

Jurisdictional Scan (Canadian Cities)

All Cities regulate, maintain and enforce tree activity differently. Most employ layers of policies, bylaw, permits, asset management, public education and both proactive and reactive enforcement. True apples to apples comparisons are difficult, though jurisdictions have shared best practices and lessons learned for implementation in the Edmonton context. A more detailed jurisdictional scan is available at edmonton.ca/trees

City	Bylaw/Permit	Fee	Notes/Considerations
Vancouver	Protection of Trees Bylaw 9958 Tree Management Plans have to be submitted with building permits; they are submitted upfront with building permit applications.	\$87.00 for a tree permit to remove the first tree in an 12 month period and \$250 to remove each subsequent tree during that same 12 month period	Enforcement and resourcing is the primary challenge
Richmond	Tree Protection Bylaw No. 8057 was introduced on May 8, 2006 which regulates tree removal in private property. There are 4 types of tree permit applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1) T1 – If a developer/homeowner has a conflict with a City tree and would like it removed. • 2) Non-Development (PL-20) – If a homeowner who is not developing wants to remove a tree. • 3) Demolition/New Construction (T2) – For a new construction single family home. • 4) Rezoning in Process (T3) – Allows for the removal of trees after a public hearing and reading. 	Permit costs are some of the lowest in the Vancouver region - \$60.75 to remove 2 or more trees (no application fee to remove one tree).	All trees are physically inspected by staff – permits are never issued “over-the-counter.” Only City staff or approved contractors may work on City trees because they are considered public assets.
Calgary	There are a number of relevant bylaws for tree	Tree Protection Plans are	Tree preservation

Attachment 2

	<p>preservation, including the Tree Protection Bylaw 23M2002, Parks and Pathways Bylaw 11M2019, Land Use Bylaw 1P2007, Community Standards Bylaw 5M2004 (includes maintenance of yards/lawns/landscape specifications), and Streets Bylaw 20M88 (components regarding “hoarding”).</p> <p>There is one overarching type of development permit, collected by the Planning & Development team. Subdivision and land use applications are also collected by Planning & Development.</p>	<p>required to optail development and hoarding permits.</p> <p>Fees are dependent on space and time requirements.</p>	<p>mechanisms are automatically in effect when a development permit is applied for; there is a review (with a queuing process) to determine if a tree protection plan is required.</p>
Regina	<p>Bylaw No. 2002-48 The Forestry Bylaw was established to regulate, protect, plant and maintain trees within the city.</p> <p>Protection plans are required for other construction permits.</p>	<p>Construction permit costs depend on time and duration.</p> <p>Fines can reach up to \$5,000.</p>	<p>Approximately 50/50 of work on trees is split between internal staff and private contractors.</p> <p>Enforcement is a consistent challenge.</p>
Toronto	<p>Layered bylaws and policies including Tree Protection Policy and Specifications for Construction near trees, Private Tree By-law, Street Tree Protection By-law, Parks By-law, Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-Law, Pesticide By-Law.</p> <p>There are several types of permits, including Permit to Injure or Destroy Trees Application for Arborists Retained by Private Property Owners to Undertake Work on City Trees.</p>	<p>Non-construction permits have a cost of \$188.68 and construction permits have a cost of \$355.02.</p>	<p>The City of Toronto is constantly updating processes to “remove irritants” to internal staff and the general public, as well as to streamline and simplify processes/make them more time-efficient.</p>
Ottawa	<p>Under the Municipal Government Act, the City</p>	<p>For the removal of a</p>	<p>Enforcement is a consistent</p>

	<p>implemented two tree bylaws – the Municipal Trees and Natural Areas Protection bylaw (By-law No. 2006-279) and the Tree Conservation – Urban bylaw (By-law No. 2009-200).</p> <p>On privately-owned property of one hectare or larger, a permit is required to remove a tree 10 cm or larger in Diameter.</p> <p>On smaller privately-owned properties, a Distinctive Tree Permit is required to remove a “distinctive tree” – defined as 50 cm or larger in diameter. Smaller trees do not require permits for removal.</p>	<p>City-owned tree or a distinctive tree that is unrelated to an infill development, the application fee is \$150 per tree, up to a maximum of \$750. For tree removal associated with infill development, the fee is \$500 per tree up to a maximum of \$2500.</p>	<p>challenge</p>
Halifax	<p>Bylaw T-600: Protection of Trees, outlines requirements for tree permits</p>	<p>The non-refundable application fee for a permit is \$150 for the first tree, and \$50 for each additional tree</p>	<p>Emphasis on public education and asset management plan</p>