CITY OF DORAL
Office of the City Manager
Letter to Council

No. LTC# 002-2023

To: The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Barbie Hernandez, City Manager

Date: January 30, 2023

Subject: **Ongoing Tree Plantings at Trump National Doral Golf Resort**

This Letter to Council (LTC) is to provide the Mayor and Councilmembers with an update to numerous resident concerns received from the Village of Doral Palms, a community within Doral Park, regarding ongoing tree plantings taking place at the neighboring Trump National Doral ("TND") Golf Resort.

In June 2016, the Doral Mayor and Council passed Ordinance 2016-06, which amended various sections of the City's Land Development Code ("LDC"), including creating Section 74-165 "Golf Courses", with the intent of updating and improving landscape standards and regulations for new and existing golf courses. Among the reasons for amending the LDC was as a response to the TND installing large amounts of trees and vegetation along the perimeter of many of the neighborhoods that abut the resort, thus, blocking the golf course view many residents had previously enjoyed.

In December 2022, TND began installing additional Fishtail Palm Trees abutting the Village of Doral Palms in areas that had not previously had landscaping materials, again, blocking the golf course view for many residents in the community. It was at that time that members of the community had voiced their displeasure with the Mayor and Council, as well as City staff, of the resort's actions. Upon careful review of Section 74-165 of the LDC (Exhibit A), the additional planting of trees on the golf resort's property does not currently constitute a violation of that section of the LDC.

As referenced in Section 74-165, the golf resort was already in existence when the ordinance was passed, so subsection (b)(2) *Existing Golf Courses* is what would apply to this golf course.

- Subsection (b)(2)(a) states that any conflicts with requirements of this section are legal non-conforming (AKA grandfathered). The resort would only have to fulfill every section of the ordinance if they ever re-develop the entire golf course property. Redevelopment is explained in subsection (b)(1).
- Subsection (b)(2)(b) states that the existing golf course is only required to comply with subsection (a)(2) and (a)(5) within 1 year of adoption of the ordinance, which the resort did in 2017.
  - (a)(2) is the submittal of the golf course landscape maintenance plan and (a)(5) is the requirement of the landscaping along public right-of-ways, which does not pertain to the plantings close to Village of Doral Palms.

In sum, the resort planting additional palm trees near the perimeter of their own property does not constitute a violation of the City's ordinance at this moment. The Code Compliance Department, however, has already conducted a maintenance inspection of the tree planting areas to address any dead or fallen vegetation in those areas that abut the different communities, including those areas closest to Village of Doral Palms. The Department, along with the Development Services Administrator, has already met with the TND's maintenance manager to begin the coordination of an on-site meeting at the Government Center between both affected parties. Lastly, Code Compliance will be routinely inspecting the landscaping conditions to ensure that this regular upkeep and maintenance takes place on a consistent basis, and that the resort follows their submitted Landscape Maintenance Plan, as required by code.

c. Julian Perez, Development Services Administrator
Edgard K. Estrada, Code Compliance Director

Attachment:

- Section 74-165 - Golf Courses
- Submitted TND Landscape Plan

Landscape Management Plan
Doral Resort and Spa
4400 NW 87th Avenue
City of Doral

June 2017

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

OVERVIEW

The City of Doral adopted Section 74-165 - Golf Courses to establish various requirements for new or existing golf courses within the City of Doral (Ord. No. 2016-06, adopted 6-22-2016). Among other things, the Golf Course ordinance requires the development of a Landscape Management Plan (LMP) as set forth in Chapter 71-9 – Landscape Management Plans Required. Chapter 71-9 specifies that existing golf courses shall submit Landscape Management Plans and that such plans shall include:

(1) Fertilization product information and application procedures;
(2) Pruning requirements;
(3) Weed and pest control product information and application procedures;
(4) Turf management; and
(5) Irrigation operation and maintenance procedures.

The development of a successful LMP will ensure that landscapes are successfully established and continue to function well over time. The LMP is distinct from more typical grounds maintenance plans which may stress the "look" of the landscape; the LMP is intended to address safety and the successful implementation of environmental goals. Given that golf course landscapes may include elements that are unfamiliar to many property owners and/or maintenance crews, it is important for the LMP to define a clear sense of how to take care of these unique properties.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The objective of this LMP is to:

Provide an enjoyable outdoor environment for golf patrons and an aesthetic amenity for residents and passers-by.

Ensure public safety for residents, commercial tenants, employees and customers.

Protect the health of residents, workers, and customers, as well as the environment, by minimizing use of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides). Plant selection emphasizes native plants and hardy ornamental cultivars to prevent pests and the use of harmful chemicals, especially where they may contact people or wash off in surface water. Pest, weed, and disease problems that arise are managed through "Integrated Pest Management" (IPM) methods.

Comply with City of Doral regulations regarding golf courses, specifically Section 74-165 - Golf Courses.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

Landscape maintenance will be performed on an ongoing and as-needed basis throughout the property. In general, the following landscape maintenance schedule will be followed, with deviations and adjustments made as site conditions, climate and un-anticipated events dictate.

Table 1. Landscape Maintenance Schedule

Month	Activities
Annual / Ongoing	Prune tree branches that interfere with public safety or sight lines. Prune street trees to encourage upward growth. Prune trees to remove hazard limbs and dead or unsightly vegetation. Remove DERM prohibited trees that are non-specimen size.
January	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Apply granular fertilizer around trees or shrubs. Make application prior to a moderate rainfall so the rain will wash the fertilizer in. Maintain irrigation system.
February	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
March	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
April	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Apply granular fertilizer around trees or shrubs. Make application prior to a moderate rainfall so the rain will wash the fertilizer in. Maintain irrigation system.
May	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
June	Prune palms for hurricane resistance. Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
July	Prune palms for hurricane resistance. Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
August	Prune palms for hurricane resistance. Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.

Table 1. Landscape Maintenance Schedule	
Month	**Activities**
September	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
October	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
November	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.
December	Mow all turf areas as needed for maintenance. Maintain irrigation system.

PRUNING REQUIREMENTS

All tree pruning will be performed in accordance with ANSI A300 pruning standards (Attachment 1). In addition to ANSI A300 requirements, the following general pruning standards will be followed:

Trees

Trees shall be maintained in a healthy, vigorous growing condition, free from disease and large concentrations of pests.

Prune trees only to remove dead, diseased, broken, dangerous, or crossing branches, and as required below.

Prune in accordance with generally accepted standards for proper pruning. Use of a certified arborist, particularly with significant trees, is recommended.

Discard all tree trimmings off-site using a legal method.

Any tree found to be dead or missing shall be replaced with plant material of identical species at the landscape maintenance contractor's expense, unless the loss was due to excluded damage. Replacement trees shall be approved for size and appearance by the owner's authorized representative prior to planting.

Remove tree stakes from trees after two growing seasons. Check tree ties to adjust and loosen as needed after the first growing season. Remove stakes from site and dispose of by a legal method. Recycle used stakes if possible.

Once a year, prune all trees to encourage a high-branching structure. Remove all non-structural branches between the ground and a point half the tree's total height (for tall trees don't remove branches higher than 20' [6 m] above the ground). Exception to the above: trees planted for

screening purposes, such as those at rear perimeters of many sites shall not be pruned except as needed to remove dead, diseased, broken, dangerous, or crossing branches.

All sucker growth from trunk and base of trees shall be removed monthly or as required up to twelve feet (12') from the ground to maintain a clean appearance.

The cutting blades on pruning shears, clippers, blades, saws, etc. shall be sterilized after pruning each tree to minimize the possibility of spreading disease. When pruning trees known or suspected to be diseased, cutting blades shall be sterilized (with 10% bleach solution or other approved) after each cut.

A vertical clearance of 114 inches is required above all parking spaces. A vertical clearance of 80 inches is required above all walkways. Trim trees to remove all limbs within these areas.

Palms

Palms shall be maintained regularly to remove unsightly dead or discolored fronds.

Palms shall be maintained regularly for appropriate growth form.

Palms that are diseased or pose a risk to public safety shall be removed.

Shrubs

Shrubs shall be kept in a healthy, vigorous condition, free from disease and large concentrations of pests.

Shrubs shall be pruned only as needed to remove branches that are dead, broken, extending beyond the face of curbs or sidewalks, or are climbing building walls (not applicable to specified vines).

Formal hedges and topiary shall be pruned to maintain a uniform height and width. Except as noted previously, allow the shrubs to grow in their natural form to their mature sizes. Shrubs uniformly planted around the perimeter of tree pits shall be pruned so as to encourage a continuous planting where individual plants are not identifiable. Prune to encourage a dense, continuous planting, with natural shape and branches reaching fully to the ground.

All other shrubs shall be pruned only as required for safety, visibility, and plant health, and allowed to develop into the natural shapes expected of the plant variety. Do not shear shrubs into topiary (shapes) unless specifically instructed.

Any shrub found to be dead or missing shall be replaced with plant material of identical species at the landscape maintenance contractor's expense, unless the loss was due to excluded damage.

When pruning shrubs known or suspected to be diseased, the cutting blades shall be sterilized after each cut.

Groundcovers

Groundcover shall be maintained in a healthy, vigorous growing condition. Keep groundcover trimmed to edge of sidewalks, curbs, and paved areas on a monthly basis. Do not create vertical edges when pruning groundcover. Cut the edges at an angle /--\ for a more natural appearance and healthier plants. Prune so groundcover just overlaps adjoining paving; an open mulch strip here allows weeds to take hold and trash to accumulate.

If regular foot traffic through a planter is preventing the groundcover from reaching full coverage of the soil, contact the owner's authorized representative to discuss options for redirecting the foot traffic.

TURF MANAGEMENT

Mowing

Mowing schedule: Mow weekly or as needed to maintain the landscape aesthetic during active growth periods (April-October) and at least once a month during winter / dry season.

Mowing height: 2 to 2.5 inches high.

Mowing frequency: to cause the least stress on the grass plant, mow often enough to remove only one-third of the blade length (e.g., when the grass is 3" high mow it down to 2"). Also, mow un-irrigated summer-dormant turf regularly enough to remove weed seed heads before they mature. Start mowing in late winter as soon as grass begins to grow. On most lawn areas these rules will result in mowing every 5-7 days through the height of the spring growth spurt, tapering to weekly on irrigated summer lawn or 10 days to 2 weeks on dormant lawn, weekly through the fall growth spurt, and once a month during winter. Avoiding overfertilization and soluble "quick release" fertilizers is key to reducing mowing frequency.

Clippings should always be left on lawn areas ("mulch-mowing" or "grasscycling"), except if this will create a large surface buildup, for instance if saturated soft soils have prevented mowing for several weeks in spring and the grass is very tall. Grasscycling returns about 2 lb. nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. per year, and improves resistance to drought damage and weed invasion.

Modern "mulching" mowers are preferred because they chop clippings finely and blow the resulting mulch down to ground level, leaving a clean surface which is preferable, especially around building entrances where track-in can be a problem. Effective mulching requires about 20% more engine power, and it may be necessary to slow down in heavy areas or wet weather to get the best mulching results. For these reasons, equipment that converts easily from mulching to side-throw (leaving clippings on surface) is the most adaptable to varying conditions and mowing schedules.

FERTILIZATION PROCEDURES

Application of two premium slow-release granular applications. And three liquid fertilizations throughout the year. Fertilizers shall be either organically derived or slow-release synthetic products, to minimize water pollution and feed plants over a longer period of time.

Granular slow release or organic fertilizer shall be 5-5-5 formulation or similar, applied per label rate for plant type. Water immediately after applying to move the fertilizer into the soil and wash the fertilizer off of plant surfaces.

When applying granular fertilizers to drip-irrigated areas, the fertilizer must be washed in by hand or rainfall before turning on the drip system. Running the drip system immediately after application will push the fertilizer away from the emitters, resulting in a high concentration of fertilizer at the edge of the wetted zone. This highly-concentrated fertilizer can kill or damage plants. It is recommended that granular fertilizers be applied to drip-irrigated areas only in early spring, just prior to a moderate rainfall.

WEED AND PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS AND APPLICATION: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Pest Management, or IPM, is an approach to pest control [weeds, insects, and diseases] that uses regular monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed, and employs physical, mechanical, cultural, and biological tactics to keep pest numbers low enough to prevent intolerable damage or annoyance. Least-toxic chemical controls are used as a last resort.

The first step in pesticide management is to consider all alternatives to address the pest issue and determine whether using pesticides is the appropriate control method as part of an IPM strategy. When pesticide use is warranted, confirm that the product is labeled for use on the intended site and that the product controls the target pest. Other features to evaluate include toxicity, chemical and physical product characteristics, site-specific characteristics that influence the potential for fate and transport in the environment, and proper storage and handling methods. If and when pesticides are used, make sure that staff has the knowledge and skills needed to handle and apply pesticides properly.

Whenever possible, mixing and loading sites should be located at least 100 feet from surface water, direct links to groundwater, and drains to prevent releases from spills, leaks, and overflows. If located near a water source, methods such as dikes, sump pits, and containment pads should be used to keep pesticides from reaching the water. Pesticide containment can be best achieved by the use of a properly designed and constructed chemical mixing center (CMC).

Pesticides should be stored away from fertilizers in an appropriate storage area. Mixing, loading, unloading, and washing of pesticide application equipment and containers should be performed in an appropriate site (such as a CMC) to prevent offsite transport of pesticides from accidental

releases, contaminated wash water, or stormwater runoff. Following an accidental release, spills should be controlled, contained, collected, and stored. Pesticides from accidental releases and wash water should be managed or disposed of properly.

Weed Control for Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and Groundcovers

Weeds in planted areas, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, or pavement shall be removed or killed as needed to maintain the landscape aesthetic desired. Regular maintenance of mulched areas will help minimize weeds in shrub and groundcover areas.

Contractor is strongly encouraged to use Integrated Pest Management techniques for controlling weeds. Techniques include mulching, pulling, allowing plantings to grow densely and shade ground, heat and hot water controls. If herbicides must be used, choose the least toxic available and spot apply on weeds. Maintaining a thick mulch layer combined with mechanical weeding is an effective control method.

Weed, Insect, and Disease Control for Turf

Turf will be treated with pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicides as site conditions dictate.

Upon monthly site inspection: spot treatments as needed to control all broadleaf weeds and Sedges in turf areas. Due to limited herbicides on the market there are currently no products successful in controlling Bermuda and Crabgrass without injuring St. Augustine.

Weed invasion can be effectively prevented or reversed by growing dense lawn, through the above recommended practices. Tolerate some broad-leaved plants in lawn areas. Identify problem (invasive) weeds and target only those species.

Control weeds in turf by removal where practical (long-handled weed-pullers do this quickly), and remove them regularly before they go to seed. If weeds have over-run an area, spot-application of the least-toxic herbicide is permitted.

No broadcast herbicide or "weed-and-feed" products may be applied.

Moderately fertilized turf on well drained organic-rich soils rarely has serious disease problems. Correcting poor soil conditions or cultural practices (like over-watering or overfertilization) will prevent diseases.

IRRIGATION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Routine Operations

Monitor the moisture levels around all ornamental plants including, but not limited to trees, lawn, shrubs, perennials, groundcovers and annuals. Report problems (including brown spots or

saturated areas) to on-site management during normal maintenance visits.

Fix irrigation system leaks and broken or misdirected heads as needed on every site visit.

Hand watering of any ornamental plants not under irrigation is not assumed.

Quarterly Maintenance and Checks

Open the main valve(s), inspect and adjust all sprinkler heads, re-program and check battery backup in controller, and troubleshoot the entire system.

Test sensors (rain, soil moisture, weather) and zone coverage while running.
Set ET-based, seasonal, or weather–based manual or automatic programs. Post spring/summer/fall schedules (runtimes x days / zone) and train staff as needed to monitor through season.

Inspect entire irrigation system. Irrigation inspections shall include the following:

Activation of each zone to inspect for valve function, lateral breaks, damaged heads, coverage or anything else that would indicate any malfunction of the irrigation system.

Adjust irrigation heads for proper coverage. Adjust automatic controller to establish frequency and length of watering periods for seasonal requirements and water restrictions.

Runoff of water from irrigation systems into or onto streets, sidewalks, stairs, or gutters is not permitted. Immediately shut down the irrigation system and make adjustments, repairs, or replacements as soon as possible to correct the source of the runoff.

Do not over-water plantings. Use multiple-start times and short run times to prevent runoff. Drip systems should be left on for sufficient time to allow for saturation of the root zone. Shorter runs with drip irrigation do not provide sufficient water penetration for healthy root development. Avoid multiple-start times with drip systems if possible. Do not allow run-off from any irrigation.

Rain sensors/weather sensor/soil moisture sensors: Install rain shut-off devices where possible. If no rain shut-off device, building manager shuts off irrigation at first sign of rain.

Maintain the irrigation system, including cleaning of filter screens yearly or more often as needed, and flushing pipes.

Drip irrigation systems need periodic flushing to remove sediment. Systems shall be flushed at least once a year. Open ends of drip lines and run for at least 15 minutes at full flow to flush. It may be necessary to install flush outlets in order to flush the drip system.

System Repair

Regardless of the cause of damage, take immediate action to prevent further damage by shutting off the damaged part of the irrigation system and commencing with hand watering as needed.

The following items are minor repairs: damaged or clogged sprinkler nozzles, adjustment of sprinkler patterns or arcs, adjustment of sprinkler position (reorient; raise, lower, or straighten sprinkler head), replacement of clogged, broken, or missing barbed-style drip emitters, replacement or repositioning of drip distribution tubing smaller than 1/2 inch or 15 mm diameter. Any replacement of irrigation system components shall be made with materials of the same manufacturer and model as the original equipment.

All repairs to the system shall be identical to the original installation, unless approved otherwise in advance by the owner's authorized representative. If a change to the installation will result in lower future maintenance costs, less frequent breakage, or an increase in public safety, request authorization to make the change from the owner's authorized representative.

For safety, do not install sprinklers on risers above the ground level, even if the risers are flexible. Always use spring-operated, pop-up style, sprinkler heads. Sprinkler heads are available with pop-up heights up to 12 inches (30 cm) above ground level. If the existing sprinklers are mounted on above-ground risers, the replacements shall be pop-up type sprinklers. No exceptions.

Annually submit recommendations for changes to system that would improve water efficiency while meeting the plants' needs.

ATTACHMENT 1 - CITY OF DORAL GOLF COURSE ORDINANCE SEC. 74-165.

Sec. 74-165. - Golf courses.

(a) This section applies to new and existing golf courses. Golf courses, where permitted under chapter 68 of this Code, are subject to the following requirements:

(1) *Site plan.* Site plan review criteria set forth in chapter 53 and chapter 71;

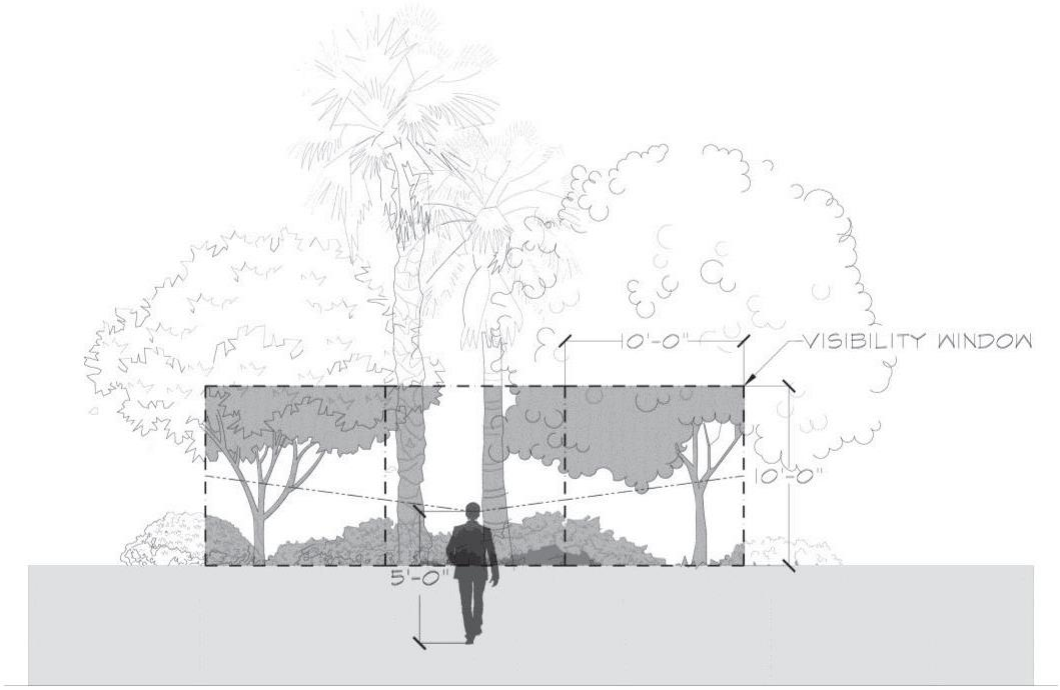
(2) *Maintenance plan.* Landscape maintenance plan requirements set forth in chapter 71;

(3) *Bufferyards.* The width of bufferyard shall be a minimum of 25 feet from the property line. Bufferyards shall be landscaped following the Florida-Friendly plant material principles, with 50 percent of plants being Florida native species. The landscaping in bufferyards shall be approved by the city council as part of site plan review;

(4) *Fences.* Fences may be located on the perimeter or within a bufferyard of a golf course. Where a golf course is secured by a fence around the perimeter boundary of the course, the fence shall not exceed six feet. Solid walls and/or fences along the perimeter of golf courses that completely obstruct views onto the golf course are prohibited, unless approved by the city council. Fences must comply with sections 74-697 and 74-723 and be approved by the planning and zoning department consistent with the city's architectural standard;

(5) *Along public rights-of-way.* Where a golf course abuts a public right-of-way, and is not secured by a fence, all landscaping, including, but not limited to, hedges and shrubs, shall be planted and maintained in such a way as to provide four-foot breaks in the plantings, at regular or random intervals, with no more than 30 feet of continuous plantings between breaks. Where a golf course is secured by a fence, this section shall not apply.

(6) *Abutting residential districts.* Where a golf course abuts a residential district, all landscaping planted on the golf course within the bufferyard, without regard to the type and/or variety of plantings, shall be planted and maintained in such a manner as to provide an average of 50 percent visibility through the plantings, as viewed within a ten by ten foot visibility window from any point on the abutting residential property line. [(1)] Any plantings located on an abutting residential property(ies) shall not be factored into the evaluation and analysis of visibility through the golf plantings, as required by this section.



Note:

[(1)] Visibility window: This is a graphic representation showing an example of visibility of landscaping through a ten by ten foot visibility window commencing on the ground. This illustration is not intended and does not constitute a part of this section but is included herein for explanation and clarification purposes only.

(7) *Not applicable to residential property landscaping.* This section shall otherwise not be applicable to plantings located on a residential property abutting a golf course.

(b) Timeframe for compliance.

(1) New; redeveloped golf courses. Golf courses newly created and/or redeveloped after adoption of this section shall be required to conform fully to the provisions of this section. For purposes of this section, a "new golf course" is defined as a new golf use on a property or properties that did not host that use prior to adoption of this section. For purposes of this section, any substantial improvements which consist of any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvements to the building environment taking place during a five year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceed 50 percent of the total fair market value of the property as per their respective folio number.

(2) Existing golf courses.

a. Golf courses in existence prior to adoption of this section with elements which conflict the requirements of this section shall be legal non-confirming and, except as otherwise specified herein, shall be required to conform fully to this section upon an effort to redevelop same.

b. Golf courses in existence prior to adoption of this section shall nevertheless be required to comply with [sub]sections (a)(2) and (a)(5) within one (1) year of adoption of this section.

(Ord. No. 2016-06, § 2, 6-22-2016)

Sec. 71-9. - Landscape maintenance plans required.

(a) This section shall apply to all commercial or industrial properties larger than ten acres, properties regulated under chapter 74 of this Code, residential properties with more than 100 units, and/or properties developed as mixed use projects under chapter 68 of this Code.

(b) The owner(s), developer(s), corresponding property owners' association, or duly authorized representative(s) thereof, or a property/unit owner association(s), of a property regulated under this section shall submit landscape maintenance plans and as-built plans along with landscape plans as defined in section 71-4. The landscape maintenance plan shall include:

(1) Fertilization product information and application procedures;

(2) Pruning requirements;

(3) Weed and pest control product information and application procedures;

(4) Turf management; and

(5) Irrigation operation and maintenance procedures.

(c) Nuisance abatement.

(1) The failure of a property covered by this section to maintain landscaping in accordance with the subject property's corresponding maintenance plan shall be deemed to be in violation of this section. If such a violation continues in a manner as to create a condition that, according to the code compliance department, constitutes a nuisance, the city shall have the authority to abate such a nuisance, after notice to the property owner, in accordance with this section. For purposes of this section, a nuisance shall be defined as conditions of landscaping on properties covered by this section that constitute:

a. New growth of undesirable vegetation;

b. Excessive accumulation of untended growth of plants, trees, weeds, trash and dead trees, standing or fallen;

c. Continued growth of plantings that are damaging or may damage public infrastructure;

d. Any infestation or condition that may reasonably lead to an infestation of rodents, vermin, insects, pests, and/or wild animals, including, but not limited to, breeding places for mosquitos; and

e. Any threat, risk of harm or danger to the public health, safety or welfare.

(2) If the code compliance department finds and determines that a public nuisance as defined in this section exists, the city shall notify the record owner of the offending property in writing and demand that such owner cause the condition to be remedied. The notice shall be given by certified mail, addressed to the owner or owners of the property described, as their names and addresses are shown upon the county tax records, and shall be deemed complete and sufficient when so addressed and deposited in the United States mail with proper postage prepaid. If such notice is returned by postal authorities the director shall cause a copy of the notice to be personally served upon the owner thereof if the owner can be found within the city. If personal service upon the owner thereof cannot be performed in the city after reasonable search the notice shall be accomplished by physical posting on the property. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

Name of Owner _____

Address of Owner _____

following property in Doral, Florida

(describe property)

An inspection of this property discloses, and I have found and determined, that a public nuisance exists thereon so as to constitute a violation of chapter 71, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Doral, Florida, in that:

(describe here the condition which places the property in violation)

You are hereby notified that unless the condition above described is remedied so as to make it nonviolative of chapter 71 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Doral, Florida, within seven days from the date hereof, the City of Doral will proceed to remedy this condition and the cost of the work, including advertising costs and other expenses, will be imposed as a lien on the property if not otherwise paid within thirty (30) days after receipt of billing.

(3) Within three days (72 hours) after the mailing of notice to the property owner, the owner of the property may make written request to the code compliance director for a hearing before the special magistrate, pursuant to chapter 11 of the City Code, to show that the condition alleged in the notice does not exist or that such condition does not constitute a public nuisance.

(4) If within three days (72 hours) after mailing of the notice, no hearing has been requested and the condition described in the notice has not been remedied, the city, by and through the code compliance department, is authorized to cause the condition to be remedied by the city or its agents at the expense of the property owner. If a hearing has been held and has concluded adversely to the property owner, the code compliance director shall cause the condition to be remedied by the city or its agents at the expense of the property owner.

(5) After causing the condition to be remedied, the code compliance department shall certify to the finance department and the city clerk the expense incurred in remedying the condition and shall include a copy of the notice above described and a copy of the decision to the city manager, if any, whereupon such expense shall become payable within 30 days after which a lien and charge will be made upon the property, which shall be payable with interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the date of such certification until paid. Such lien shall be enforceable as permitted by law and may be satisfied at any time by payment thereof including accrued interest. Notice of such lien may be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court and recorded among the public records of the county. The lien shall become void 20 years after the date of the execution of the notice of lien.

(Ord. No. 2016-06, § 2, 6-22-2016)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2016-06, § 2, adopted June 22, 2016, renumbered the former §§ 71-9—71-11 as §§ 71-10—71-12 and enacted a new § 71-9 as set out herein. The historical notation has been retained with the amended provisions for reference purposes.

ATTACHMENT 2 - ANSI A300 PRUNING STANDARDS `

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Forward

(This foreword is not part of American National Standard A300 Part 1-2001.)

An industry-consensus standard must have the input of the industry that it is intended to affect. The Accredited Standards Committee A300 was approved June 28, 1991. The committee includes representatives from the residential and commercial tree care industry, the utility, municipal, and federal sectors, the landscape and nursery industries, and other interested organizations. Representatives from varied geographic areas with broad knowledge and technical expertise contributed.

The A300 standard can be best placed in proper context if one reads its Scope, Purpose, and Application. This document presents performance standards for the care and maintenance of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants. It is intended as a guide in the drafting of maintenance specifications for federal, state, municipal, and private authorities including property owners, property managers, and utilities.

The A300 standard stipulates that specifications for tree work should be written and administered by a professional possessing the technical competence to provide for, or supervise, the management of woody landscape plants. Users of this standard must first interpret its wording, then apply their knowledge of growth habits of certain plant species in a given environment. In this manner, the user ultimately develops their own specifications for plant maintenance.

ANSI A300 Part 1 – Pruning, should be used in conjunction with the rest of the A300 standard when writing specifications for tree care operations.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard should be forwarded to: NAA300 Secretary, c/o National Arborist Association, 3 Perimeter Rd. - Unit 1, Manchester, NH 03103, USA or Email: naa@natlarb.com.

This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by Accredited Standards Committee on Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance Operations – Standard Practices, A300. Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval. At the time it approved this standard, the A300 committee had the following members:

Tim Johnson, Chair (Artistic Arborist, Inc.)
Bob Rouse, Secretary (National Arborist Association, Inc.)

Organizations Represented	Name of Representative
American Forests	Staff (Observer)
American Nursery and Landscape Association	Craig J. Regelbrugge
American Society of Consulting Arborists	Andrew Graham
	Donald Blair (Adviser)
	Beth Palys (Adviser)
American Society of Landscape Architects	Ron Leighton
Asplundh Tree Expert Company	Geoff Kempter
Associated Landscape Contractors of America	Preston Leyshon
	Jeff Bourne (Alt.)
The Davey Tree Expert Company	Joseph Tommasi
	Dick Jones (Alt.)
	Richard Rathjens (Adviser)
The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company	Peter Becker
	Dr. Thomas Smiley (Alt.)
International Society of Arboriculture	Ed Brennan
	Sharon Lilly (Alt.)
National Arborist Association	Ronald Rubin
Tom Mugridge (Alt.) National Park Service	Robert DeFeo
Professional Grounds Management Society	Kevin O'Donnell
Society of Municipal Arborists	Andrew Hillman
U.S. Forest Service	Ed
Macie_	Mike Galvin (Alt.)
	Philip D. Rodbell (Alt.)
Utility Arborist Association	Jeffery Smith
	Matt Simons (Alt.)

American National Standard for Tree Care Operations –

Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices

(*Pruning*)

1 ANSI A300 standards

1.1 Scope
ANSI A300 standards present performance standards for the care and maintenance of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants.

1.2 Purpose
ANSI A300 standards are intended as guides for federal, state, municipal and private authorities including property owners, property managers, and utilities in the drafting of their maintenance specifications.

1.3 Application
ANSI A300 standards shall apply to any person or entity engaged in the business, trade, or performance of repairing, maintaining, or preserving trees, shrubs, or other woody plants.

1.4 Implementation
Specifications for tree maintenance should be written and administered by an arborist.

2 Part 1 – Pruning standards

2.1 Purpose
The purpose of this document is to provide standards for developing specifications for tree pruning.

2.2 Reasons for pruning
The reasons for tree pruning may include, but are not limited to, reducing risk, maintaining or improving tree health and structure, improving aesthetics, or satisfying a specific need. Pruning practices for agricultural, horticultural production, or silvicultural purposes are exempt from this standard.

2.3 Safety

2.3.1 Tree maintenance shall be performed only by arborists or arborist trainees who, through related training or on-the-job experience, or both, are familiar with the practices and hazards of arboriculture and the equipment used in such operations.

2.3.2 This standard shall not take precedence over arboricultural safe work

practices.

2.3.3 Operations shall comply with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, ANSI Z133.1, as well as state and local regulations.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions, which, through reference in the text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard shall apply the most recent edition of the standards indicated below.

• ANSI Z60.1, Nursery stock
• ANSI Z133.1, Tree care operations - Pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, and removing trees, and cutting brush - Safety requirements
• 29 CFR 1910, General industry 1)
• 29 CFR 1910.268, Telecommunications 1)
• 29 CFR 1910.269, Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution 1)
• 29 CFR 1910.331 - 335, Electrical safety-related work practices 1)

4 Definitions

4.1 **anvil-type pruning tool:** A pruning tool that
has a sharp straight blade that cuts against a flat metal cutting surface, in contrast to a hook-and-bladetype pruning tool (4.21).

4.2 **apical dominance:** Inhibition of growth of lateral buds by the terminal bud.

4.3 **arboriculture:** The art, science, technology, and business of commercial, public, and utility tree care.

4.4 **arborist:** An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture who, through experience, education, and related training, possesses the competence to provide for or supervise the management of trees and other woody plants.

4.5 **arborist trainee:** An individual undergoing on-the-job training to obtain the experience and the competence required to provide for or supervise the management of trees and other woody plants. Such trainees shall be under the direct supervision of an arborist.

4.6 **branch bark ridge:** The raised area of bark in the branch crotch that marks where the branch and parent meet.

4.7 **branch collar:** The swollen area at the base of a branch.

4.8 **callus:** Undifferentiated tissue formed by the cambium around a wound.

4.9 **cambium:** The dividing layer of cells that forms sapwood (xylem) to the inside and inner bark (phloem) to the outside.

4.10 **cleaning:** Selective pruning to remove one or more of the following parts: dead, diseased, and/ or broken branches (5.6.1).

4.11 **climbing spurs:** Sharp, pointed devices affixed to a climber's boot used to assist in climbing trees. (syn.: gaffs, hooks, spurs, spikes, climbers)

4.12 **closure:** The process of woundwood covering a cut or other tree injury.

4.13 **crown:** The leaves and branches of a tree measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree.

4.14 **decay:** The degradation of woody tissue caused by microorganisms.

4.15 **espalier:** The combination of pruning, supporting, and training branches to orient a plant in one plane (5.7.2).

4.16 **establishment:** The point after planting when a tree's root system has grown sufficiently into the surrounding soil to support shoot growth and anchor the tree.

4.17 **facility:** A structure or equipment used to deliver or provide protection for the delivery of an essential service, such as electricity or communications.

4.18 **final cut:** A cut that completes the removal or reduction of a branch or stub.

4.19 **frond:** A leaf of a palm.

4.20 **heading:** 1. Cutting a currently growing, or a 1-year-old shoot, back to a bud. 2. Cutting an older branch or stem back to a stub in order to meet a defined structural objective. 3. Cutting an older branch or stem back to a lateral branch not large enough to assume apical dominance in order to meet a defined structural objective. Heading may or may not be an acceptable pruning practice, depending on the application.

4.21 **hook-and-blade-type pruning tool:** A pruning tool that has a sharp curved blade that overlaps a supporting hook; in contrast to an anvil-type pruning tool (4.1). (syn.: by-pass pruner)

4.22 **interfering branches:** Crossing, rubbing, or upright branches that have the

potential to damage tree structure and/or health.

4.23 **internodal cut:** A cut located between lateral branches or buds.

4.24 **lateral branch:** A shoot or stem growing from a parent branch or stem.

4.25 **leader:** A dominant or co-dominant, upright stem.

4.26 **limb:** A large, prominent branch.

4.27 **lion's tailing:** The removal of an excessive number of inner, lateral branches from parent branches. Lion's tailing is not an acceptable pruning practice (5.5.7).

4.28 **mechanical pruning:** A utility pruning technique where large-scale power equipment is used to cut back branches (5.9.2.2).

4.29 **parent branch or stem:** A tree trunk, limb, or prominent branch from which shoots or stems grow.

4.30 **peeling:** For palms: The removal of only the dead frond bases at the point they make contact with the trunk without damaging living trunk tissue. (syn.: shaving)

4.31 **petiole:** A stalk of a leaf or frond.

4.32 **phloem:** Inner bark conducting tissues that transport organic substances, primarily carbohydrates, from leaves and stems to other parts of the plant.

4.33 **pollarding:** The maintenance of a tree by making internodal cuts to reduce the size of a young tree, followed by the annual removal of shoot growth at its point of origin (5.7.3).

4.34 **pruning:** The selective removal of plant parts to meet specific goals and objectives.

4.35 **qualified line-clearance arborist:** An individual who, through related training and on-thejob experience, is familiar with the equipment and hazards in line clearance and has demonstrated the ability to perform the special techniques involved. This individual may or may not be currently employed by a line-clearance contractor.

4.36 **qualified line-clearance arborist trainee:**
An individual undergoing line-clearance training and who, in the course of such training, is familiar with the hazards and equipment involved in line clearance and has demonstrated ability in the performance of the special techniques involved.

This individual shall be under the direct supervision of a qualified line-clearance arborist.

4.37 **raising:** Selective pruning to provide vertical clearance (5.6.3).

4.38 **reduction:** Selective pruning to decrease height and/or spread (5.6.4).

4.39 **remote/rural areas:** Locations associated with very little human activity, land improvement, or development.

4.40 **restoration:** Selective pruning to improve the structure, form, and appearance of trees that have been severely headed, vandalized, or damaged (5.7.4).

4.41 **shall:** As used in this standard, denotes a mandatory requirement.

4.42 **should:** As used in this standard, denotes an advisory recommendation.

4.43 **stub:** An undesirable short length of a branch remaining after a break or incorrect pruning cut is made.

4.44 **thinning:** Selective pruning to reduce density of live branches (5.6.2).

4.45 **throwline:** A small, lightweight line with a weighted end used to position a climber’s rope in a tree.

4.46 **topping:** The reduction of a tree’s size using heading cuts that shorten limbs or branches back to a predetermined crown limit. Topping is not an acceptable pruning practice (5.5.7).

4.47 **tracing:** The removal of loose, damaged tissue from in and around the wound.

4.48 **urban/residential areas:** Locations, such as populated areas including public and private property, that are normally associated with human activity.

4.49 **utility:** An entity that delivers a public service, such as electricity or communications.

4.50 **utility space:** The physical area occupied by a utility’s facilities and the additional space required to ensure its operation.

4.51 **vista pruning:** Selective pruning to allow a specific view (5.7.5).

4.52 **watersprouts:** New stems originating from epicormic buds. (syn.: epicormic shoots)

4.53 **wound:** An opening that is created when the bark of a live branch or stem is penetrated, cut, or removed.

4.54 **woundwood:** Partially differentiated tissue responsible for closing wounds. Woundwood develops from callus associated with wounds.

4.55 **xylem:** Wood tissue. Active xylem is sapwood; inactive xylem is heartwood.

4.56 **young tree:** A tree young in age or a newly transplanted tree.

5 Pruning practices

5.1 Tree inspection

5.1.1 An arborist or arborist trainee shall visually inspect each tree before beginning work.

5.1.2 If a condition is observed requiring attention beyond the original scope of the work, the condition should be reported to an immediate supervisor, the owner, or the person responsible for authorizing the work.

5.2 Tools and equipment

5.2.1 Equipment and work practices that damage living tissue and bark beyond the scope of the work should be avoided.

5.2.2 Climbing spurs shall not be used when climbing and pruning trees.
Exceptions:
-when limbs are more than throwline distance apart and there is no other means of climbing the tree;
-when the bark is thick enough to prevent damage to the cambium;
-in remote or rural utility rights-of-way.

5.3 Pruning cuts

5.3.1 Pruning tools used in making pruning cuts shall be sharp.

5.3.2 A pruning cut that removes a branch at its point of origin shall be made close to the trunk or parent limb, without cutting into the branch bark ridge or collar, or leaving a stub (see Figure 5.3.2).

5.3.3 A pruning cut that reduces the length of a branch or parent stem should bisect the angle between its branch bark ridge and an imaginary line perpendicular to the branch or stem (see Figure 5.3.3).

5.3.4 The final cut shall result in a flat surface with adjacent bark firmly attached.

5.3.5 When removing a dead branch, the final cut shall be made just outside the collar of living tissue.

5.3.6 Tree branches shall be removed in such a manner so as not to cause damage to other parts of the tree or to other plants or property. Branches too large to support with one hand shall be precut to avoid splitting of the wood or tearing of the bark (see Figure 5.3.2). Where necessary, ropes or other equipment shall be used to lower large branches or portions of branches to the ground.

5.3.7 A final cut that removes a branch with a narrow angle of attachment should be made from the outside of the branch to prevent damage to the parent limb (see Figure 5.3.7).

5.3.8 Severed limbs shall be removed from the crown upon completion of the pruning, at times when the tree would be left unattended, or at the end of the workday.

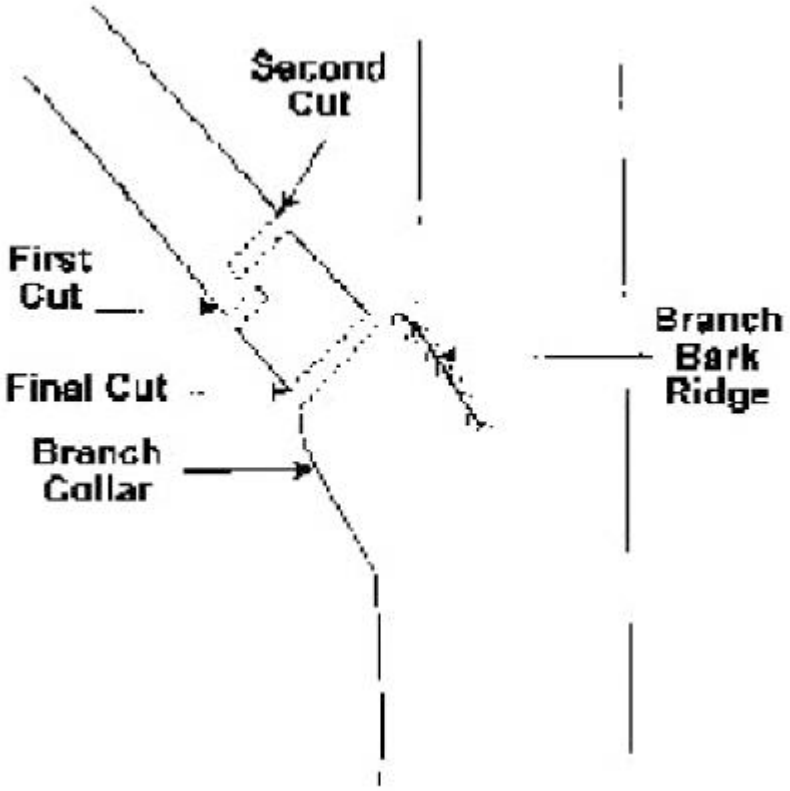


Figure 5.3.2. – A pruning cut that removes a branch at its point of origin shall be made close to the trunk or parent limb, without cutting into the branch bark ridge or collar, or leaving a stub. Branches too large to support with one hand shall be precut to avoid splitting of the wood or tearing of the bark.

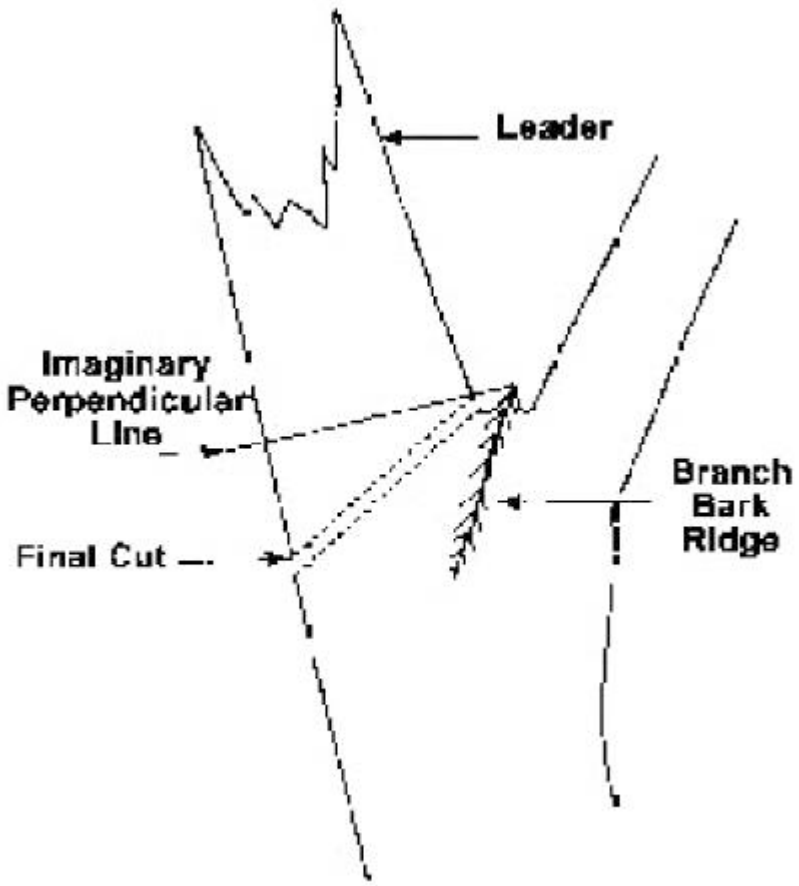


Figure 5.3.3. – A pruning cut that reduces the length of a branch or parent stem should bisect the angle between its branch bark ridge and an imaginary line perpendicular to the branch or stem .

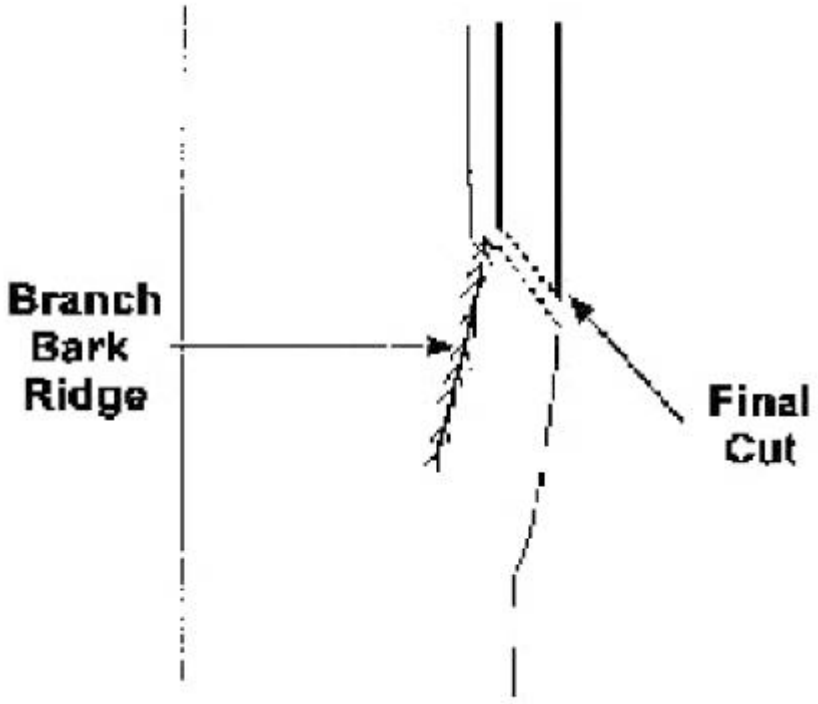


Figure 5.3.7. – A final cut that removes a branch with a narrow angle of attachment should be made from the outside of the branch to prevent damage to the parent limb.

5.4 Wound treatment

5.4.1 Wound treatments should not be used to cover wounds or pruning cuts, except when recommended for disease, insect, mistletoe, or sprout con trol, or for cosmetic reasons.

5.4.2 Wound treatments that are damaging to tree tissues shall not be used.

5.4.3 When tracing wounds, only loose, damaged tissue should be removed.

5.5 Pruning objectives

5.5.1 Pruning objectives shall be established prior to beginning any pruning operation.
To obtain the defined objective, the growth cycles and structure of individual

species and the type
of pruning to be performed should be considered.

5.5.3 Not more than 25 percent of the foliage should be removed within an annual growing season. The percentage and distribution of foliage to be removed shall be adjusted according to the plant's species, age, health, and site.

5.5.4 Not more than 25 percent of the foliage of a branch or limb should be removed when it is cut back to a lateral. That lateral should be large enough to assume apical dominance.

5.5.5 Pruning cuts should be made in accordance with 5.3 Pruning cuts.

5.5.6 Heading should be considered an acceptable practice for shrub or specialty pruning when needed to reach a defined objective.

5.5.7 Topping and lion's tailing shall be considered unacceptable pruning practices for trees.

5.6 Pruning types

Specifications for pruning should consist of, but are not limited to, one or more of the following types:

5.6.1 Clean: Cleaning shall consist of selective pruning to remove one or more of the following parts: dead, diseased, and/or broken branches.
5.6.1.1 Location of parts to be removed shall be specified.
5.6.1.2 Size range of parts to be removed shall be specified.

5.6.2 Thin: Thinning shall consist of selective pruning to reduce density of live branches.
5.6.2.1 Thinning should result in an even distribution of branches on individual limbs and throughout the crown.
5.6.2.2 Not more than 25 percent of the crown should be removed within an annual growing season.
5.6.2.3 Location of parts to be removed shall be specified.
5.6.2.4 Percentage of foliage and size range of parts to be removed shall be specified.

5.6.3 Raise: Raising shall consist of selective pruning to provide vertical clearance.
5.6.3.1 Vertical clearance should be specified.
5.6.3.2 Location and size range of parts to be removed should be specified.

5.6.4 Reduce: Reduction shall consist of selective pruning to decrease height and/or spread.

5.6.4.1 Consideration shall be given to the ability of a species to tolerate this type of pruning.
5.6.4.2 Location of parts to be removed and clearance should be specified.
5.6.4.3 Size range of parts should be specified.

5.7 Specialty pruning

Consideration shall be given to the ability of a species to tolerate specialty pruning, using one or more pruning types (5.6).

5.7.1 Young trees

5.7.1.1 The reasons for young tree pruning may include, but are not limited to, reducing risk, maintaining or improving tree health and structure, improving aesthetics, or satisfying a specific need.
5.7.1.2 Young trees that will not tolerate repetitive
pruning and have the potential to outgrow their space should be considered for relocation or removal.
5.7.1.3 At planting
5.7.1.3.1 Pruning should be limited to cleaning (5.6.1).
5.7.1.3.2 Branches should be retained on the lower trunk.
5.7.1.4 Once established
5.7.1.4.1 Cleaning should be performed (5.6.1).
5.7.1.4.2 Rubbing and poorly attached branches should be removed.
5.7.1.4.3 A central leader or leader(s) as appropriate should be developed.
5.7.1.4.4 A strong, properly spaced scaffold branch structure should be selected and maintained.
5.7.1.4.5 Interfering branches should be reduced or removed.

5.7.2 Espalier

5.7.2.1 Branches that extend outside the desired plane of growth shall be pruned or tied back.
5.7.2.2 Ties should be replaced as needed to prevent girdling the branches at the attachment site.

5.7.3 Pollarding

5.7.3.1 Consideration shall be given to the ability of the individual tree to respond to pollarding.
5.7.3.2 Management plans shall be made prior to the start of the pollarding process for routine removal of watersprouts.
5.7.3.3 Internodal cuts shall be made at specific locations to start the pollarding process. After the initial cuts are made, no additional internodal cut shall be made.
5.7.3.4 Watersprouts growing from the cut ends of branches (knuckles) should be removed annually during the dormant season.

5.7.4 Restoration

5.7.4.1 Restoration shall consist of selective pruning to improve the structure,

form, and appearance of trees that have been severely headed, vandalized, or damaged.
5.7.4.2 Location in tree, size range of parts, and percentage of watersprouts to be removed should be specified.

5.7.5 Vista pruning
5.7.5.1 Vista pruning shall consist of selective pruning to allow a specific view.
5.7.5.2 Size range of parts, location in tree, and percentage of foliage to be removed should be specified.

5.8 Palm pruning

5.8.1 Palm pruning should be performed when fronds, fruit, or loose petioles may create a dangerous condition.

5.8.2 Live healthy fronds, initiating at an angle of 45 degrees or greater from horizontal, with frond tips at or below horizontal, should not be removed.

5.8.3 Fronds removed should be severed close to the petiole base without damaging living trunk tissue.

5.8.4 Palm peeling (shaving) should consist of the removal of only the dead frond bases at the point they make contact with the trunk without damaging living trunk tissue.

5.9 Utility pruning

5.9.1 General
5.9.1.1 The purpose of utility pruning is to prevent the loss of service, comply with mandated clearance laws, prevent damage to equipment, avoid access impairment, and uphold the intended usage of the facility/utility space.
5.9.1.2 Only a qualified line clearance arborist or line clearance arborist trainee shall be assigned to line clearance work in accordance with ANSI Z133.1, 29 CFR 1910.331 – 335, 29 CFR 1910.268 or 29 CFR 1910.269.
5.9.1.3 Utility pruning operations are exempt from requirements in 5.1 Tree Inspection:
5.1.1 An arborist or arborist trainee shall visually inspect each tree before beginning work.
5.1.2 If a condition is observed requiring attention beyond the original scope of the work, the condition should be reported to an immediate supervisor, the owner, or the person responsible for authorizing the work.
5.9.1.4 Safety inspections of the work area are required as outlined in ANSI Z133.1 4.1.3, job briefing.

5.9.2 Utility crown reduction pruning

5.9.2.1 Urban/residential environment

5.9.2.1.1 Pruning cuts should be made in accordance with 5.3, Pruning cuts. The following requirements and recommendations of 5.9.2.1.1 are repeated from 5.3 Pruning cuts.

5.9.2.1.1.1 A pruning cut that removes a branch at its point of origin shall be made close to the trunk or parent limb, without cutting into the branch bark ridge or collar, or leaving a stub (see Figure 5.3.2).

5.9.2.1.1.2 A pruning cut that reduces the length of a branch or parent stem should bisect the angle between its branch bark ridge and an imaginary line perpendicular to the branch or stem (see Figure 5.3.3).

5.9.2.1.1.3 The final cut shall result in a flat surface with adjacent bark firmly attached.

5.9.2.1.1.4 When removing a dead branch, the final cut shall be made just outside the collar of living tissue.

5.9.2.1.1.5 Tree branches shall be removed in such a manner so as not to cause damage to other parts of the tree or to other plants or property. Branches too large to support with one hand shall be precut to avoid splitting of the wood or tearing of the bark (see Figure 5.3.2). Where necessary, ropes or other equipment shall be used to lower large branches or portions of branches to the ground.

5.9.2.1.1.6 A final cut that removes a branch
with a narrow angle of attachment should be made from the bottom of the branch to prevent damage to the parent limb (see Figure 5.3.7).

5.9.2.1.2 A minimum number of pruning cuts should be made to accomplish the purpose of facility/utility pruning. The natural structure of the tree should be considered.

5.9.2.1.3 Trees directly under and growing into facility/utility spaces should be removed or pruned. Such pruning should be done by removing entire branches or by removing branches that have laterals growing into (or once pruned, will grow into) the facility/utility space.

5.9.2.1.4 Trees growing next to, and into or toward facility/utility spaces should be pruned by reducing branches to laterals (5.3.3) to direct growth away from the utility space or by removing entire branches. Branches that, when cut, will produce watersprouts that would grow into facilities and/or utility space should be removed.

5.9.2.1.5 Branches should be cut to laterals or the parent branch and not at a pre-established clearing limit. If clearance limits are established, pruning cuts should be made at laterals or parent branches outside the specified clearance zone.

5.9.2.2 Rural/remote locations – mechanical pruning

Cuts should be made close to the main stem, outside of the branch bark ridge and branch collar. Precautions should be taken to avoid stripping or tearing of bark or excessive wounding.

5.9.3 Emergency service restoration

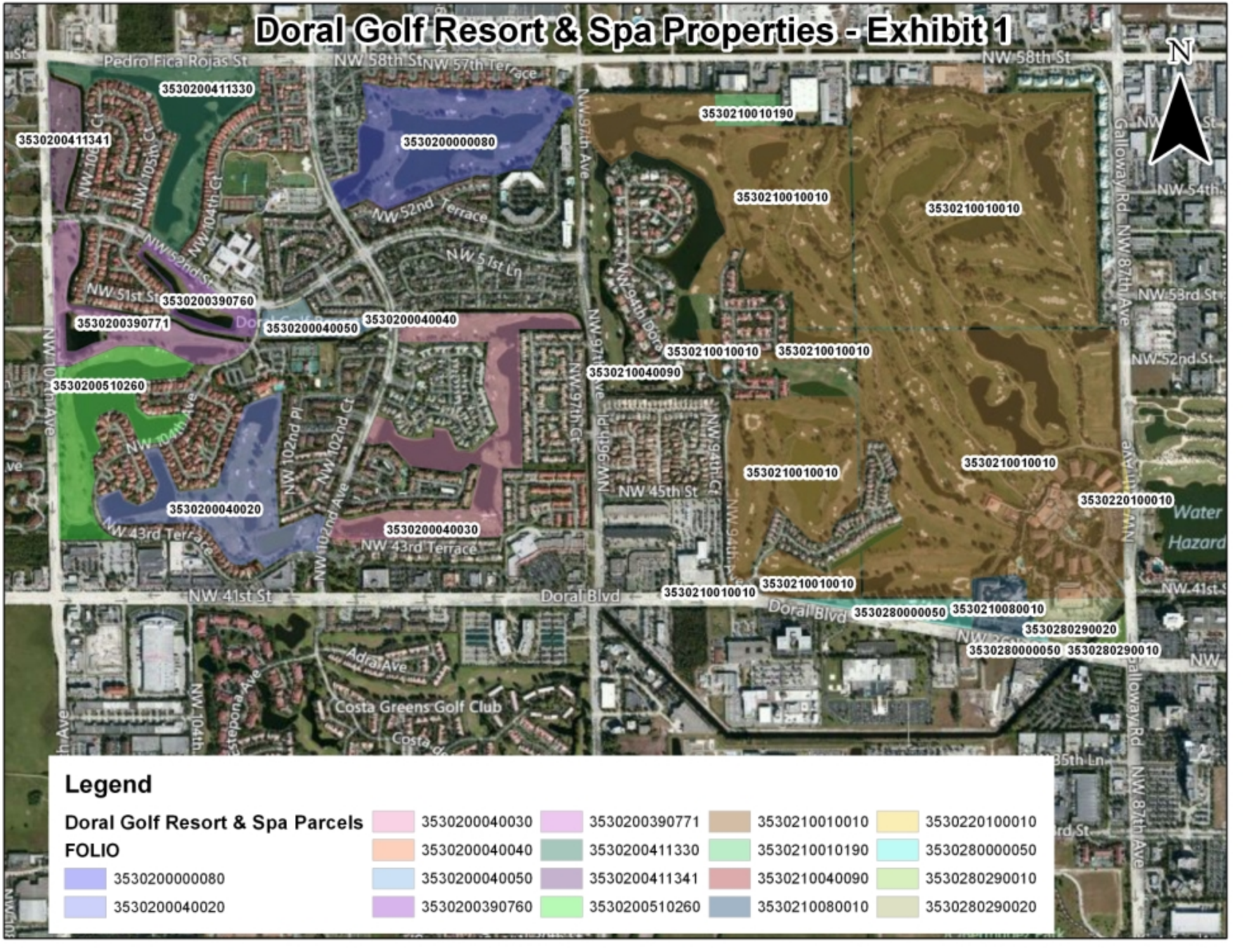
During a utility-declared emergency, service must be restored as quickly as possible in accordance with ANSI Z133.1, 29 CFR 1910.331 – 335, 29 CFR 1910.268, or 29 CFR 1910.269. At such times it may be necessary, because of safety and the urgency of service restoration, to deviate from the use of proper pruning techniques as defined in this standard. Following the emergency, corrective pruning should be done as necessary.

Annex A (informative)

Reference publications

International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). 1995. Tree Pruning Guidelines . Savoy, IL: International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

ATTACHMENT 3 - DORAL RESORT PROPERTY MAP WITH FOLIO NUMBERS.


Doral Golf Resort & Spa Properties - Exhibit 1
N
Pedro Fica Rojas St
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NW 58th St
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3530210010190
3530210010010
3530210010010
NW 52nd Terrace
NW 51st Ln
NW 51st St
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3530210010010
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NW 97th Ct
NW 97th Ave
NW 94th Ct
NW 45th St
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3530210010010
3530220100010
3530200040020
3530200040030
NW 43rd Terrace
NW 43rd Terrace
NW 41st St
Doral Blvd
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3530210010010
Doral Blvd
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3530210080010
3530280290020
3530280000050
3530280290010
Galloway Rd
NW 87th Ave
NW 54th
NW 53rd St
NW 52nd St
Water Hazard
Adra Ave
Costa Greens Golf Club
Legend
Doral Golf Resort & Spa Parcels
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3530210080010
3530220100010
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3530280290020

Sec. 74-165. - Golf courses.

(a) This section applies to new and existing golf courses. Golf courses, where permitted under chapter 68 of this Code, are subject to the following requirements:

(1) *Site plan.* Site plan review criteria set forth in chapter 53 and chapter 71;

(2) *Maintenance plan.* Landscape maintenance plan requirements set forth in chapter 71;

(3) *Bufferyards.* The width of bufferyard shall be a minimum of 25 feet from the property line. Bufferyards shall be landscaped following the Florida-Friendly plant material principles, with 50 percent of plants being Florida native species. The landscaping in bufferyards shall be approved by the city council as part of site plan review;

(4) *Fences.* Fences may be located on the perimeter or within a bufferyard of a golf course. Where a golf course is secured by a fence around the perimeter boundary of the course, the fence shall not exceed six feet. Solid walls and/or fences along the perimeter of golf courses that completely obstruct views onto the golf course are prohibited, unless approved by the city council. Fences must comply with sections 74-697 and 74-723 and be approved by the planning and zoning department consistent with the city's architectural standard;

(5) *Along public rights-of-way.* Where a golf course abuts a public right-of-way, and is not secured by a fence, all landscaping, including, but not limited to, hedges and shrubs, shall be planted and maintained in such a way as to provide four-foot breaks in the plantings, at regular or random intervals, with no more than 30 feet of continuous plantings between breaks. Where a golf course is secured by a fence, this section shall not apply.

(6) *Abutting residential districts.* Where a golf course abuts a residential district, all landscaping planted on the golf course within the bufferyard, without regard to the type and/or variety of plantings, shall be planted and maintained in such a manner as to provide an average of 50 percent visibility through the plantings, as viewed within a ten by ten foot visibility window from any point on the abutting residential property line. [(1)] Any plantings located on an abutting residential property(ies) shall not be factored into the evaluation and analysis of visibility through the golf plantings, as required by this section.

Note:

[(1)] Visibility window: This is a graphic representation showing an example of visibility of landscaping through a ten by ten foot visibility window commencing on the ground. This illustration is not intended and does not constitute a part of this section but is included herein for explanation and clarification purposes only.

(7) *Not applicable to residential property landscaping.* This section shall otherwise not be applicable to plantings located on a residential property abutting a golf course.

(b) Timeframe for compliance.

(1) New; redeveloped golf courses. Golf courses newly created and/or redeveloped after adoption of this section shall be required to conform fully to the provisions of this section. For purposes of this section, a "new golf course" is defined as a new golf use on a property or properties that did not host that use prior to adoption of this section. For purposes of this section, any substantial improvements which consist of any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvements to the building environment taking place during a five year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceed 50 percent of the total fair market value of the property as per their respective folio number.

(2) Existing golf courses.

a. Golf courses in existence prior to adoption of this section with elements which conflict the requirements of this section shall be legal non-confirming and, except as otherwise specified herein, shall be required to conform fully to this section upon an effort to redevelop same.

b. Golf courses in existence prior to adoption of this section shall nevertheless be required to comply with [sub]sections (a)(2) and (a)(5) within one (1) year of adoption of this section.

(Ord. No. 2016-06 , § 2, 6-22-2016)