ArborCare Resources, Inc.

May 2, 2025

City of Hailey
115 S. Main St.
Hailey, ID 83333

Attn: Emily Williams,

Over the course of April 2025, I performed Tree Risk Assessments on 21 trees located at eight sites throughout the City of Hailey. The sites are identified A-H, and the trees are identified numerically at each site.

Site A: 6 Silver maples, *Acer saccharinum,* located at 220 S. 3rd Avenue.
Site B: 1 Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum,* located at 202 S. 3rd Avenue.
Site C: 7 Elms, *Ulmus* spp., located from 306 S. 3rd Avenue to 316 S. 3rd Avenue.
Site D: 3 Boxelders, *Acer negundo,* located South of 203 E. Bullion Street.
Site E: 1 Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum,* located at 2nd Avenue and Croy Street, Jimmy's Garden Park.
Site F: 1 Linden, *Talia* sp., located at 211 E. Croy Street.
Site G: 1 Quaking aspen, *Populus tremuloides*, located at 109 E. Pine Street.
Site H: 1 Linden, *Talia* sp., located at the Corner of 1st Avenue S. and Walnut Street, SW corner of Hope Garden in the right of way (ROW).

The risk assessment data within this report was collected during the first two weeks of April 2025, and the following two weeks were spent formulating this comprehensive document. My hope is that this document can be added onto over time, and we can continue promoting and growing a sustainable canopy cover throughout the City of Hailey.

For enhanced transparency, the time frame for each tree risk assessment report is two years, however, the header for each individual tree analysis will directly state the given time frame. Additionally, the crown spread on these trees was only measured parallel to the street and the right of way (ROW) unless otherwise noted.

Background Information on Tree Risk Assessments:

TRAQ stands for Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) qualifies individuals to perform Tree Risk Assessments through a combination of field and written examinations that must be repeated every five to seven years.

When conducting evaluations, the qualified tree risk assessor evaluates the entire tree and the surroundings to arrive at an educated conclusion on the tree part or parts that are most likely to fail in the given time frame. This report provides information on the current and past conditions of the trees, while additionally identifying mitigation options. Upon evaluating this report, it is up to the City of Hailey to decide on the acceptable level of residual risk associated with each tree based upon the City's risk tolerance.

The Tree Risk Assessment Formula is based on the Likelihood of Failure, the Likelihood of Impact, and the Consequences of Failure.
Likelihood of Failure is primarily based on site factors, response growth, tree health, tree species, and normal loading events, as well as defects and conditions. The Likelihood of Failure is assigned to be either Imminent, Probable, Possible, or Improbable.

The Likelihood of Impact is the chance of a tree failure impacting a target in the given time frame under normal weather and climate conditions. This rating is determined by occupancy rates, target location in proximity to the tree, protection factors, and the direction of fall. This rating is assigned as either High, Medium, Low, or Very Low.

When combined, the Likelihood of Failure and Likelihood of Impact receive a rating as either Very Likely, Likely, Somewhat Likely, or Unlikely.

The Consequences of Failure and Impact are generally classified as personal injury, property damage, or a disruption of activities due to the failure of the tree or tree part. This rating is affected by the tree or tree part size that fails, the fall distance, the protection factors, and the target value and potential damage. This rating is classified as either Severe, Significant, Minor, or Negligible.

The results from the Likelihood of Failure, Likelihood of Impact, and Consequences of Failure and Impact are used to arrive at the Overall Tree Risk Rating.

The Overall Tree Risk Rating is classified as either Extreme, High, Moderate, or Low.

TRAQ focuses on identifying the Highest Risk Rating. Lower Risk Rating scenarios are not discussed in detail in this report.

In this report along with the Highest Tree Risk Assessment Rating is a brief discussion about the tree and tree groups as well as possible mitigation options to lower the risk rating. There is inherent risk associated with all trees and the only way to remove all risk associated with trees is to remove all trees. Although I do promote removal of some of the trees evaluated within this report, it is not my goal to remove trees without proper reasoning.

This introduction to Tree Risk Assessments is intended for the report viewers and evaluators to gain insight into the evaluation process and the trees in question. The priority for action and mitigation depends on the Tree Risk Rating and the City of Hailey's Risk Tolerance Level.

Site A: 220 S. 3rd Avenue Hailey, Idaho:
Six trees were evaluated at Site A. All six trees are Silver maples, *Acer saccharinum*. Three of the trees are on the South ROW and three are on the West ROW parallel to the road. There are other trees located along the ROWs at Site A, but they were not identified for evaluation.

The six evaluated trees in Site A are numbered from 1-6 starting on the South ROW moving East to West and then continuing along the West ROW moving South to North.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site A, Tree 1 (A1): *Acer saccharinum.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree A1 has a 32" diameter at breast height (dbh), is ~54' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42' parallel to the road.

Three likely targets are within the drip line. The garage is a constant target, cars in the driveway are frequent, and pedestrians on the sidewalk or under the tree are occasional.

Tree A1 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stems. A large branch / stem was removed on the South side of the tree and decay is easily noted where the branch / stem was removed. The roots are in compacted soil and partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Imminent. The highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of a branch failing and impacting the garage or parked car in the driveway is Likely and damages could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating for Tree A1 is High.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Tree Removal is recommended. If implemented, the residual risk becomes None.

Site A, Tree 2 (A2): *Acer saccharinum.* Two Year Time Frame.
Tree A2 has a dbh of 40.5", is ~53.5' tall, and has a crown spread of ~33'.

Two main targets exist. Pedestrians on the sidewalk are occasional and within the drip line of the tree. Additionally, cars on the street are occasional but are located outside the dripline.

Tree A2 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating

cavities and decay in the branches and stems. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk factor comes from branch failure. If a branch were to fail, the likelihood of target impact is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a pedestrian on the sidewalk or car in the road is Unlikely. Should a pedestrian be impacted, the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the risk rating for Tree A2 is Low, deadwood pruning would lower the likelihood of failure and reduce debris spread and potential impact if failure occurred. The residual risk would be Low.

Site A, Tree Three (A3): *Acer saccharinum.* Two Year Time Frame.
Tree A3 has a dbh of 44", is ~56' tall, and has a crown spread of ~36'.

Two main targets exist. Pedestrians on the sidewalk and cars driving on the street are occasional and both are located within the drip line.

Tree A3 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk factor is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a pedestrian on the sidewalk or car in the road is Unlikely, however, should a pedestrian be impacted, the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the overall risk rating for Tree A3 is Low, deadwood pruning would lower the likelihood of failure and reduce debris spread if failure occurred. The residual risk would be Low.

Site A, Tree Four (A4): *Acer saccharinum.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree A4 has a dbh of 46", is ~54' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42'.

Two main targets exist. Cars on the street are outside the dripline and are occasional, and pedestrians on the sidewalk are occasional and within the drip line.

Tree A4 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with abundant dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. Large stem decay is noted and seen without bark. Ramshorn reaction wood surrounds the outward decay. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Imminent. The highest risk factor is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a pedestrian on the sidewalk or car in the road is Somewhat Likely. Should a pedestrian be impacted, the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Removal is recommended to lower the residual risk rating to None. Deadwood pruning could be done to lower the residual risk rating to Low, but with the large stem decay that is visible, removal in the near future may be needed regardless of if pruning mitigation is done.

Site A, Tree Five (A5): *Acer saccharinum.* Two Year Time Frame.
Tree A5 has a dbh of 30.5", is ~52' tall, and has a crown spread of ~36'.

Two main targets exist. Pedestrians on the sidewalk are occasional and within the drip line, and cars driving along the street are occasional and located within the drip line.

Tree A5 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk factor is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impact is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a pedestrian on the sidewalk or car in the road is Unlikely. Should a pedestrian be impacted, the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the overall risk rating of tree A5 is Low, deadwood pruning would lower the likelihood of branch failure as well as decrease the potential impact if failure did occur. The residual risk would be Low.

Site A, Tree Six (A6): *Acer saccharinum.* Two Year Time Frame.
Tree A6 has a dbh of 33", is ~48' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42'.

Three main targets exist. Pedestrians on the sidewalk are occasional and within the drip line, cars driving on the street are occasional and within the drip line, and parked cars on the North side neighbor's driveway are occasional and located within the drip line.

Tree A6 has a history of branch failures, and its vigor is low. It has an unbalanced crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk factor is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a car in the neighbor's driveway is Somewhat Likely and the consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Deadwood pruning and branch reduction would reduce the residual risk rating to Low.

End of Site A

Site B: 202 S. 3rd Avenue Hailey, Idaho:
One tree was evaluated at Site B. The tree is a Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*. The tree is located in the ROW along the West aspect of the house.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site B, Tree 1 (B1): *Acer saccharinum.* Two Year Time Frame.
Tree B1 has a 45" dbh, is ~51.5' tall, and has a 66' canopy spread.

Tree B1 has several potential targets. Pedestrians on the sidewalk and cars driving on the road are occasional and within the drip line. Cars parked in the driveway or along the road are frequent, and the house is also within the drip line and has a constant occupancy rating.
The tree has a history of branch failures, but its vigor is normal. It has an unbalanced large crown with dead twigs and branches. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. The roots are in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk and driveway.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk factor is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impact is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a car in the driveway or parked along the road is Somewhat Likely and the consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Deadwood pruning and branch reduction cuts would reduce the residual risk to Low. An additional note is that the owner of the house wishes the branches over the driveway were raised. If deadwood pruning, branch reduction, and driveway clearance were conducted, the residual risk rating would decrease to Low, and the sustainability of the site would increase.

End of Site B

Site C: 306 S. 3rd Avenue to 316 S. 3rd Avenue Hailey, Idaho
Site C consists of 7 Elms, *Ulmus* spp. spread across three addresses.

306 S. 3rd Avenue: 3 Elms. (Trees C1-C3)
312 S. 3rd Avenue: 2 Elms. (Trees C4-C5)
316 S. 3rd Avenue: 2 Elms. (Trees C6-C7)

The trees are numbered North to South. All 7 trees are on the West side of the property in the ROW.

All trees evaluated in Site C have overextended branches.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site C, Tree 1 (C1): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C1 has a 37" dbh, is ~62' tall, and has a crown spread of ~66'.

Two targets are likely. Pedestrians and cars along the road are occasional and within the drip line. Additionally, the house is located within one times the height of the tree and has a constant occupancy rating.

Tree C1 presented indications of past branch failure, however, the homeowner said there have not been any branch failures. The tree's vigor is normal. The crown is large with numerous overextended flat branches.

Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem, and the tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable due to the long flat branches in the crown and the past topping. The highest risk factor is the failure of branches. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting the house is Somewhat Likely and the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the risk rating is Low, pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would lower the failure potential. If implemented, the residual risk rating would be Low.

Site C, Tree 2 (C2): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C2 has a 33" dbh, is ~58' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42'.

The likely targets are cars and pedestrian traffic along the road which are occasional. Both targets are within the drip line of the tree.

Tree C2 shows indications of past branch failure, however the homeowner said there have not been any failures. The tree's vigor is normal, yet bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem, and the crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk of failure is branch failure due to the overextended lateral branches. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and hitting a target is Unlikely. Should failure occur the consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the risk rating is Low, pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing crown spread would lower the potential for branch failure. If implemented, the residual risk rating would be Low.

Site C, Tree 3 (C3): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C3 has a 32" dbh, is ~58' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42'.

Three targets are likely. Cars and pedestrians along the road are occasional and parked cars in the driveway are frequent. All three targets are within the drip line.

Tree C3 showed indications of past branch failure, however the homeowner said there have not been any. The tree's vigor is normal. Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem. The crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable due to long flat branches in the crown and past topping. The highest risk of failure is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branches failing and impacting cars in the driveway is Somewhat Likely. The consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would lower the residual risk rating to Low. The homeowner wishes the tree was removed as it blocks her driveway, but if the pruning were implemented the tree could become more sustainable in the landscape.

Site C, Tree 4 (C4): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C4 has a 28" dbh, is ~63' tall, and has a crown spread of ~42'.

Three targets are likely. Cars and pedestrians on the road are occasional and within the drip line, parked cars in the driveway are frequent, and the house is constant and within one times the tree height.

Tree C4 presents indications of past branch failure. The tree's vigor is normal. Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem. The crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable due to long flat branches in the crown and past topping. The highest risk of failure is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and hitting a parked car in the driveway is Somewhat Likely and the consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would lower the residual risk rating to Low.

Site C, Tree 5 (C5): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C5 has a 35" dbh, is ~68' tall, and has a crown spread of ~45'.

Two targets are likely. Cars and pedestrians along the road are occasional and within the drip line, and the house is a constant and within one times the trees height.

There are indications of past branch failure in C5. The tree's vigor is normal. Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem. The crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable due to long flat branches in the crown and past topping. The highest risk of failure are branches. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and hitting the house is Somewhat Likely. The consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would make the residual risk rating Low.

Site C, Tree 6 (C6): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C6 has a 40.5" dbh, is ~64' tall, and has a crown spread of ~51'.

Two targets are likely. Cars and pedestrians along the road are occasional and within the drip line. Additionally, the house is constant and is located within one times the tree height.

There are indications of past branch failure. The tree's vigor is normal. Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem. The crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable due to long flat branches in the crown and past topping. The highest likelihood of failure is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure happening and impacting the house is Somewhat Likely and the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.
Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the risk rating is Low, pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would lower the likelihood of failure. The remaining residual risk would be Low.

Site C, Tree 7 (C7): *Ulmus* spp. Two Year Time Frame.
Tree C7 has a 35" dbh, is ~67' tall, and has a crown spread of ~36'.

Likely targets are occasional cars and pedestrians on the road, and both are within the drip line of the tree.

Tree C7 has had past branch failures, yet the tree's vigor is normal. Bacterial wet wood was noted in the stem. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in the branches and stem. The crown has overextended flat branches.

In the two-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest likelihood of failure is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impact is Low.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting the targets is Unlikely. The consequences could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the current risk rating is Low, pruning to reduce branch length and weight and reducing the crown spread would lower the potential for failure. The remaining residual risk would be Low.

End of Site C

Site D: South of 203 E. Bullion Street Hailey, Idaho
Three trees were evaluated at Site D.

All three trees are Boxelders, *Acer negundo*. These trees are located on the South side of the property along the ROW, and they are identified and numbered East to West.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site D, Tree 1 (D1): *Acer negundo.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree D1 has a 21" dbh, is ~31' tall, and has ~27' crown spread.

Likely targets are pedestrians on the sidewalk which are occasional, the fence on the North side of the sidewalk which is constant, and there is a parking lot to the East with frequent cars. Tree D1 has a history of branch failure. Broken and loose hanging branches (hangers) were noted. There are dead and broken branches in the canopy. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating branch and stem decay and cavities. The crown is unbalanced.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Imminent. The highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure taking place and impacting the fence is Likely, and if impact was made the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Deadwood and reduction pruning could reduce the residual risk rating to Low but considering the tree branches are actively failing, the longevity of the tree is short. Tree removal is recommended. If implemented, residual risk would be reduced to None.

Site D, Tree 2 (D2): *Acer negundo.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree D2 has a 22" dbh, is ~36' tall, and has a varying unbalanced crown spread of ~18-27'.

Likely targets are pedestrians on the sidewalk which are occasional and the fence North of the sidewalk which is constant.

The tree has a history of branch failure and broken, loose hanging branches (hangers) are visually seen. There are dead and broken branches in the canopy. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating branch and stem decay and cavities. The crown is unbalanced and has an uneven crown spread.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Imminent. The highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting the fence is Likely, yet the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Deadwood and reduction pruning could reduce the residual risk rating to Low but considering tree branches are actively failing the longevity of the tree is short. Tree removal is recommended, and if implemented the residual risk would be None.

Site D, Tree 3: *Acer negundo.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree D3 has a 26" dbh, is ~36.5' tall, and has a varying and unbalanced crown spread of ~18-33'. Likely targets are pedestrians on the sidewalk which are occasional and the fence North of the sidewalk which is constant.

Tree D3 has a history of branch failure and broken, loose hanging branches (hangers) are visually seen. There are dead and broken branches in the canopy. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating branch and stem decay and cavities. The crown is unbalanced.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Imminent. The highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure taking place and impacting the fence is Likely, however, if failure occurred the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Deadwood and reduction pruning could reduce the residual risk rating to Low but considering the tree branches are actively failing the longevity of the tree is short lived. Tree removal is recommended. If implemented, the residual risk would be reduced to None.

End of Site D

Site E: 2nd Avenue and Croy Street, Jimmy's Garden Park, Hailey, Idaho
One Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum,* was evaluated on the NE corner of 2nd Ave and Croy, located at Jimmy's Garden Park.

The tree is near the ROW along the West side of the property.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site E, Tree 1 (E1): *Acer saccharinum.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree E1 has a 50" dbh, is ~59' tall and has a crown spread of ~48'.

The potential targets for this tree are pedestrians, either on the sideway or as park users. The occupancy rate varies with the time of year, as it is a summer water park.

The tree has a history of branch failures, but its vigor is normal. Tree E1 has an unbalanced crown. The tree has been topped in the past which has and is creating cavities and decay in branches and stems. Extensive dead wood and decay is noted in the main stem. Retrenchment pruning, pruning to reduce the collective size of the canopy, was done ~15 years ago. Weak branch unions were noted in the evaluation. The roots are located in compacted soil and are partly buried under the sidewalk.
In the one-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. The highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting a park user in summer is Somewhat Likely. If branch failure occurred and impacted a pedestrian the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Moderate.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Retrenchment pruning, pruning to reduce the collective size of the canopy, is recommended and would decrease the residual risk rating to Low. If removal was implemented, the residual risk rating would be decreased to None.

End of Site E

Site F: 211 E. Croy Street Hailey, Idaho
One Linden tree, *Talia* sp. was evaluated at site F.

The tree is located on the South side of the house in the ROW. This tree is the West most tree in the ROW and has an Easterly lean.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

<u>Site F, Tree 1 (F1): *Talia* sp. Three Year Time Frame.</u>
Tree F1 has a 16” dbh, is ~42’ tall, and has a crown spread of 33’.

The likely targets are pedestrians using the sidewalk, which gains an occasionally occupancy rating, and the secondary target is the fence on the North side of the sidewalk which has a constant rating.

The tree has weak branch unions, but its vigor is normal. The stem has an Easterly lean. The roots are in compacted soil and the sidewalk covers a portion of the roots.
In the three-year time frame, root failure is Improbable, stem failure is Improbable, and branch failure is Possible. The highest risk of failure in the three-year time frame is branch failure. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Medium.

The likelihood of branch failure occurring and impacting the fence is Unlikely and the consequences could be Minor.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: No actions are recommended at this time.

End of Site F

Site G: 109 E. Pine Street Hailey, Idaho
One Quaking aspen tree, *Populus tremuloides*, was evaluated at Site G.

The tree is on the West side of the property located near the corner of First Avenue and Pine.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site G, Tree 1 (G1): *Populus tremuloides.* One Year Time Frame.
Tree G1 has a 31" dbh, is ~67' tall, and has a crown spread of 42'.

The targets are primarily cars and pedestrians on the road, and they have an occasional occupancy rating.

Tree G1 is a large, old aspen that is in decline. The tree has low vigor and contains large dead branches. Some branches are dead and others are overextended. The tree has a history of branch failure. There is dead and missing bark throughout the tree and the stem has a noticeable torsion crack and visible decay. Girdling and damaged roots were noted.

In the one-year time frame, root failure is Possible, stem failure is Possible, and branch failure is Probable. Branch failure is the highest risk of failure in the one-year time frame. Should a branch fail, the likelihood of impacting a target is Low.

The likelihood of failure occurring and impacting a target is Unlikely, but if a target were impacted the consequences could be Severe.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Although the risk rating is Low, the tree is in decline and is expected to continue declining. Tree removal is recommended. If implemented the residual risk would decrease to None.

End of Site G

Site H: Corner of 1st Avenue S and Walnut Street, SW corner of Hope Garden, Hailey, Idaho
One tree was evaluated at Site H. The tree is a Linden, *Tilia* sp.

It is in the ROW on the SW corner of the property, and the tree is leaning towards the South.

Site Climate: This site has annual frequent snow and ice, microbursts are common regionally, and the winds are partially protected.

Site H, Tree One (H1): *Talia* sp. One Year Time Frame.
Tree H1 has a 11.5" dbh, is ~20.5' tall, and has a spread of ~21'.

Pedestrians on the sidewalk are the main target, they are within the drip line of the tree, and they have an occasional occupancy rating.

The tree has a Southward lean. There is a ~1" gap on the North side of the tree between the stem and soil, and ~25% of the roots are under the sidewalk. Evidence of some phototrophic response growth was noted. Tree vigor is normal, but the tree has weak branch attachments. The tree most likely shifted in the soil.

In the one-year time frame, stem or root failure is Possible and branch failure is Improbable. The highest risk of failure is full stem or root failure. Should failure occur, the likelihood of impacting a target is Low.

The likelihood of failure occurring and impacting a pedestrian is Unlikely, but if it occurred the consequences of impact could be Significant.

The Overall Risk Rating is Low.

Recommended Mitigation Actions: Enhanced tree monitoring is recommended. Changes in soil and stem gap must be noted. If the gap is increasing in size, two options exist. First, guying the tree to promote root stabilization is recommended. If this mitigation option does not reduce residual risk enough, removal is warranted. The residual risk rating would be None.

End of Section H

In conclusion, the 21 trees spread throughout the eight locations in the City of Hailey offer challenges and opportunities for increasing the sustainability of the City's ROW trees. Of the 21 trees, six trees are advocated for removal (Trees A1, A4, D1, D2, D3, and G1). The reason being is that they are older trees that are declining, and they will present annual difficulties and pose higher risks if left standing. Of the remaining trees, deadwood and reduction pruning is generally promoted as a way to enhance the sustainability of the tree in its urban environment. Additionally, monitoring is essential. Changes in health, vitality, and growth angle need to be documented along with changes to the site itself.

As the City of Hailey evaluates this report, it must be well understood that the risk evaluations are under normal weather and climatic conditions. In the case of abnormal weather and climate events, the trees may react in unpredictable manners. Understanding this will enable the City of Hailey to establish their own level of acceptable risk.

I sincerely hope that this document can provide guidance for enhancing the sustainability of our community's tree canopy. It is intended to be a living document – one that can evolve and expand over time as needed. A sustainable and vibrant community requires a balanced coexistence between people and the natural environment. Eliminating all trees to reduce the residual risk to None would diminish the environmental and ecosystem services our community gains from maintaining a diverse network of trees and species. It is in our collective best interest to embrace and thoughtfully manage the urban ecosystem and manage it through educated decision-making and collaborative stewardship.

Bill Josey
ISA BCMA #RM-0715BT
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #566
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification
ISA Certified Tree Climber