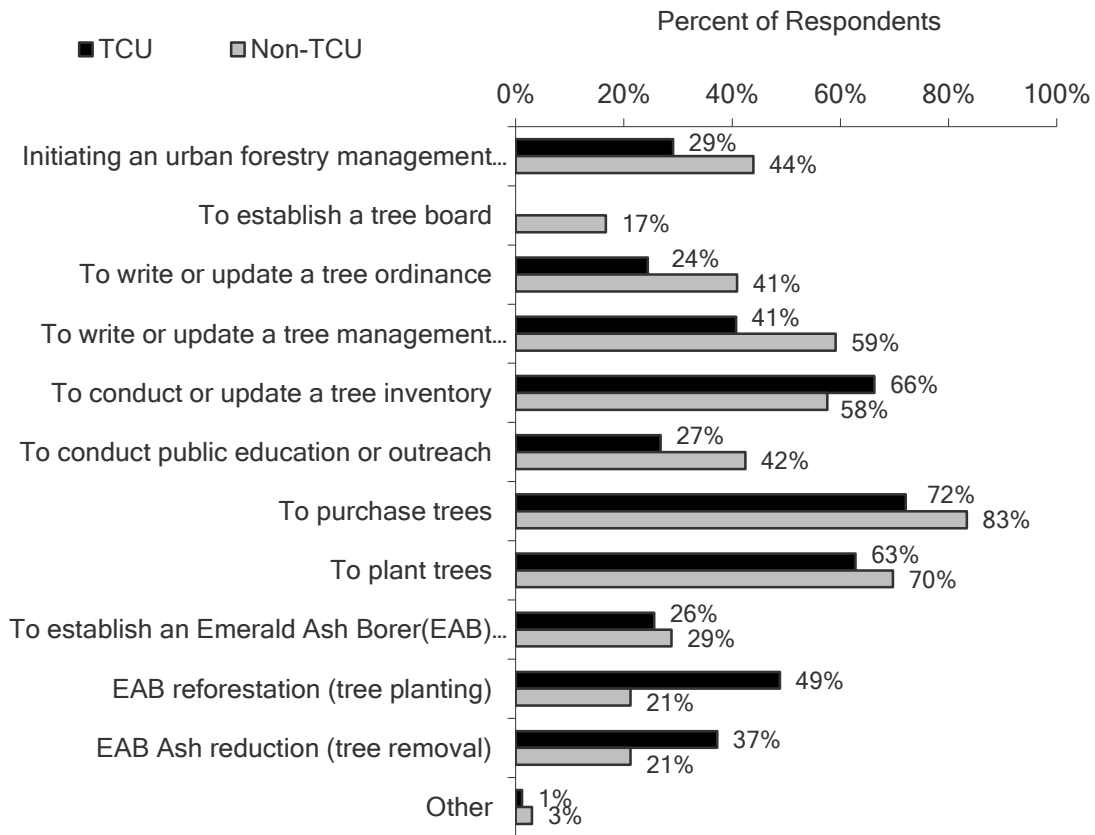
The top response for future Urban and Community Forestry Grant funding was money for tree planting. Overall, 77% of all respondents said they would apply for assistance to plant more trees. Proportionally, more non-Tree City communities (83%) said they would like assistance to plant more trees than did Tree City communities (72%). In order of demand, the top six items were to: purchase of trees (77%), plant trees (66%), conduct or update a tree inventory (62%), write or update a management plan (49%), EAB reforestation (37%), and initiating an urban forestry management program (36%). The least requested item was to establish a tree board.

Question 16.12: If the SBA tree planting initiative was reauthorized, would your community be interested in applying for tree planting cost-share funds?
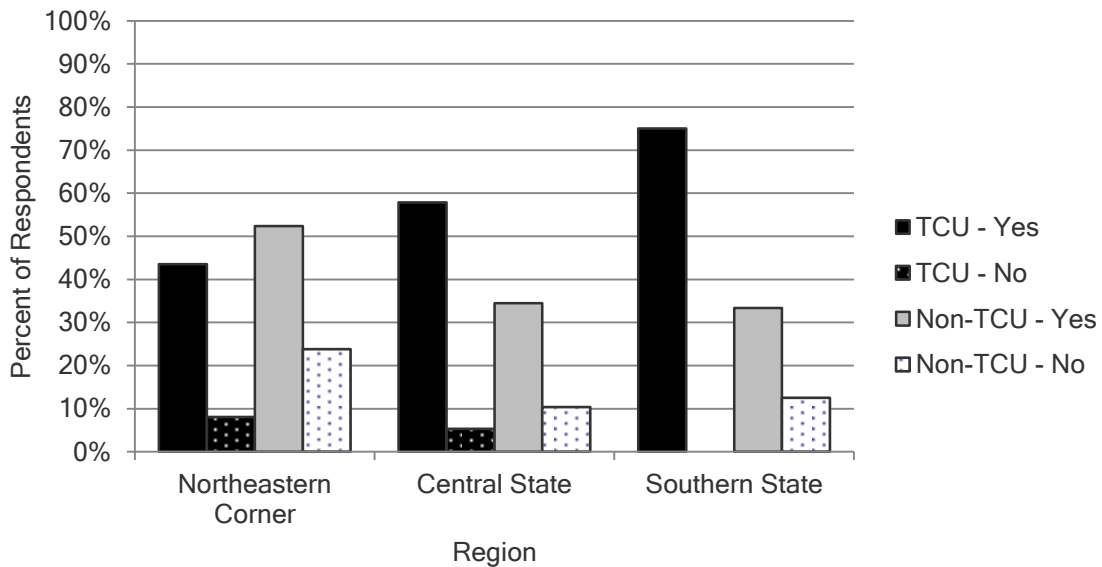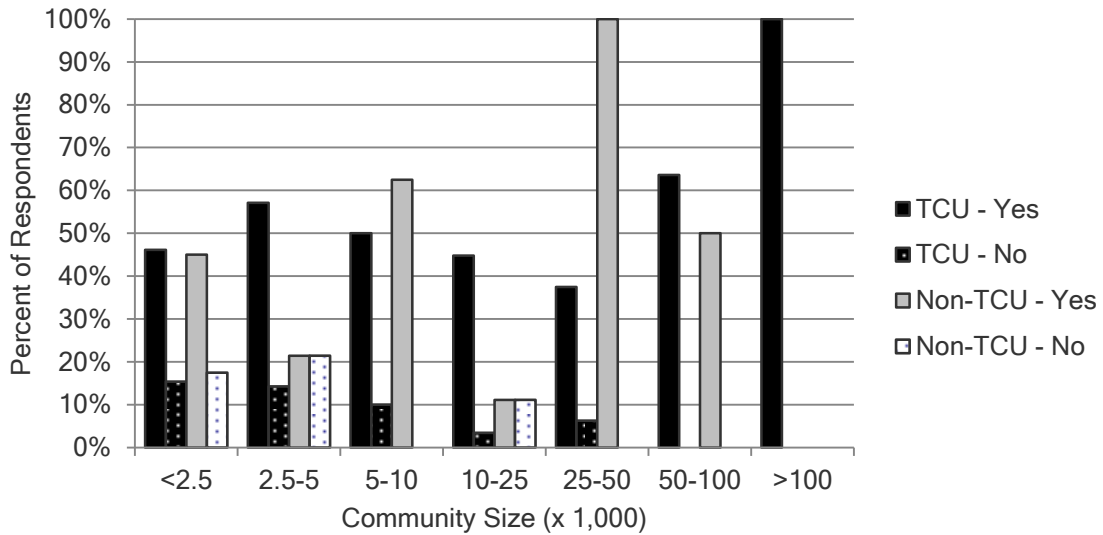
Almost half of the responding communities said yes (45%) they would be interested in applying for tree planting cost-share funds. Proportionally, more Tree City communities (49%) said they would be interested compared to non-Tree City communities (39%). Forty-four percent of Tree City communities and 46% of non-Tree City communities were not sure.

Question 16.13: If state or federal grants were made available on a match basis, what level of funding would your community be able to match? (Please check the maximum amount.)

- Less than $500
- $500
- $1,000
- $5,000
- $10,000
- $50,000
- $100,000
- Greater than $100,000
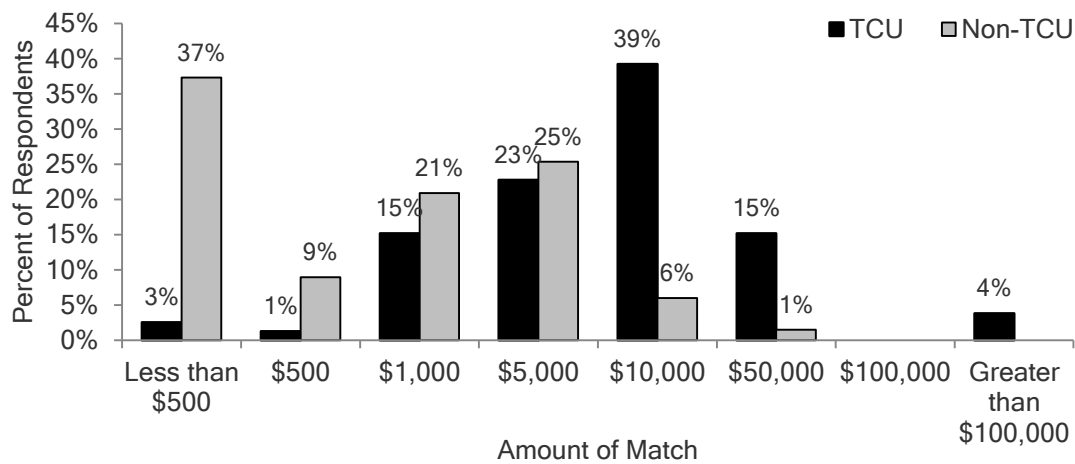
Tree City communities were able to match more community funding than were non-Tree City communities (this may be because they have an established program with a budget of at least $2 per capita). Even though some communities with less than 2,500 people still said they could match up to $10,000, larger communities were able to match more funds than were smaller communities. No one said they could match $100,000. Communities in the Northeastern Corner of the state were more likely to be able to match >$10,000 while communities in the Central State and in the Southern State Regions were better able to match up to $10,000.

Question 16.14: Please indicate how you feel federal urban and community forestry dollars provided to the State of Illinois (IDNR) should be spent. Please order the following list 1-10 (with 1 being the most important to you, and 10 being the least important)

Number of times it was marked as:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The IDNR Tree City USA program	24	14	9	14	16	13	5	6	4	5
Providing IDNR Urban and Community Forestry Grants to communities	47	24	11	9	4	6	2	2	3	3
Contracting technical support for communities	8	15	24	13	20	7	7	9	3	2
IDNR "TREES COUNT" tree inventory outreach program	6	14	23	11	15	13	18	5	2	1
Instructional workshops conducted by qualified tree organizations	9	10	11	19	23	20	6	6	3	0
To create IDNR urban forestry regional field staff positions	8	5	11	13	12	14	17	9	11	6
To conduct tree-related research projects	2	8	3	11	17	10	22	22	9	3
To support not-for-profit organizations' tree activities	9	3	7	9	14	9	19	28	7	1
To fund international educational and/or tree-related projects	2	4	2	4	5	7	5	14	46	17

Question 16.14: Please indicate how you feel federal urban and community forestry dollars provided to the State of Illinois (IDNR) should be spent. Please order the following list 1-10 (with 1 being the most important to you, and 10 being the least important) (Continued)

Average Number Chosen

■ TCU   ▢ Non-TCU

Category	TCU	Non-TCU
The IDNR Tree City USA program	3.8	4.9
Providing IDNR Urban and Community Forestry Grants to communities	2.7	2.9
Contracting technical support for communities	4.3	4.5
IDNR "Trees Count" tree inventory outreach program	4.5	4.8
Instructional workshops conducted by qualified tree organizations	4.6	4.5
To create IDNR urban forestry regional field staff positions	5.1	6.6
To conduct tree-related research projects	6.2	6.1
To support not-for-profit organizations' tree activities	6.6	4.8
To fund international educational and/or tree-related projects	7.9	7.6

Responses were fairly consistent across regions and between Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities. The top choice among respondents was for the IDNR to provide funding to start the Urban and Community Forestry Grants program again. Secondly, respondents said to use the money for Tree City USA, to contract technical support, for the TREES COUNT! program, and for instructional workshops. Less important to the respondents were regional field staff positions, support for non-profit organizations and international projects.

Section Seventeen: Tree City USA

Questions 17.1 and 17.2 were asked of all survey respondents. Questions 17.3 – 17.5 were asked only of the respondents that are Tree City communities.

Question 17.1: Is your community a Tree City USA?

Northeastern Corner

Central State

Southern State
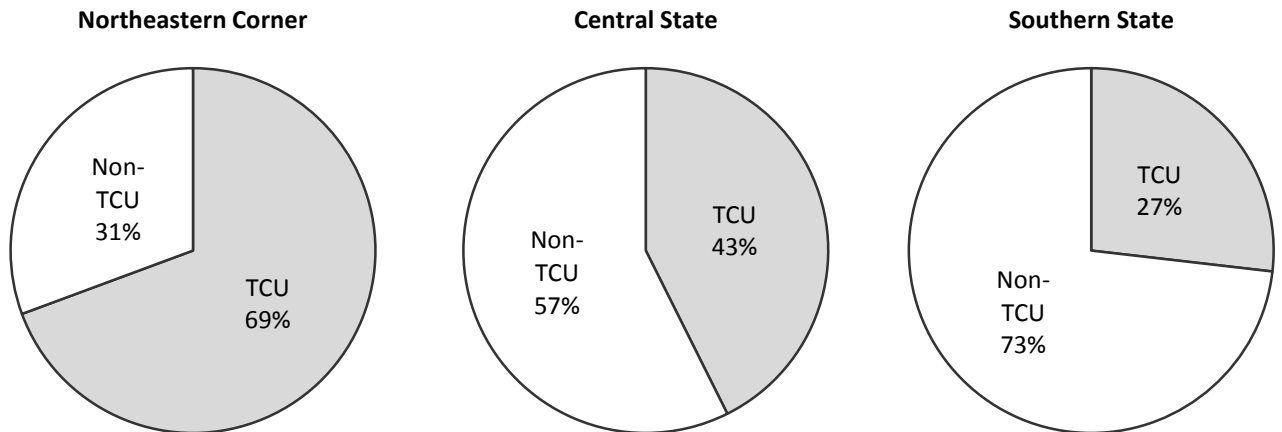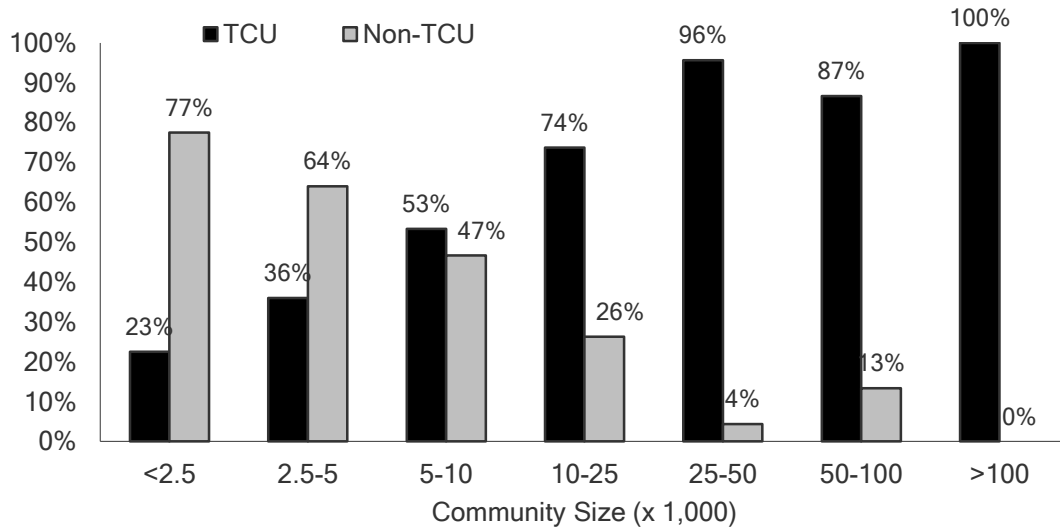
Of the 226 responding communities, 123 are Tree City communities. All but three communities with populations over 25,000 people hold Tree City USA status. Smaller communities are less likely to have Tree City USA status, yet 33% of responding communities with populations fewer than 10,000 people are Tree City communities. Tree City USA is much more prevalent in the Northeastern Corner Region of the state, with almost 70% of the responding communities being Tree City communities. Fewer (43%) are Tree City communities in the Central State Region, and fewer still (27%) in the Southern State Region. This trend follows the fact that many larger communities in Illinois are located in the Northeastern Corner of the state.

Question 17.2: If no, has your community been a Tree City in the past?

Seven percent of respondents that are not Tree City communities currently stated that they had been in the past. This provides an opportunity for the IDNR to make contact with past Tree City communities to determine why they are no longer Tree City communities and to help communities regain their status.
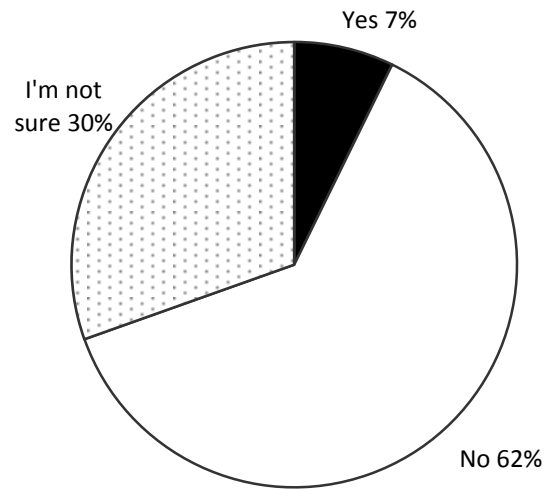
Yes 7%

I'm not sure 30%

No 62%

Question 17.3: Do you feel your community has received any of the following public relations benefits by being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

- It increases positive community image or pride.
- It gives us recognition for our hard work.
- It shows our city cares about the environment.
- It improves community forestry in the public eye.
- It keeps our public officials aware of the importance of tree management and care in the community.
- None of the above.
- Are there any other public relations benefits that you feel you receive from being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!

Percent of Respondents

■TCU

Category	Percent
It increases positive community image or pride.	86%
It gives us recognition for our hard work.	72%
It shows our city cares about the environment.	86%
It improves community forestry in the public eye.	75%
It keeps our public officials aware of the importance of tree management and care in…	91%
None of the above.	
Are there any other public relations benefits that you feel you receive from being a TCU…	7%
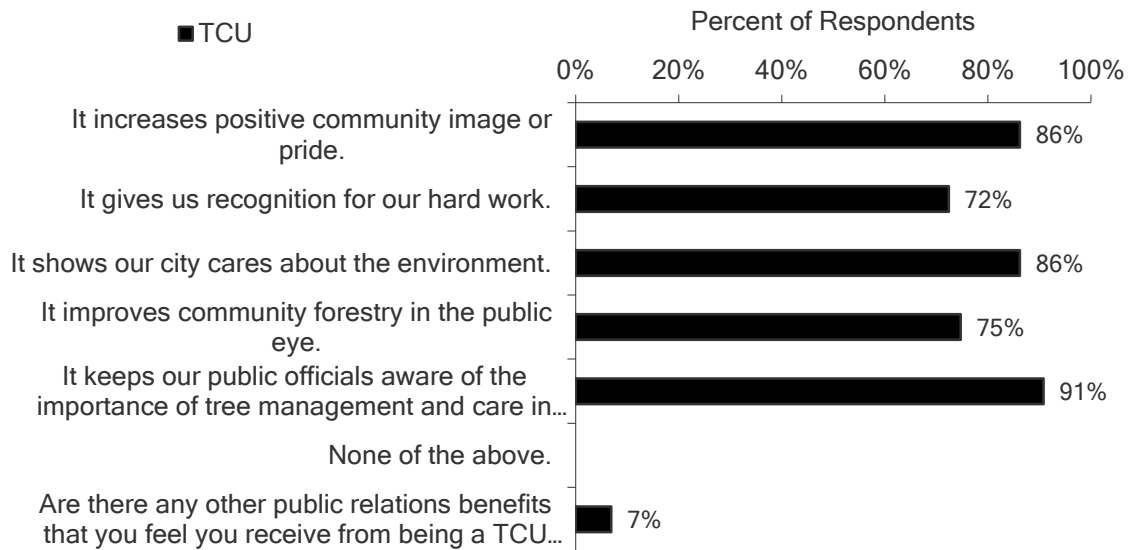
In general Tree City communities felt very positively about the Tree City USA program. The majority of respondents said that Tree City USA increases their community image (n=75), gives them recognition for their hard work (n=63), shows that the community cares about the environment (n=75), improves community forestry in the public eye (n=65), and keeps their public officials aware of the importance of tree management and care in the community (n=79). In addition, seven percent said they also receive other benefits. Those who marked "Other public relations benefits" said they got grants, it shows they are dedicated, and one community offers a tree park for people to honor their loved ones in a "live" way.

Question 17.4: Do you feel your community has received any of the following technical assistance from being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

- We get community forest/tree care, management, and funding information through Tree City Newsbits (electronic newsletter).
- We get community forest/tree care management and funding information through the annual Tree City conference.
- It helps us better manage the natural resources in your urban ecosystem.
- It provides us with Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and other insect/disease management strategies.
- We have used EAB door hangers and other reference material from the Department of Natural Resources.
- We have gotten urban forestry educational materials from the Arbor Day Foundation.
- It has helped us go from a developing community to a sustainable urban forestry program.
- None of the above.
- Is there any other type of technical assistance that you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about it!

■TCU   Percent of Respondents

	Percent
We get community forest/tree care,…	49%
We get community forest/tree care…	48%
It helps us better manage the natural…	37%
It provides us with Emerald Ash Borer…	54%
We have used EAB door hangers and…	48%
We have gotten to urban forestry…	68%
It has helped us go from a developing…	28%
None of the above.	12%
Is there any other type of technical…	5%

Almost half of all the respondents said that they have gotten tree management and funding information and EAB management strategies and door hangers from the Tree City USA program. A majority of respondents (68%) said that they have gotten urban forestry educational materials from the Arbor Day Foundation. Fewer respondents (28%) said that their Tree City USA status has helped them go from a developing program to a sustaining tree program (per the USDA FS Community Achievements Reporting System-CARS) and 37% said that it helps them better manage the natural resources in their urban ecosystem. Those who said "Other types of technical assistance" said they have received good resource information about topics related to the urban forest, awareness of the importance of planting trees, help in providing programs in elementary school, and that it forces politicians to acknowledge trees.

Question 17.5: Do you feel your community has received any of the following tangible outcomes by being Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Given us a Tree City flag, street signs, and Arbor Day observance
- Made our city more attractive for new residents or businesses
- Encouraged planning for tree management
- Helped us sustain a local tree program
- Gotten the public involved with community tree care
- Helped us secure/maintain a tree-related budget line item
- Increased public outreach concerning invasive species and related issues
- Increased public education concerning tree planting, pruning, removal and general tree care
- Helped us better prepare and pursue grant opportunities
- None of the above.
- Are there any other benefits you feel you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!

Percent of Respondents

■TCU

Category	Percent
Given us a TCU flag, street signs, and Arbor…	98%
Made our city more attractive for new…	60%
Encouraged planning for tree management	65%
Helped us sustain a local tree program	72%
Gotten the public involved with community…	45%
Helped us secure/maintain a tree-related…	58%
Increased public outreach concerning…	42%
Increased public education concerning tree…	50%
Helped us better prepare and pursue grant…	28%
None of the above.	1%
Are there any other benefits you feel you…	3%

Almost 100% of the respondents said that Tree City USA had given them a flag, street signs, and Arbor Day Observance. A majority also said that Tree City USA has helped them sustain their local tree program (72%), encouraged tree management (65%), made their city more attractive (60%), and helped them keep tree-related care and activities in their budget (58%). Fewer, but still almost half of all respondents also said that they have gotten the public involved with tree care as a result of their Tree City USA status (45%), as well as increased public outreach (42%) and education (50%). Those who said "Other benefits" said the received recognition by other Tree City USA communities, in the Illinois State Journal, and on websites.

Section Eighteen: Tree Care Barriers

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 18.1: Are you aware of any of the following problems in your community concerning trees and/or tree management? (Please check all that apply.)

- Poor survival of newly planted trees
- Too many of the same tree species planted
- Loss of mature trees to construction/development
- Insect or disease problems (EAB, DED, Gypsy months etc.)
- Trees interfering with utility lines
- Hazardous, dead or declining trees
- We don't have any problems that I am aware of
- Please explain any other tree-related problems your community is experiencing
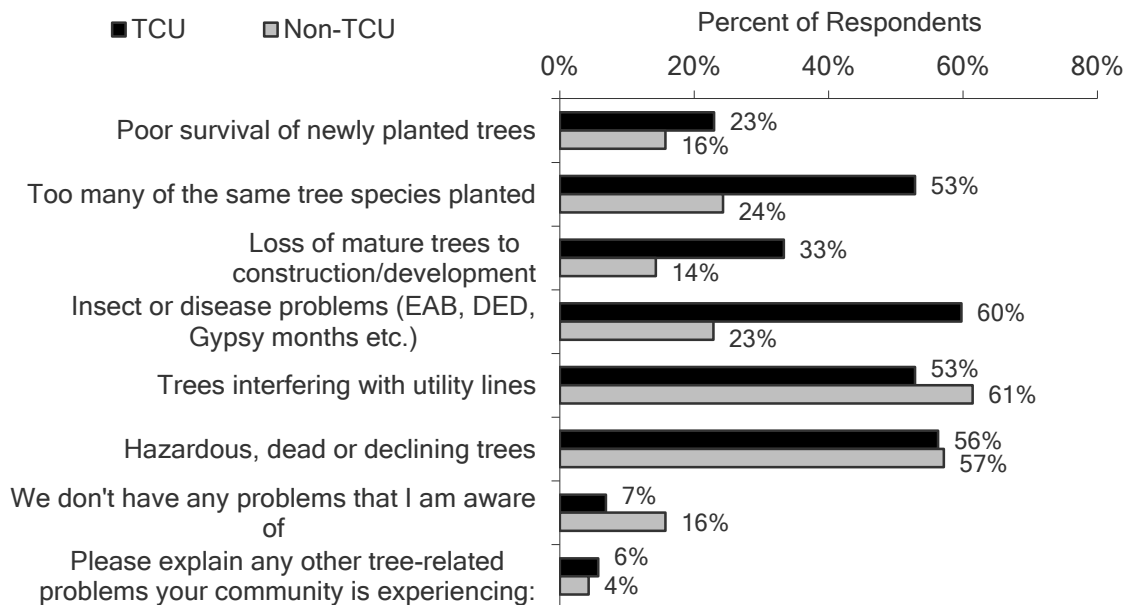
Over half of respondents, in Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities alike, reported trees interfering with utility lines and hazardous, dead, or declining trees. Tree City communities were more likely to recognize that they had too many of one tree species planted and to recognize insect and disease problems. Non-Tree City communities were slightly more likely to say that they were not aware of any problems in their community forest. This is likely a reflection of how well Tree City USA and the IDNR has educated those communities with Tree City USA status. Those who said "Other" cited budget issues, over ambitious tree trimming, invasive species and diseases, too few native trees, loss of mature trees, poor maintenance practices on mature trees, and not enough tree species diversity.

Question 18.2: Is there tree topping in your community? (Please check all that apply)
- Yes - on public property
- Yes - on private property
- Yes - around utility lines
- No
- I'm not sure
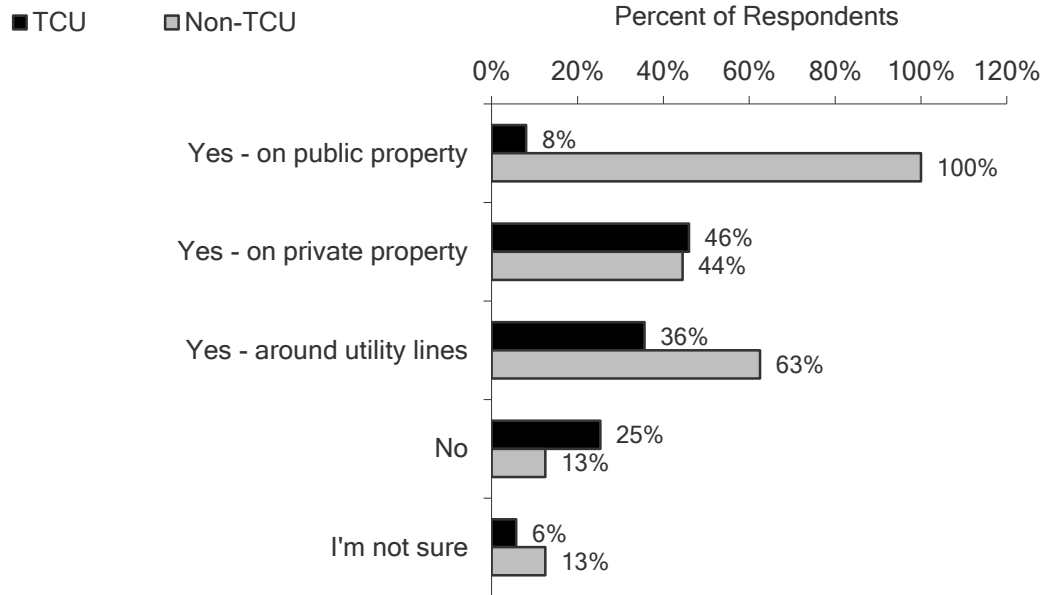
About half of the responding communities said they have tree topping on private property, but the most drastic finding of this question is that only 8% of Tree City communities reported tree topping on public property compared to 100% of non-Tree City communities. Proportionally, almost twice as many Tree City (25%) respondents as non- Tree City communities (13%) indicated that they did not have any tree topping in their communities. Additionally, more (63%) non-Tree City communities reported tree topping around utility lines than Tree City communities (36%). Of those that reported tree topping around utility lines, 36 (47%) of them said that they have an agreement cooperative agreement with their electrical utility provider for utility tree pruning (question 14.3).

Question 18.3: Is there any improper tree pruning in your community? (Please check all that apply)
- Yes - on public property
- Yes - on private property
- Yes - around utility lines
- No
- I'm not sure
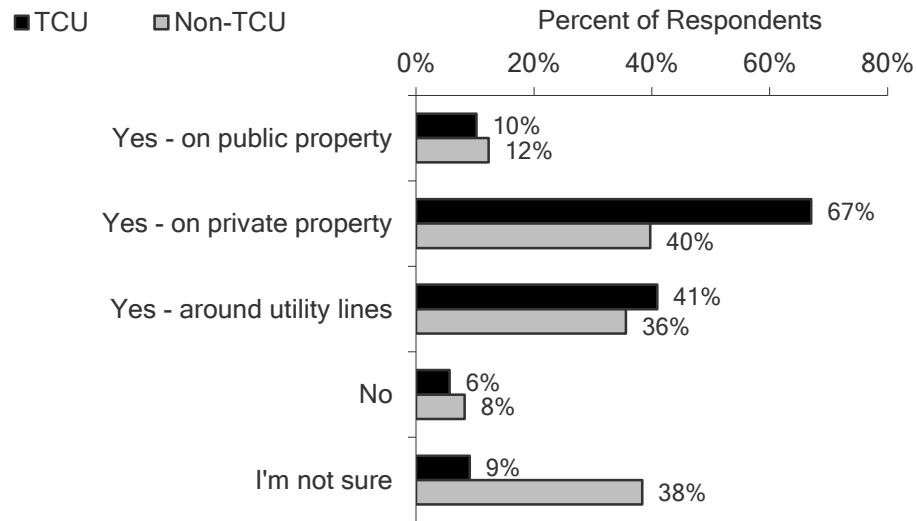
Very few of respondents (10% and 12%) said that they are still experiencing improper pruning on public property, but Tree City communities were much more likely (67%) to recognize improper pruning on private property. Slightly more Tree City communities (41%) than non-Tree City communities (36%) said that they also have improper pruning around utility lines.

Question 18.4: Please indicate any barriers in your community that interfere with tree management activities. (Please check all that apply.)

- Current economic situation hinders tree-related activities
- Insufficient funding for tree-related activities
- Lack of support from higher community officials
- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting or the tree program
- Lack of volunteer support to get work done
- Lack of personnel for tree management
- Lack of education for personnel
- Can't get an ordinance passed
- I'm not sure
- We don't really have any barriers to tree care
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   ■Non-TCU

Barrier	TCU	Non-TCU
Current economic situation hinders tree-…	75%	66%
Insufficient funding for tree-related activities	66%	61%
Lack of support from higher community…	16%	17%
Lack of citizens' support for tree planting or…	13%	19%
Lack of volunteer support to get work done	18%	20%
Lack of personnel for tree management	54%	43%
Lack of education for personnel	26%	30%
Can't get an ordinance passed	3%	1%
I'm not sure	6%	7%
We don't really have any barriers to tree care	7%	9%
Other	1%	
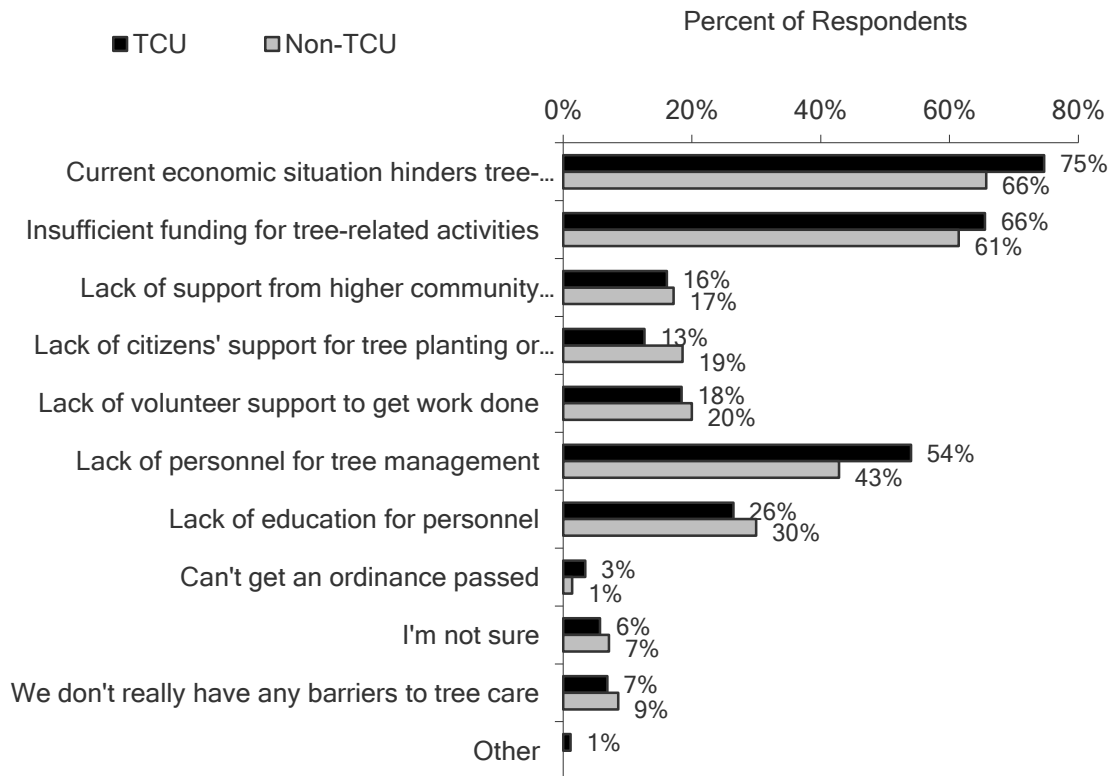
Many were quick to state the economy and insufficient funding were barriers to tree management. And, possibly as a result of that, almost half of Tree City communities (54%) and non-Tree City communities (43%) said that they don't have enough personnel to complete their tree management. It is encouraging that in this poor economic time, still only 20% or less of respondents said they had a lack of support or interest from community officials, citizens and volunteers. Only one respondent marked "Other" and said they only have two foresters on staff, therefore the amount of work they can accomplish is limited.

Section Nineteen: Tree-related Assistance

This section was asked of all survey respondents.

For questions 19.1.1-19.2.4 in this section the statement was asked: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements in the following categories regarding your community's trees by circling the number that best describes your opinion. If you are unsure how to answer, please circle n/a."

Questions 19.1.1-19.2.4 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Question 19.1: State Urban and Community Forestry should provide funding for:

19.1.1: Tree-related technical assistance and advice to small communities since they have a more limited tax base.
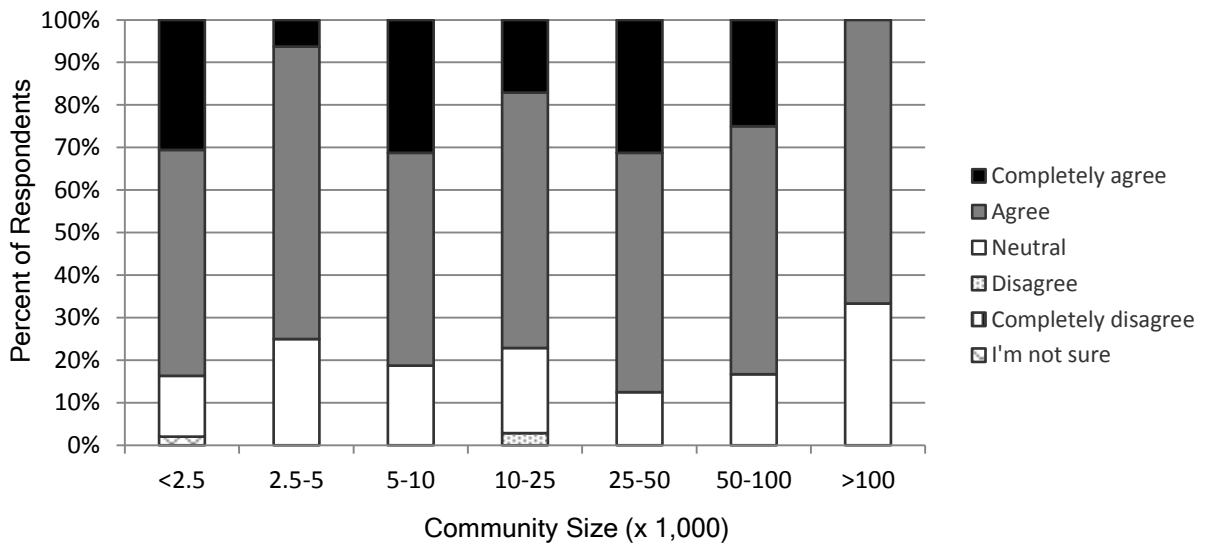
19.1.1: Tree-related technical assistance and advice to small communities since they have a more limited tax base. (Continued)

Statewide
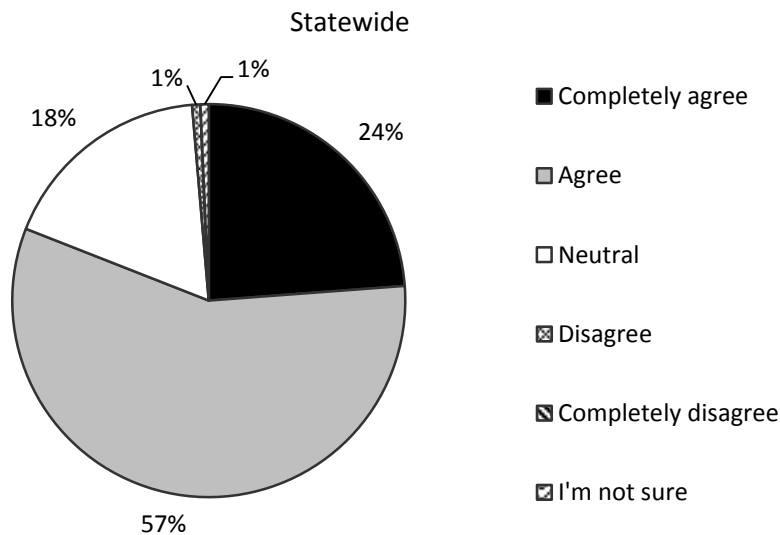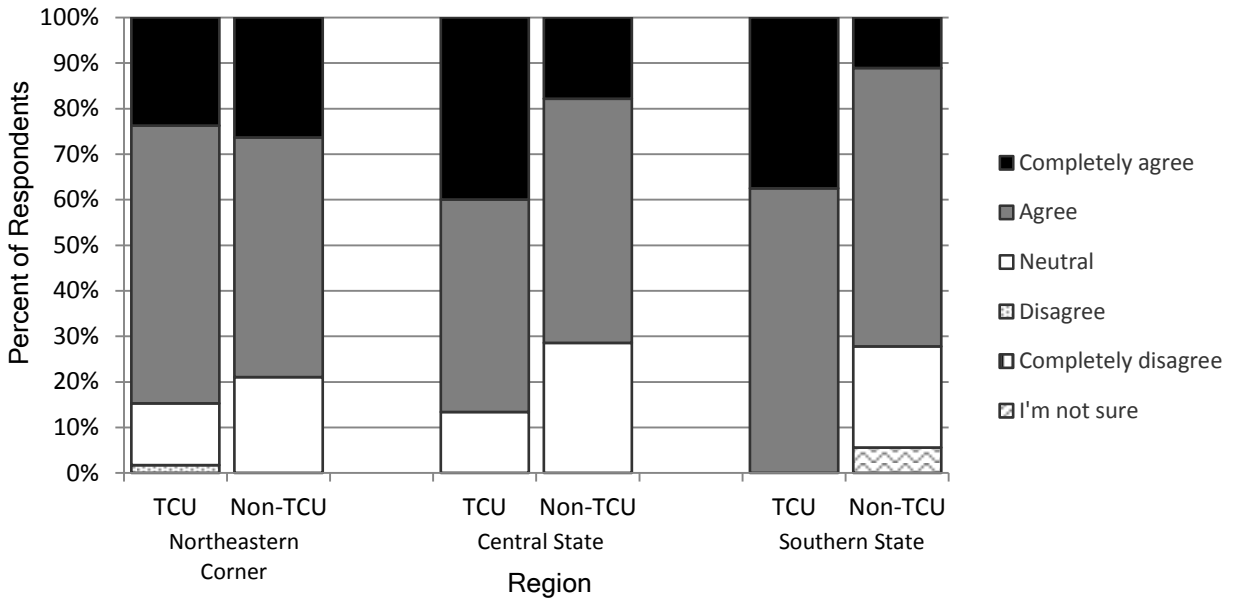
Overall, over 80% of all respondents agreed or completely agreed with the statement. Even the majority of large communities agreed or completely agreed that the State should provide more funding and technical assistance to smaller communities. Tree City communities were just as likely, if not slightly more likely to agree or completely agree that smaller communities should receive more of the funding.

19.1.2: Personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.

19.1.2: Personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs. (Continued)

Statewide
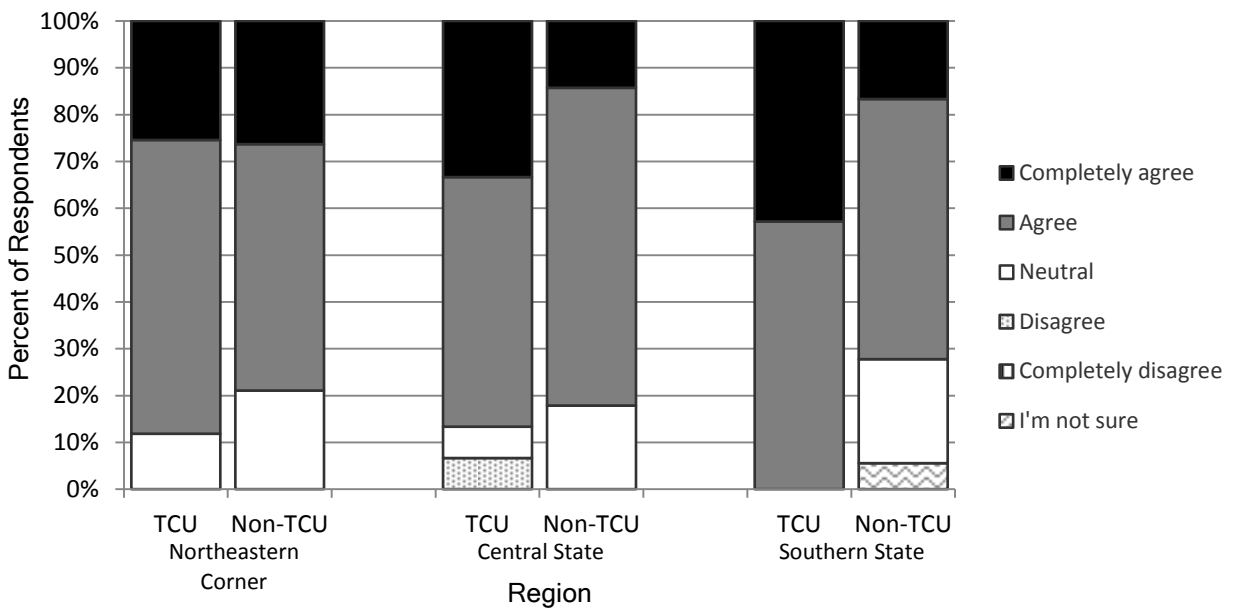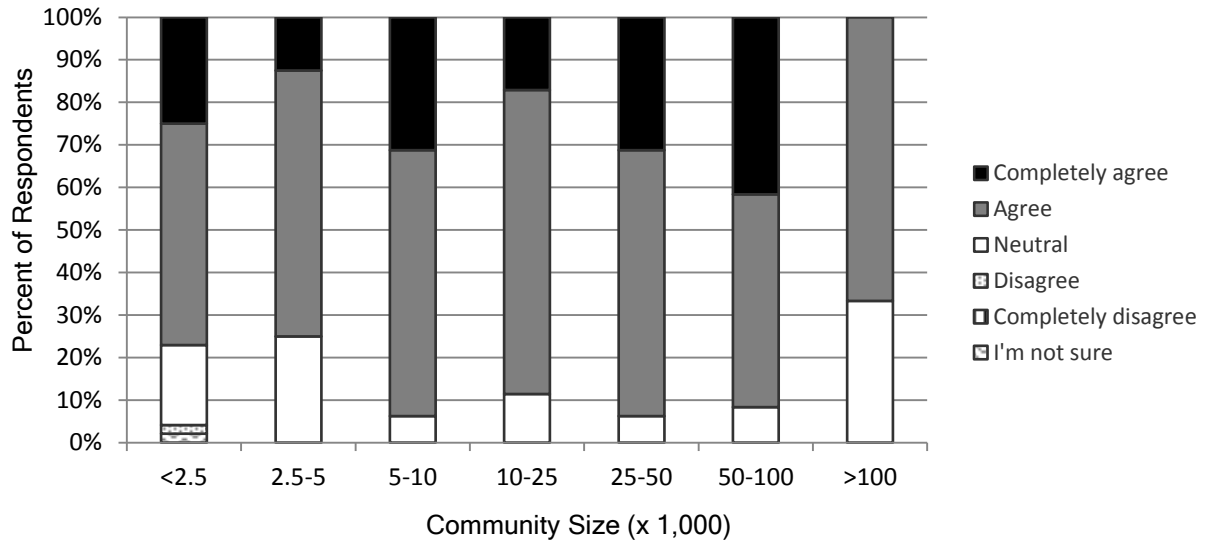
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- I'm not sure
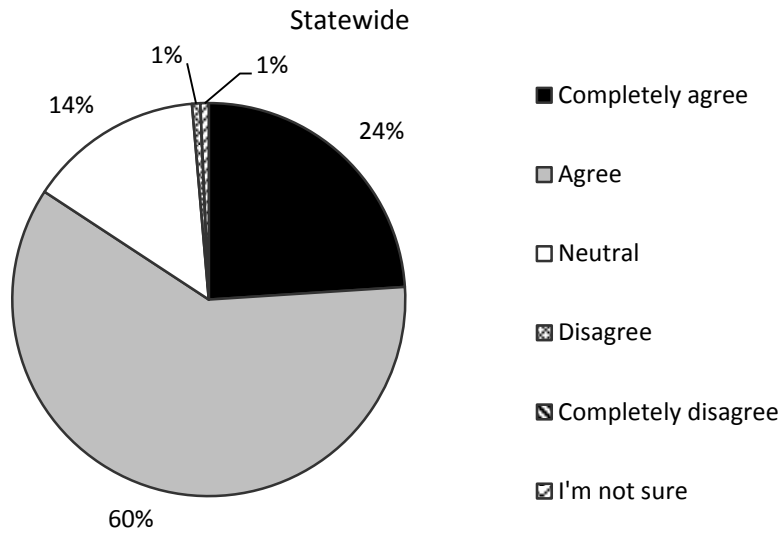
Overall, 84% of respondents agreed or completely agreed that the State should provide funding for personnel and technical assistance to help communities start and maintain their tree management programs. Tree City communities (88%) and non-Tree City communities (78%) alike also agreed that the State should allocate funding towards helping communities establish and maintain their tree programs. All (100%) of Southern Illinois Tree City community respondents indicated that the State Urban and Community Forestry program should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs. Communities with a population from 5,000 to 100,000 had the greatest interest in the State program providing personnel and technical assistance with developing and maintaining their shade and street tree programs. Of the 123 respondents that agreed or completely agreed with this statement, 79 (64%) do not have a tree board, 46 (37%) do not have a tree ordinance, 52 (42%) do not have a tree inventory, and 59 (48%) do not have a tree management plan. This indicates that if state funding were available to these communities, many may develop or sustain a working tree management program.

19.1.3: Tree-related cost-share grants to local communities.
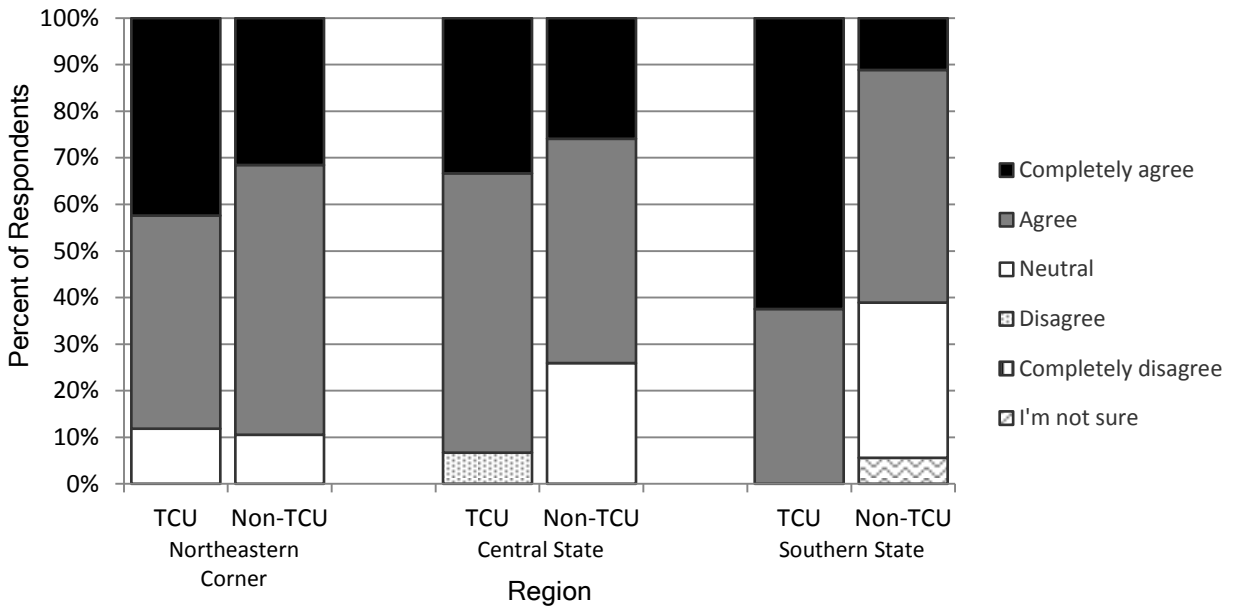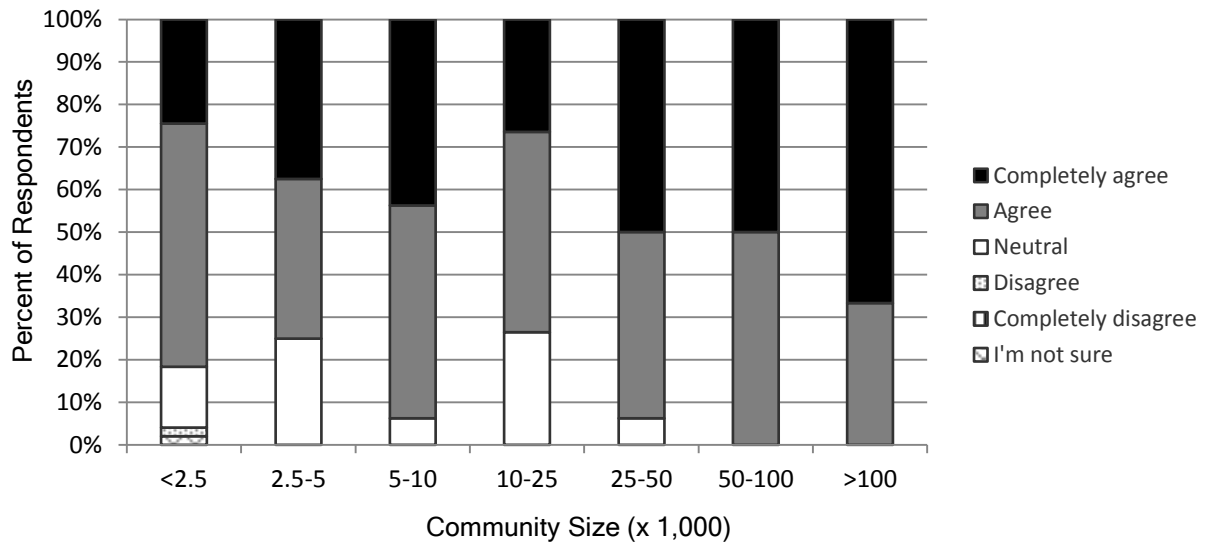
19.1.3: Tree-related cost-share grants to local communities. (Continued)
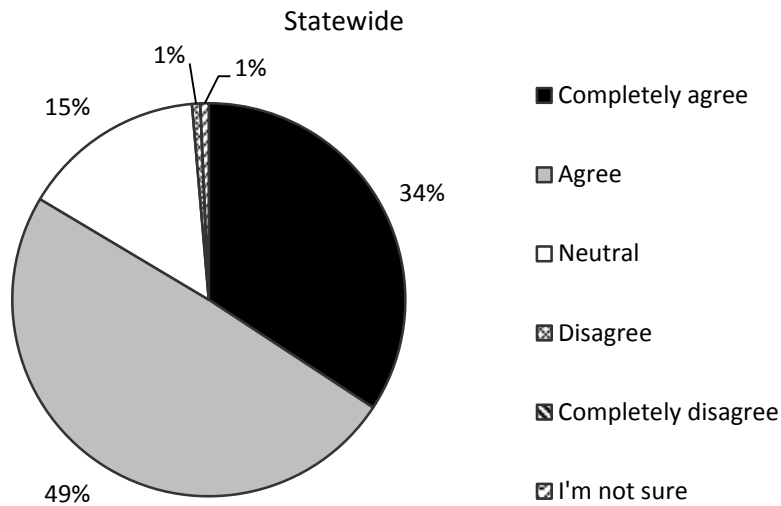
Statewide

Statewide, over 80% of all respondents agreed or completely agreed that the state Urban and Community Forestry Program should provide funding for tree-related cost-share grants. Larger communities (> 50,000 people) were more likely to agree with this statement with all but one community with populations >25,000 agreeing or completely agreeing. Tree City communities were only slightly more likely to agree. Of the non- Tree City communities, Northeastern and Central Illinois respondents agreed 90% and 94% of the time, respectively, while only 61% of Southern Illinois non-Tree City communities agreed. Of the Tree City communities, Southern Illinois respondents agreed 100% of the time, Central Illinois respondents agreed 93% and Northeastern Illinois respondents agreed 88% of the time that the state Urban and Community Forestry program should provide tree related cost-share grants to local communities. This may reflect that smaller communities and non-Tree City communities may be less able to provide the match for cost-share grants, and that fully funded grants may provide a better form of assistance to these communities.

Question 19.2 is a longitudinal question, asked exactly as it was as Question 2e in the survey conducted by Green et al. (2002).

Question 19.2: Municipal governments should provide funding for:

19.2.1: the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.
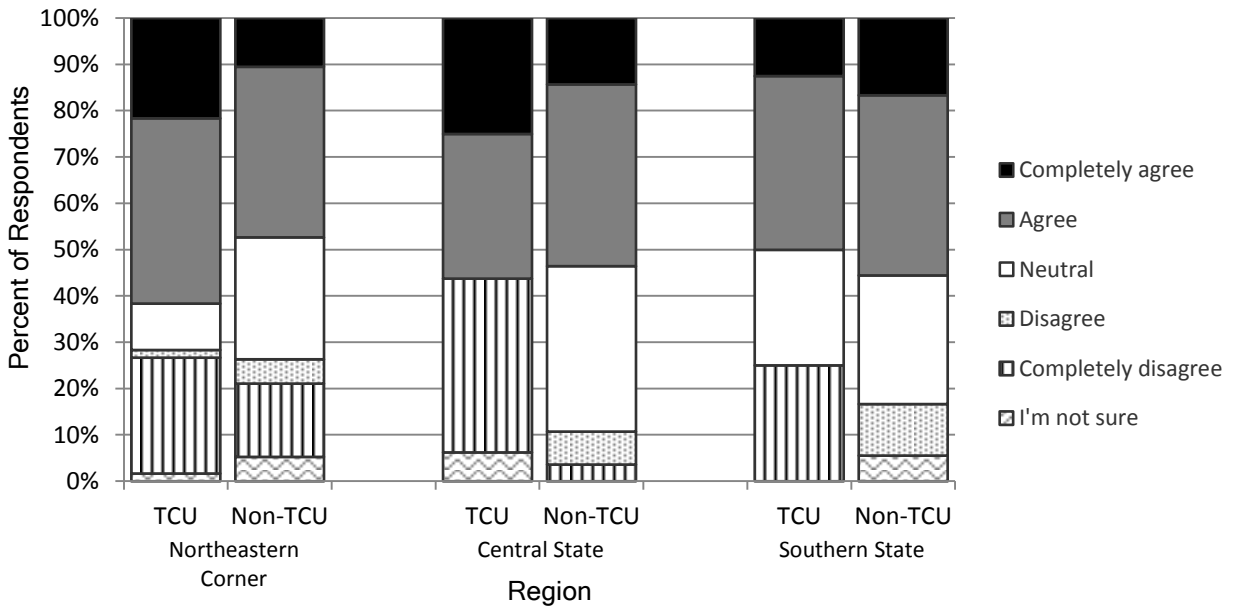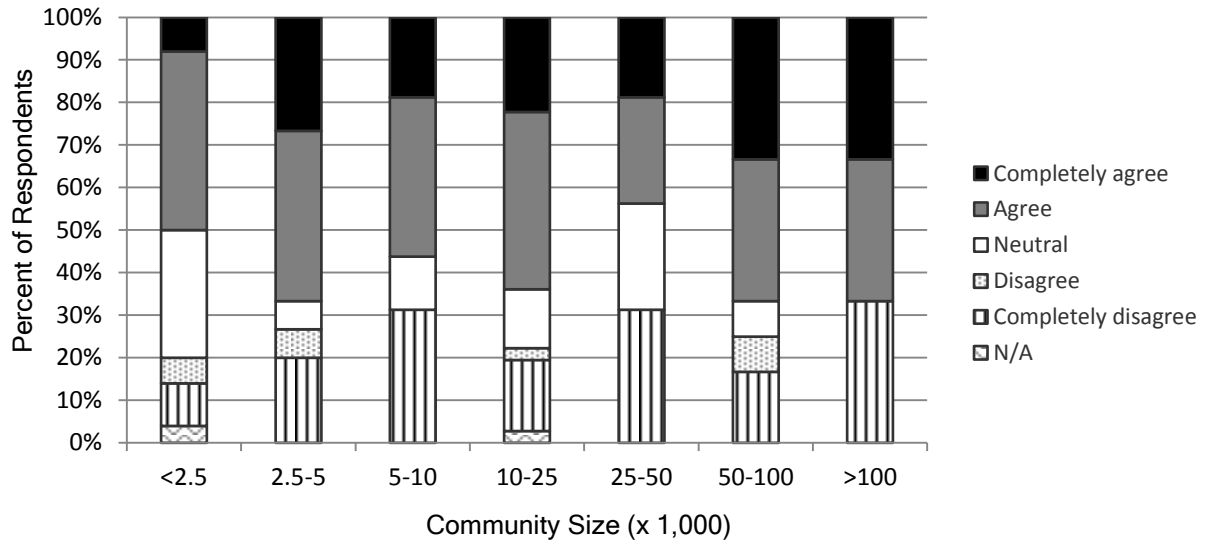
19.2.1: the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm. (Continued)

Statewide

Legend:
- Completely agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely disagree
- N/A

Pie chart values: 18% (Completely agree), 39% (Agree), 19% (Neutral), 4% (Disagree), 18% (Completely disagree), 2% (N/A)
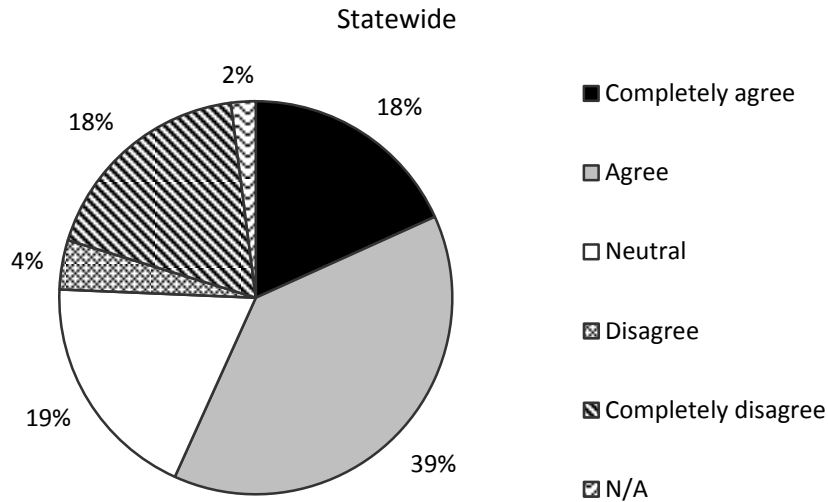
Fifty-seven percent of respondents agreed or completely agreed that municipalities should pay for the removal of hazardous trees. This is much lower than what Green et al. (2002) found. In their study, 86% of their 616 respondents agreed that municipalities should fund removal of hazardous trees and that respondents from smaller communities were less likely than those from large communities to agree. We found that responses were fairly consistent across community sizes and between Tree City communities and non-Tree City communities. The increased number of those who disagreed with this question and the following three questions compared to Green et al. (2002) may reflect the current economic time, while budgets are getting tighter, municipalities are changing their opinion on who should pay for tree planting and care.

19.2.2: tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.
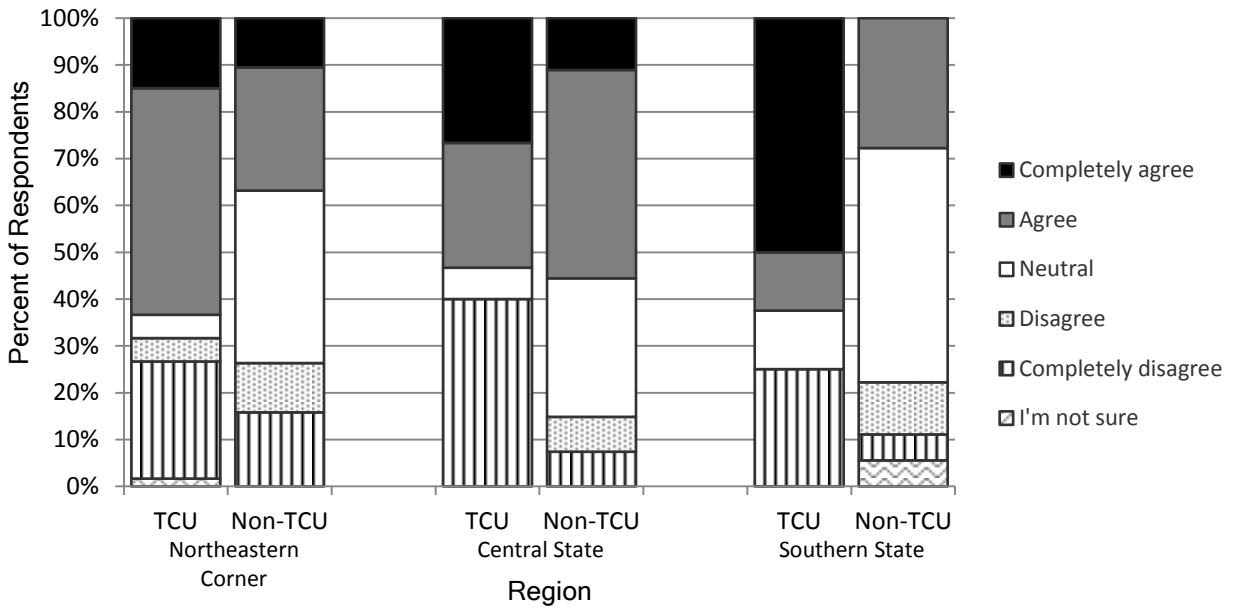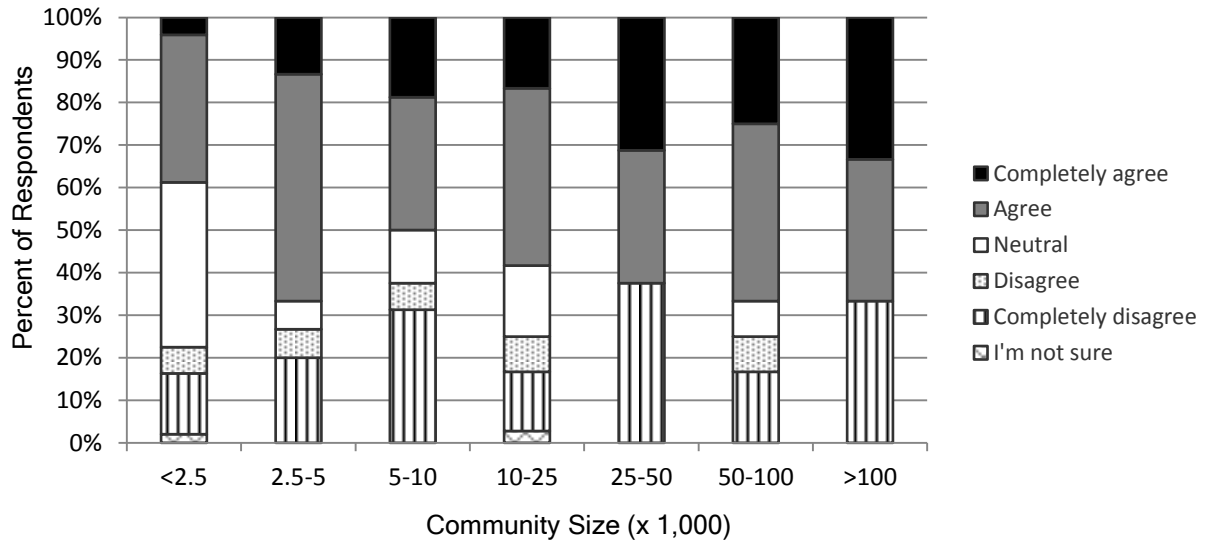
19.2.2: tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community. (Continued)

Statewide
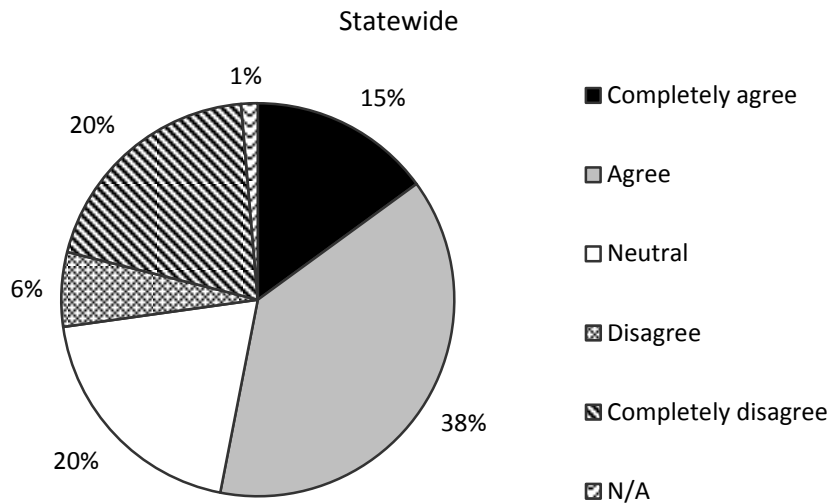
Overall, 53% of all communities agreed or completely agreed that the municipality should pay for tree planting and maintenance. In the survey by Green et al. (2002) 80% of the respondents thought that municipalities should fund public trees for the purpose of beautification. They also found that smaller communities responding were less likely to agree than larger communities. In our study, responses were fairly consistent across community classes. Tree City communities (61%) were only slightly more likely to agree than were non-Tree City communities (42%).

19.2.3: tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.
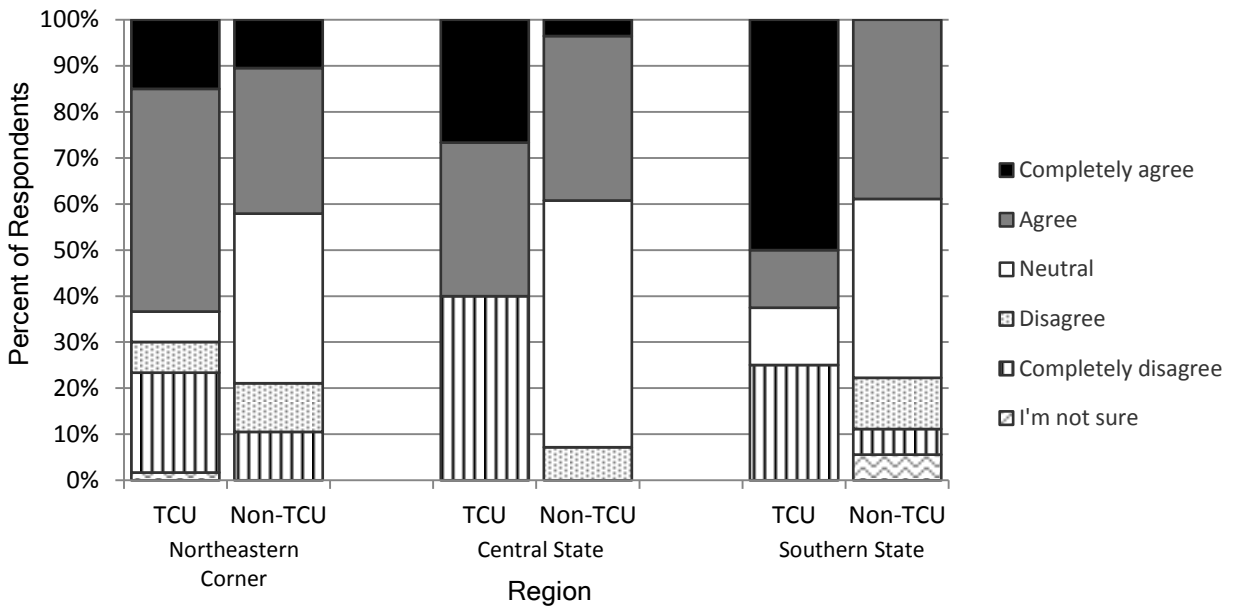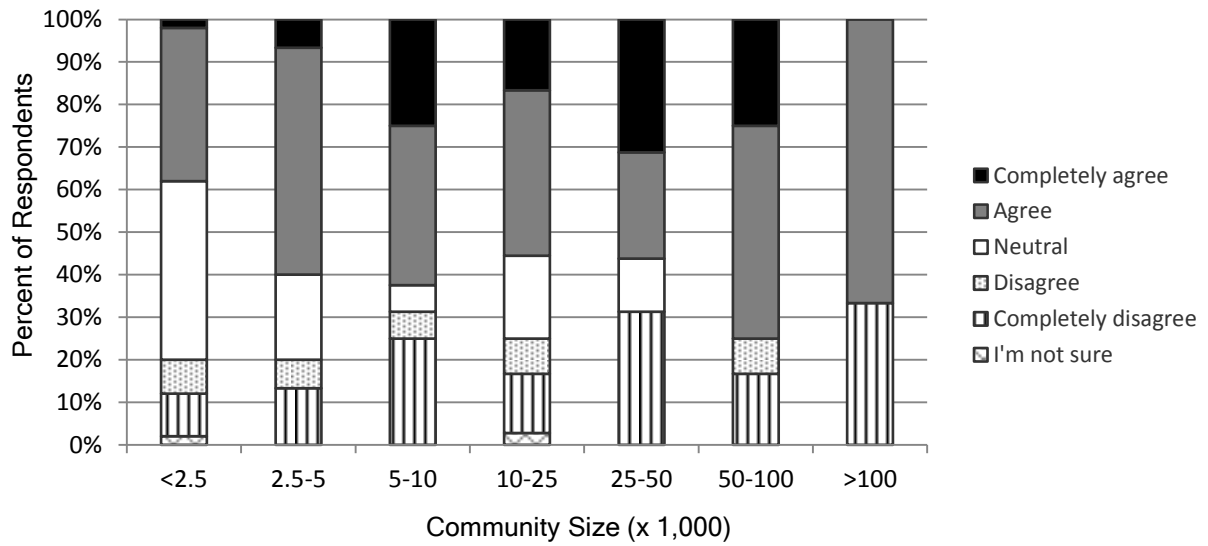
19.2.3: tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health. (Continued)

Statewide
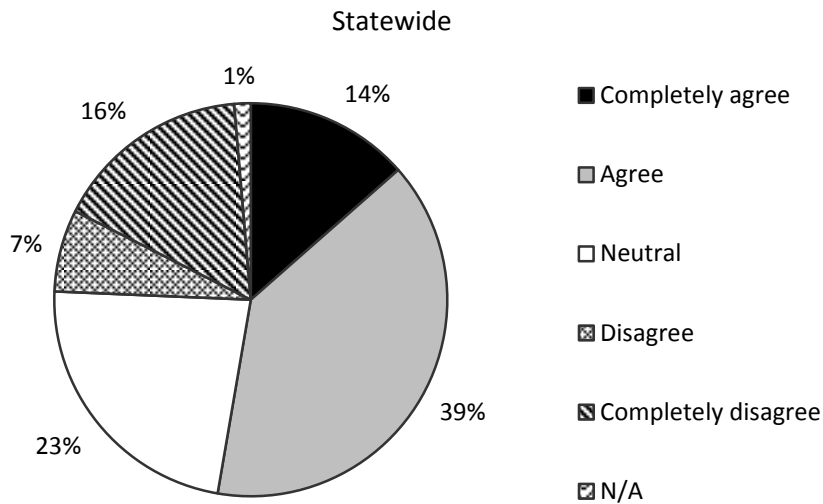
Over half (53%) of the communities responding to this question agreed or completely agreed that the municipality should pay for tree planting and maintenance to help increase environmental health. While respondents from smaller communities were less likely to agree with this statement in the survey by Green et al. (2002), they still found that over 70% of respondents agreed that municipalities should fund public trees for the purpose of increasing environmental health. In our study, Tree City communities (62%) were more likely to agree than were non-Tree City communities (40%).

19.2.4: tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.
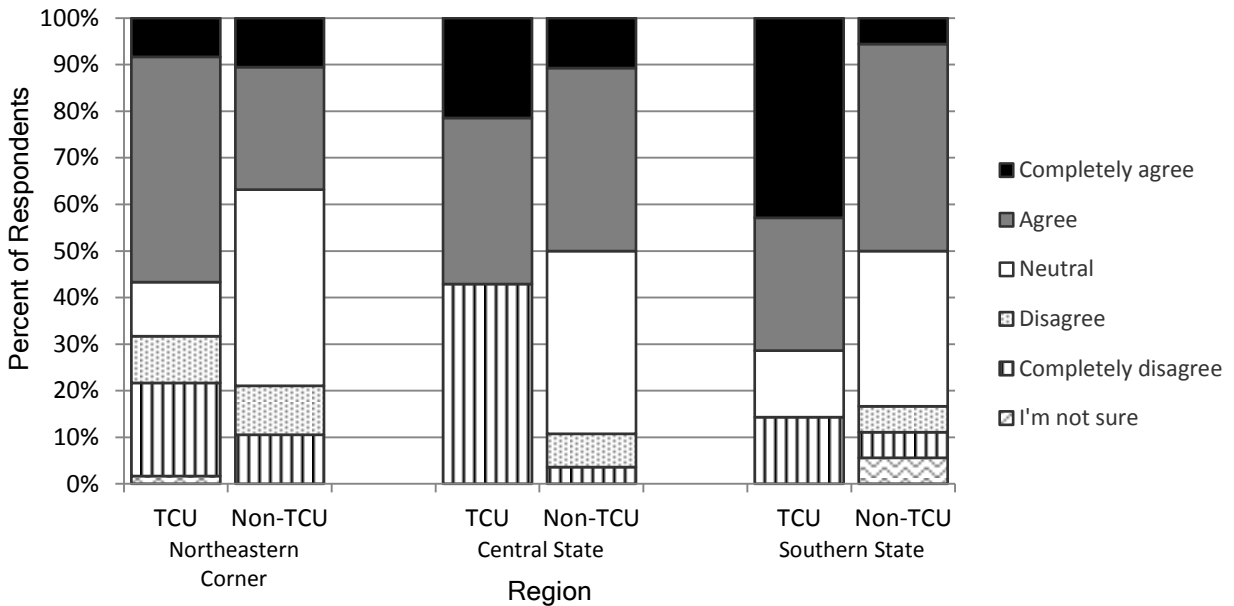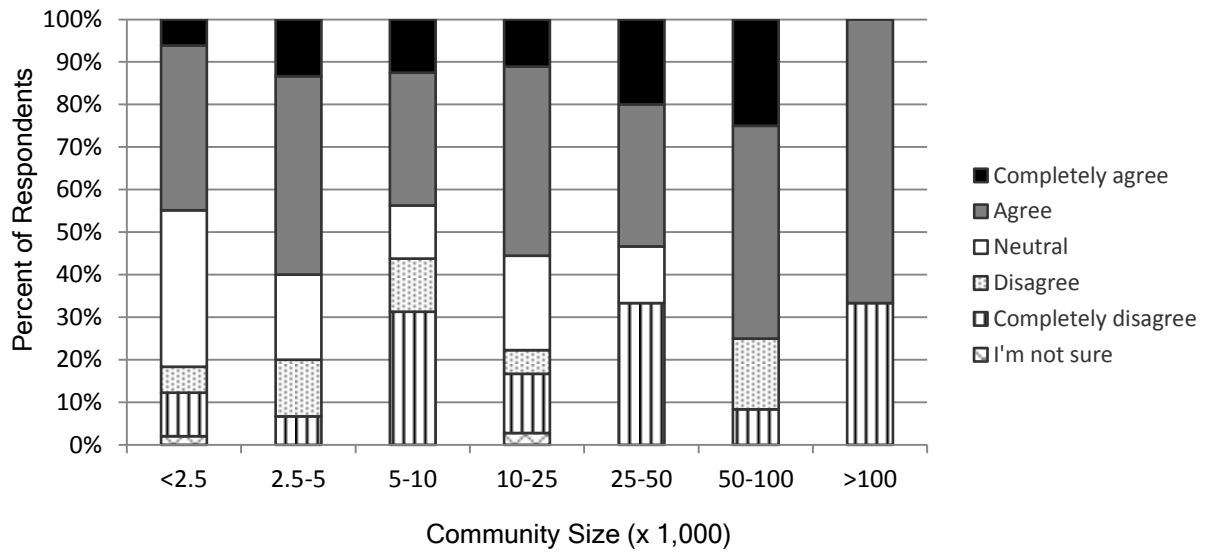
19.2.4: tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement. (Continued)
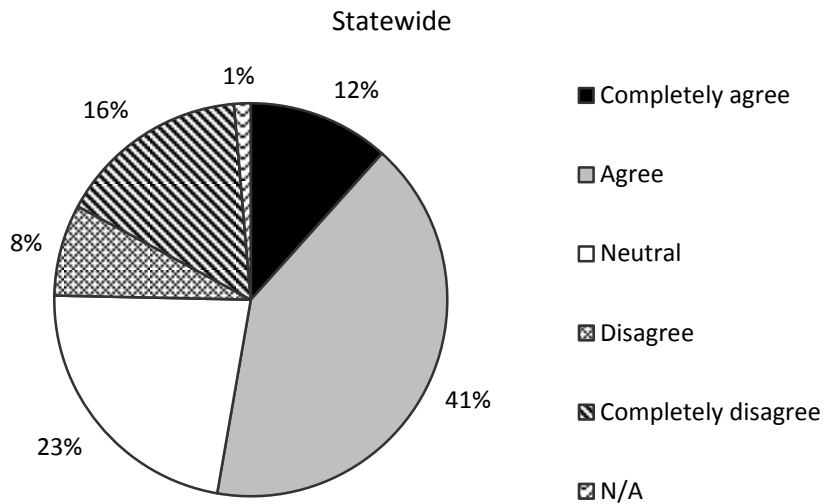
Statewide

Across all community sizes, more than 40% of respondents in each group agreed or completely agreed that municipalities should fund public trees for economic enhancement. Statewide, over 50% of all respondents were in agreement. Green et al. (2002) found that while larger communities were more likely to agree with this statement, almost 70% of the respondents overall agreed that municipalities should fund public trees for economic enhancement. Tree City communities (58%) were more likely to agree or completely agree with the statement than were non-Tree City communities (46%).

Question 19.3: Please check all the topics for which your community would like educational opportunities from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources:

- Tree identification
- Basic tree care training (e.g., tree planting and care standards)
- Insect and diseases of trees (identification, prevention, management)
- Tree inventories or management plans
- Tree risk assessment and management
- Tree management strategies
- Current technological advances (such as hyperspectral imagery)
- Increasing volunteer involvement
- Contracting for tree work
- Other (please specify)

Percent of Respondents

■TCU   □Non-TCU

Topic	TCU	Non-TCU
Tree identification	54%	54%
Basic tree care training (e.g., tree planting and care standards)	58%	73%
Insect and diseases of trees (identification, prevention,…)	77%	73%
Tree inventories or management plans	59%	59%
Tree risk assessment and management	67%	43%
Tree management strategies	56%	48%
Current technological advances (such as hyperspectral imagery)	46%	27%
increasing volunteer involvement	31%	36%
Contracting for tree work	19%	25%
Other	1%	4%
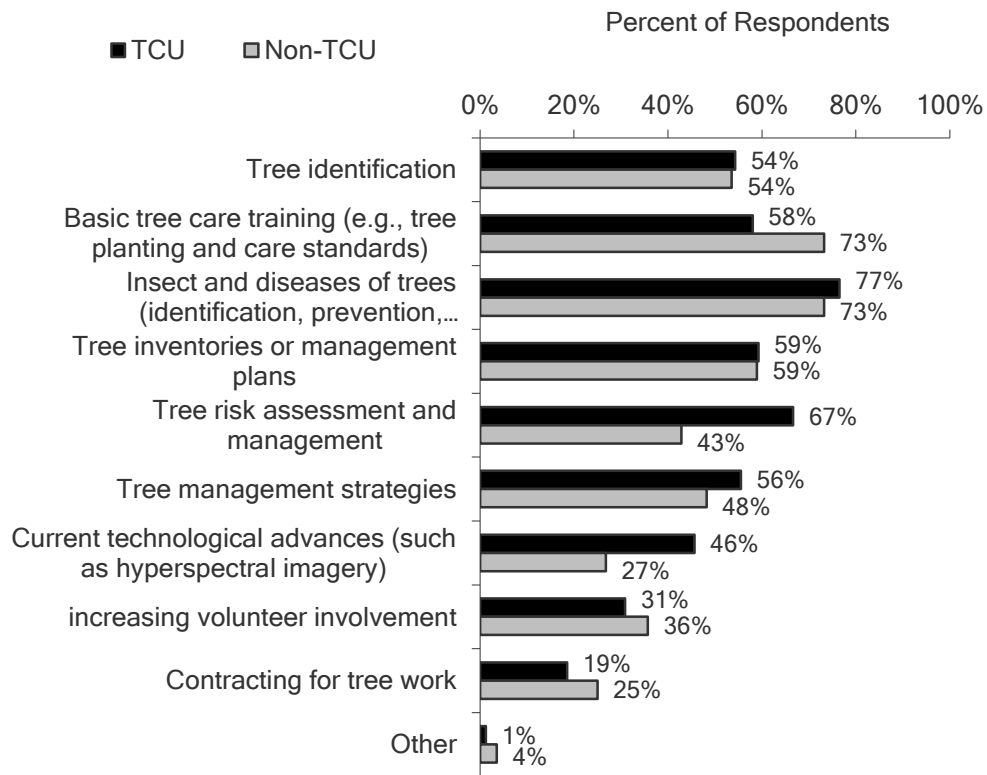
Results of this question indicate that communities across the board would be interested in more educational opportunities from the IDNR. The majority of respondents (75%) said they would like educational material on identification, prevention and management of insects and diseases that threaten the urban forest. A large number of respondents also said that they would like to learn more about basic tree care (64%), tree identification (54%), tree inventories and management plans (59%), and management strategies (53%). Fewer respondents were interested in current technology (38%), increasing volunteer involvement (33%), and contracting for tree work (21%). Those who said "Other" said they didn't know or were not sure

Question 20: Additional comments, ideas, or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you.

Answers are listed verbatim below (names of communities have been removed):

- Although our community has a 50/50 program this is only if residents want to add a tree. Trees that are removed are replaced at no cost to the resident.
- For me, a little too long in one sitting: I get interrupted constantly.
- Great survey!
- I believe the outreach that the IDNR does is fantastic. Anything that could inform me of the type of technical support that is available would be great.
- I hope this survey shows the State Government how important trees are to our environment and how important it is for community public tree care, Maintenance, pruning, planting, planning, etc. Trees are one of the most important natural resources we have available to us. I also believe TREE CITY COMMUNITIES members should be monitored in a higher degree which I do realize takes more personnel but I think it's worth it. There are communities in IL that really don't practice tree preservation like they claim to with doctored up documents. These are the communities that should be shown how important a resource trees are and tree preservation should be practiced if and when at all possible. I could go on and on with this subject so I will stop here.
- I understand that this is an important survey and guides your work. I receive many phone calls from furious residents who see the utility companies destroying terrace trees as they "prune" them. I also see our local private tree contractors who top trees and don't seem to have the knowledge they need to do the job correctly.
- Important to continue the work that IDNR has implemented with local municipalities. We rely on the work that Reinee Hildebrandt does for us and she keeps the local activities in the public forum, which helps with funding opportunities and public awareness for urban forestry.
- Nothing mentioned about grant opportunity for tree preservation. For updating ordinance on private and public areas as well as construction areas.
- Quite a complete survey. I should have had last year's Tree City form in hand while filling out the survey. Thanks.
- Section 50, question 2 does not indicate public or private. If public municipality should pay for tree related work. If private, the property owner should pay for tree related work
- The data given for question 18 (Tree History) is from a 1995 inventory of street trees and does not reflect the current tree population numbers or diversity. Very few Sugar Maples and no Silver Maples, Norway Maples or Green Ashes have been planted since 1995. No White Ashes have been planted since 2000. Emphasis has been placed on adding several different species of oaks to the street tree population along with hybrid elms, lacebark elms, Black, Red, and Freeman Maples and other tree species that do well along City streets.
- The survey was longer than expected. It would be helpful to show an estimated time to complete the survey and indicate that one if on question 26 of 51, for example.
- The Village is a very small town with little to no revenue or source of income. We would be very appreciative to receive any type of grant that could improve our community. We are very interested in receiving state funding to help make the necessary improvements to our park, but are unsure as to what is out there and available for towns like ours.
- There was a question on the survey about being north of a highway why was there no question about being south of the same highway like it didn't matter our region or being south of that highway doesn't count. That was my only issue with this survey.
- This survey has been completed to the best of my ability and knowledge. I hope this info is helpful. Thank you for the opportunity to participate.
- This survey must be geared for larger communities. Many of the questions do not apply in our community. Not Applicable should be one of the possible answers to the questions. In addition, the survey is too lengthy.
- This was a lot of work and we are anxious to see the results. We also want a printed copy of our answers; could you please send a copy? Finally, note that we used the Excel version to originally complete our answer; but when we went into Survey Monkey the Agree/Disagree columns were reversed. Hopefully others who did the same caught this or their answers may not be what they intended.
- This was a time consuming questionnaire but worth filling out as I have a great passion for our urban forest and take pride in what do for the community I work for.
- Too many questions that I do not know the answers to
- Very long survey for the summer time; would have been better to be shorter if at all possible, followed up later in the winter with a longer one... Question #50 - 2 is related to public trees correct? That is how I interpreted it. I had lots of other questions... but forgot them... Did you ask the population size of the community? I don't recall. Or the approximate number of trees? I don't recall. I remember # miles and sq acre of parks. I don't know the answer to either of those, but I think your answers are relative to the size of community...maybe you asked and I just don't recall. Anyway Good luck!
- Your survey was way too long that's why I stopped answering your questions.

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Appendix A. Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Dear Community,

I am writing to ask for your help in a study of urban tree care in municipalities throughout Illinois. This study, jointly conducted by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Natural History Survey, is an effort to learn about your tree care needs and programs. This survey will help establish information on the status of tree programs and the type of assistance that may be needed in the planting, care, and preservation of community trees. Results of this study will help us focus assistance and provide resources to municipalities so that you can improve, maintain or preserve your urban forest and tree care practices. If you are a smaller community with little or no tree care budget, the survey will be much quicker for you to complete, but the information you provide to us is still very important.

This survey is being sent to all communities with Tree City USA status and a selected number of other municipalities in Illinois in order to learn about the diversity of tree care practices. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed questionnaire, even if you feel your community does not do much tree care. Your responses are confidential and will not be associated with your name or address in published reports. Published data will be in the form of averages and summaries, not indicating any specific community's tree care approaches. While your response to this questionnaire and any of the questions is completely voluntary, you can help us create a stronger urban and community forestry program in Illinois by sharing your experiences and views. You may skip any questions you do not feel comfortable answering.

Please click this link to begin the 2010 Illinois Community Tree Program Survey:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/27FY7PR

 This survey should be filled out by the person responsible for the day-to-day public tree care activities in your community. If your community does not have a person specifically assigned to tree care, a local elected official or municipal employee familiar with your community should have sufficient knowledge to answer the questions. It should take approximately 10-30 minutes to complete. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

This survey is provided to you in an electronic format, but if for any reason you would prefer a paper copy be mailed to you, please contact us and we will mail a survey to you. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact the survey administrator Laura Sass at 217-558-6620, laura.sass@illinois.gov. If you have any questions about your rights as a participant in this study, please contact the University of Illinois Institutional Review Board at (217) 333-2670 (collect calls accepted if you identify yourself as a research participant) or via email at irb@illinois.edu.

Thank you for helping us with information about your community. Your input is important and will be used to improve future urban community tree policy and for decision making purposes.

Sincerely,

Reinee Hildebrandt

Urban Conservation Program Administrator
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Welcome and Thank You!

By completing this survey you will help the State of Illinois provide better tree-related assistance to all municipalities. All information you provide will be kept confidential and only reported as averages across demographic categories. If you have any questions about this survey or general urban and community forestry questions, please contact us. Thank you!

- Laura Sass 217-558-6620 (survey questions)
- Reinee Hildebrandt 217-785-8771 (forestry questions)

Section One: Municipal Information

Section 1 was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 1.1: What is the name of the municipality are you representing in this survey? (open-ended question)

Question 1.2: Are you the primary person that has oversight of making day-to-day decisions about your local tree care management and programs?
- Yes
- No

Question 1.3: If you are willing, please provide the following information about yourself.

Name:
Title:
Address:
Address2:
City/Town:
State:
Zip code:
E-mail Address:
Phone Number:

Question 1.4: Do employees of your municipality work on trees?
- Yes
- No

Section Two: Municipal Tree Employees

This section was only asked of respondents if they answered yes to question 1.4.

Question 2.1: How many municipal employees work on public trees? (Please give an estimate based on full time equivalents (FTE)).
- None
- 1-5
- 6-15
- 16-35
- Over 35
- I'm not sure

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.
Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.)

- Forestry Department / Forestry Bureau
- Urban Forester / City Forester / City Arborist
- Public Works Department / Public Works Director
- Streets & Sanitary Department / Street Superintendant
- Parks & Recreation Department / Parks Director
- Maintenance or Grounds Department / staff person
- Legally authorized Tree Commission / Citizen Tree Board
- Private forestry consultant / Tree care professional (contractual)
- Local utility service provider
- City Administrator / Manager / Mayor / Village President / City Council
- City Planner
- I'm not sure

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture.

	College degree in arbori-culture or urban forestry	College degree in traditional forestry	College degree in a forestry related field	Two year technical degree in forestry related field	ISA Certified Arborist	IAA Certified Tree Worker	Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)	No structured training in tree care	I'm not sure	Other (please specify below)
Urban forestry administrator (may oversee ordinance, inventory, management plan, or contracts)										
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews/field staff										
Municipal tree care crews										
Tree Board/Commission members										
Volunteers providing tree services										
Utility service providers										
Contractual service providers										

Section Three: Street Miles and Managed Acres

Section 3 was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 3.1: Please estimate how many street miles are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.) (open-ended question)

Question 3.2: Please estimate how many total acres of parks, natural areas and/or green space are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.) (open-ended question)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Four: Community Attitudes and Perceptions

Section 4 was asked of all survey respondents.

All questions in this section were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion

Question 4.1: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance/aesthetics of a community.

Question 4.2: Public shade and street trees are important to maintaining a healthy community environment.

Question 4.3: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.

Question 4.4: Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.

Question 4.5: Properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value.

Question 4.6: There are plenty of trees around here; we don't need to worry about trees in our community.

Question 4.7: Our community forest provides major ecosystem services to our residents.

Question 4.8: Properly planted trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution.

Question 4.9: Community trees help reduce global warming.

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Five: Tree Care Cooperation

Section 5 was asked of all survey respondents.

Questions 5.1-5.5 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 5.1: Local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than 50 years ago.

Question 5.2: It is important that municipal employees/tree commission members involved with tree care be well educated in tree biology and care.

Question 5.3: Local urban forestry programs should provide tree-related education to the public.

Question 5.4: Volunteers provide advocacy for local municipal forestry programs.

Question 5.5: Using volunteers is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities in the community.

Question 5.6: Has your community cooperated with other municipalities for the benefit and enhancement of tree care in both communities?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 5.7: Does your community have a shade tree commission, board or other group(s) legally authorized by ordinance as having tree care authority?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.
Section Six: Tree Commission / Board
Section was only asked of the respondents that responded "yes" to question 5.7 that they did have a tree commission or tree board.

Question 6.1: How often does your tree board meet?
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually
- As Needed
- Other (please specify)

Question 6.2: Are your meeting times specified by ordinance?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 6.3: What are the services provided to the community by your tree commission or board? (Please check all that apply.)
- Providing workshops on tree planting and care
- Providing workshops on tree pruning and removal
- Sustaining urban forestry related volunteerism
- Providing assistance with revising your tree care or tree preservation ordinance
- Providing assistance with revising your tree management plan
- Conducting or assisting with tree inventories
- Other (please specify)

Section Seven: Tree Ordinance
Questions 7.1 - 7.6 were asked of all survey respondents. Questions 7.7 – 7.15 were asked only of the respondents that answered "yes" to question 7.5.

Questions 7.1 – 7.4 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 7.1: A street tree ordinance is important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest community.

Question 7.2: A tree care ordinance does not need to be updated.

Question 7.3: A street tree ordinance should designate who has tree authority.

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 7.4: A street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards.

Question 7.5: Does your community have a municipal tree care ordinance?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 7.6: Does your community officially incorporate and conform to any of the following standards in its tree ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care operations
- International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices
- American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management Practices
- American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting Standards
- I have not heard of any of the five standards above
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 7.7: In what year was your tree ordinance approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

Question 7.8: In what year was your tree ordinance last updated or amended?
(Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

Question 7.9: Did your community receive technical assistance from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to help you develop or update your tree ordinance?
- Yes - We had assistance to develop and/or update the local tree care ordinance.
- No - We had no assistance developing or updating our tree ordinance.
- I'm not Sure

7.9.1: If yes, in what year did you receive assistance to develop or update your tree ordinance?
(Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

Question 7.10: Are the following provisions included in a tree ordinance or a related document?
(Please check all that apply.)
- Specification of who has tree authority (such as the city forester / arborist or a tree commission / board)
- Tree care standards
- Duties of whoever has tree authority
- Section on permits (such as tree planting, tree removal, or an insect and disease compliance agreement)
- Tree species guidance (such as species diversity guidelines, recommended trees, restricted trees, or prohibition of Ash trees)
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.
Question 7.11: Does your tree ordinance have a section that gives municipality authority to remove (or require removal of) trees impacted by…

	Yes	No	I'm not sure
• Hazardous/Declining trees?			
• Dutch elm disease?			
• Elm Yellows?			
• Oak Wilt?			
• Gypsy Moth?			
• Gouty Oak Gall?			
• Asian Long-horned Beetle?			
• Emerald Ash Borer?			
• Other (please specify)			

Question 7.12: Does your tree ordinance have a section that requires tree service companies to carry liability insurance or post a performance bond when working within the city limits…

For public tree service:
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

For private tree service:
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 7.13: Does your tree care ordinance require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

7.13.1: If yes, please explain what kind of system you require: (open-ended question)

Question 7.14: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree ordinance?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

7.14.1: If yes, please explain what kind of penalties are administered: (open-ended question)

Question 7.15: Do you have a tree preservation section in your tree ordinance or a separate tree preservation ordinance?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Section Eight: Tree Preservation

This section was asked if they answered "yes" to question 7.15.

Question 8.1: Does your community have any landscaping requirements directed at green infrastructure standards or landscaping preservation standards?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 8.2: Does your tree preservation ordinance require a municipal employee or private forestry consultant to review plans for new constructions or developments, either public or private, for possible impact on trees?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

8.3: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

8.3.1: If yes, what are the penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)
- Tree for Tree replacement policy
- Inch for Inch replacement policy
- A defined number of trees to plant per inch of tree diameter removed
- Stop work order
- Financial compensation
- List of tree species to use for replacements
- Fines
- Mitigation
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.
Section Nine: Tree Inventory
Questions 9.1 – 9.5 were asked of all survey respondents, questions 9.6 – 9.15 were asked only of those who responded "yes" to question 9.5.

Questions 9.1 – 9.4 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 9.1: A tree care management plan should be based on a tree inventory.

Question 9.2: It is important to know the species distribution, location and condition of community trees for sustaining a healthy urban forest.

Question 9.3: A tree inventory is needed to help plan for an urban forest with good species diversity (defined as no more than 10% of any one species in the population).

Question 9.4: Updating your tree inventory is important.

Question 9.5: Does your community have tree inventory?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Question 9.6: In what year was your tree inventory completed? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

Question 9.7: How often does your community update your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Seasonally
- Annually
- Every 5-10 years
- Only after storm/weather events
- Whenever needed
- I'm not sure
- Never
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 9.8: How was the survey conducted? (Please check all that apply.)
- Manual mapping with GPS
- Manual mapping without GPS
- Canopy cover analysis
- Windshield survey
- Educated Guess
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 9.9: When you conducted your tree inventory what was your survey method? (Please check all that apply.)
- Total street/public tree inventory (public trees only)
- 100% population survey (public and private trees)
- Sample survey
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 9.10: Are any of the following data collected as part of your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)
- Location of each tree
- Genus and species of each tree
- Trunk diameter of each tree
- Condition of each tree (e.g. healthy, declining, infested, dead)
- Other (please specify)

Question 9.11: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey focus? (Please check all that apply.)
- Number of trees in high use areas/municipal parks
- Number of trees in municipal woodlots/green space
- Number of street trees
- Number private trees
- Number of Ash trees
- Number of Elm trees
- Overall Urban Forest Health
- Other (please specify)

Question 9.12: Are any of the following lists included in your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)
- List of available tree planting spaces
- List of species not to be planted in the community
- List of recommended trees to remove by priority (dead or hazardous trees)
- List of recommended trees to monitor (declining trees)
- List of recommended trees needing pruning by priority
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 9.13: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey analysis? (Please check all that apply.)
- Total number of trees
- Tree species-specific analysis (pie charts by species, condition, size etc.)
- Tree species distribution (where the trees are)
- A graph showing how healthy the trees are by the size of the tree (condition distribution)
- A graph or chart of Ash trees and/or Elm trees
- Other (please specify)

Question 9.14: Has your community conducted any of the i-Tree analyses? (Please check all that apply.)
- Yes - i-Tree
- Yes - i-Tree Eco (formerly UFORE)
- Yes - i-Tree Streets (formerly STRATUM)
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 9.15: Do you have detailed information about your municipal tree population? (Current and/or historic)
- Yes
- No
- I'm not Sure

Section Ten: Tree History
Section 10 was only asked of those who responded "yes" to question 9.15.

The next questions ask for specific information about your community's tree history. This information is very important to the State Urban and Community Forestry Program; please be as complete as possible. If there are data that you do not have, please put an "X" in the space.

Question 10.1: What are the five most common trees in your community? Please provide the number and percent of each tree species (name of tree can be common or genus species). If you don't have this information, please put an "X" in the box. (open-ended question)
Tree One
- Name of Tree
- Number of Trees
- Percent of Population

Tree Two
- Name of Tree
- Number of Trees
- Percent of Population

Tree Three
- Name of Tree
- Number of Trees
- Percent of Population

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Tree Four
- Name of Tree
- Number of Trees
- Percent of Population

Tree Five
- Name of Tree
- Number of Trees
- Percent of Population

Question 10.2: What is your best estimate of the average number of public trees your community has planted annually in the following years: (open-ended question)
- 1990-1995
- 1996-2000
- 2001-2005
- 2006-now

Question 10.3: What is your best estimate of the average number of public trees your community has removed annually in the following years: (open-ended question)
- 1990-1995
- 1996-2000
- 2001-2005
- 2006-now

Question 10.4: Historically, (within the last 60 years) what is the highest number of American Elms in your community? (open-ended question)

10.4.1: Number of American Elms
10.4.2: By % of community tree population that were American Elms

Question 10.5: What are number and percent of American elm trees in your community for approximately the past three decades? (open-ended question)
- 1990's
- 2000's
- 2010 (currently)

Question 10.6: What are number and percent of Green Ash trees in your community for approximately the past three decades? (open-ended question)
- 1990's
- 2000's
- 2010 (currently)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Eleven: Tree Management Plan
The entirety of Section 11 was asked of survey respondents only if they answered "yes" to question 11.1.

Question 11.1: Does your community have a tree management plan?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 11.2: In what year was your tree management plan approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

Question 11.3: How often does your community update your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Seasonally
- Annually
- Every 5-10 years
- Only after storm/weather events
- Whenever needed
- I'm not sure
- Never
- Other

Question 11.4: Is your management plan based on a tree inventory?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 11.5: Are any of the following components included in your tree management plan or tree inventory analysis? (Please check all that apply.)
- Background information (such as an executive summary, purpose, goals, objectives, scope)
- Description of program components (administration, responsibilities)
- Economic benefits / cost-benefits analysis
- Budget
- Sources of potential funding
- Clearly defined future needs of the urban forest

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 11.6: Are any of the following management implications or recommendations included in your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Plan to inspect trees routinely for disease and insect infestations
- Protocol for removal of hazardous or insect/disease infested trees
- Management/Preparedness plan for invasive species, insects and disease problems
- Protocol on how to dispose of residual wood
- Cyclic tree pruning plan
- Tree planting protocol (when, where)
- Tree replacement protocol
- Future tree planting goals (numbers, locations, species diversity)
- Safety pruning recommendations
- Adherence to the American Standard for Nursery Stock when planting trees
- Other (please specify)

Question 11.7: Did the Illinois Department of Natural Resources provide assistance to your community to develop, update or amend your tree inventory or management plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Yes - we received assistance with our tree inventory
- Yes - we received assistance with our tree management plan
- Yes - we received assistance with both
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 11.8: Please check all types of assistance listed below that your community has utilized for conducting, updating or maintaining your tree inventory and/or management plan.
- Urban community forestry grant
- TREES COUNT!
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources(IDNR) staff
- IDNR contracted for services (for example, from the South West Resources Conservation and Development, Morton Arboretum, or Davey Resources)
- Local funding
- Local staff
- Urban forestry consultant
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Twelve: Insects and Disease Preparedness

Section 12 was asked of all respondents.

Questions 12.1 – 12.8 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 12.1: Development/construction project permits should require the preservation of existing trees when practical.

Question 12.2: Gypsy moth infestations are a major urban forestry concern.

Question 12.3: Dutch elm disease (DED) is a major urban forestry concern.

Question 12.4: Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a major urban forestry concern.

Question 12.5: Tree topping or tipping is never an acceptable method of tree pruning.

Question 12.6: Selecting native or less invasive tree species when planting public trees is important.

Question 12.7: Control of invasive species in community forests and parks is an important urban forestry practice.

Question 12.8: Maintaining species diversity is critical to keeping our urban forest healthy.

Question 12.9: Does your community have the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 12.10: Does your community have an EAB preparedness/action plan?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

If yes:
12.10.1: When was your EAB preparedness plan implemented?
- Before EAB showed up in our community (we now have EAB)
- After EAB showed up in our community (we created the plan after EAB showed up)
- EAB is not in our community, but we have a plan of response if EAB is found
- I'm not sure

12.10.2: What was the percent of Ash trees in your population prior to implementation of your plan? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.) (open-ended question)

12.10.3: Which of the following components are included in your Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) preparedness plan? (Please check all that apply.)
- Identification of the local EAB Response team and initial point of contact
- Incident Command Protocol
- A plan to develop (or add EAB to) a Local Community Forestry Program
- A plan to implement or update the Local Tree Ordinance to address Emerald Ash Borer protocol
- A plan to inventory the location, condition, number and percent of Ash (*Fraxinus* species) in your community
- Local requirements to follow the IL Dept. of Agriculture Compliance Agreement
- Techniques to monitor the municipal forest for the EAB
- An ash reduction/removal plan (or plan to develop one)
- Protocol for EAB infected and non-infected Ash removals
- Reforestation/tree planting strategies
- Procedures for subcontractor work
- Ash wood disposal/utilization strategies
- Protocol for media use and public awareness of news releases, and EAB announcement/updates
- Other (please specify)

Question 12.11: Does your community actively manage for Dutch elm disease (DED)? (Please check one.)
- Yes, we have a section in our management plan that outlines our DED strategy.
- Yes, we have a budget for tree injection.
- No, we don't have any management concerning DED.
- I'm not sure if we do or not.

Question 12.12: Have you ever heard of gouty oak gall or horned oak gall?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 12.13: If your community is located North of I-72, do you purchase oak trees that were grown South of I-72?
- Always
- Sometimes
- Never
- I'm not sure

Question 12.14: Does your community actively manage for gypsy moth?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 12.15: What successful treatments for the control/prevention of insects/disease has your community implemented in the past five years? (Please check all that apply.)
- Aerial spraying (regionally)
- Aerial spraying (municipal only)
- Injection
- Basal drench
- Bark tracing
- Removal of the diseased part
- Total tree removal
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 12.16: Has your community implemented any other insect/disease strategies? Please tell us about them and whether they have they been successful. (open-ended question)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Thirteen: Tree Operations
Section 13 was asked of all survey respondents.

Questions 13.1 – 13.7 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 13.1: Requiring tree care companies to apply for a city permit helps protect the urban forest from poor quality pruning practices.

Question 13.2: The use of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists improves tree care in our community.

Question 13.3: Newly planted trees need watering and mulching for the first several years to increase survival rates.

Question 13.4: Cyclic tree inspection and maintenance decreases municipal tree costs and liabilities by sustaining a healthy urban forest.

Question 13.5: Removal of hazardous trees from the community is important.

Question 13.6: Planting the right tree in the right place is important to maintaining the benefits and aesthetics of the urban forest.

Question 13.7: Adjacent property owners should be responsible for planting, pruning, and removals of street trees.

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.)

- Recycling of landscape waste
- Storm clean
- Brush pick up
- Mulch provided to residents
- Helping you get Tree City USA recognition
- Local tree events (ex. Arbor Day celebration)
- Other

List of Providers

- Municipal employees
- Private contractor
- Utility company
- Community volunteers
- Tree commission/board
- Not provided
- Other (please specify)

Question 13.9: Approximately how many requests for tree-related service are made by citizens annually? (Please check one.)

- None
- 1-50
- 51-100
- 101-1,000
- 1,001-10,000
- Over 10,000
- I'm not sure

Question 13.10: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on public rights-of-way?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

13.10.1: If Yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a")

- % of costs paid by city
- % of costs paid by resident
- % of costs paid by someone else (ex. Utility company)
- Flat fee paid by resident, per tree
- Flat fee paid by municipality, per tree

Question 13.11: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on private property?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

13.11.1: If yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a")
- % of costs paid by city
- % of costs paid by resident
- % of costs paid by someone else (ex. Utility company)
- Flat fee paid by resident, per tree
- Flat fee paid by municipality, per tree

Question 13.12: Who plants the trees in new constructions?
- Municipality
- Legally authorized tree board
- Construction company/contractor/builder
- Private consulting company
- Other
- I'm not sure

Question 13.13: Who decides what species of tree are planted in new construction/development areas?
- Municipality
- Legally authorized tree board
- Construction company/contractor/builder
- Private consulting company
- Other
- I'm not sure

Section Fourteen: Utility Involvement

Questions 14.1 – 14.3 were asked of all survey respondents. Question 14.4 – 14.8 were asked only of those who answered "yes" to question 14.3. Question 14.9 – 14.11 were asked of all survey respondents.

Questions 41.1 and 14.2 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 14.1: Utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens.

Question 14.2: Utility trimming enhances the health and condition of the urban forest.

Question 14.3: Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility provider(s) for utility tree trimming?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 14.4: How often does the community meet with your electric utility provider(s) to discuss tree management?
- Daily
- Weekly
- Bi-monthly
- Monthly
- As needed
- Only when the contract needs to be renewed
- Never
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 14.5: Does the agreement cover any of the following? (Please check all that apply.)
- Required public notification or forum
- Private property owner rights
- Rules for trimming trees around the utility wires
- Rules for cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines
- Rules for post-cutting activities (hauling wood or trunks away, stump grinding, etc.)
- Reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines
- Authorization to use growth regulators on trees under utility lines
- Requiring crews to have an Emerald Ash Borer compliance agreement
- Other (please specify)

Question 14.6: Are any of the following tree trimming standards included in your utility agreement? (Please check all that apply.)
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care operations
- International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices
- American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management Practices
- American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting
- I'm not sure
- I've never heard of any of these

Question 14.7: Has the cooperative agreement provided any of the following benefits? (Please check all that apply.)
- Tree trimming to proper International Society of Arborist (ISA) Standards
- Enhanced urban forest health
- Fewer topped trees
- Fewer complaints from residents
- Fewer tree-related expenses
- Fewer tree-related emergencies/incidences
- None of the above
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 14.8: Does your utility agreement require education standards for utility tree care service employees or subcontracted personnel?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 14.8.1: If yes, in the following boxes, please check the level of training your community requires for each utility tree care service employee group working on public trees. (If you are unsure, please write "unsure" in the "please specify other" box.)
- Field Crew
- Crew Supervisor
- Planner
- Regional Supervisor

Levels of training:
- College degree related to forestry
- Two year technical degree related to forestry
- ISA Utility Certified
- ISA Certified Arborist
- IAA Certified Tree Worker
- Training through commercial tree firm
- Attendance at tree care workshops
- Experience with a chain saw
- No structured training in tree care
- Other

Question 14.9: Do you feel the local utility service provider(s) prune trees properly?
- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Never
- I'm not sure

Question 14.10: Have your community experienced any of the following problems with utility pruning? (Please check all that apply.)
- Topped trees
- Excessive pruning
- Complaints from residents
- Continued interrupted service for tree/utility conflicts
- Trees not trimmed to International Society of Arborists (ISA) standards
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 14.11: Who provides electrical utility service to your community? (Please check all that apply.)
- Ameren CILCO
- Ameren CIPS
- Ameren IP
- ComEd (Commonwealth Edison)
- Rural Electric
- Municipal self-provided
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Section Fifteen: Public Outreach and Education

Questions 15.1 and 15.2 were asked of all survey respondents. Questions 15.3 - 15.5 were asked only of those who answered "yes" to question 15.2.

Question 15.1: Please check any annual festivals or events your community hosts (or participates in) where trees would be considered of value:
- Arbor Day observance and celebration
- Arbor Day proclamation signed and announced by the Mayor/President
- Seasonal tree festivals or events
- Public Christmas tree decorations
- Annual public tree sale
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 15.2: Are volunteers used in your community for any tree related activities? (Defined as tree care, planting, events, etc.)
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 15.3: Please list the types of volunteer organizations used in your community for tree-related activities. (For example, 4-H groups, boy scouts, tree boards etc.)(open-ended question)

Question 15.4: What tasks are generally assigned to volunteers in your community? (Please check all that apply.)
- Arbor Day Celebrations and other tree-related events
- Public education
- Planting trees and beautification
- Tree maintenance and general tree care
- Management Policy (development and/or updating)
- Tree inventory and management plan (development and/or updating)
- Tree ordinance and tree preservation policy (development and/or updating)
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 15.5: On average how many volunteer hours are spent on tree related activities annually? (open-ended question)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Sixteen: Tree-related Budgeting

Section 16 was asked of all survey respondents.

Questions 16.1 – 16.7 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 16.1: I feel strong public support for municipal tree care exists in my community.

Question 16.2: Our municipal forestry department/program receives status and funding comparable to other municipal departments/programs.

Question 16.3: It is achievable to start or improve a tree program in my community.

Question 16.4: Both professional and volunteer staff are needed to manage an urban forest.

Question 16.5: The benefits of street trees outweigh the costs of maintenance.

Question 16.6: The benefits of street trees help convince city officials to sustain the tree-related expenditures.

Question 16.7: Due to the economy, funding for a tree program is less available.

Question 16.8: Do you believe your community is sustaining at least a $2 per capita for community tree management?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 16.9: Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

16.9.1: If yes, what was spent in 2009 for the following:
- Total urban community forestry budget
- Purchasing public trees
- Planting public trees
- Public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, etc.)
- Public tree pruning and removal
- Municipal employee tree care training
- Tree-related public education
- Administration/building oversight
- Insect and disease control (spraying, removal, vaccinating)
- Urban forestry fleet management

16.9.2: What kind of funds are (or have been) used to fund your community's tree care and related activities? (Please check all that apply.)
- General funds
- Capital improvement funds
- Operational funds
- Special tax/incentive
- Sales tax
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

Question 16.10: Since 1990, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

16.10.1: If yes, which of the following grant programs did you apply for? (Please check all that apply.)
- Illinois Urban and Community Forestry Grants
- Small Business Association (SBA) Tree Planting initiative
- USDA Forest Service Redesign Project Grants
- National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC) Grants
- Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program (ITEP)
- Inner city Forestry Grants
- Fire wise and Focus Funding Grant
- I'm not aware of any of the above programs
- Other (please specify)

16.10.2: Did your community obtain a grant?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 16.11: If the Urban and Community Forestry Grant were funded in the future, which of the following would you like financial assistance to complete in your community? (Please check all that apply.)
- Initiating an urban forestry management program
- To establish a tree board
- To write or update a tree ordinance
- To write or update a tree management plan
- To conduct or update a tree inventory
- To conduct public education or outreach
- To purchase trees
- To plant trees
- To establish an Emerald Ash Borer(EAB) preparedness plan
- EAB reforestation (tree planting)
- EAB Ash reduction (tree removal)
- Other (please specify)

Question 16.12: If the SBA tree planting initiative was reauthorized, would your community be interested in applying for tree planting cost-share funds?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 16.13: If state or federal grants were made available on a match basis, what level of funding would your community be able to match? (Please check the maximum amount.)
- Less than $500
- $500
- $1,000
- $5,000
- $10,000
- $50,000
- $100,000
- Greater than $100,000

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 16.14: Please indicate how you feel federal urban and community forestry dollars provided to the State of Illinois (IDNR) should be spent. Please order the following list 1-10 (with 1 being the most important to you, and 10 being the least important)
- The IDNR Tree City USA program
- Providing IDNR Urban and Community Forestry Grants to communities
- Contracting technical support for communities
- IDNR "TREES COUNT" tree inventory outreach program
- Instructional workshops conducted by qualified tree organizations
- To create IDNR urban forestry regional field staff positions
- To conduct tree-related research projects
- To support not-for-profit organizations' tree activities
- To fund international educational and/or tree-related projects

Section Seventeen: Tree City USA
Questions 17.1 and 17.2 were asked of all survey respondents. Question 17.3 – 17.5 were asked only of those who responded "yes" to question 17.1.

Question 17.1: Is your community a Tree City USA?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 17.2: If no, has your community been a Tree City in the past?
- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 17.3: Do you feel your community has received any of the following public relations benefits by being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)
- It increases positive community image or pride.
- It gives us recognition for our hard work.
- It shows our city cares about the environment.
- It improves community forestry in the public eye.
- It keeps our public officials aware of the importance of tree management and care in the community.
- None of the above.
- Are there any other public relations benefits that you feel you receive from being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Question 17.4: Do you feel your community has received any of the following technical assistance from being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)
- We get community forest/tree care, management, and funding information through Tree City Newsbits (electronic newsletter).
- We get community forest/tree care management and funding information through the annual Tree City conference.
- It helps us better manage the natural resources in your urban ecosystem.
- It provides us with Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and other insect/disease management strategies.
- We have used EAB door hangers and other reference material from the Department of Natural Resources.
- We have gotten to urban forestry educational materials from the Arbor Day Foundation.
- It has helped us go from a developing community to a sustainable urban forestry program.
- None of the above.
- Is there any other type of technical assistance that you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about it!

Question 17.5: Do you feel your community has received any of the following tangible outcomes by being Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)
- Given us a Tree City flag, street signs, and Arbor Day observance
- Made our city more attractive for new residents or businesses
- Encouraged planning for tree management
- Helped us sustain a local tree program
- Gotten the public involved with community tree care
- Helped us secure/maintain a tree-related budget line item
- Increased public outreach concerning invasive species and related issues
- Increased public education concerning tree planting, pruning, removal and general tree care
- Helped us better prepare and pursue grant opportunities
- None of the above.
- Are there any other benefits you feel you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Eighteen: Tree Care Barriers

Section 18 was asked of all survey respondents.

Question 18.1: Are you aware of any of the following problems in your community concerning trees and/or tree management? (Please check all that apply.)
- Poor survival of newly planted trees
- Too many of the same tree species planted
- Loss of mature trees to construction/development
- Insect or disease problems (EAB, DED, Gypsy months etc.)
- Trees interfering with utility lines
- Hazardous, dead or declining trees
- We don't have any problems that I am aware of
- Please explain any other tree-related problems your community is experiencing

Question 18.2: Is there tree topping in your community? (Please check all that apply)
- Yes - on public property
- Yes - on private property
- Yes - around utility lines
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 18.3: Is there any improper tree pruning in your community? (Please check all that apply)
- Yes - on public property
- Yes - on private property
- Yes - around utility lines
- No
- I'm not sure

Question 18.4: Please indicate any barriers in your community that interfere with tree management activities. (Please check all that apply.)
- Current economic situation hinders tree-related activities
- Insufficient funding for tree-related activities
- Lack of support from higher community officials
- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting or the tree program
- Lack of volunteer support to get work done
- Lack of personnel for tree management
- Lack of education for personnel
- Can't get an ordinance passed
- I'm not sure
- We don't really have any barriers to tree care
- Other (please specify)

Appendix A (continued). Illinois community tree care cover letter and questionnaire.

Section Nineteen: Tree-related Assistance
Section 19 was asked of all survey respondents.

Each part of questions 19.1 and 19.2 were rated on a 5-category scale:
- Completely Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Completely Disagree
- I'm Not Sure

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by checking the category that best describes your opinion.

Question 19.1: State Urban and Community Forestry should provide funding for:
19.1.1: Tree-related technical assistance and advice to small communities since they have a more limited tax base.
19.1.2: Personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.
19.1.3: Tree-related cost-share grants to local communities.

Question 19.2: Municipal governments should provide funding for:
19.2.1: the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.
19.2.2: tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.
19.2.3: tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.
19.2.4: tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.

Question 19.3: Please check all the topics for which your community would like educational opportunities from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources:
- Tree identification
- Basic tree care training (e.g., tree planting and care standards)
- Insect and diseases of trees (identification, prevention, management)
- Tree inventories or management plans
- Tree risk assessment and management
- Tree management strategies
- Current technological advances (such as hyperspectral imagery)
- Increasing volunteer involvement
- Contracting for tree work
- Other (please specify)

Question 20: Additional comments, ideas, or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you. (open-ended question)

Appendix B. Tables of responses and numbers of respondents.

Because some questions allowed more than one answer per respondent (e.g., "check all that apply), the total number of responses will not necessarily match the Total number of respondents. While each table reports the total number of responses, the Total number of respondents is listed for "check all that apply" questions in the bottom right-most column where the Total column and Total row overlap.

Section One: Municipal Information

Question 1.1: What is the name of the municipality are you representing in this survey?

By Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City	Not a Tree City	Total
<2,500	16	55	71
2,500-4,999	9	16	25
5,000-9,999	16	14	30
10,000-24,999	42	15	57
25,000-49,999	22	1	23
50,000-99,999	13	2	15
>100,000	5	0	5

By Region:

Region	Tree City	Not a Tree City	Total
Northeast	86	38	124
Central	26	35	61
Southern	11	30	41
Statewide	123	103	226

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 1.2: Are you the primary person that has oversight of making day-to-day decisions about your local tree care management and programs?

By Tree City Status:

Status	Yes	No	Total
Tree City	104	18	122
Not a Tree City	63	37	100

By Community Size

Community Size	Yes	No	Total
<2,500	43	26	26
2,500-4,999	18	6	6
5,000-9,999	23	7	7
10,000-24,999	45	12	12
25,000-49,999	18	3	3
50,000-99,999	14	1	1
>100,000	5	0	0

By Region:

Region	Yes	No	Total
Northeastern Corner	101	21	122
Central State	42	18	60
Southern State	23	16	39
Statewide	166	55	221

Question 1.3: If you are willing, please provide the following information about yourself.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City	Not a Tree City	Total
<2,500	16	45	61
2,500-4,999	9	14	23
5,000-9,999	13	12	25
10,000-24,999	41	12	53
25,000-49,999	20	1	21
50,000-99,999	11	2	13
>100,000	4	0	4

By Region:

Region	Tree City	Not a Tree City	Total
Northeastern Corner	78	31	109
Central State	25	30	55
Southern State	11	25	36
Statewide	114	86	200

Question 1.4: Do employees of your municipality work on trees?

Region	Yes	No	Total
Northeast Corner	105	19	124
Central State	50	11	61
Southern State	31	10	41

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
<2,500	12	4	0	16	34	21	0	55
2,500-4,999	8	1	0	9	11	5	0	16
5,000-9,999	14	2	0	16	12	2	0	14
10,000-24,999	40	2	0	42	12	3	0	15
25,000-49,999	22	0	0	22	1	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	13	0	0	13	2	0	0	2
>100,000	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	79	7	0	86	26	12	0	38
Central State	24	2	0	26	26	9	0	35
Southern State	11	0	0	11	20	10	0	30
Statewide	114	9	0	123	72	31	0	103

Section Two: Municipal Tree Employees

Question 2.1: How many municipal employees work on public trees? (Please give an estimate based on full time equivalents (FTE)).

Tree City:

Community Size	None	1-5	6-15	16-35	> 35	Total
<2,500	1	9	1	0	0	11
2,500-4,999	0	7	1	0	0	8
5,000-9,999	0	12	2	0	0	14
10,000-24,999	0	30	7	0	0	37
25,000-49,999	0	14	7	0	0	21
50,000-99,999	0	4	6	2	0	12
>100,000	0	3	2	0	0	5
Total	1	79	26	2	0	108

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	None	1-5	6-15	16-35	> 35	Total
<2,500	6	28	0	0	0	34
2,500-4,999	1	10	0	0	0	11
5,000-9,999	0	9	3	0	0	12
10,000-24,999	1	8	3	0	0	12
25,000-49,999	0	1	0	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	0	0	2	0	0	2
>100,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Total	8	56	8	0	0	72

By Region:

Region	None	1-5	6-15	16-35	> 35
Northeast	4	72	23	2	0
Central State	2	39	8	0	0
Southern State	2	24	3	0	0
Statewide	8	135	34	2	0

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.)
All Respondents by Community Size:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100	Total
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	0	0	2	6	11	6	0	25
Urban Forester/City Forester/City Arborist	2	3	5	16	12	8	3	49
Public Works Department/Public Works Director	25	12	17	33	11	8	2	108
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Superintendent	9	5	10	13	3	1	2	43
Parks & Recreation Department/Parks Director	4	2	4	11	4	2	1	28
Maintenance or Grounds Department/staff person	5	0	6	6	2	3	1	23
Legally authorized Tree Commission/Citizen Tree Board	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Private forestry consultant/Tree care professional (contractual)	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Local utility service provider	4	1	4	0	1	1	0	11
City Administrator /Manager/Mayor/Village President/City Council	13	3	6	3	4	1	0	30
City Planner	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I'm not sure	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other (please specify)	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	9
Total	70	27	62	91	51	31	9	184

Tree City:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100	Total
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	0	0	2	6	11	5	0	24
Urban Forester/City Forester/City Arborist	2	3	5	16	12	7	3	48
Public Works Department/Public Works Director	7	4	8	25	11	6	2	63
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Superintendent	2	3	5	8	2	1	2	23
Parks & Recreation Department/Parks Director	1	0	2	8	4	2	1	18
Maintenance or Grounds Department/staff person	0	0	3	6	2	2	1	14
Legally authorized Tree Commission/Citizen Tree Board	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Private forestry consultant/Tree care professional (contractual)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Local utility service provider	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4
City Administrator/Manager/Mayor/Village President/City Council	4	1	3	3	4	1	0	16
City Planner	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I'm not sure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	6
Total	20	11	37	74	50	26	9	112

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 2.2: Who has responsibility for public tree care and management? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

Not a Tree City:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100	Total
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1
Urban Forester/City Forester/City Arborist	0	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1
Public Works Department/Public Works Director	18	8	9	8	0	2	n/a	45
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Superintendent	7	2	5	5	1	0	n/a	20
Parks & Recreation Department/Parks Director	3	2	2	3	0	0	n/a	10
Maintenance or Grounds Department/staff person	5	0	3	0	0	1	n/a	9
Legally authorized Tree Commission/Citizen Tree Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Private forestry consultant/Tree care professional (contractual)	1	0	0	1	0	0	n/a	2
Local utility service provider	4	1	2	0	0	0	n/a	7
City Administrator/Manager/ Mayor/Village President/City Council	9	2	3	0	0	0	n/a	14
City Planner	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
I'm not sure	2	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	2
Other (please specify)	1	1	1	0	0	0	n/a	3
Total	50	16	25	17	1	5	n/a	72

By Region:	Northeastern Corner	Central State	Southern State
Forestry Department/Forestry Bureau	22	1	2
Urban Forester/City Forester/City Arborist	38	11	0
Public Works Department/Public Works Director	69	28	11
Streets & Sanitary Department/Street Superintendent	18	14	11
Parks & Recreation Department/Parks Director	9	8	11
Maintenance or Grounds Department/staff person	13	6	4
Legally authorized Tree Commission/Citizen Tree Board	2	2	2
Private forestry consultant/Tree care professional (contractual)	4	0	1
Local utility service provider	4	3	4
City Administrator/Manager/Mayor/Village President/City Council	11	8	12
City Planner	2	0	0
I'm not sure	1	1	1
Other (please specify)	6	0	4
Total	101	51	32

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture.

Respondents were given the following answer options for each type of municipal forestry staff. In the following tables, the top reference bar has numbers that correspond with the answer options that are numbered here:
1. College degree in arboriculture/urban forestry
2. College degree in traditional forestry
3. College degree in a forestry related field
4. Two year technical degree in forestry related field
5. ISA Certified Arborist
6. ISA Certified Tree Worker
7. Tree care training from US Forestry Service (or equivalent)
8. No structured tree care training
9. I'm not sure

All Respondents by Size:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	9	10	17	7	50	2	3	37	11	135
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	7	5	14	9	54	1	10	60	11	160
Municipal tree care crews	6	3	4	4	39	4	17	74	12	151
Tree Board/Commission members	2	3	4	0	6	1	1	43	24	60
Volunteers providing tree services	1	1	4	0	2	0	1	40	27	49
Utility service providers	0	0	0	0	9	4	4	17	53	34
Contractual service providers	7	2	5	2	50	14	7	14	34	101

Tree City:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	9	9	17	7	49	2	3	19	7	122
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	7	5	13	9	53	1	7	29	6	130
Municipal tree care crews	6	3	3	4	37	3	12	36	7	111
Tree Board/Commission members	2	3	4	0	6	0	1	28	18	62

Not a Tree City:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	18	4	24
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	31	3	39
Municipal tree care crews	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	38	5	51
Tree Board/Commission members	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	6	22

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

By Community Size:

Population <2,5000:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	3	19
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	3	25
Municipal tree care crews	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	26	3	30
Tree Board/Commission members	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	16	5	24

Population 2,500-4,999

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	1	8
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	11
Municipal tree care crews	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	1	13
Tree Board/Commission members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7

Population 5,000-9,999:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	7	3	18
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	1	0	4	1	7	0	0	10	4	27
Municipal tree care crews	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	9	4	20
Tree Board/Commission members	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	11

Population 10,000-24,999:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	1	2	3	3	18	0	2	8	2	39
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	1	0	6	3	20	0	6	11	2	49
Municipal tree care crews	0	0	1	1	12	0	7	19	3	43
Tree Board/Commission members	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	9	6	25

Population 25,000-49,999:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	2	3	4	3	12	0	0	2	2	28
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	1	2	2	3	13	0	3	7	0	31
Municipal tree care crews	2	1	0	1	10	1	2	8	0	25
Tree Board/Commission members	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	13

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 2.3: Please look at the table below. Put an "x" each box to select the title(s) that best describe your municipal forestry staff. Please check all boxes that describe the education credentials of the person(s) currently in each position. Leave the row blank if you have no one in that position. ISA is the International Society of Arboriculture. (Continued)

Population 50,000-99,999

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	4	3	3	1	9	0	0	3	0	23
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	3	3	1	2	9	0	1	1	1	21
Municipal tree care crews	3	2	1	2	10	2	3	1	1	25
Tree Board/Commission members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Population ≥100,000:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	1	1	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	11
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	7
Municipal tree care crews	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Tree Board/Commission members	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2

By Region
Northeastern Corner:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	8	8	13	6	42	1	1	18	4	101
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	6	3	7	9	46	0	8	29	3	111
Municipal tree care crews	4	2	3	3	34	4	13	33	5	101
Tree Board/Commission members	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	20	15	42

Central State:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	9	4	27
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	1	1	5	0	7	1	1	19	3	38
Municipal tree care crews	2	0	1	1	5	0	1	24	5	39
Tree Board/Commission members	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	13	6	25

Southern State:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Urban forestry administrator	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	10	3	18
Supervisor of municipal tree care crews	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	12	3	21
Municipal tree care crews	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	22
Tree Board/Commission members	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	3	17

Section Three: Street Miles and Managed Acres

Question 3.1: Please estimate how many street miles are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.)

Tree City:

Community Size	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
<2,500	5	3	2	0	1	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	1	1	0	0
5,000-9,999	0	4	6	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	1	2	13	12	0	0
25,000-49,999	1	0	4	10	3	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	3	5	0
>100,000	0	0	0	0	4	1
Total	9	10	26	26	13	2

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
<2,500	18	5	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	4	3	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	1	7	2	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	1	1	5	4	0	0
25,000-49,999	0	0	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	2	0	0
>100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	17	11	6	0	0

By Region:

Region	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
Northeast	18	17	23	25	6	2
Central State	7	8	9	4	5	0
Southern State	6	2	5	3	2	0
Statewide	31	27	37	32	13	2

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 3.2: Please estimate how many total acres of parks, natural areas and/or green space are in your municipality. (If you are unsure, please put an X in the blank.)

Tree City:

Community Size	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
<2,500	3	1	1	3	1	0
2,500-4,999	1	2	0	1	0	0
5,000-9,999	0	1	1	3	1	1
10,000-24,999	1	0	2	5	8	0
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	1	4	1
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	0	3	2
>100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	4	13	17	4

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
<2,500	11	9	3	0	1	0
2,500-4,999	2	8	1	1	0	0
5,000-9,999	1	1	4	1	0	0
10,000-24,999	1	1	1	4	0	0
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	0	0	1
>100,000	2	1	1	3	1	0
Total	17	20	10	9	2	1

By Region:

Region	2-20	21-50	51-100	101-250	251-1000	> 1000
Northeast Corner	5	11	7	9	12	3
Central State	11	5	4	8	2	1
Southern State	4	7	2	2	4	1
Statewide	20	23	13	19	18	5

Section Four: Community Attitudes and Perceptions

Question 4.1: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance/aesthetics of a community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	49	14	1	2	0	0
2,500-4,999	17	8	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	22	4	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	43	7	1	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	21	1	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	11	3	0	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	168	37	2	2	0	0

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	71	7	1	0	0	0
Central State	20	5	0	0	0	0
Southern State	10	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	101	12	1	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	25	7	0	0	0	0
Central State	26	7	0	1	0	0
Southern State	16	11	1	1	0	0
Statewide	67	25	1	2	0	0

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 4.2: Public shade and street trees are important to maintaining a healthy community environment.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	43	21	2	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	17	6	2	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	19	6	1	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	42	8	1	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	19	3	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	10	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	155	48	6	0	0	0

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	67	12	0	0	0	0
Central State	20	5	0	0	0	0
Southern State	10	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	97	17	0	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	21	10	1	0	0	0
Central State	23	9	2	0	0	0
Southern State	14	12	3	0	0	0
Statewide	58	31	6	0	0	0

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 4.3: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	45	17	3	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	16	6	3	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	20	5	0	1	0	0
10,000-24,999	38	11	1	1	0	0
25,000-49,999	19	3	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	5	1	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	151	47	8	2	0	0

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	65	13	0	1	0	0
Central State	19	6	0	0	0	0
Southern State	9	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	93	20	0	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	20	8	2	1	0	0
Central State	25	6	3	0	0	0
Southern State	13	13	3	0	0	0
Statewide	58	27	8	1	0	0

Question 4.4: Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	29	24	10	0	1	2
2,500-4,999	12	7	4	1	0	0
5,000-9,999	16	5	4	0	1	0
10,000-24,999	30	19	2	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	17	2	3	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	6	1	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	116	63	24	1	2	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	54	18	7	0	0	0
Central State	16	7	2	0	0	0
Southern State	7	2	1	0	0	0
Statewide	77	27	10	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	16	13	1	0	1	1
Central State	13	12	6	1	0	1
Southern State	10	11	7	0	1	0
Statewide	39	36	14	1	2	2

Question 4.5: Properly planted trees increase community infrastructure value.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	32	22	11	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	10	9	5	1	0	0
5,000-9,999	17	2	5	2	0	0
10,000-24,999	35	13	3	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	15	6	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	9	5	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	122	58	25	3	0	1

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	55	19	5	0	0	0
Central State	18	6	1	0	0	0
Southern State	8	1	1	0	0	0
Statewide	81	26	7	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	16	11	4	1	0	0
Central State	15	10	8	0	0	1
Southern State	10	11	6	2	0	0
Statewide	41	32	18	3	0	1

Question 4.6: There are plenty of trees around here, we don't need to worry about trees in our community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	3	2	15	27	17	1
2,500-4,999	2	1	4	9	8	1
5,000-9,999	0	1	4	9	13	0
10,000-24,999	0	1	3	16	31	0
25,000-49,999	1	0	0	2	18	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	4	10	0
>100,000	0	0	0	1	4	0
Statewide	6	6	26	68	101	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	2	3	20	52	0
Central State	0	0	1	8	15	1
Southern State	1	0	0	3	7	0
Statewide	3	2	4	31	74	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	1	6	13	10	0
Central State	1	0	10	11	11	0
Southern State	0	3	6	13	6	1
Statewide	3	4	22	37	27	1

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 4.7: Our community forest provides major ecosystem services to our residents.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	13	17	21	3	1	11
2,500-4,999	7	7	5	3	0	2
5,000-9,999	10	10	3	1	0	2
10,000-24,999	24	15	9	1	0	2
25,000-49,999	13	7	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	4	1	0	0	1
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	80	60	41	8	1	18

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	48	24	4	2	0	1
Central State	13	6	4	1	0	1
Southern State	5	2	1	0	0	2
Statewide	66	32	9	3	0	4

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	8	14	5	0	0	4
Central State	6	10	13	0	0	5
Southern State	0	4	14	5	1	5
Statewide	14	28	32	5	1	14

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 4.8: Properly planted trees help control soil erosion and reduce air pollution.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	33	30	2	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	15	9	0	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	17	8	1	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	37	13	1	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	19	3	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	10	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	136	67	4	0	0	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	63	16	0	0	0	0
Central State	16	9	0	0	0	0
Southern State	9	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	88	26	0	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	19	12	1	0	0	0
Central State	19	11	3	0	0	1
Southern State	10	18	0	0	0	1
Statewide	48	41	4	0	0	2

Question 4.9: Community trees help reduce global warming.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	21	22	16	1	1	5
2,500-4,999	11	5	7	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	12	4	6	2	0	2
10,000-24,999	25	11	10	1	0	4
25,000-49,999	15	4	2	0	1	0
50,000-99,999	6	5	3	0	0	0
>100,000	3	0	2	0	0	0
Statewide	93	51	46	4	2	13

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	50	16	11	0	1	1
Central State	11	7	3	2	0	2
Southern State	6	1	1	0	1	1
Statewide	67	24	15	2	2	4

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	11	8	8	2	0	3
Central State	9	5	17	0	0	3
Southern State	6	14	6	0	0	3
Statewide	26	27	31	2	0	9

Section Five: Tree Care Cooperation

Question 5.1: Local urban forestry programs are more advanced today than 50 years ago.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	21	22	13	0	0	9
2,500-4,999	6	12	2	0	0	5
5,000-9,999	9	12	2	0	0	2
10,000-24,999	23	22	6	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	12	8	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	83	83	25	0	0	16

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	44	25	9	0	0	0
Central State	13	10	1	0	0	1
Southern State	3	7	0	0	0	0
Statewide	60	42	10	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	13	6	0	0	4
Central State	7	18	6	0	0	2
Southern State	7	10	3	0	0	9
Statewide	23	41	15	0	0	15

Question 5.2: It is important that municipal employees/tree commission members involved with tree care be well educated in tree biology and care.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	14	29	17	1	1	3
2,500-4,999	5	11	7	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	6	13	6	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	15	25	8	1	0	0
25,000-49,999	8	12	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	6	2	0	0	0
>100,000	2	2	0	1	0	0
Statewide	56	98	42	3	1	4

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	29	35	11	1	0	0
Central State	9	10	5	1	0	0
Southern State	3	6	1	0	0	0
Statewide	41	51	17	2	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	10	14	6	1	0	1
Central State	1	20	10	0	0	1
Southern State	4	13	9	0	1	2
Statewide	15	47	25	1	1	4

Question 5.3: Local urban forestry programs should provide tree-related education to the public.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	16	34	11	0	0	4
2,500-4,999	5	15	3	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	9	12	3	1	0	0
10,000-24,999	15	32	4	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	10	12	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	9	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	64	115	21	1	0	6

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	33	41	3	1	0	0
Central State	11	14	0	0	0	0
Southern State	3	7	0	0	0	0
Statewide	47	62	3	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	10	17	4	0	0	1
Central State	3	22	5	0	0	3
Southern State	4	14	9	0	0	2
Statewide	17	53	18	0	0	6

Question 5.4: Volunteers provide advocacy for local municipal forestry programs.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	13	28	15	1	1	7
2,500-4,999	4	11	6	2	0	2
5,000-9,999	5	12	6	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	12	26	11	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	4	11	7	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	2	6	3	1	0	1
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	44	95	48	4	1	12

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	21	35	17	1	0	2
Central State	9	14	2	0	0	0
Southern State	3	4	2	0	0	1
Statewide	33	53	21	1	0	3

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	8	13	9	0	0	1
Central State	2	14	13	0	1	3
Southern State	1	15	5	3	0	5
Statewide	11	42	27	3	1	9

Question 5.5: Using volunteers is an effective way to increase tree care and planting activities in the community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	20	27	11	3	0	4
2,500-4,999	5	10	8	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	7	12	5	1	0	0
10,000-24,999	11	26	11	1	0	1
25,000-49,999	3	5	13	0	1	0
50,000-99,999	3	2	6	3	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	53	83	54	8	1	7

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	19	27	25	3	0	2
Central State	10	6	8	0	0	1
Southern State	2	6	2	0	0	0
Statewide	31	39	35	3	0	3

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	7	12	8	4	0	1
Central State	8	16	8	0	0	1
Southern State	7	16	3	1	0	2
Statewide	22	44	19	5	0	4

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 5.6: Has your community cooperated with other municipalities for the benefit and enhancement of tree care in both communities?

By Tree City Status and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
<2,500	4	8	2	12	6	25	10	31
2,500-4,999	5	3	1	8	2	11	3	13
5,000-9,999	5	8	1	13	1	8	2	9
10,000-24,999	15	22	1	37	2	10	1	12
25,000-49,999	14	3	4	17	0	0	1	0
50,000-99,999	9	3	0	12	2	0	0	2
>100,000	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	45	31	2	78	6	18	8	32
Central State	10	9	6	25	5	24	4	33
Southern State	0	8	2	10	2	22	5	29
Statewide	55	48	10	113	13	64	17	94

Question 5.7: Does your community have a shade tree commission, board or other group(s) legally authorized by ordinance as having tree care authority?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
<2,500	11	3	0	14	1	49	1	51
2,500-4,999	5	4	0	9	1	15	0	16
5,000-9,999	8	6	0	14	2	9	0	11
10,000-24,999	17	19	2	36	1	10	2	11
25,000-49,999	11	10	2	21	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	2	9	1	11	1	1	0	2
>100,000	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	32	43	3	78	4	27	1	32
Central State	18	7	0	25	2	30	1	33
Southern State	7	3	0	10	1	28	0	29
Statewide	57	53	3	113	7	85	2	94

Section Six: Tree Commission / Board

Question 6.1: How often does your tree board meet?

Tree City:

Community Size	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	As Needed	Total
<2,500	6	2	0	3	11
2,500-4,999	1	2	0	2	5
5,000-9,999	4	2	0	2	8
10,000-24,999	10	1	0	2	13
25,000-49,999	6	1	0	3	10
50,000-99,999	1	0	0	0	1
>100,000	1	1	0	1	3
Statewide	29	9	0	13	51

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	As Needed	Total
<2,500	1	0	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	0	0	0	1	1
5,000-9,999	0	1	0	1	2
10,000-24,999	1	0	0	1	2
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	1	1
>100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	2	1	0	4	7

By Region:

Region	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	As Needed	Total
Northeast Corner	18	4	0	9	31
Central State	10	5	0	4	19
Southern State	3	2	0	3	8
Statewide	31	11	0	16	58

Question 6.2: Are your meeting times specified by ordinance?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
< 2,500	3	8	0	11	1	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	0	4	1	5	0	1	0	1
5,000-9,999	3	5	0	8	0	1	1	2
10,000-24,999	6	9	1	16	1	1	0	2
25,000-49,999	3	6	1	10	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
≥ 100,000	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
Northeastern Corner	10	17	3	30	1	2	1	4
Central State	8	9	1	18	0	2	0	2
Southern State	1	6	0	7	1	0	0	1
Statewide	19	32	4	55	2	4	1	7

Question 6.3: What are the services provided to the community by your tree commission or board? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	**Not a Tree City**
Providing workshops on tree planting and care	10	0
Providing workshops on tree pruning and removal	8	0
Sustaining urban forestry related volunteerism	15	1
Providing assistance with revising your tree care or tree preservation ordinance	35	6
Providing assistance with revising your tree management plan	28	4
Conducting or assisting with tree inventories	20	4
Other (please specify)	7	2
Total	50	7

Section Seven: Tree Ordinance

Question 7.1: A street tree ordinance is important for the protection and maintenance of the urban forest community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	16	20	23	1	0	5
2,500-4,999	8	8	7	1	0	1
5,000-9,999	15	6	4	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	32	14	3	1	0	0
25,000-49,999	21	1	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	6	1	0	0	0
>100,000	3	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	102	57	38	3	0	6

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	56	18	3	0	0	0
Central State	15	9	0	0	0	1
Southern State	7	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	78	30	3	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	11	9	9	1	0	2
Central State	8	10	14	0	0	1
Southern State	5	8	12	2	0	2
Statewide	24	27	35	3	0	5

Question 7.2: A tree care ordinance does not need to be updated.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	0	6	22	26	7	3
2,500-4,999	0	1	6	11	5	2
5,000-9,999	0	0	5	13	6	0
10,000-24,999	2	0	3	26	16	3
25,000-49,999	0	0	2	5	15	0
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	6	8	0
>100,000	0	0	0	3	2	0
Statewide	2	7	38	90	59	8

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	1	1	5	32	38	0
Central State	0	0	1	15	9	0
Southern State	0	0	1	6	3	0
Statewide	1	1	7	53	50	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	0	2	6	15	5	3
Central State	1	1	14	11	3	2
Southern State	0	3	11	11	1	3
Statewide	2	3	31	37	9	8

Question 7.3: A street tree ordinance should designate who has tree authority.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	10	37	11	0	1	1
2,500-4,999	4	15	4	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	6	16	1	0	1	0
10,000-24,999	23	23	1	0	1	1
25,000-49,999	15	7	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	9	1	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	66	108	18	0	3	4

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	36	36	2	0	1	0
Central State	13	12	0	0	0	0
Southern State	5	5	0	0	0	0
Statewide	54	53	2	0	1	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	17	5	0	1	2
Central State	5	19	7	0	0	0
Southern State	2	19	4	0	1	2
Statewide	12	55	16	0	2	4

Question 7.4: A street tree ordinance should require tree planting and care standards.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	13	35	13	1	0	2
2,500-4,999	5	16	6	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	10	11	4	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	24	20	4	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	14	6	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	7	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	77	96	28	1	0	4

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	42	28	7	0	0	0
Central State	13	10	1	0	0	0
Southern State	5	4	1	0	0	0
Statewide	60	42	9	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	8	18	4	0	0	2
Central State	7	16	9	0	0	0
Southern State	2	17	6	1	0	2
Statewide	17	51	19	1	0	4

Question 7.5: Does your community have a municipal tree care ordinance?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
<2,500	7	5	2	12	2	42	7	51
2,500-4,999	6	2	1	8	2	12	2	16
5,000-9,999	11	3	0	14	1	8	2	11
10,000-24,999	27	8	2	35	6	5	2	13
25,000-49,999	19	1	1	20	1	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	12	0	0	12	2	0	0	2
>100,000	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	64	12	1	77	7	19	6	32
Central State	16	6	3	25	6	23	4	33
Southern State	6	2	2	10	1	25	3	29
Statewide	86	20	6	112	14	67	13	94

Question 7.6: Does your community officially incorporate and conform to any of the following standards in its tree ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
ANSI Z133.1 safety standards	56	6
ANSI A300 standards for tree care operations	51	2
ISA Best Management Practices	46	1
APWA Urban Forestry Best Management Practices	20	3
ANA Tree Planting Standards	23	2
I have not heard of any of the five standards above	4	31
I'm not sure	29	46
Other (please specify)	10	0
Total Number of Respondents	105	82

Question 7.7: In what year was your tree ordinance approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

Tree City:

Community Size	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
<2,500	1	0	2	1	3	7
2,500-4,999	0	1	3	1	1	6
5,000-9,999	2	2	2	3	1	10
10,000-24,999	2	3	8	4	10	27
25,000-49,999	3	1	6	3	6	19
50,000-99,999	1	3	1	0	7	12
>100,000	0	2	1	0	1	4
Statewide	9	12	23	12	29	85

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
<2,500	0	0	0	1	1	2
2,500-4,999	0	1	0	0	1	2
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
10,000-24,999	1	0	0	2	3	6
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	1	0	0	1	0	2
>100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	2	1	0	4	7	14

By Region:

Region	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
Northeast Corner	9	7	15	12	27	70
Central State	1	6	5	4	6	22
Southern State	1	0	3	0	3	7
Statewide	11	13	23	16	36	99

Question 7.8: In what year was your tree ordinance last updated or amended?
(Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

Tree City:

Community Size	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
<2,500	0	0	0	5	2	7
2,500-4,999	0	0	0	3	3	6
5,000-9,999	0	0	1	7	1	9
10,000-24,999	0	1	2	14	10	27
25,000-49,999	0	0	1	13	5	19
50,000-99,999	0	0	1	9	2	12
>100,000	0	0	0	1	3	4
Statewide	0	1	5	52	26	84

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
<2,500	0	0	0	0	2	2
2,500-4,999	0	1	0	1	0	2
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
10,000-24,999	0	0	0	2	4	6
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	2	0	2
>100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	0	1	0	6	7	14

By Region:

Region	Before 1980	1980's	1990's	2000's	"x"	Total
Northeast Corner	0	1	3	46	19	69
Central State	0	1	2	9	10	22
Southern State	0	0	0	3	4	7
Statewide	0	2	5	58	33	98

Question 7.9: Did your community receive technical assistance from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to help you develop or update your tree ordinance?

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	2	3	2	7	0	2	0	2
2,500-4,999	0	5	1	6	0	1	1	2
5,000-9,999	3	4	3	10	0	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	7	11	10	28	0	4	2	6
25,000-49,999	2	11	6	19	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	1	8	3	12	0	1	1	2
≥ 100,000	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	6	37	21	64	0	4	3	7
Central State	5	8	3	16	0	4	2	6
Southern State	4	0	2	6	0	1	0	1
Statewide	15	45	26	86	0	9	5	14

7.9.1: If yes, in what year did you receive assistance to develop or update your tree ordinance? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

No non-Tree City communities answered "yes" to question 7.9, the table here represents the 15 Tree City communities that indicated that they received assistance from the IDNR to develop or update their tree ordinance.

1980's	1
1990's	3
2000-2004	2
2005-2010	4
Put an x in the blank	5
Total Number of Respondents	15

7.10: Are the following provisions included in a tree ordinance or a related document?
(Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Specification of who has tree authority (such as the city forester / arborist or a tree commission / board)	78	11
Tree care standards	60	4
Duties of whoever has tree authority	52	8
Section on permits (such as tree planting, tree removal, or an insect and disease compliance agreement)	65	11
Tree species guidance (such as species diversity guidelines, recommended trees, restricted trees, or prohibition of Ash trees)	70	9
Other (please specify)	7	0
Total Number of Respondents	83	13

Question 7.11: Does your tree ordinance have a section that gives municipality authority to remove (or require removal of) trees impacted by:

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Hazardous/Declining trees?	72	13
Dutch elm disease?	67	9
Elm Yellows?	33	2
Oak Wilt?	41	2
Gypsy Moth?	34	2
Gouty Oak Gall?	30	2
Asian Long-horned Beetle?	38	5
Emerald Ash Borer?	53	5
Other (please specify)	9	0
Total Number of Respondents	82	14

Question 7.12: Does your tree ordinance have a section that requires tree service companies to carry liability insurance or post a performance bond when working within the city limits:

For public tree service

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	3	2	2	7	2	0	0	2
2,500-4,999	4	2	0	6	1	0	1	2
5,000-9,999	5	4	1	10	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	17	7	2	26	5	0	1	6
25,000-49,999	10	7	1	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	10	2	0	12	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	38	21	2	61	6	1	0	7
Central State	12	2	2	16	4	0	2	6
Southern State	3	1	2	6	1	0	0	1
Statewide	53	24	6	83	11	1	2	14

For private tree service

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	3	2	2	7	2	0	0	2
2,500-4,999	4	2	0	6	1	0	1	2
5,000-9,999	5	4	1	10	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	17	7	2	26	5	0	1	6
25,000-49,999	10	7	1	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	10	2	0	12	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	11	35	9	55	4	2	0	6
Central State	5	5	4	14	0	3	2	5
Southern State	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	1
Statewide	17	41	15	73	5	5	2	12

Question 7.13: Does your tree care ordinance require a permit or registration system for parties conducting tree care within municipal boundaries?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	3	2	2	7	1	1	0	2
2,500-4,999	2	3	1	6	1	1	0	2
5,000-9,999	3	5	2	10	0	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	8	15	3	26	1	4	1	6
25,000-49,999	9	8	1	18	1	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	6	6	0	12	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	25	31	5	61	4	3	0	7
Central State	3	9	4	16	2	3	1	6
Southern State	4	2	0	6	0	1	0	1
Statewide	32	42	9	83	6	7	1	14

7.13.1: If yes, please explain what kind of system you require:
27 Tree City communities and 4 non-Tree City communities answered this question. The responses are listed in the document.

Question 7.14: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree ordinance?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	**Tree City**				**Non-Tree City**			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	3	1	2	6	1	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	4	1	1	6	2	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	7	0	2	9	0	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	13	7	4	24	3	1	2	6
25,000-49,999	15	1	2	18	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	9	1	1	11	2	0	0	1
≥ 100,000	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	**Tree City**				**Non-Tree City**			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	44	6	8	58	4	1	2	7
Central State	7	4	4	15	4	1	1	6
Southern State	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Statewide	55	11	12	78	8	2	3	13

7.14.1: If yes, please explain what kind of penalties are administered:
41 Tree City communities and 6 non-Tree City communities answered this question. The responses are listed in the document.

Question 7.15: Do you have a tree preservation section in your tree ordinance or a separate tree preservation ordinance?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	2	2	3	7	0	1	1	2
2,500-4,999	3	2	1	6	0	2	0	2
5,000-9,999	6	1	3	10	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	13	12	1	26	2	3	1	6
25,000-49,999	11	7	1	18	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	6	4	2	12	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	40	14	7	61	5	0	2	7
Central State	3	11	2	16	0	5	1	6
Southern State	0	4	2	6	0	1	0	1
Statewide	43	29	11	83	5	6	3	14

Section Eight: Tree Preservation

Question 8.1: Does your community have any landscaping requirements directed at green infrastructure standards or landscaping preservation standards?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	10	2	1	13	1	1	0	2
25,000-49,999	3	4	3	10	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	0	1	6	1	0	1	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	25	10	4	39	3	1	1	5
Central State	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Southern State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	27	10	5	42	3	1	1	5

Question 8.2: Does your tree preservation ordinance require a municipal employee or private forestry consultant to review plans for new constructions or developments, either public or private, for possible impact on trees?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	12	1	0	13	2	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	7	3	0	10	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	3	1	2	6	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	30	8	1	39	5	0	0	5
Central State	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Southern State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	32	8	2	42	5	0	0	5

Question 8.3: Are there penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	0	1	6	0	0	1	1
10,000-24,999	11	0	2	13	2	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	9	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	1	1	6	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	34	2	3	39	4	0	1	5
Central State	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Southern State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	35	3	4	42	4	0	1	5

8.3.1: If yes, what are the penalties for noncompliance of your tree preservation ordinance? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Tree for Tree replacement policy	8	1
Inch for Inch replacement policy	14	0
A defined number of trees to plant per inch of tree diameter removed	21	1
Stop work order	25	4
Financial compensation	20	1
List of tree species to use for replacements	23	1
Fines	29	2
Mitigation	7	1
I'm not sure	0	0
Other (please specify)	3	1
Total Number of Respondents	35	4

Section Nine: Tree Inventory

Question 9.1: A tree care management plan should be based on a tree inventory.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	11	29	17	2	0	5
2,500-4,999	6	12	2	0	0	4
5,000-9,999	7	14	2	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	14	27	5	1	0	1
25,000-49,999	10	7	3	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	8	0	0	0	0
>100,000	3	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	57	99	29	3	0	10

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	34	33	6	0	0	0
Central State	10	14	1	0	0	0
Southern State	2	6	2	0	0	0
Statewide	46	53	9	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	16	5	1	0	0
Central State	2	15	9	1	0	4
Southern State	0	15	6	1	0	6
Statewide	11	46	20	3	0	10

Question 9.2: It is important to know the species distribution, location and condition of community trees for sustaining a healthy urban forest.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	16	33	12	0	0	3
2,500-4,999	8	11	3	1	0	1
5,000-9,999	9	12	2	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	19	24	4	1	0	1
25,000-49,999	14	6	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	5	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	79	92	21	2	0	5

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	47	22	4	0	0	0
Central State	13	11	1	0	0	0
Southern State	2	7	0	0	0	1
Statewide	62	40	5	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	10	16	4	1	0	0
Central State	4	20	6	0	0	2
Southern State	3	16	6	1	0	2
Statewide	17	52	16	2	0	4

Question 9.3: A tree inventory is needed to help plan for an urban forest with good species diversity (defined as no more than 10% of any one species in the population).

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	15	27	16	1	0	5
2,500-4,999	7	11	4	1	0	1
5,000-9,999	7	11	2	2	0	1
10,000-24,999	18	26	2	0	0	3
25,000-49,999	13	5	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	5	2	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	71	86	28	4	0	10

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	40	28	4	1	0	0
Central State	11	12	2	0	0	0
Southern State	3	6	0	0	0	1
Statewide	54	46	6	1	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	14	5	0	0	3
Central State	6	16	7	0	0	3
Southern State	2	10	10	3	0	3
Statewide	17	40	22	3	0	9

Question 9.4: Updating your tree inventory is important.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	16	24	19	1	0	4
2,500-4,999	7	9	4	1	0	1
5,000-9,999	10	13	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	17	25	5	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	15	3	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	77	81	30	2	0	7

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	46	23	4	0	0	0
Central State	12	11	2	0	0	0
Southern State	3	6	0	0	0	1
Statewide	61	40	6	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	11	12	6	0	0	1
Central State	4	16	10	0	0	2
Southern State	1	13	8	2	0	3
Statewide	16	41	24	2	0	6

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 9.5: Does your community have tree inventory?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
< 2,500	12	3	0	15	3	44	3	50
2,500-4,999	5	3	1	9	1	10	5	16
5,000-9,999	10	3	0	13	2	9	0	11
10,000-24,999	23	12	0	35	1	11	1	13
25,000-49,999	16	2	1	19	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	11	1	0	12	1	0	1	2
≥ 100,000	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
Northeastern Corner	53	20	0	73	6	23	3	32
Central State	19	4	2	25	2	24	6	32
Southern State	9	1	0	10	0	28	1	29
Statewide	81	25	2	108	8	75	10	93

Question 9.6: In what year was your tree inventory completed? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

	Tree City	**Not a Tree City**
1980's	3	0
1990's	20	1
2000-2004	9	2
2005-2010	32	3
"x"	16	2

Question 9.7: How often does your community update your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Daily	10	1
Weekly	6	0
Monthly	7	1
Seasonally	9	0
Annually	11	1
Every 5-10 years	17	2
Only after storm/weather events	0	0
Whenever needed	20	0
I'm not sure	6	3
Never	9	0
Other (please specify)	12	2
Total Number of Respondents	80	7

Question 9.8: How was the survey conducted? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Manual mapping with GPS	30	3
Manual mapping without GPS	24	3
Canopy cover analysis	4	0
Windshield survey	16	2
Educated Guess	4	0
I'm not sure	6	1
Other (please specify)	11	0
Total Number of Respondents	80	8

Question 9.9: When you conducted your tree inventory what was your survey method? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Total street/public tree inventory (public trees only)	74	7
100% population survey (public and private trees)	0	0
Sample survey	1	0
I'm not sure	4	1
Other (please specify)	3	0
Total Number of Respondents	81	8

Question 9.10: Are any of the following data collected as part of your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Location of each tree	76	8
Genus and species of each tree	76	5
Trunk diameter of each tree	62	3
Condition of each tree (e.g. healthy, declining, infested, dead)	68	5
Other (please specify)	5	0
Total Number of Respondents	80	8

Question 9.11: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey focus? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Number of trees in high use areas/municipal parks	21	1
Number of trees in municipal woodlots/green space	15	2
Number of street trees	73	7
Number private trees	0	0
Number of Ash trees	58	5
Number of Elm trees	43	5
Overall Urban Forest Health	20	3
Other (please specify)	2	0
Total Number of Respondents	77	8

Question 9.12: Are any of the following lists included in your tree inventory? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
List of available tree planting spaces	38	2
List of species not to be planted in the community	24	1
List of recommended trees to remove by priority (dead or hazardous trees)	49	4
List of recommended trees to monitor (declining trees)	44	3
List of recommended trees needing pruning by priority	33	3
Other (please specify)	4	1
Total Number of Respondents	67	6

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 9.13: Are any of the following included in your tree inventory survey analysis? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Total number of trees	70	7
Tree species-specific analysis (pie charts by species, condition, size etc.)	29	2
Tree species distribution (where the trees are)	42	3
A graph showing how healthy the trees are by the size of the tree (condition distribution)	15	1
A graph or chart of Ash trees and/or Elm trees	20	1
Other (please specify)	3	0
Total Number of Respondents	75	7

Question 9.14: Has your community conducted any of the i-Tree analyses? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Yes - i-Tree	1	0
Yes - i-Tree Eco (formerly UFORE)	0	0
Yes - i-Tree Streets (formerly STRATUM)	3	0
No	65	5
I'm not sure	12	2
Total Number of Respondents	80	7

Question 9.15: Do you have detailed information about your municipal tree population? (Current and/or historic)

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	5	3	4	12	2	1	0	3
2,500-4,999	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	2	4	11	0	1	1	2
10,000-24,999	9	10	5	24	0	1	0	1
25,000-49,999	13	3	0	16	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	5	0	11	1	0	0	1
≥ 100,000	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	34	16	5	55	3	2	1	6
Central State	9	6	3	18	0	1	1	2
Southern State	1	3	5	9	0	0	0	0
Statewide	44	25	13	82	3	3	2	8

Section Ten: Tree History

Question 10.1: What are the five most common trees in your community? Please provide the number and percent of each tree species (name of tree can be common or genus species). If you don't have this information, please put an "X" in the box.

Number of respondents:

Name of Tree	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5
Ash	16	7	8	4	5
Crabapple	0	1	0	1	3
Elm	1	3	3	2	7
Hackberry	0	0	0	0	1
Lilac tree	0	0	0	0	1
Linden	1	1	1	3	3
Locust	0	8	7	8	3
Maple	18	16	11	11	4
Oak	2	1	4	4	3
Pear	0	0	0	1	0
Pine/Spruce	0	0	0	0	1
Sycamore	0	0	1	0	1

Question 10.2: What is your best estimate of the average number of public trees your community has planted annually in the following years:

Averages:
Tree City:

Community Size	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
<2,500	63	76	39	41
2,500-4,999	46.7	31.7	48.8	138.8
5,000-9,999	100	230	151.3	109
10,000-24,999	371.3	289.5	232.8	270.4
25,000-49,999	672.2	801.8	714.5	553.7
50,000-99,999	555.8	831.8	848	678.6
>100,000	100*	100*	200*	100*
Statewide	1909	2360.8	2234.4	1891.5

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
<2,500	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	0	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	1,000*	1,000*	1,000*	600*
>100,000	0	0	0	0
Statewide	1000	1000	1000	600

By Region:

Region	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
Northeast Corner	411.8	526.4	463.3	394.2
Central State	342.2	365.2	273.9	187.1
Southern State	500*	500*	300*	400*
Statewide	1254	1391.6	1037.2	981.3

*Average represents only one respondent's number

Question 10.3: What is your best estimate of the average number of public trees your community has removed annually in the following years:

Averages:

Tree City:

Community Size	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
<2,500	52	27	30.3	36.7
2,500-4,999	14	24	22.5	46.5
5,000-9,999	147	172.5	105.5	98.6
10,000-24,999	229.5	248	244.4	256.1
25,000-49,999	354.1	348.1	343.1	358.3
50,000-99,999	718.3	766	826.8	-
>100,000	500*	500*	500*	500*
Statewide	2014.9	2085.6	2072.6	1296.2

Not a Tree City:

Community Size	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
<2,500	0	0	0	0
2,500-4,999	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	0	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	500*	500*	500*	500*
>100,000	0	0	0	0
Statewide	500	500	500	500

By Region:

Region	1990-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-now
Northeast Corner	281.5	333.4	308.2	313.7
Central State	434.4	375.4	355	319.8
Southern State	-	100*	125*	160*
Statewide	715.9	808.8	788.2	793.5

*Average represents only one respondent's number

Question 10.4: Historically, (within the last 60 years) what is the highest number of American Elms in your community?
10.4.1: Number of American Elms
10.4.2: By % of community tree population that were American Elms

Only one non-Tree City answered this question and they put an "x" in the blank for both.

Average:

	Tree City
Number of American Elms	1514.5
By % of tree population	19.6

Range:

	Tree City
Number of American Elms	14-5200
By % of tree population	1-90

Question 10.5: What are number and percent of American Elm trees in your community for approximately the past three decades?
Only one non-Tree City answered this question.

Average:

	1990's	2000's	Current
Number of American Elms	303.8	291.3	207.5
By % of tree population	2.96	2.38	6.76

Range:

	1990's	2000's	Current
Number of American Elms	0-1789	0-1876	0-1133
By % of tree population	0-7	0-7.5	0-45

Question 10.6: What are number and percent of Green Ash trees in your community for approximately the past three decades?
Only two non-Tree City communities answered this question, and one put "x" in the blanks.

Average:

	1990's	2000's	Current
Number of Green Ash	1782.4	1784.4	2314.4
By % of tree population	14.8	15.9	15.3

Range:

	1990's	2000's	Current
Number of Green Ash	15-7000	15-6900	15-14,000
By % of tree population	2-30	3.9-32	3.4-35

Section Eleven: Tree Management Plan

Question 11.1: Does your community have a tree management plan?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	5	5	2	12	5	43	1	49
2,500-4,999	2	4	2	8	0	14	2	16
5,000-9,999	8	3	1	12	2	7	1	10
10,000-24,999	12	11	1	24	3	9	0	12
25,000-49,999	13	2	1	16	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	3	3	0	6	1	0	1	2
≥ 100,000	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	32	23	2	57	7	20	3	30
Central State	9	4	4	17	2	29	0	31
Southern State	4	2	1	7	2	25	2	29
Statewide	45	29	7	81	11	74	5	90

Question 11.2: In what year was your tree management plan approved? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Before 1980	1	0
1980's	3	0
1990's	12	0
2000-2004	7	0
2005-2010	7	3
"X"	45	14

Question 11.3: How often does your community update your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Daily	2	0
Weekly	1	0
Monthly	1	0
Seasonally	4	0
Annually	8	2
Every 5-10 years	10	1
Only after storm/weather events	0	1
Whenever needed	11	1
I'm not sure	4	3
Never	4	0
Other (please specify)	4	3
Total Number of Respondents	40	10

Question 11.4: Is your management plan based on a tree inventory?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	5	0	5	10	2	3	3	8
2,500-4,999	2	0	3	5	0	0	2	2
5,000-9,999	5	5	1	11	1	1	2	4
10,000-24,999	8	11	3	22	0	2	0	2
25,000-49,999	6	5	4	15	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	3	1	8	1	0	1	2
≥ 100,000	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	20	17	9	46	4	3	3	10
Central State	7	7	5	19	0	1	3	4
Southern State	4	1	3	8	0	2	2	4
Statewide	31	25	17	73	4	6	8	18

Question 11.5: Are any of the following components included in your tree management plan or tree inventory analysis? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Background information (such as an executive summary, purpose, goals, objectives, scope)	26	2
Description of program components (administration, responsibilities)	24	3
Economic benefits / cost-benefits analysis	15	3
Budget	29	9
Sources of potential funding	10	5
Clearly defined future needs of the urban forest	22	0
Total Number of Respondents	47	11

Question 11.6: Are any of the following management implications or recommendations included in your tree management plan? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Plan to inspect trees routinely for disease and insect infestations	29	2
Protocol for removal of hazardous or insect/disease infested trees	37	6
Management/Preparedness plan for invasive species, insects and disease problems	28	4
Protocol on how to dispose of residual wood	17	4
Cyclic tree pruning plan	36	5
Tree planting protocol (when, where)	38	4
Tree replacement protocol	37	7
Future tree planting goals (numbers, locations, species diversity)	28	6
Safety pruning recommendations	28	6
Adherence to the American Standard for Nursery Stock when planting trees	16	2
Other (please specify)	3	0
Total Number of Respondents	54	11

Question 11.7: Did the Illinois Department of Natural Resources provide assistance to your community to develop, update or amend your tree inventory or management plan? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Yes - we received assistance with our tree inventory	4	1
Yes - we received assistance with our tree management plan	8	1
Yes - we received assistance with both	6	0
No – we received no assistance	42	8
I'm not sure	12	8
Total Number of Respondents	72	18

Question 11.8: Please check all types of assistance listed below that your community has utilized for conducting, updating or maintaining your tree inventory and/or management plan.

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Urban community forestry grant	14	1
TREES COUNT	10	0
Illinois Department of Natural Resources(IDNR) staff	13	2
IDNR contracted for services	5	0
Local funding	24	6
Local staff	40	8
Urban forestry consultant	14	3
I'm not sure	14	7
Other (please specify)	5	0
Total Number of Respondents	64	18

Section Twelve: Insects and Disease Preparedness

Question 12.1: Development/construction project permits should require the preservation of existing trees when practical.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	17	32	10	0	0	3
2,500-4,999	5	11	5	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	6	15	2	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	19	20	1	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	12	6	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	7	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	69	91	19	0	0	6

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	41	24	4	0	0	0
Central State	7	13	2	0	0	0
Southern State	6	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	54	40	6	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	4	20	1	0	0	1
Central State	6	16	7	0	0	3
Southern State	5	15	5	0	0	2
Statewide	15	51	13	0	0	6

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 12.2: Gypsy moth infestations are a major urban forestry concern.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	8	19	20	1	0	14
2,500-4,999	4	6	7	1	0	4
5,000-9,999	2	11	7	0	0	3
10,000-24,999	11	15	10	1	0	4
25,000-49,999	5	11	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	3	9	0	0	1	0
>100,000	2	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	35	73	46	3	1	25

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	21	36	11	0	0	1
Central State	4	9	5	1	1	1
Southern State	3	0	4	0	0	2
Statewide	28	45	20	1	1	4

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	3	14	6	1	0	2
Central State	3	11	8	0	0	9
Southern State	1	3	12	1	0	10
Statewide	7	28	26	2	0	21

Question 12.3: Dutch elm disease (DED) is a major urban forestry concern.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	7	32	14	1	0	6
2,500-4,999	7	7	3	1	0	3
5,000-9,999	6	12	4	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	11	15	10	2	0	4
25,000-49,999	7	5	6	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	4	5	2	1	1	0
>100,000	2	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	44	78	39	5	1	15

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	26	27	13	2	0	0
Central State	4	5	8	2	1	2
Southern State	4	1	2	0	0	2
Statewide	34	33	23	4	1	4

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	3	18	1	0	0	2
Central State	3	17	8	0	0	4
Southern State	4	10	7	1	0	5
Statewide	10	45	16	1	0	11

Question 12.4: Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a major urban forestry concern.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	10	35	10	0	0	7
2,500-4,999	9	9	1	1	0	3
5,000-9,999	10	11	2	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	27	10	1	0	0	3
25,000-49,999	16	3	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	9	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	85	72	14	1	0	13

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	54	15	1	0	0	0
Central State	13	7	1	0	0	1
Southern State	5	3	0	0	0	1
Statewide	72	25	2	0	0	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	19	0	0	0	2
Central State	4	19	5	0	0	3
Southern State	4	9	7	1	0	6
Statewide	13	47	12	1	0	11

Question 12.5: Tree topping or tipping is never an acceptable method of tree pruning.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	12	17	18	5	0	10
2,500-4,999	7	3	6	2	0	4
5,000-9,999	7	8	6	2	0	0
10,000-24,999	23	12	2	1	0	4
25,000-49,999	12	4	3	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	5	0	0	0	0
>100,000	2	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	70	51	35	10	0	18

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	42	20	6	0	0	1
Central State	9	10	2	0	0	1
Southern State	5	2	1	0	0	1
Statewide	56	32	9	0	0	3

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	8	6	2	0	4
Central State	5	7	12	2	0	6
Southern State	4	4	8	6	0	5
Statewide	14	19	26	10	0	15

Question 12.6: Selecting native or less invasive tree species when planting public trees is important.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	16	28	10	0	0	7
2,500-4,999	4	13	4	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	6	13	3	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	18	21	0	0	0	3
25,000-49,999	10	5	4	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	5	3	0	0	0
>100,000	2	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	60	87	24	0	0	13

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	31	28	11	0	0	0
Central State	9	12	1	0	0	0
Southern State	8	0	0	0	0	1
Statewide	48	40	12	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	4	13	3	0	0	4
Central State	5	20	5	0	0	2
Southern State	3	14	4	0	0	6
Statewide	12	47	12	0	0	12

Question 12.7: Control of invasive species in community forests and parks is an important urban forestry practice.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	15	30	12	0	0	5
2,500-4,999	6	14	1	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	9	10	3	1	0	0
10,000-24,999	19	20	0	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	10	9	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	8	4	1	0	0	0
>100,000	2	1	1	0	0	0
Statewide	69	88	18	1	0	8

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	36	28	5	1	0	0
Central State	9	13	0	0	0	0
Southern State	7	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	52	43	5	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	8	15	2	0	0	1
Central State	7	15	7	0	0	1
Southern State	2	15	4	0	0	6
Statewide	17	45	13	0	0	8

Question 12.8: Maintaining species diversity is critical to keeping our urban forest healthy.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	15	27	12	0	0	5
2,500-4,999	7	12	3	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	8	12	3	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	21	17	1	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	14	5	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	10	3	0	0	0	0
>100,000	3	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	78	77	19	0	0	7

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	50	17	2	0	0	0
Central State	10	12	0	0	0	0
Southern State	6	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	66	32	2	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	7	17	1	0	0	1
Central State	3	17	9	0	0	0
Southern State	2	11	7	0	0	6
Statewide	12	45	17	0	0	7

Question 12.9: Does your community have the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	0	11	4	15	3	19	26	48
2,500-4,999	4	4	1	9	1	7	6	14
5,000-9,999	1	11	1	13	2	5	3	10
10,000-24,999	15	12	4	31	2	7	3	12
25,000-49,999	10	8	0	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	8	2	1	11	1	1	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	37	27	6	70	5	18	4	27
Central State	3	17	2	22	1	14	17	32
Southern State	0	6	3	9	3	8	17	28
Statewide	40	50	11	101	9	40	38	87

Question 12.10: Does your community have an EAB preparedness/action plan?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	5	9	1	15	2	36	9	47
2,500-4,999	7	0	2	9	0	13	1	14
5,000-9,999	7	5	1	13	3	5	2	10
10,000-24,999	18	11	1	30	3	7	2	12
25,000-49,999	12	3	2	17	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	8	2	1	11	1	1	0	2
≥ 100,000	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	47	20	1	68	6	19	2	27
Central State	11	7	4	22	2	22	7	31
Southern State	2	4	3	9	1	21	6	28
Statewide	60	31	8	99	9	62	15	86

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

12.10.1: When was your EAB preparedness plan implemented?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Before EAB showed up in our community (we now have EAB)	28	4
After EAB showed up in our community (we created the plan after EAB showed up)	9	1
EAB is not in our community, but we have a plan of response if EAB is found	25	2
I'm not sure	1	2

12.10.2: What was the percent of Ash trees in your population prior to implementation of your plan? (Please put an "X" on the line if you don't know.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
0-10%	9	1
11-20%	22	0
21-30%	12	1
Over 30%	8	1
Put an x in the blank	12	6

12.10.3: Which of the following components are included in your Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) preparedness plan? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Identification of the local EAB Response team and initial point of contact	41	0
Incident Command Protocol	12	0
A plan to develop (or add EAB to) a Local Community Forestry Program	18	0
A plan to implement or update the Local Tree Ordinance to address Emerald Ash Borer protocol	30	3
A plan to inventory the location, condition, number and percent of Ash (*Fraxinus* species) in your community	36	4
Local requirements to follow the IL Dept. of Agriculture Compliance Agreement	43	4
Techniques to monitor the municipal forest for the EAB	30	1
An ash reduction/removal plan (or plan to develop one)	44	4
Protocol for EAB infected and non-infected Ash removals	34	2
Reforestation/tree planting strategies	32	2
Procedures for subcontractor work	19	2
Ash wood disposal/utilization strategies	34	4
Protocol for media use and public awareness of news releases, and EAB announcement/updates	28	1
Other (please specify)	2	0

Question 12.11: Does your community actively manage for Dutch elm disease (DED)? (Please check one.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Yes, we have a section in our management plan that outlines our DED strategy.	27	4
Yes, we have a budget for tree injection.	2	0
No, we don't have any management concerning DED.	61	66
I'm not sure if we do or not.	9	15
Total Number of Respondents	99	85

Question 12.12: Have you ever heard of gouty oak gall or horned oak gall?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	4	10	1	15	5	39	3	47
2,500-4,999	1	7	1	9	3	10	1	14
5,000-9,999	2	8	2	12	2	6	2	10
10,000-24,999	19	10	2	31	0	11	0	11
25,000-49,999	12	5	0	17	0	1	1	1
50,000-99,999	6	5	0	11	1	1	0	2
≥ 100,000	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	34	34	0	68	1	24	1	26
Central State	10	8	4	22	4	24	3	31
Southern State	3	4	1	8	6	20	2	28
Statewide	47	46	5	98	11	68	6	85

Question 12.13: If your community is located North of I-72, do you purchase oak trees that were grown South of I-72?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Always	0	1
Sometimes	9	1
Never	54	31
I'm not sure	28	40
Total Number of Respondents	91	73

Question 12.14: Does your community actively manage for gypsy moth?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	3	10	2	15	3	41	3	47
2,500-4,999	0	8	1	9	0	14	0	14
5,000-9,999	3	10	0	13	0	7	3	10
10,000-24,999	10	20	1	31	1	9	2	12
25,000-49,999	6	11	1	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	4	7	0	11	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	27	41	2	70	5	18	3	26
Central State	1	19	2	22	1	28	3	32
Southern State	0	8	1	9	0	26	2	28
Statewide	28	68	5	101	6	72	8	86

Question 12.15: What successful treatments for the control/prevention of insects/disease has your community implemented in the past five years? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Aerial spraying (regionally)	9	4
Aerial spraying (municipal only)	21	7
Injection	24	3
Basal drench	14	1
Bark tracing	9	0
Removal of the diseased part	34	14
Total tree removal	69	38
I'm not sure	8	26
Other (please specify)	7	7
Total Number of Respondents	89	75

Question 12.16: Has your community implemented any other insect/disease strategies? Please tell us about them and whether they have they been successful.
13 Tree City communities and 13 non-Tree City communities answered this question. Responses are listed in the document.

Section Thirteen: Tree Operations

Question 13.1: Requiring tree care companies to apply for a city permit helps protect the urban forest from poor quality pruning practices.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	11	19	23	0	0	5
2,500-4,999	4	8	7	1	0	2
5,000-9,999	5	8	6	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	14	16	7	1	0	2
25,000-49,999	6	11	1	1	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	3	5	1	0	0
>100,000	2	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	46	67	49	4	0	10

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	26	23	13	3	0	2
Central State	7	9	6	0	0	0
Southern State	3	4	0	0	0	1
Statewide	36	36	19	3	0	3

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	9	10	0	0	0
Central State	4	10	12	0	0	4
Southern State	1	12	8	1	0	3
Statewide	10	31	30	1	0	7

Question 13.2: The use of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists improves tree care in our community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	10	14	27	1	0	5
2,500-4,999	3	4	11	0	0	4
5,000-9,999	4	9	5	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	14	19	5	0	0	2
25,000-49,999	10	7	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	6	2	0	0	0
>100,000	3	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	49	60	52	1	0	12

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	31	27	7	0	0	2
Central State	7	7	7	1	0	0
Southern State	2	4	0	0	0	1
Statewide	40	38	14	1	0	3

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	11	7	0	0	1
Central State	4	5	18	0	0	2
Southern State	0	6	13	0	0	6
Statewide	9	22	38	0	0	9

Question 13.3: Newly planted trees need watering and mulching for the first several years to increase survival rates.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	18	30	6	0	0	2
2,500-4,999	6	14	0	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	6	9	3	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	19	16	3	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	15	4	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	75	79	12	1	0	6

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	37	27	3	0	0	0
Central State	11	10	0	1	0	0
Southern State	5	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	53	39	3	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	8	13	2	0	0	1
Central State	10	14	3	0	0	2
Southern State	4	13	4	0	0	3
Statewide	22	40	9	0	0	6

Question 13.4: Cyclic tree inspection and maintenance decreases municipal tree costs and liabilities by sustaining a healthy urban forest.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	8	29	18	0	0	2
2,500-4,999	4	12	5	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	6	8	4	0	0	2
10,000-24,999	16	16	2	0	0	5
25,000-49,999	13	4	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	9	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	3	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	59	74	31	0	0	10

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	39	23	5	0	0	0
Central State	9	12	0	0	0	0
Southern State	4	2	1	0	0	1
Statewide	52	37	6	0	0	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	3	12	7	0	0	1
Central State	2	13	11	0	0	4
Southern State	2	12	7	0	0	4
Statewide	7	37	25	0	0	9

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 13.5: Removal of hazardous trees from the community is important.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	18	33	5	0	0	2
2,500-4,999	10	11	0	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	9	11	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	26	13	0	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	17	2	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	9	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	93	74	5	0	0	4

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	50	17	0	0	0	0
Central State	12	10	0	0	0	0
Southern State	6	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	68	29	0	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	14	1	0	0	0
Central State	12	16	1	0	0	1
Southern State	4	15	3	0	0	3
Statewide	25	45	5	0	0	4

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 13.6: Planting the right tree in the right place is important to maintaining the benefits and aesthetics of the urban forest.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	22	28	7	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	8	12	2	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	9	11	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	25	13	0	0	0	1
25,000-49,999	17	2	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	9	4	0	0	0	0
>100,000	4	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	94	70	9	0	0	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	46	20	0	0	0	0
Central State	14	7	1	0	0	0
Southern State	7	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	67	28	1	0	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	13	2	0	0	0
Central State	12	16	1	0	0	1
Southern State	6	13	5	0	0	1
Statewide	27	42	8	0	0	2

Question 13.7: Adjacent property owners should be responsible for planting, pruning , and removals of street trees.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	7	12	20	14	0	5
2,500-4,999	1	6	6	6	3	0
5,000-9,999	0	4	3	10	3	0
10,000-24,999	3	2	11	11	10	3
25,000-49,999	0	3	2	7	7	0
50,000-99,999	2	0	1	6	4	0
>100,000	1	0	0	0	3	0
Statewide	14	27	43	54	30	8

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	4	10	29	16	3
Central State	1	4	4	5	8	0
Southern State	1	1	3	2	0	1
Statewide	7	9	17	36	24	4

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	7	4	8	3	0
Central State	1	8	12	6	2	1
Southern State	4	3	10	4	1	3
Statewide	7	18	26	18	6	4

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.)

Recycling of landscape waste:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	26	7	7	19	9	5	3
Private contractor	21	14	12	30	12	9	3
Utility company	5	1	2	4	1	0	3
Community volunteers	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tree commission/board	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not provided	15	2	1	2	1	0	0
Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	58	21	19	40	19	13	4

Storm clean up:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	49	21	17	40	19	13	4
Private contractor	13	4	7	11	7	4	3
Utility company	8	3	3	4	1	3	2
Community volunteers	10	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tree commission/board	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not provided	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other (please specify)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	58	22	19	40	19	13	4

Brush pick up:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	37	15	11	27	12	9	4
Private contractor	11	7	8	11	9	5	2
Utility company	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Community volunteers	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree commission/board	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not provided	11	2	2	3	1	1	0
Other (please specify)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	58	21	19	40	19	13	4

Question 13.8: How are the following public tree services provided for your community? (Please check all that apply.) (Continued)

Mulch provided to residents:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	17	6	6	31	13	11	3
Private contractor	7	3	5	4	3	2	2
Utility company	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Community volunteers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tree commission/board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not provided	33	11	6	6	2	1	0
Other (please specify)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	57	21	18	39	18	13	4

Helping you get Tree City USA recognition:

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	11	8	12	29	18	11	4
Private contractor	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
Utility company	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Community volunteers	6	1	2	4	3	1	1
Tree commission/board	8	2	1	10	3	1	0
Not provided	32	12	3	6	1	1	0
Other (please specify)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	52	22	15	39	19	12	4

Local tree events (ex. Arbor day celebration):

Community Size (x 1,000)	<2.5	2.5-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	>100
Municipal employees	8	9	12	29	17	13	4
Private contractor	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Utility company	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Community volunteers	8	1	3	8	4	2	2
Tree commission/board	8	2	1	8	1	0	0
Not provided	34	10	4	4	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
Total Number of Respondents	56	21	16	39	19	13	4

Question 13.9: Approximately how many requests for tree-related service are made by citizens annually? (Please check one.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
None	0	6
1-50	18	55
51-100	13	7
101-1,000	44	6
1,001-10,000	16	3
over 10,000	0	1
I'm not sure	5	2
Total Number of Respondents	96	80

Question 13.10: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on public rights-of-way?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	1	14	0	15	4	38	2	44
2,500-4,999	3	4	1	8	4	10	0	14
5,000-9,999	5	6	0	11	2	6	1	9
10,000-24,999	16	13	1	30	1	10	0	11
25,000-49,999	7	11	0	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	7	4	0	11	0	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	34	34	0	68	5	19	1	25
Central State	5	15	1	21	5	23	2	30
Southern State	1	6	1	8	1	25	0	26
Statewide	40	55	2	97	11	67	3	81

13.10.1: If Yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a")
A table listing the cost-share distributions is listed in the document.

Question 13.11: Does your community have a cost-share program for planting trees on private property?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	1	13	0	14	1	39	4	44
2,500-4,999	1	6	1	8	0	13	0	13
5,000-9,999	2	10	0	12	0	8	0	8
10,000-24,999	6	23	1	30	0	10	0	10
25,000-49,999	1	17	0	18	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	0	11	0	11	0	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	9	59	0	68	0	25	0	25
Central State	2	17	1	20	1	25	3	29
Southern State	0	8	1	9	0	23	1	24
Statewide	11	84	2	97	1	73	4	78

13.11.1: If yes, how are the costs distributed for planting trees on public rights-of-way? (please fill in a blank with the correct percent or dollar amount, if you are not sure, please fill in the blank with "X", or it does not apply please put "n/a")
A table listing the cost-share distributions is listed in the document.

Question 13.12: Who plants the trees in new constructions?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Municipality	23	9
Legally authorized tree board	3	0
Construction company/contractor/builder	78	63
Private consulting company	9	1
I'm not sure	6	13
Other (please specify)	6	5
Total Number of Respondents	98	80

Question 13.13: Who decides what species of tree are planted in new construction/development areas?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Municipality	68	28
Legally authorized tree board	4	0
Construction company/contractor/builder	38	30
Private consulting company	9	9
I'm not sure	9	23
Other (please specify)	11	7
Total Number of Respondents	97	80

Section Fourteen: Utility Involvement

Question 14.1: Utility trimming helps provide safe and reliable electric services to our citizens.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	19	31	4	3	2	0
2,500-4,999	7	12	2	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	6	9	4	0	1	0
10,000-24,999	15	22	2	1	0	0
25,000-49,999	9	7	3	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	8	0	0	0	0
>100,000	3	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	64	90	15	4	3	1

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	26	34	8	0	0	0
Central State	9	10	2	0	0	0
Southern State	3	4	0	0	2	0
Statewide	38	48	10	0	2	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	13	2	0	0	0
Central State	11	13	3	2	1	0
Southern State	6	16	0	2	0	0
Statewide	26	42	5	4	1	0

Question 14.2: Utility trimming enhances the health and condition of the urban forest.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	8	10	14	19	5	3
2,500-4,999	1	3	10	4	2	1
5,000-9,999	0	3	7	6	5	0
10,000-24,999	4	4	15	14	2	0
25,000-49,999	2	2	4	5	6	0
50,000-99,999	2	0	7	4	0	0
>100,000	1	1	1	1	0	0
Statewide	18	23	58	53	20	4

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	7	8	24	20	8	1
Central State	4	5	5	6	1	0
Southern State	0	0	5	3	1	0
Statewide	11	13	34	29	10	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	4	8	9	3	1
Central State	2	4	8	7	4	1
Southern State	0	2	8	8	3	1
Statewide	7	10	24	24	10	3

Question 14.3: Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility provider(s) for utility tree trimming?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	6	3	6	15	19	17	8	44
2,500-4,999	7	0	1	8	6	6	2	14
5,000-9,999	5	5	2	12	6	0	3	9
10,000-24,999	17	6	6	29	4	4	2	10
25,000-49,999	12	1	4	17	1	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	9	1	1	11	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	42	13	12	67	18	4	3	25
Central State	12	3	5	20	11	12	7	30
Southern State	6	0	3	9	9	11	5	25
Statewide	60	16	20	96	38	27	15	80

Question 14.4: How often does the community meet with your electric utility provider(s) to discuss tree management?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Daily	1	0
Weekly	1	0
Bi-monthly	0	0
Monthly	2	0
As needed only	42	20
Only when the contract needs to be renewed	4	5
Never	6	8
I'm not sure	5	3
Other (please specify)	2	3
Total Number of Respondents	63	39

Question 14.5: Does the agreement cover any of the following? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Required public notification or forum	40	14
Private property owner rights	18	9
Rules for trimming trees around the utility wires	36	15
Rules for cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines	24	11
Rules for post-cutting activities (hauling wood or trunks away, stump grinding, etc.)	20	5
Reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines	25	4
Authorization to use growth regulators on trees under utility lines	4	2
Requiring crews to have an Emerald Ash Borer compliance agreement	7	2
Other (please specify)	4	7
Total Number of Respondents	48	28

Question 14.6: Are any of the following tree trimming standards included in your utility agreement? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z133.1 safety standards	10	0
American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards for tree care operations	15	0
International Society of Arborists (ISA) Best Management Practices	5	0
American Public Works Association (APWA) Urban Forestry Best Management Practices	1	0
American Nursery Association (ANA) Tree Planting	1	0
I'm not sure	33	27
I've never heard of any of these	0	8
Total Number of Respondents	50	35

Question 14.7: Has the cooperative agreement provided any of the following benefits? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Tree trimming to proper International Society of Arborist (ISA) Standards	16	0
Enhanced urban forest health	10	2
Fewer topped trees	19	4
Fewer complaints from residents	19	9
Fewer tree-related expenses	11	5
Fewer tree-related emergencies/incidences	22	14
None of the above	10	13
Other (please specify)	3	3
Total Number of Respondents	48	30

Question 14.8: Does your utility agreement require education standards for utility tree care service employees or subcontracted personnel?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	0	0	6	6	1	8	10	19
2,500-4,999	0	3	3	6	0	2	2	4
5,000-9,999	2	0	3	5	1	2	2	5
10,000-24,999	3	2	8	13	0	2	2	4
25,000-49,999	1	3	7	11	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	2	2	5	9	0	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	4	9	24	37	1	9	8	18
Central State	2	1	7	10	1	3	5	9
Southern State	2	1	3	6	0	4	4	8
Statewide	8	11	34	53	2	16	17	35

Question 14.8.1: If yes, in the following boxes, please check the level of training your community requires for each utility tree care service employee group working on public trees. (If you are unsure, please write "unsure" in the "please specify other" box.)

	Field Crew	Crew supervisor	Planner	Regional Supervisor
ISA Certified Arborist	1	2		
Attendance at tree care workshops	2	1		
Experience with a chain saw	2	1		
No structured training in tree care	2	2	1	2

Question 14.9: Do you feel the local utility service provider(s) prune trees properly?

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Always	1	5
Usually	11	22
Sometimes	19	16
Never	4	2
I'm not sure	2	0
Total Number of Respondents	37	45

Question 14.10: Have your community experienced any of the following problems with utility pruning? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Topped trees	19	17
Excessive pruning	35	23
Complaints from residents	48	24
Continued interrupted service for tree/utility conflicts	12	3
Trees not trimmed to International Society of Arborists (ISA) standards	21	6
I'm not sure	4	10
Other (please specify)	3	1
Total Number of Respondents	55	36

Question 14.11: Who provides electrical utility service to your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Ameren CILCO	2	3
Ameren CIPS	4	5
Ameren IP	9	7
ComEd	43	17
Rural Electric	2	1
Municipal self-provided	4	4
I'm not sure	0	1
Other (please specify)	0	2
Total Number of Respondents	60	38

Section Fifteen: Public Outreach and Education

Question 15.1: Please check any annual festivals or events your community hosts (or participates in) where trees would be considered of value:

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Arbor Day observance and celebration	93	10
Arbor Day proclamation signed and announced by the Mayor/President	91	8
Seasonal tree festivals or events	7	3
Public Christmas tree decorations	50	23
Annual public tree sale	16	3
I'm not sure	0	17
Other (please specify)	3	5
Total Number of Respondents	96	48

Question 15.2: Are volunteers used in your community for any tree related activities? (Defined as tree care, planting, events, etc.)

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	11	3	0	14	15	22	3	40
2,500-4,999	6	2	0	8	7	6	1	14
5,000-9,999	8	4	0	12	3	5	1	9
10,000-24,999	21	9	0	30	4	5	0	9
25,000-49,999	4	12	1	17	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	4	5	1	10	0	2	0	2
≥ 100,000	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	37	29	2	68	6	18	0	24
Central State	13	5	0	18	11	15	2	28
Southern State	8	1	0	9	12	8	3	23
Statewide	58	35	2	95	29	41	5	75

Question 15.3: Please list the types of volunteer organizations used in your community for tree-related activities. (For example, 4-H groups, boy scouts, tree boards etc.)
A table listing the types of volunteer organizations is listed in the document.

Question 15.4: What tasks are generally assigned to volunteers in your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Arbor Day Celebrations and other tree-related events	44	3
Public education	18	9
Planting trees and beautification	34	16
Tree maintenance and general tree care	17	6
Management Policy (development and/or updating)	3	1
Tree inventory and management plan (development and/or updating)	4	2
Tree ordinance and tree preservation policy (development and/or updating)	9	2
I'm not sure	1	6
Other (please specify)	3	3
Total Number of Respondents	57	29

Question 15.5: On average how many volunteer hours are spent on tree related activities annually?

Averages:

Tree City Status	
Tree City communities	217
Non-Tree City communities	60

Community Size	
<2,500	174
2,500-4,999	114
5,000-9,999	239
10,000-24,999	211
25,000-49,999	238
50,000-99,999	23
>100,000	100

Section Sixteen: Tree-related Budgeting

Question 16.1: I feel strong public support for municipal tree care exists in my community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	4	17	19	8	1	5
2,500-4,999	1	7	8	4	2	0
5,000-9,999	4	7	4	3	0	0
10,000-24,999	4	19	10	4	0	3
25,000-49,999	3	7	7	1	0	0
50,000-99,999	4	7	0	2	0	0
>100,000	1	2	1	0	0	0
Statewide	21	66	49	22	3	8

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	15	35	11	5	0	1
Central State	2	11	5	1	0	0
Southern State	2	4	1	0	0	1
Statewide	19	50	17	6	0	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	1	6	10	3	2	1
Central State	1	6	12	8	0	1
Southern State	0	4	10	5	1	4
Statewide	2	16	32	16	3	6

Question 16.2: Our municipal forestry department/program receives status and funding comparable to other municipal departments/programs.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	1	6	19	12	6	10
2,500-4,999	1	2	6	6	5	2
5,000-9,999	1	4	5	4	2	2
10,000-24,999	3	9	13	8	3	4
25,000-49,999	3	7	1	7	0	0
50,000-99,999	0	5	1	5	0	2
>100,000	1	2	0	0	1	0
Statewide	10	35	45	42	17	20

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	7	22	15	14	4	5
Central State	2	5	4	7	0	1
Southern State	1	1	1	3	1	1
Statewide	10	28	20	24	5	7

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	0	2	7	8	3	3
Central State	0	3	10	5	6	5
Southern State	0	2	8	5	3	5
Statewide	0	7	25	18	12	13

Question 16.3: It is achievable to start or improve a tree program in my community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	3	24	19	1	0	7
2,500-4,999	3	9	6	2	1	1
5,000-9,999	5	9	2	1	0	1
10,000-24,999	3	21	8	3	1	4
25,000-49,999	2	10	5	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	3	7	2	0	0	0
>100,000	1	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	20	83	42	7	2	14

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	13	39	11	1	0	3
Central State	2	11	4	0	0	1
Southern State	1	5	1	0	0	1
Statewide	16	55	16	1	0	5

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	4	8	6	3	0	2
Central State	0	13	10	2	1	3
Southern State	0	7	10	1	1	4
Statewide	4	28	26	6	2	9

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 16.4: Both professional and volunteer staff are needed to manage an urban forest.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	6	29	11	0	0	6
2,500-4,999	5	13	2	2	0	0
5,000-9,999	3	10	5	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	4	21	9	4	0	2
25,000-49,999	4	8	5	1	0	0
50,000-99,999	2	4	5	2	0	0
>100,000	1	2	1	0	0	0
Statewide	25	87	38	9	0	8

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	10	30	18	8	0	1
Central State	3	13	3	0	0	0
Southern State	3	3	1	0	0	1
Statewide	16	46	22	8	0	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	8	7	0	0	1
Central State	1	20	5	1	0	2
Southern State	3	13	4	0	0	3
Statewide	9	41	16	1	0	6

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 16.5: The benefits of street trees outweigh the costs of maintenance.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	4	23	18	1	1	7
2,500-4,999	4	11	5	2	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	8	3	1	1	0
10,000-24,999	9	21	6	1	0	2
25,000-49,999	8	8	1	1	0	0
50,000-99,999	7	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	1	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	38	80	33	6	2	9

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	24	31	8	2	0	1
Central State	7	11	1	0	0	0
Southern State	3	4	0	0	0	1
Statewide	34	46	9	2	0	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	10	8	1	1	1
Central State	1	18	7	1	0	2
Southern State	1	6	9	2	1	4
Statewide	4	34	24	4	2	7

Question 16.6: The benefits of street trees help convince city officials to sustain the tree-related expenditures.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	1	13	20	3	2	5
2,500-4,999	1	6	10	2	1	4
5,000-9,999	4	11	2	2	0	1
10,000-24,999	9	18	10	2	0	4
25,000-49,999	4	7	4	1	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	5	3	0	0	0
>100,000	0	3	1	0	0	1
Statewide	24	63	50	10	3	15

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	12	25	16	5	0	5
Central State	3	9	6	2	0	1
Southern State	1	5	3	0	0	0
Statewide	16	39	25	7	0	6

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	8	11	0	1	1
Central State	3	10	5	1	2	4
Southern State	0	6	9	2	0	4
Statewide	8	24	25	3	3	9

Question 16.7: Due to the economy, funding for a tree program is less available.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	13	23	8	5	1	2
2,500-4,999	9	9	3	0	0	1
5,000-9,999	7	10	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	16	15	5	1	1	2
25,000-49,999	7	7	1	2	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	6	0	0	0	1
>100,000	3	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	61	71	18	8	2	7

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	31	27	5	2	0	1
Central State	7	7	2	2	1	0
Southern State	3	3	1	1	0	1
Statewide	41	37	8	5	1	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	7	2	3	0	1
Central State	7	16	3	0	1	2
Southern State	4	11	5	0	0	2
Statewide	20	34	10	3	1	5

Question 16.8: Do you believe your community is sustaining at least a $2 per capita for community tree management?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	13	0	1	14	5	23	13	41
2,500-4,999	7	1	0	8	1	10	3	14
5,000-9,999	8	3	0	11	0	4	4	8
10,000-24,999	26	1	3	30	3	6	1	10
25,000-49,999	15	0	2	17	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	9	1	1	11	1	1	0	2
≥ 100,000	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	58	4	5	67	5	12	6	23
Central State	16	2	1	19	3	16	10	29
Southern State	7	0	2	9	2	16	6	24
Statewide	81	6	8	95	10	44	22	76

Question 16.9: Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	14	0	0	14	8	31	2	41
2,500-4,999	6	2	0	8	2	10	2	14
5,000-9,999	10	1	0	11	5	1	2	8
10,000-24,999	25	1	4	30	6	3	1	10
25,000-49,999	16	0	1	17	0	0	1	1
50,000-99,999	10	0	0	10	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	61	2	4	67	11	10	2	23
Central State	16	2	0	18	10	15	4	29
Southern State	7	0	2	9	2	20	2	24
Statewide	84	4	6	94	23	45	8	76

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following:

Total urban community forestry budget

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$356,609	$0	$2,335,100
Non-Tree City	$101,400	$0	$1,200,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$15,816	$0	$120,200
2,500-4,999	$13,724	$0	$50,000
5,000-9,999	$174,322	$0	$799,914
10,000-24,999	$153,185	$0	$325,000
25,000-49,999	$612,739	$166,000	$1,227,170
50,000-99,999	$950,476	$217,000	$2,335,100
>100,000	-	-	-

Purchasing public trees

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$22,979	$0	$173,000
Non-Tree City	$7,075	$0	$100,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$2,855	$0	$16,059
2,500-4,999	$1,825	$0	$8,000
5,000-9,999	$13,250	$0	$65,000
10,000-24,999	$9,772	$0	$35,000
25,000-49,999	$36,314	$1,800	$102,030
50,000-99,999	$58,687	$0	$173,000
>100,000	-	-	-

Planting public trees

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$19,618	$0	$140,000
Non-Tree City	$543	$0	$4,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$3,444	$0	$29,879
2,500-4,999	$1,007	$0	$4,000
5,000-9,999	$11,504	$0	$65,000
10,000-24,999	$10,121	$0	$35,000
25,000-49,999	$40,934	$5,000	$104,638
50,000-99,999	$30,500	$0	$140,000
>100,000	-	-	-

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, etc.)

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$12,618	$0	$100,000
Non-Tree City	$191	$0	$1,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$605	$0	$2,500
2,500-4,999	$680	$0	$3,000
5,000-9,999	$2,667	$0	$10,000
10,000-24,999	$15,399	$0	$50,000
25,000-49,999	$19,103	$3,000	$90,065
50,000-99,999	$21,667	$0	$100,000
>100,000	-	-	-

Public tree pruning and removal

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$113,324	$300	$785,000
Non-Tree City	$41,643	$0	$300,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$3,621	$0	$24,858
2,500-4,999	$13,040	$1,000	$45,000
5,000-9,999	$49,252	$632	$266,638
10,000-24,999	$74,989	$2,500	$180,000
25,000-49,999	$163,642	$66,921	$273,280
50,000-99,999	$398,180	$150,000	$785,000
>100,000	-	-	-

Municipal employee tree care training

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$1,879	$0	$30,000
Non-Tree City	$150	$0	$1,000

Community Size

	Mean	Min	Max
<2,500	$222	$0	$1,000
2,500-4,999	$86	$0	$500
5,000-9,999	$800	$0	$5,000
10,000-24,999	$577	$0	$2,500
25,000-49,999	$1,770	$650	$5,000
50,000-99,999	$5,278	$0	$30,000
>100,000	-	-	-

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Tree-related public education

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$627	$0	$5,000
Non-Tree City	$0	$0	$0

Community Size

<2,500	$4	$0	$35
2,500-4,999	$0	$0	$0
5,000-9,999	$255	$0	$1,000
10,000-24,999	$461	$0	$2,825
25,000-49,999	$750	$0	$1,500
50,000-99,999	$1,775	$0	$5,000
>100,000	-	-	-

Administration/building oversight

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$40,412	$0	$266,638
Non-Tree City	$214	$0	$3,000

Community Size

<2,500	$0	$0	$0
2,500-4,999	$514	$0	$3,600
5,000-9,999	$43,080	$0	$266,638
10,000-24,999	$26,882	$0	$100,000
25,000-49,999	$6,700	$6,700	$6,700
50,000-99,999	$98,333	$0	$250,000
>100,000	-	-	-

Insect and disease control (spraying, removal, vaccinating)

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$37,242	$0	$860,000
Non-Tree City	$5,343	$0	$65,000

Community Size

<2,500	$1,804	$0	$14,000
2,500-4,999	$164	$0	$1,000
5,000-9,999	$21,714	$0	$80,000
10,000-24,999	$5,549	$0	$35,331
25,000-49,999	$18,613	$0	$120,720
50,000-99,999	$150,400	$0	$860,000
>100,000	-	-	-

16.9.1: What was spent in 2009 for the following: (Continued)

Urban forestry fleet management

	Mean	Min	Max
Tree City	$44,390	$0	$335,000
Non-Tree City	$357	$0	$5,000

Community Size			
<2,500	$382	$0	$3,442
2,500-4,999	$0	$0	$0
5,000-9,999	$45,440	$0	$266,638
10,000-24,999	$7,843	$0	$32,000
25,000-49,999	$40,155	$19,200	$60,000
50,000-99,999	$97,167	$0	$335,000
>100,000	-	-	-

16.9.2: What kind of funds are (or have been) used to fund your community's tree care and related activities? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
General funds	66	37
Capital improvement funds	18	1
Operational funds	25	2
Special tax/incentive	2	0
Sales tax	4	0
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds	8	1
I'm not sure	8	1
Other (please specify)	7	2
Total Number of Respondents	81	40

Question 16.10: Since 1990, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				**Non-Tree City**			
Community Size	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
< 2,500	0	6	2	8	5	13	4	22
2,500-4,999	1	3	0	4	0	4	1	5
5,000-9,999	4	2	0	6	5	2	1	8
10,000-24,999	15	10	7	32	5	4	1	10
25,000-49,999	8	3	2	13	0	1	0	1
50,000-99,999	4	5	1	10	1	0	0	1
≥ 100,000	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				**Non-Tree City**			
Region	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Sure**	**Total**
Northeastern Corner	32	19	7	58	3	9	1	13
Central State	7	6	5	18	1	13	5	19
Southern State	5	1	0	6	3	6	1	10
Statewide	44	26	12	82	7	28	7	42

16.10.1: Which of the following grant programs did you apply for? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	**Not a Tree City**
Illinois Urban and Community Forestry Grants	33	3
Small Business Association (SBA) Tree Planting initiative	13	1
USDA Forest Service Redesign Project Grants	3	0
National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC) Grants	3	0
Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program (ITEP)	10	2
Inner city Forestry Grants	4	0
Fire wise and Focus Funding Grant	1	0
I'm not aware of any of the above programs	3	1
Other (please specify)	7	2
Total Number of Respondents	44	7

16.10.2: Did your community obtain a grant?

By Tree City and Community Size:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Community Size	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	2	1	3	6	1	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
5,000-9,999	5	2	0	7	1	0	0	1
10,000-24,999	9	3	0	12	0	1	0	1
25,000-49,999	6	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	0	2	8	2	0	0	2
≥ 100,000	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

By Region:

	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
Region	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	24	7	4	35	3	0	0	3
Central State	5	0	2	7	1	0	0	1
Southern State	4	1	0	5	2	1	0	3
Statewide	33	8	6	47	6	1	0	7

Question 16.11: If the Urban and Community Forestry Grant were funded in the future, which of the following would you like financial assistance to complete in your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Initiating an urban forestry management program	25	29
To establish a tree board	0	11
To write or update a tree ordinance	21	27
To write or update a tree management plan	35	39
To conduct or update a tree inventory	57	38
To conduct public education or outreach	23	28
To purchase trees	62	55
To plant trees	54	46
To establish an Emerald Ash Borer(EAB) preparedness plan	22	19
EAB reforestation (tree planting)	42	14
EAB Ash reduction (tree removal)	32	14
Other (please specify)	1	2
Total Number of Respondents	86	66

Question 16.12: If the SBA tree planting initiative was reauthorized, would your community be interested in applying for tree planting cost-share funds?

By Tree City and Community Size:

Community Size	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
< 2,500	6	2	5	13	18	7	15	40
2,500-4,999	4	1	2	7	3	3	8	14
5,000-9,999	5	1	4	10	5	0	3	8
10,000-24,999	13	1	15	29	1	1	7	9
25,000-49,999	6	1	9	16	1	0	0	1
50,000-99,999	7	0	4	11	1	0	1	2
≥ 100,000	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

By Region:

Region	Tree City				Non-Tree City			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Northeastern Corner	27	5	30	62	11	5	5	21
Central State	11	1	7	19	10	3	16	29
Southern State	6	0	2	8	8	3	13	24
Statewide	44	6	39	89	29	11	34	74

Question 16.13: If state or federal grants were made available on a match basis, what level of funding would your community be able to match? (Please check the maximum amount.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Less than $500	2	25
$500	1	6
$1,000	12	14
$5,000	18	17
$10,000	31	4
$50,000	12	1
$100,000	0	0
Greater than $100,000	3	0
Total Number of Respondents	79	67

Question 16.14: Please indicate how you feel federal urban and community forestry dollars provided to the State of Illinois (IDNR) should be spent. Please order the following list 1-10 (with 1 being the most important to you, and 10 being the least important)

Number of times it was marked as:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The IDNR Tree City USA program	24	14	9	14	16	13	5	6	4	5
Providing IDNR Urban and Community Forestry Grants to communities	47	24	11	9	4	6	2	2	3	3
Contracting technical support for communities	8	15	24	13	20	7	7	9	3	2
IDNR "TREES COUNT" tree inventory outreach program	6	14	23	11	15	13	18	5	2	1
Instructional workshops conducted by qualified tree organizations	9	10	11	19	23	20	6	6	3	0
To create IDNR urban forestry regional field staff positions	8	5	11	13	12	14	17	9	11	6
To conduct tree-related research projects	2	8	3	11	17	10	22	22	9	3
To support not-for-profit organizations' tree activities	9	3	7	9	14	9	19	28	7	1
To fund international educational and/or tree-related projects	2	4	2	4	5	7	5	14	46	17

Section Seventeen: Tree City USA
Question 17.1: Is your community a Tree City USA?

Community Size	Tree City	Not a Tree City	Total
<2,500	16	55	71
2,500-4,999	9	16	25
5,000-9,999	16	14	30
10,000-24,999	42	15	57
25,000-49,999	22	1	23
50,000-99,999	13	2	15
>100,000	5	0	5
Total	123	103	226

Question 17.2: If no, has your community been a Tree City in the past?

Yes	14
No	43
I'm Not Sure	21

Question 17.3: Do you feel your community has received any of the following public relations benefits by being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City
It increases positive community image or pride.	75
It gives us recognition for our hard work.	63
It shows our city cares about the environment.	75
It improves community forestry in the public eye.	65
It keeps our public officials aware of the importance of tree management and care in the community.	79
None of the above.	0
Are there any other public relations benefits that you feel you receive from being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!	6
Total Number of Respondents	87

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 17.4: Do you feel your community has received any of the following technical assistance from being a Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City
We get community forest/tree care, management, and funding information through Tree City Newsbits (electronic newsletter).	40
We get community forest/tree care management and funding information through the annual Tree City conference.	39
It helps us better manage the natural resources in your urban ecosystem.	30
It provides us with Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and other insect/disease management strategies.	44
We have used EAB door hangers and other reference material from the Department of Natural Resources.	39
We have gotten to urban forestry educational materials from the Arbor Day Foundation.	55
It has helped us go from a developing community to a sustainable urban forestry program.	23
None of the above.	10
Is there any other type of technical assistance that you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about it!	4

Question 17.5: Do you feel your community has received any of the following tangible outcomes by being Tree City USA community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City
Given us a Tree City flag, street signs, and Arbor Day observance	84
Made our city more attractive for new residents or businesses	52
Encouraged planning for tree management	56
Helped us sustain a local tree program	62
Gotten the public involved with community tree care	39
Helped us secure/maintain a tree-related budget line item	50
Increased public outreach concerning invasive species and related issues	36
Increased public education concerning tree planting, pruning, removal and general tree care	43
Helped us better prepare and pursue grant opportunities	24
None of the above.	1
Are there any other benefits you feel you have received by being a Tree City community? Please tell us about them!	3
Total Number of Respondents	86

Section Eighteen: Tree Care Barriers

Question 18.1: Are you aware of any of the following problems in your community concerning trees and/or tree management? (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Poor survival of newly planted trees	20	11
Too many of the same tree species planted	46	17
Loss of mature trees to construction/development	29	10
Insect or disease problems (EAB, DED, Gypsy months etc.)	52	16
Trees interfering with utility lines	46	43
Hazardous, dead or declining trees	49	40
We don't have any problems that I am aware of	6	11
Please explain any other tree-related problems your community is experiencing:	5	3
Total Number of Respondents	87	70

Question 18.2: Is there tree topping in your community? (Please check all that apply)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Yes - on public property	7	13
Yes - on private property	40	32
Yes - around utility lines	31	45
No	22	9
I'm not sure	5	9
Total Number of Respondents	87	72

Question 18.3: Is there any improper tree pruning in your community? (Please check all that apply)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Yes - on public property	9	9
Yes - on private property	59	29
Yes - around utility lines	36	26
No	5	6
I'm not sure	8	28
Total Number of Respondents	88	73

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

Question 18.4: Please indicate any barriers in your community that interfere with tree management activities. (Please check all that apply.)

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Current economic situation hinders tree-related activities	65	46
Insufficient funding for tree-related activities	57	43
Lack of support from higher community officials	14	12
Lack of citizens' support for tree planting or the tree program	11	13
Lack of volunteer support to get work done	16	14
Lack of personnel for tree management	47	30
Lack of education for personnel	23	21
Can't get an ordinance passed	3	1
I'm not sure	5	5
We don't really have any barriers to tree care	6	6
Other (please specify)	1	0
Total Number of Respondents	87	70

Section Nineteen: Tree-related Assistance

Question 19.1: State Urban and Community Forestry should provide funding for:
19.1.1: Tree-related technical assistance and advice to small communities since they have a more limited tax base.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	15	26	7	0	0	1
2,500-4,999	1	11	4	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	8	3	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	6	21	7	1	0	0
25,000-49,999	5	9	2	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	3	7	2	0	0	0
>100,000	0	2	1	0	0	0
Statewide	35	84	26	1	0	1

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	14	36	8	1	0	0
Central State	6	7	2	0	0	0
Southern State	3	5	0	0	0	0
Statewide	23	48	10	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	10	4	0	0	0
Central State	5	15	8	0	0	0
Southern State	2	11	4	0	0	1
Statewide	12	36	16	0	0	1

Appendix B (continued). Tables of Responses and Respondents.

19.1.2: Personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	12	25	9	1	0	1
2,500-4,999	2	10	4	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	5	10	1	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	6	25	4	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	5	10	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	5	6	1	0	0	0
>100,000	0	2	1	0	0	0
Statewide	35	88	21	1	0	1

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	15	37	7	0	0	0
Central State	5	8	1	1	0	0
Southern State	3	4	0	0	0	0
Statewide	23	49	8	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	10	4	0	0	0
Central State	4	19	5	0	0	0
Southern State	3	10	4	0	0	1
Statewide	12	39	13	0	0	1

19.1.3: Tree-related cost-share grants to local communities.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	12	28	7	1	0	1
2,500-4,999	6	6	4	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	7	8	1	0	0	0
10,000-24,999	9	16	9	0	0	0
25,000-49,999	8	7	1	0	0	0
50,000-99,999	6	6	0	0	0	0
>100,000	2	1	0	0	0	0
Statewide	50	72	22	1	0	1

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	25	27	7	0	0	0
Central State	5	9	0	1	0	0
Southern State	5	3	0	0	0	0
Statewide	35	39	7	1	0	0

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	6	11	2	0	0	0
Central State	7	13	7	0	0	0
Southern State	2	9	6	0	0	1
Statewide	15	33	15	0	0	1

Question 19.2: Municipal governments should provide funding for:
19.2.1: the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	4	21	15	3	5	2
2,500-4,999	4	6	1	1	3	0
5,000-9,999	3	6	2	0	5	0
10,000-24,999	8	15	5	1	6	1
25,000-49,999	3	4	4	0	5	0
50,000-99,999	4	4	1	1	2	0
>100,000	1	1	0	0	1	0
Statewide	27	57	28	6	27	3

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	13	24	6	1	15	1
Central State	4	5	0	0	6	1
Southern State	1	3	2	0	2	0
Statewide	18	32	8	1	23	2

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	7	5	1	3	1
Central State	4	11	10	2	1	0
Southern State	3	7	5	2	0	1
Statewide	9	25	20	5	4	2

19.2.2: tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	2	17	19	3	7	1
2,500-4,999	2	8	1	1	3	0
5,000-9,999	3	5	2	1	5	0
10,000-24,999	6	15	6	3	5	1
25,000-49,999	5	5	0	0	6	0
50,000-99,999	3	5	1	1	2	0
>100,000	1	1	0	0	1	0
Statewide	22	56	29	9	29	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	29	3	3	15	1
Central State	4	4	1	0	6	0
Southern State	4	1	1	0	2	0
Statewide	17	34	5	3	23	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	5	7	2	3	0
Central State	3	12	8	2	2	0
Southern State	0	5	9	2	1	1
Statewide	5	22	24	6	6	1

19.2.3: tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	1	18	21	4	5	1
2,500-4,999	1	8	3	1	2	0
5,000-9,999	4	6	1	1	4	0
10,000-24,999	6	14	7	3	5	1
25,000-49,999	5	4	2	0	5	0
50,000-99,999	3	6	0	1	2	0
>100,000	0	2	0	0	1	0
Statewide	20	58	34	10	24	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	9	29	4	4	13	1
Central State	4	5	0	0	6	0
Southern State	4	1	1	0	2	0
Statewide	17	35	5	4	21	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	6	7	2	2	0
Central State	1	10	15	2	0	0
Southern State	0	7	7	2	1	1
Statewide	3	23	29	6	3	1

19.2.4: tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.

By Community Size:

Community Size	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
<2,500	3	19	18	3	5	1
2,500-4,999	2	7	3	2	1	0
5,000-9,999	2	5	2	2	5	0
10,000-24,999	4	16	8	2	5	1
25,000-49,999	3	5	2	0	5	0
50,000-99,999	3	6	0	2	1	0
>100,000	0	2	0	0	1	0
Statewide	17	60	33	11	23	2

Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	5	29	7	6	12	1
Central State	3	5	0	0	6	0
Southern State	3	2	1	0	1	0
Statewide	11	36	8	6	19	1

Not a Tree City:

Region	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree	I'm not sure
Northeast Corner	2	5	8	2	2	0
Central State	3	11	11	2	1	0
Southern State	1	8	6	1	1	1
Statewide	6	24	25	5	4	1

Question 19.3: Please check all the topics for which your community would like educational opportunities from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources:

	Tree City	Not a Tree City
Tree identification	44	30
Basic tree care training (e.g., tree planting and care standards)	47	41
Insect and diseases of trees (identification, prevention, management)	62	41
Tree inventories or management plans	48	33
Tree risk assessment and management	54	24
Tree management strategies	45	27
Current technological advances (such as hyperspectral imagery)	37	15
increasing volunteer involvement	25	20
Contracting for tree work	15	14
Other (please specify)	1	2
Total Number of Respondents	81	56

Question 20: Additional comments, ideas, or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you.
All comments are listed in the document.