

## LID.14 Tree Planting and Tree Retention

This checklist reflects most, but not necessarily all of the items that will be reviewed by the Development Review. It is intended to be used as an aid by us to provide a consistent review of development work in Thurston County. All items may not be applicable in the review of each project and all items of concern to this office may not be covered on this checklist.

Y	N	
		<b>MODELING AND SIZING</b>
		<p>If newly planted or retained trees meet the requirements below, the following flow control credits are applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree Credits for Retained Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Evergreen trees credit = 20% of canopy area (min 100 sf per tree)</li> <li>○ Deciduous trees credit = 10% of canopy area (min. 50 sf per tree)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tree Credits for Newly Planted Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Evergreen trees credit = 50 sf per tree</li> <li>○ Deciduous trees credit = 20 sf per tree</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		The total tree credit for retained and newly planted trees does not exceed 25% of impervious or other hard surface requiring mitigation
		<b>DESIGN CRITERIA</b>
		Trees are located on the development site and within 20 feet of new and/or replaced ground level impervious or other hard surfaces.
		If a hard surface is proposed in the tree's critical root zone (CRZ), an arborist report is submitted and approved.
		Impervious surfaces are minimized in the CRZ.
		Trees are sited according to sun, soil, and moisture requirements.
		<b>Retained Trees</b>
		Setbacks to proposed infrastructure are sufficient.
		Grading and other disturbances near the retained tree are limited.
		Existing tree species and locations are shown on the submittal drawings.
		Trees are viable for long-term retention (e.g., in good health and compatible with the proposed construction).
		Trees are at least 6 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH).
		<b>Newly Planted Trees</b>
		Trees are setback a minimum of 5 feet from structures.

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		Trees are setback a minimum of 2 feet from the edge of any paved surface.
		Planting locations are selected to ensure that sight distances and appropriate setbacks are maintained given mature height, size, and rooting depths.
		If claiming flow control or onsite stormwater management credit, trees are spaced no less than 10 feet apart on-center.
		New deciduous trees at the time of planting are at least 1.5 inches in diameter measured 6 inches above the ground.
		New evergreen trees are at least 4 feet tall.
		Minimum tree spacing for newly planted trees accounts for mature tree spread.
		<b>CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA</b>
		Prior to construction, tree conservation areas are pruned, and a 1-inch layer of compost and a 2-inch layer of mulch is applied around the trees.
		Trees are pruned according to industry standards (ANSI A 300 standards).
		The existing tree roots, trunk, and canopy are fenced and protected during construction activities.
		The tree's CRZ is protected.
		No excavation within the CRZ.
		No stockpiling or disposal of excavated or construction materials in the tree planting areas.
		No excavation or changing the grade near trees that have been designated for protection. If the grade level around a tree is to be raised, a dry rock wall or rock well is constructed around the tree (equal to the canopy diameter plus 5 feet).
		Where construction operations unavoidably require temporary access over tree root zones or other soil protection areas, protection is provided as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For foot access or similar light surface impacts, apply a 6-inch layer of arborist wood chip mulch and water regularly to maintain moisture, control erosion and protect surface roots.</li> <li>• For any vehicle or equipment access, apply a minimum 1-inch steel plate or 4-inchthick timber planking over 2-3 inches of arborist wood chip mulch, or a minimum 0.75-inch plywood over 6-8 inches of arborist wood chip mulch to protect roots and root zone soil from disturbance or compaction.</li> </ul>
		Trees that are removed or die are replaced with like species during the next planting season (typically in fall).

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		Wounds to tree trunks and limbs during the construction phase are prevented.
		Trees or woody vegetation that will be removed and that are next to preserved trees are cut rather than pushed over with equipment.
		<b>INSPECTION CRITERIA</b>
		The tree retention/tree planting meets applicable design and construction criteria (see Design and Construction Criteria above).