

CHAPTER 122. Tree Conservation Ordinance.

ARTICLE 1. General Provisions

Section 122-1-1. Title.

This Chapter shall hereafter be known, cited, and referenced to as the "Tree Conservation Ordinance" of Fairfax County. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-1-2. Authority¹.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to the authority and mandates of: Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-961.1. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-1-3. Enactment.

This Chapter shall be effective at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 2009. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-1-4. Areas of applicability.

This Chapter and all regulations adopted hereunder shall apply to all land located within the unincorporated areas of Fairfax County. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-1-5. Purpose and intent.

The purpose and intent of this Chapter is to provide for the conservation of trees during the land development process. The conservation (i.e. preservation and planting) of trees during the land development process will protect, sustain, and enhance the County's urban forest resources. These forest resources provide important aesthetic, social, and economic benefits and are indispensable to the conservation and management of vital atmospheric, water, soil, and ecological resources. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-1-6. Administration.

The Director of Land Development Services shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Chapter. (64-08-122; 31-17-122.)

¹ ¹ Any locality within Planning District 8 that meets the population density criteria of subsection A of *Virginia Code* § 15.2-961 and is classified as an eight-hour nonattainment area for ozone under the federal Clean Air Act and Amendments of 1990, in effect as of July 1, 2008, may adopt an ordinance providing for the conservation of trees during the land development process pursuant to the provisions of *Virginia Code* § 15.2-961.1. Fairfax County met this requirement at the time of adoption of this ordinance.

Section 122-1-7. Severability.

If any of the articles, sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this Chapter shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by a valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality or invalidity shall not affect the validity of this Chapter in its entirety or any of the remaining articles, sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, and phrases herein. (64-08-122.)

ARTICLE 2. Tree Conservation During Land Development

Section 122-2-1. Ten-year Tree Canopy Requirements².

- (a) All land development requiring the submission of a site plan, preliminary subdivision plat, subdivision construction plan, conservation plan, grading plan, or a rough grading plan shall provide for the conservation of trees on the site such that, after ten (10) years, minimum tree canopy is projected to be as follows:

Table 1 10-Year Tree Canopy Requirements

Use or Zoning District	Percentage of site to be covered by tree canopy in 10 years
Dedicated school, athletic field, nonwooded active recreation area	Ten percent (10%)
Commercial Revitalization District	See Note Below
Commercial; Industrial; PDC; R-20; R-30; PDH-20; PDH-30; PDH-40; PRM; R-MHP; medium and high-density areas of a PRC District	Ten percent (10%)
R-12; R-16; PDH-12; PDH-16	Fifteen percent (15%)
R-5; R-8; PDH-5; PDH-8	Twenty percent (20%)
R-3; R-4; PDH-3; PDH-4	Twenty-five percent (25%)
R-A; R-C; R-E; R-1; R-2; PDH-1; PDH-2; and low-density areas of a PRC District	Thirty percent (30%)
Note: In Commercial Revitalization Districts, the above requirements apply to the extent feasible to the expansion or enlargement of existing developments and to redevelopment and new developments. Expansion, enlargement, redevelopment and new development are defined by the Zoning Ordinance.	

- (b) For purposes of administering the above requirement, land development does not include: construction of additions to existing residential structures; construction of residential accessory structures; demolition of existing residential structures; reconstruction of residential structures on existing foundations; construction associated with minor site plans; construction of trails, sidewalks, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and other public improvements of a linear nature not included as part of a larger common plan of development; and,

^{2 2} Any locality with a local ordinance that was adopted prior to July 1, 1990, may adopt the tree conservation provisions of *Virginia Code* § 15.2-961 based on 10-year minimum tree canopy requirements (*Virginia Code* § 15.2-961. para. 5). Fairfax County adopted tree cover requirements based on a 10-year minimum tree canopy requirements on April 16, 1990, effective June 30, 1990 (08-90-101, 09-90-104, ZO-90-190, and 29-90-PFM).

other land disturbing activities that present a minor threat to existing tree resources as determined by the Director.

(64-08-122; 32-10-122; 17-23-122 .)

Section 122-2-2. Standards for 10-year Tree Canopy Requirements.

- (a) The 10-year tree canopy requirement may be met through the preservation or planting of trees. However, when existing trees meet standards of health, condition, and suitability, and when it is feasible to preserve those trees within the framework of permissible uses, densities, design standards, and construction practices, all efforts shall first be made to meet the tree canopy requirement through the preservation of trees before tree planting is allowed to meet any portion of the tree canopy requirement.
- (b) Tree canopy credit shall be given to existing areas of trees and forested areas designated to be preserved on plans and comprised of self-supporting and woody plant material exceeding five feet in height at time of plan submission provided that the trees and forested areas meet standards for health, condition, and suitability.
- (c) Any portion of the tree canopy requirement that cannot first be met through the preservation of trees as provided for in § 122-2-3 shall be provided through tree planting.
- (d) Tree canopy credits for trees and plant material used to satisfy 10-year tree canopy requirements shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Public Facilities Manual (PFM). (64-08-122.)

Section 122-2-3. Tree Preservation Requirements.

- (a) Except as provided for in § 122-2-3(b), the percentage of the development site covered by tree canopy at the time of plan submission shall equate to the minimum portion of the total 10-year tree canopy requirement of § 122-2-2(a) that should be met by means of tree preservation. This minimum portion shall be identified in plats and plans as the "tree preservation target."
- (b) Deviations, in whole or part, from the tree preservation target may be requested under the following conditions:
 - 1. Meeting the tree preservation target would prevent the development of uses or densities otherwise allowed by the Zoning Ordinance;
 - 2. Meeting the tree preservation target would require the preservation of trees and forested areas that do not meet standards for health, structural condition, and other vegetation and risk management requirements.
 - 3. Construction activities could be reasonably expected to impact existing trees or forested areas used to meet the tree preservation target to the extent they would not likely survive in a healthy and structurally sound manner for a minimum of ten (10) years in accordance with the post-development standards for trees and forested areas.
- (c) Deviations from the Tree Preservation Target shall be granted for any of the justifications listed above provided that a written request is submitted and approved by the Director.
- (d) The Director may grant additional canopy credits in order to encourage the preservation of forest communities that provide valuable environmental, ecological, and wildlife conservation benefits.
- (e) The Director may grant additional tree canopy credits in order to encourage developers to preserve trees for official designation as heritage, memorial, specimen and street trees as provided in Chapter 120 (Heritage, Memorial, Specimen and Street Tree Ordinance).

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- (f) All tree and forested areas designated to be preserved on plans shall be protected and managed during all phases of construction. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-2-4. Tree Planting Requirements.

- (a) Tree canopy credit shall be given to areas of planted tree canopy based on the projected 10-year tree canopy calculation as set forth in the PFM, provided that the proposed tree species meets standards established to manage proper levels of biodiversity and the spread of invasive plants, pests, and diseases.
- (b) Tree canopy credits shall be given to tree seedlings, shrubs and woody seed mix planted in large open spaces, low-density residential settings, or in low-impact development projects.
- (c) Additional tree canopy credits shall be granted for the planting of trees that will provide air quality, energy conservation, water quality, wildlife conservation benefits.
- (d) Additional tree canopy credits shall be granted for the use of native tree species, and the use of cultivars or varieties that develop desirable growth and structural patterns, resist decay organisms and the development of cavities, show high levels of resistance to disease or insect infestations, and, exhibit high survival rates in harsh urban environments.
- (e) In order to provide higher levels of biodiversity and to minimize the spread of pests and diseases, or to limit the use of species that cause negative impacts to native plant communities, cause damage to nearby structures, or possess inherent physiological traits that prone trees to structural failure, the PFM designates trees that cannot be planted to meet tree canopy requirements or that shall only receive partial tree canopy credits.
- (f) All plant materials used to satisfy 10-year tree canopy requirements shall be selected, located, handled and installed in accordance with the PFM. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-2-5. Use of Tree Banking and Tree Preservation and Planting Fund.

- (a) Where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the tree canopy requirements set forth in § 122-2-1 cannot be met on-site, the portion of the requirement that cannot be met on-site may be met through the use of off-site tree banking or through a pro rata payment into the Tree Preservation and Planting Fund. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-2-6. Exemptions and Modifications.

- (a) The following uses are exempt from the requirements of this Chapter: bona fide silvicultural activity as defined by Va. Code Ann. § 10.1-1181.1 and the areas of sites included in lakes, ponds, and the normal water elevation area of stormwater retention facilities.
- (b) Deviations of the overall canopy requirements set forth in § 122-2-1 may be granted by the Director to allow for the preservation of wetlands, the development of farm land or other areas previously devoid of healthy and/or suitable tree canopy, or where the strict application of the requirements would result in unnecessary or unreasonable hardship to the developer. (64-08-122.)

ARTICLE 3. Plan Requirements.

Section 122-3-1. Tree conservation plans.

Tree conservation plans must be submitted for review and approval by the Director as provided below and in accordance with the tree conservation plan provisions of Chapters 104 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance), Chapter 101 (Subdivision Ordinance), and Section 5108 and subsection 8101.4 of Chapter 112.1 (Zoning Ordinance) of the Code.

(a) *Applicability.*

1. Section 104-1-2 of the Code states that a conservation plan is required of anyone engaging in land disturbing activities in the County.
2. A tree conservation plan shall be required when land disturbing activity requiring a conservation plan involves the removal, preservation or replacement of trees or forested areas.
3. Tree conservation plans shall be submitted as part of all preliminary subdivision plats, construction plans, and grading plans as required by Chapter 101 (Subdivision Ordinance) of the Code.
4. Tree conservation plans must be submitted as part of all site plans as required by subsection 8101.4 of the Zoning Ordinance.
5. Tree conservation plans shall be submitted as part of all grading plans for Building Permits on existing lots that are not within a subdivision currently bonded with the County and parcels with lots of 5 acres or more as required by Chapter 104 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance) of the Code.
6. A site plan, preliminary subdivision plat, subdivision construction plan, conservation plan, grading plan, or rough grading plan approved by the Director and meeting the requirements contained herein shall constitute an approved tree conservation plan.
7. Tree conservation plans and associated plans, narratives, calculations, deviations and modifications shall be prepared in accordance with the PFM.

(b) *Exceptions to Applicability.* A tree conservation plan is not required to be submitted under the following conditions:

1. Those exceptions to land disturbing activity as specified in Chapter 104 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance) of the Code.
2. For the removal of trees grown and intended to be sold as live trees in the course of business on nursery or dealer properties registered by the Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration (Plant Pest Act of 1952). This provision does not supersede the requirement to obtain an approved conservation plan prior to engaging in any other land disturbing activity.
3. A tree conservation plan shall not be required to cut down any tree which has become, or threatens to become, a danger to human life or property due to accidental or natural causes or other emergency.
4. A tree conservation plan shall not be required for the harvesting of trees on commercial forest land if the operation is conducted in conformance with the Virginia Department of Forestry's Best Management Practices. However, when the State Forester is required to be notified of a timber harvesting operation, the operation shall be conducted pursuant to a forest management plan approved by the Director as provided in Public Facilities Manual § 12-0316. A forest management plan shall not be approved for land for which a commitment with the County, such as a proffered condition, has been made to preserve trees. (64-08-122; 38-18-122; 17-23-122 .)

ARTICLE 4. Monitoring and Inspections.

Section 122-4-1. Monitoring and Inspections.

The Director shall provide for periodic inspections of tree conservation activities in accordance with Public Facilities Manual § 12-0500 Standards for Field Practices, and Chapter 104 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance) of the Code. (64-08-122; 38-18-122.)

ARTICLE 5. Violations and Penalties.

Section 122-5-1. Constitution and Processing of Violations.

- (a) Any land disturbing activity and any removal of vegetation contrary to any of the provisions of this Chapter shall constitute a violation.
- (b) Any person, whether owner, lessee, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter, or permits any such violation, or fails to comply with any of the requirements hereof; or any professional, as defined in 18 VAC 10-20-10, or Certified Arborist or Registered Consulting Arborist, as defined in PFM Section 12-0307.2G, who directs or causes another person to violate any provision of this Chapter, shall be subject to the enforcement provisions of this Article.
- (c) Upon becoming aware of any violation of any provision of this Chapter, the Director shall serve a notice of violation on the property owner, professional, or any other person committing or permitting the violation, either in person or by registered or certified mail. Such notice shall specify the provisions of the Chapter which have been violated, the measures needed to remedy the violation, and a reasonable time in which to remedy the violations. Failure to take steps to comply with such notice within the time provided for therein shall constitute a separate violation of this Chapter.
- (d) The Director, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, may apply to the Fairfax County Circuit Court for injunctive relief to enjoin a violation or a threatened violation of any provision of this Chapter. (64-08-122; 20-19-122.)

Section 122-5-2 Replacement trees and/or vegetation.

- (a) Land disturbing activities involving tree removal without an approved tree conservation plan.
 - 1. A tree conservation plan shall be submitted for approval by the Director when a violation is issued for land disturbing activity involving tree clearing without an approved plan in accordance with the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance.
 - 2. Replacement trees and/or other vegetation may be required by the Director according to the guidelines set forth in Public Facilities Manual.
- (b) Land disturbing activity conducted in violation of an approved tree conservation plan.
 - 1. A revision to the approved tree conservation plan may be required by the Director when land disturbing activities are conducted, without prior approval of the Director, in areas outside the limits of

clearing and grading shown on the approved plan resulting in the removal or damage to trees or forested areas designated to be preserved on such plan.

2. Replacement trees and/or other vegetation may be required by the Director according to the guidelines set forth in the Public Facilities Manual. (64-08-122.)

Section 122-5-3. Criminal Violations and Penalties.

- (a) Any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$1000. Failure to remove or abate a violation within the time period established by the Court shall constitute a separate misdemeanor offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1000, and any such failure during any succeeding ten-day period shall constitute a separate misdemeanor offense for each ten day period punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1500.
- (b) The remedy provided for in this Section is in addition to any other remedies provided by law including, but not limited to, violations of Chapters 101 (Subdivision Ordinance), 104 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance), 112.1 (Zoning Ordinance), and 118 (Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance) of the Code, however, the designation of a particular violation of this Ordinance for a civil penalty precludes criminal prosecution or sanction, except for any infraction that results in civil penalties that total \$5,000 or more. (64-08-122; 20-19-122; 17-23-122 .)

Section 122-5-4. Infractions and Civil Penalties.

- (a) A violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed an infraction and shall be punishable by a civil penalty of \$200 for the first violation; and subsequent violations arising from the same set of operative facts shall be punishable by a civil penalty of \$500 for each separate offense.
- (b) Each day during which any violation is found to have existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, in no event shall any such violation arising from the same set of operative facts be charged more frequently than once in any ten-day period, nor shall a series of such violations arising from the same set of operative facts result in civil penalties which exceed a total of \$5,000.
- (c) The designation of a particular violation as an infraction pursuant to Paragraph (a) above shall be in lieu of criminal sanctions, and such designation shall preclude the prosecution of a violation as a criminal misdemeanor unless such violation results in injury to any person or persons or the civil penalties under Paragraph (a) above total \$5,000 or more for such violation. If the civil penalties for a violation under Paragraph (a) above total \$5,000 or more, the violation may be prosecuted as a criminal misdemeanor.
- (d) After a notice of violation has been served on any person who violates this Ordinance, if the violation has not ceased within the reasonable time specified in the notice, then, upon the approval of the County Attorney, the Director shall serve a summons upon such person.
- (e) Such summons shall contain the following information:
 1. The name and address of the person charged.
 2. The nature of the infraction and the Ordinance provision(s) being violated.
 3. The location, date and time that the infraction occurred or was observed.
 4. The amount of the civil penalty assessed for the infraction.
 5. The manner, location and time in which the civil penalty may be paid to the County.

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6. The right of the recipient of the summons to elect to stand trial for the infraction and the date for such trial.
- (f) The summons shall provide that any person summoned for a violation may elect to pay the civil penalty by making an appearance in person or in writing by mail to the Department of Finance at least 72 hours before the time and date fixed for trial and, by such appearance, may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability, and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged. Such summons shall provide that a signature to an admission of liability shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of court; however, an admission shall not be deemed a criminal conviction for any purpose.
- (g) If a person charged with a violation does not elect to waive trial and admit liability, the violation shall be tried in the General District Court in the same manner and with the same right of appeal as provided by law. A finding of liability shall not be deemed a criminal conviction for any purpose.
- (h) The remedies provided for in this Section are cumulative and not exclusive and shall be in addition to any other remedies provided by law. (20-19-122.)

ARTICLE 6. Satisfying Tree Conservation Requirements.

Section 122-6-1. Satisfying Tree Conservation Requirements.

- (a) Approval of a tree conservation plan meeting the requirements of this Chapter and subsequent release of all agreements and securities related to the tree conservation plan shall be deemed to satisfy tree conservation requirements except those tree conservation requirements stemming from proffered condition, development plan, conceptual/final development plan, PRC plan, special exception, special permit or variance approvals.
- (b) When required tree canopy is located on individual residential lots, the property owner shall not be precluded from adding, removing, or relocating tree canopy provided that the developer has been released from all agreements and securities related to the landscape plan and the landscaping is not required as part of proffered condition, development plan, conceptual/final development plan, PRC plan, special exception, special permit or variance approvals. (64-08-122.)

ARTICLE 7. Appeals.

Section 122-7-1. Appeals.

Any applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Director in the administration of this Chapter has the right to petition the Director for reconsideration of the decision, provided such request is made in writing within fifteen (15) days of the date of the Director's written decision. (64-08-122.)

ARTICLE 8. Definitions.

Section 122-8-1. Definitions.

- (a) *Clearing* means removing or causing to be removed the vegetation growing in the soil which protects and stabilizes the soil. Such removing or causing to be removed shall include any intentional or negligent act to: (1) cut down, (2) remove all or a substantial part of, or (3) damage a tree or other vegetation which will cause the tree or other vegetation to decline and/or die. Such acts shall include but not be limited to damage

inflicted upon the root system of the vegetation by the application of toxic substances, by the operation of equipment and vehicles, by storage of materials, or by alteration of the natural grade due to unapproved excavation or filling; or damage caused by the unapproved alteration of natural physical conditions.

- (b) *Director* means the Director of the Department of Land Development Services.
- (c) *Forested area*: Areas comprised of self-supporting tree and woody plants that exceed five feet in height at time of plan submission and meet criteria for health, condition and suitability as further defined in this section. Areas that meet the administrative definition provided above usually represent native forest or woodland plant communities that occur in a range of successional stages from rapidly changing early successional pioneer woodlands (often described as "scrub") to stable long-term sub-climax and climax forests. During mid to late successional stages, these plant communities typically consist of multiple layers of vegetation and other natural features including: super- and sub-canopy tree species; woody shrubs, herbaceous plants, vines, non-vascular plants and epiphytes; decaying leaf litter, root mass, fungi, soil biota; and abiotic components which the vegetation is dependent upon such as: soils, hydrologic conditions, and underlying geomorphic features.
- (d) *Tree*: Any self-supporting woody plant which visually produces one main trunk and a more or less distinct and elevated head with many branches that typically reach at least 15 feet in height at maturity, and for purposes related to ten-year tree canopy requirements exceeds five feet in height at time of plan submission.
- (e) *Tree canopy coverage*: The land area directly beneath the crown and within the dripline of a tree, or in the case of a group of trees or a forested area, the coalesced area directly beneath the overlapping crowns of trees whose boundary is defined by the extents of its outermost driplines.
- (f) *Tree Conservation*: As applied to trees and forested areas, tree conservation incorporates both tree preservation and tree planting efforts. (64-08-122; 20-19-122.)

ARTICLE 9. Tree Commission.

Section 122-9-1. Tree Commission.

- (a) *Purpose*. The purpose of the Tree Commission is to provide advice to the Board of Supervisors, based on an annual reevaluation of the administration and implementation of the provisions set forth in this Ordinance and the landscaping and screening requirements contained in the Zoning Ordinance; to provide leadership in developing an understanding of the objectives and methods of tree conservation; and to assist the Urban Forest Management Division of the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services and Land Development Services in the development and maintenance of technical specifications and guidelines.
- (b) *Authority and Establishment*.
 - 1. The Tree Commission was established in conformance with an action adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 18, 1973 and amended on July 30, 1973, which action became effective on August 1, 1973.
 - 2. The official title of this commission is the 'Fairfax County Tree Commission'.
- (c) *Membership*.
 - 1. The Board of Supervisors appoints the Tree Commission members. The Tree Commission may have no more than fifteen (15) members of the following composition: ten (10) citizens of the County chosen for their knowledge and experience in the field of arboriculture or related fields and one representative from each of the following: Fairfax County Environmental Quality Advisory Council, Northern Virginia

Soil and Water Conservation District, Fairfax County Park Authority, Fairfax County Office of Virginia Cooperative Extension and Virginia Department of Forestry.

2. Citizen members of the Commission are appointed to serve for a three (3) year term or until their successor has been appointed. An appointed successor to a vacancy serves only the unexpired portion of the term. Members may be reappointed to successive terms.
3. If a member is absent for three (3) consecutive meetings without sufficient cause, a letter will be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors asking for replacement of that member.
4. The removal or resignation or withdrawal of any or all members of the Tree Commission does not result in the dissolution of the Tree Commission.

(d) *Officers.*

1. The Tree Commission must have a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson and such other officers that the Tree Commission elects from time to time.
2. Officers of the Tree Commission are to be elected once each year or when an officer withdraws from his post. An annual election meeting will be held as soon as appropriate after regular annual appointments are made.
3. The duties of the officers will be in general those defined in Robert's Rules of Order, modified as required to fit the purpose of the Tree Commission.

(e) *Meetings.*

1. Meetings of the Tree Commission are scheduled by the Chairperson, as needed, or upon the request of three (3) or more members. Meetings are held at a time and place to be designated by the Chairperson.
2. Robert's Rules of Order govern proceedings of the Tree Commission.

(f) *Records.* The Tree Commission must keep records of all its proceedings, and the records must be made available for public inspection upon request.

(g) *Powers and Duties.*

1. The Tree Commission has the power to do any lawful acts or things reasonably necessary to carry out its purposes.
2. The Tree Commission develops and disseminates technical information for professional groups, developers, and citizens, and strives to inform the general public of the provisions of this Ordinance and the landscaping and screening requirements contained in the Zoning Ordinance.
3. The Tree Commission assists the Urban Forest Management Division in the development and maintenance of the landscaping and screening requirements contained in the Zoning Ordinance, and the policies, standards and guidelines in the Vegetation Preservation and Planting section of the Public Facilities Manual and other related documents, which will provide guidance for persons involved in planting, preserving, protecting or replacing trees.
4. The Tree Commission presents an annual report to the County Executive and Board of Supervisors that includes:
 - A. A description of activities conducted.
 - B. A report of ongoing and anticipated activities.
 - C. An evaluation of the experience of the administration and implementation of the provisions set forth in this Ordinance and the landscaping and screening requirements contained in the Zoning

Ordinance including: an appraisal of the strength and comprehensiveness of the provisions; recommendations to improve implementation; and judgment as to how it is being interpreted by the public and by those affected by the requirements of these provisions.

5. The Tree Commission will be provided working facilities by the County Executive. Where required, the Tree Commission will be provided with assistance from other County agencies.
6. The Tree Commission may divide itself into ad hoc committees as the Chairperson may direct or the Tree Commission may resolve, and those ad hoc committees may acquire additional assistance from any sources as required to perform assignments so long as they are consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance and the landscaping and screening requirements contained in the Zoning Ordinance.
7. The Tree Commission may enact bylaws as may be required to aid in its efficient operation. (9-21-122 .)