



TO: Medina Custom Homes

REFERENCE: Tree Inventory & Arborist Report

SITE ADDRESS: 14731 Wallingford Ave N, Shoreline, WA 98133 (Parcel #: 7655900185)

DATE: 6/13/2024

PREPARED BY: Katie Hogan, ISA Certified Arborist PN-8078A  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

## Summary

This report documents the October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2023, tree inventory and assessment at the above-addressed site. This assessment was requested in preparation for the submittal of building permits to the City of Shoreline and to meet the requirements of Shoreline Municipal Code (SMC) 20.50.350. The project proposes to subdivide the property into two lots and construct four new units on each lot.

There are 10 trees measuring 6-inches Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) or larger located on the subject property. Of the 10 trees located on the site, 6 of them are healthy viable trees and meet the definition of a significant tree per SMC 20.20.046. Ten additional trees located on neighboring properties with overhanging canopy were also assessed.

**Four healthy viable trees are proposed for retention resulting in 67-percent tree retention of trees for this project (4 viable trees retained / 6 total viable trees).** See summary table below.

Of the healthy viable trees, two trees are proposed for removal to accommodate the proposed access road, stormwater infrastructure, and new units. Based on this 17,326 square foot site, 4 trees under 24-inches DBH are exempt from tree retention and replacement requirements per SMC 20.50.310. One healthy viable tree (#458) is under 24-inches DBH and therefore exempt from replacement standards. One additional healthy viable tree is proposed for removal and will require replacement with 3 new trees. The remainder of the trees proposed for removal are non-viable and therefore exempt from tree replacement standards. Additionally, several trees were removed under a separate tree removal permit (TRE23-3211) requiring 12 replacement trees for a **total of 15 replacement trees for this project.**

Table 1. Summary Tree Retention Table

Summary Tree Retention Table	
Total Significant Trees	10
Total Significant Viable Trees	6
Proposed Viable Trees Retain	4
Proposed Viable Trees Remove	2
Total Tree Retention	67%
Replacement Trees Required for Short Plat Permit	3
Replacement Trees Required for Tree Removal Permit (TRE23-3211)	12
Total Replacement Trees Required	15

## Observations & Discussion

### **Site Conditions**

The subject site consists of one parcel totaling 17,326 square feet and contains an existing single-family residence. The site is zoned as R-6 Single Family and is in the City of Shoreline. No environmentally critical areas exist on-site according to the City of Shoreline Interactive Property Information Map. The property is proposed to be subdivided into two parcels with four dwelling units on each lot.

### **Existing Trees**

This property consists of 10 trees; 6 of which are viable healthy trees and meet the significant tree definition per SMC 20.20.046. Tree #s 462, 463, 466, and 467 are Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) trees in varying stages of health and structural decline. Tree #s 462 and 463, Douglas-fir, were in fair to poor condition, with stunted or dying canopies. Tree #s 466 and 467, western redcedar, had major structural defects included active cracking, visible decay, and past topping. For detailed information on each of the trees see the attached Tree Table.

Viable trees included an Austrian black pine (*Pinus nigra*), pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*), Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), and Douglas-fir.

Ten additional trees were assessed that are located on neighboring properties. These trees are in good health and structural condition and have canopies overhanging the subject site.

### **Tree Retention, Removal & Replacement**

The proposed project exceeds the 25-percent tree retention requirements per SMC 20.50.350 and proposes the retention of 67-percent of viable significant trees. Tree #s 452, 453, 464, and 465 are all viable trees proposed for retention and protection. One additional tree, #462, is proposed for retention but was assessed as non-viable due to health concerns.

Five total trees are proposed for removal to accommodate site improvements, including a new access road, stormwater infrastructure, and the proposed units. Only two of the removed trees are viable healthy

trees (#s 457 and 458). Tree #458 is less than 24-inches DBH and therefore exempt from replacement per SMC 20.50.310. Tree #457 is greater than 24-inches DBH and will require replacement with 3 new trees.

The additional three trees proposed for removal are non-viable as discussed above (tree #s 463, 466, 467) and are also exempt from replacement standards.

Additionally, several trees were removed under a separate tree removal permit (TRE23-3211) requiring 12 replacement trees for a **total of 15 replacement trees for this project.**

*Table 2. Summary Tree Retention Table*

Summary Tree Retention Table	
<b>Total Significant Trees</b>	10
<b>Total Significant Viable Trees</b>	6
<b>Proposed Viable Trees Retain</b>	4
<b>Proposed Viable Trees Remove</b>	2
<b>Total Tree Retention</b>	67%
<b>Replacement Trees Required for Short Plat Permit</b>	3
<b>Additional Replacement Trees Required for Tree Removal Permit (TRE23-3211)</b>	12
<b>Total Replacement Trees Required</b>	15

### **Tree Protection Recommendations**

Recommended Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) are provided in Table 3 below. TPZs were determined by multiplying the DBH of the retained tree by a multiplication factor of 8 as recommended in the publication Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, Edition 2, published by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

*Table 3. Recommended & Proposed TPZ for Retained Trees*

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>DBH (in)</b>	<b>Dripline Radius (ft)</b>	<b>Minimum Recommended TPZ (radial ft)</b>
452	Douglas-fir	9.0	9	6
453	Austrian black pine	20.0	20	13
462	Douglas-fir	23.8	15	16
464	Pacific dogwood	17.0	15	11
465	Lawson's cypress	22.0	12	15

**Specific recommendations for working around these trees can be provided once more complete civil engineering plans are available.** General tree protection specifications have been provided below and should be added to any civil plans developed for this project.

## **Tree Protection Specifications**

### *General Tree Protection Specifications*

- **Machinery.** Heavy machinery shall be operated in a manner that avoids traveling over newly exposed soil and the tracks of machinery should remain on existing hardscapes. Use flat front buckets to avoid ripping/tearing of roots which can be worsened with toothed buckets.
- **Tree Removal.** Do not use heavy machinery to rip or pull stumps from the ground. Remaining stumps should be cut flush with grade and landscaped over the top or ground down with a stump grinder to avoid root damage to nearby trees.
- **Landscaping.** When installing final landscaping, minimize disturbances within the dripline of all existing trees. Choose small container sizes where possible in areas beneath trees to reduce the size of the hole that is required to install the plant(s). Avoid tilling or stripping the soil within the driplines of trees.
- **Roots.** If any roots 2-inches or greater in diameter are encountered, cleanly cut the root using a sharp saw or other implement. Avoid ripping or tearing roots.
- **Filter Fabric/Silt Fencing.** If filter fencing is required within the dripline of protected trees, utilize alternative methods for installation that does not require trenching such as weighing the fence down by gravel or sand bags.

### *SMC 20.50.370 Tree Protection Requirements*

- A. All required tree protection measures shall be shown on the tree protection and replacement plan, clearing and grading plan, or other plan submitted to meet the requirements of this subchapter. Tree protection shall remain in place for the duration of the permit unless earlier removal is addressed through construction sequencing on approved plans.
- B. Critical root zones (tree protection zone) as defined by the International Society of Arboriculture shall be protected. No development, fill, excavation, construction materials, equipment staging, or traffic shall be allowed in the critical root zone of trees that are to be retained.
- C. Prior to any land disturbance, temporary construction fences must be placed around the tree protection zone to be preserved. If a cluster of trees is proposed for retention, the barrier shall be placed around the edge formed by the drip lines of the trees to be retained. Tree protection shall remain in place for the duration of the permit unless earlier removal is addressed through construction sequencing on approved plans.
- D. Tree protection barriers shall be a minimum of six feet high, constructed of chain link or similar material, subject to approval by the Director. "Tree Protection Area" signs shall be posted visibly on all sides of the fenced areas. On large or multiple-project sites, the Director may also require that signs requesting subcontractor cooperation and compliance with tree protection standards be posted at site entrances.
- E. If any construction work needs to be performed inside either the tree drip line, critical root zone, and/or the inner critical root zone, the project arborist will be on site to supervise the work. When excavation must occur within or near the critical root zone, any found roots of three inches or greater in diameter will be cleanly cut to the edge of the trench to avoid ripping of the root.

- F. Where tree protection zones are remote from areas of land disturbance, and where approved by the Director, alternative forms of tree protection may be used in lieu of tree protection barriers; provided, that protected trees are completely surrounded with continuous rope or flagging and are accompanied by “Tree Leave Area – Keep Out” signs.
- G. Rock walls shall be constructed around the tree, equal to the dripline, when existing grade levels are lowered or raised by the proposed grading.
- H. Retain small trees, bushes, and understory plants within the tree protection zone, unless the plant is identified as a regulated noxious weed, a nonregulated noxious weed, or a weed of concern by the King County Noxious Weed Control Board.
- I. Preventative Mitigation. In addition to the above minimum tree protection measures, the applicant shall support tree protection efforts by employing, as appropriate, the following preventative measures, consistent with best management practices for maintaining the health of the tree:
1. Pruning of visible deadwood on trees to be protected or relocated;
  2. Mulching with a layer of four inches to five inches of wood chips in the critical root zones of retained trees; and
  3. Ensuring one inch of irrigation or rainfall per week during and immediately after construction and from early May through September until reliable rainfall occurs in the fall.

## Attachments

- 1) Photographs
- 2) Glossary
- 3) References
- 4) Inspection Methods
- 5) Appendix A – Assumptions & Limiting Conditions
- 6) Appendix B – Certification of Performance
- 7) Tree Retention Plan
- 8) Tree Table

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

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*Photo 1. Tree #463, non-viable tree.*



*Photo 2. Tree #s 466 and 467, non-viable.*



*Photo 3. Top of Tree #467, non-viable tree with multiple tops and weak attachments.*



## GLOSSARY

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**ANSI A300:** American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards for tree care

**Chlorotic:** discoloration caused by lack of chlorophyll in the foliage

**Codominant Stems:** two or more stems (or leaders) of relatively similar size that emerge from the same location on the main trunk (Gilman, 2002)

**Conifer:** a tree that bears cones and has evergreen needles or scales

**Crown:** the above ground portion of the tree comprised of branches and their foliage

**DBH or DSH:** diameter at breast or standard height; the diameter of the trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade

**Deciduous:** tree or other plant that loses its leaves annually and remains leafless generally during the cold season

**Evergreen:** tree or plant that keeps its needles or leaves year-round; this means for more than one growing season

**ISA:** International Society of Arboriculture

**Landscape function:** the environmental, aesthetic, or architectural functions that a plant can have

**Lateral:** secondary or subordinate branch

**Limits of disturbance:** The boundary of minimum protection around a tree, the area that cannot be encroached upon without possible permanent damage to the tree. It is a distance determined by a qualified professional and is based on the age of the tree, its health, the tree species tolerance to disruption and the type of disturbance. It also considers soil and environmental condition and previous impacts. It is unique to each tree in its location.

**Live crown ratio:** the percentage of living tissue in the canopy versus the tree's height. It is a good indicator of overall tree health and the trees growing conditions. Trees with less than a 30% crown ratio often lack the necessary quantity of photosynthetic material to sustain the roots; consequently, the tree may exhibit low vigor and poor health

**Monitoring:** keeping a close watch; performing regular checks or inspections

**Owner/manager:** the person or entity responsible for tree management or the controlling authority that regulates tree management

**Significant tree:** a tree measuring a specific diameter determined by the municipality the tree grows in. Some municipalities deem that only healthy trees can be significant, other municipalities consider both healthy and unhealthy trees of a determined diameter to be significant

**Structural defects:** flaws, decay, or other faults in the trunk, branches, or root collar of a tree, which may lead to failure; may be genetic, or environmental

**Visual Tree Assessment (VTA):** method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees by noting the pattern of growth. Developed by Claus Mattheck (Harris, et al 1999) detailed visual inspection of a tree and surrounding site that may include the use of simple tools. It requires that a tree risk assessor walk completely around the tree trunk looking at the site, aboveground roots, trunk, and branches (ISA 2013)

## REFERENCES

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- Dunster, J. A. 2003. Preliminary Species Profiles for Tree Failure Assessment. Bowen Island: Dunster & Associates Environmental Consultants Ltd.
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- Harris, Richard W, James Clark, and Nelda Matheny. Arboriculture, Integrated Management of Landscape Trees, Shrubs, and Vines. 4th ed. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall, 2004.
- Lilly, Sharon. Arborists' Certification Study Guide. Champaign, IL: The International Society of Arboriculture, 2001.
- Matheny, Nelda and Clark, James R. A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas. Second Edition. Champaign, IL: The International Society of Arboriculture, 1994.
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- Mattheck, Claus and Breloer, Helge. The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: HMSO, 1994
- Schwarze, Francis W.M.R. Diagnosis and Prognosis of the Development of Wood Decay in Urban Trees. Australia: ENSPEC Pty Ltd. 2008
- Sinclair, Wayne A., Lyon, Howard H., and Johnson, Warren T. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1987.
- Smiley, E. Thomas, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly. Tree Risk Assessment Best Management Practices, ANSI A300 Part 9: Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management—Standard Practices (Tree Risk Assessment: Tree Structure Assessment). The International Society of Arboriculture Press. Champaign. IL. 2011.
- Thies, Walter G. and Sturrock, Rona N. Laminated root rot in Western North American. United States Department of Agriculture. Pacific Northwest. Resource Bulletin PNW-GTR-349. April 1995.

## INSPECTION METHODS

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I performed a Level 2 Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) for each tree. I visually inspected the tree from the ground, walking around the tree to inspect for any basal defects. I then walked further from the tree, looking up into the crown and branches for any notable defects and symptoms of canopy decline.

I measured the diameter of each tree using a Spencer Logging Tape. If a tree had multiple stems, I measured each stem individually and used the method outlined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition Second Printing, to obtain a single-stem equivalent diameter. When ivy or other obstructions are present, I adjusted the diameter by taking the ivy or obstruction into account. I measured the dripline of the first 5 trees using a measuring tape and then estimated the average dripline of the remaining trees.

Using the VTA method, I rated the health and structural condition of each tree. This inspection method is an international industry standard for assessing trees from the ground level and identifies external signs of decay, physical damage, growth related defects, and abnormal or declining foliage. Tree health and structure are each assigned their own condition rating. The following ratings are used:

Poor: Lacking a full crown, with more than 50% decline and dieback that especially affects larger branches. Low life expectancy for the species.

Fair: Crown decline and dieback up to 30% of the canopy. Below-average life expectancy for the species.

Good: Imperfect canopy density in 10% or less of the tree. Typical life expectancy for the species.

Excellent: Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, along with a well-balanced crown. Exceptional life expectancy for the species.

## APPENDIX A - ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITING CONDITIONS

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- 1) Any legal description provided to the consultant/appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownerships to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.
- 2) It is assumed that any property is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or other governmental regulations.
- 3) The assessment in this report is based on information and data from sources believed to be reliable, correct, and accurately reported. No responsibility is assumed for false or misleading information provided by others.
- 4) The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of the report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.
- 5) Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.
- 6) Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser.
- 7) Neither all nor any part of the contents of the report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser – particularly as to value conclusions, identity of the consultant/appraiser, or any reference to any professional society or institute or to any initialed designation conferred upon the consultant/appraiser as stated in her qualification.
- 8) The report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant/appraiser, and the consultant's/appraiser's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.
- 9) Sketches, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aid, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or survey.
- 10) Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is not warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

## APPENDIX B - CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

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I, Katie Hogan, certify that:

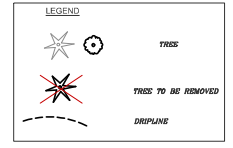
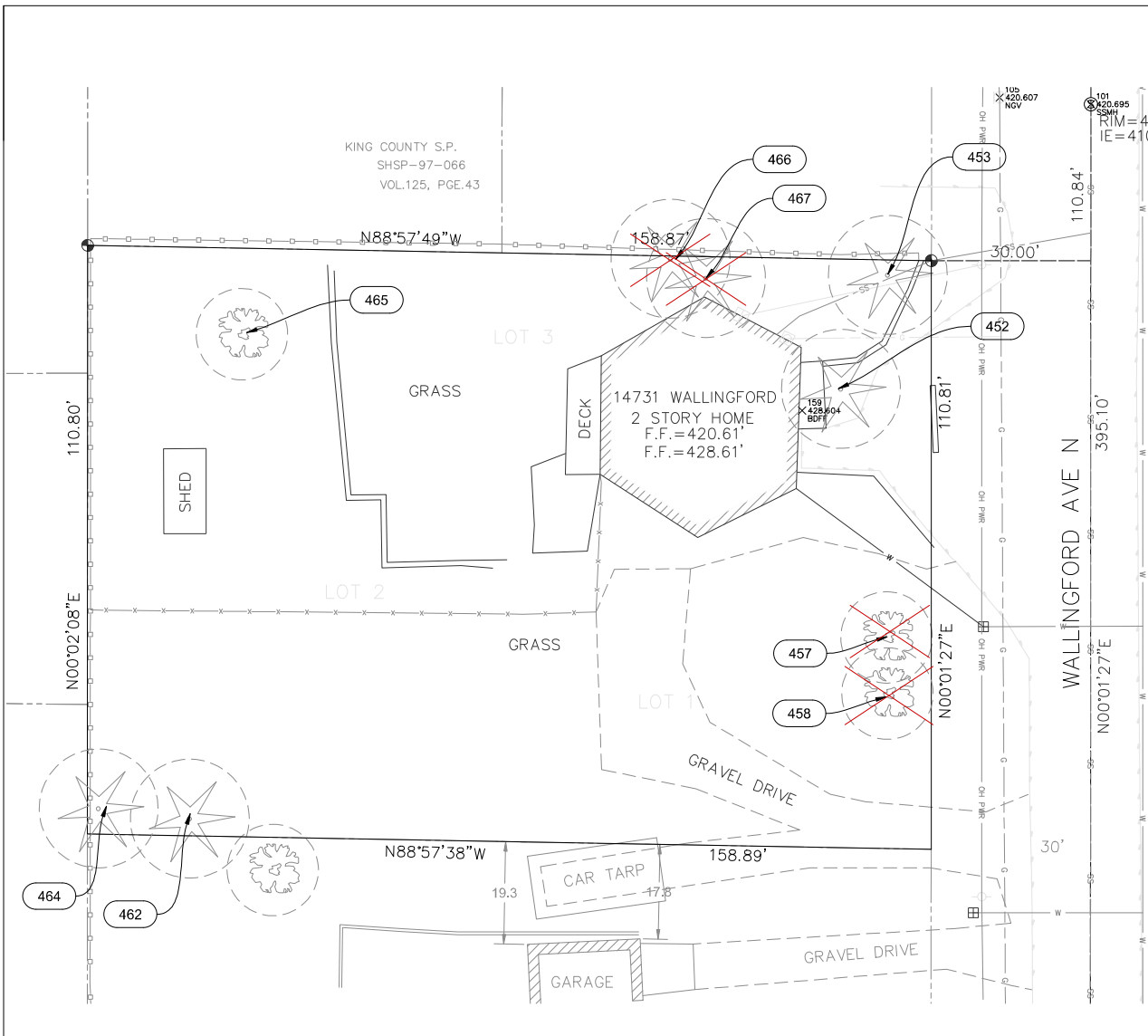
- I have personally inspected the trees on the property referenced in this report and the statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- The reported analysis, opinions, and conclusions are my personal, unbiased professional analysis, opinions, and conclusions.
- My analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural best practices.
- No individuals or organizations have provided significant assistance with the preparation of this report, except those named in the report.
- My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the development or reporting of a predetermined outcome or direction that favors the cause of the client, the results of the assessment, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

Signed:

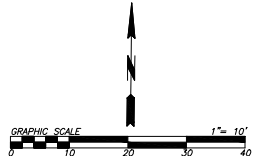
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katie Hogan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cascara Tree Consulting, LLC

KING COUNTY S.P.  
SHSP-97-066  
VOL.125, PGE.43



Tree No.	Location	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (in)	Health Rating	Structure Rating	Viable (Yes/No)	Dripline Radius (ft)	Remove/Retain
452	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.0	Good	Good	Yes	9	Retain
453	On-site	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	20.0	Good	Fair	Yes	20	Retain
457	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.0	Good	Good	Yes	20	Remove
458	On-site	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	8.0	Fair	Fair	Yes	15	Remove
462	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.8	Fair	Poor	Yes	15	Retain
464	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.0	Fair	Fair	Yes	15	Retain
465	On-site	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's cypress	22.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain
466	On-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	47.0	Fair	Poor	No	25	Remove
467	On-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	26.0	Good	Poor	No	20	Remove
A	Off-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	30.0	Good	Good	Yes	22	Retain
B	Off-site	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	8	Retain
C	Off-site	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	7.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain
D	Off-site	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	16.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain
E	Off-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain
F	Off-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain
G	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain
H	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	9.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain
I	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	8.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain
J	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	15.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain



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PREPARED BY

NO.	REVISION	BY	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR REVIEW		

SCALE: 1"=20'

DATE: 2024-06-17

TREE  
REMOVAL  
PLAN

PROJECT: 14731 WALLINGFORD AVE N  
SEATTLE, WA 98133

CLIENT: MURUL KUMAR  
PH: 425-500-4600  
EMAIL: MURULFROMMAIL.COM

2024-06-17  
1 of 1

## Tree Inventory Table

Tree No.	Location	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (in)	Health Rating	Structure Rating	Viable (Yes/No)	Dripline Radius (ft)	Remove/Retain	Minimum Tree Protection Zone Recommended (radial ft)	Exempt from Replacement (SMC 20.50.310)	Replacement Trees Required	Notes/Observations
452	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.0	Good	Good	Yes	9	Retain	6	-	0	Young tree; adjacent to entryway and asphalt parking
453	On-site	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	20.0	Good	Fair	Yes	20	Retain	13	-	0	Previously topped at about 15 feet; multiple large trunks; likely a weak attachment point; ivy vines on trunk
457	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	29.0	Good	Good	Yes	20	Remove	-	No	3	Ivy on trunk
458	On-site	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	8.0	Fair	Fair	Yes	15	Remove	-	Yes - exempt	0	Heavy ivy on trunk; suppressed under canopy of adjacent fir tree
462	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	23.8	Fair	Poor	No	15	Retain	16	-	0	Stunted canopy; broken top; newly exposed from adjacent tree removals
463	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.0	Poor	Poor	No	0	Remove	-	Yes - not viable	0	Nearly 100% dead; only small amount of foliage and remaining
464	On-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.0	Fair	Fair	Yes	15	Retain	11	-	0	Canopy one-sided to the west; suppressed top; in contact with existing fence
465	On-site	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's cypress	22.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	15	-	0	High live crown ratio
466	On-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	47.0	Fair	Poor	No	25	Remove	-	Yes - not viable	0	Codominant at about 10 feet with a very narrow angle of attachment; pitching from seem - likely an active crack; likely substantial decay at union; obstructed by ivy; topped at about 40 feet with multiple trunks emerging
467	On-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	26.0	Good	Poor	No	20	Remove	-	Yes - not viable	0	Shares canopy with adjacent cedar tree; topped at about 70 feet; canopy one-sided to the northeast
A	Off-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	30.0	Good	Good	Yes	22	Retain	-	-	0	Located on neighbors property to the south about 15 feet from property line
B	Off-site	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	8	Retain	-	-	0	Located on property directly to the west between 1 to 3 feet from fence
C	Off-site	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	7.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	-	-	0	Located on property directly to the west between 1 to 3 feet from fence
D	Off-site	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	16.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain	-	-	0	Located on property directly to the west between 1 to 3 feet from fence
E	Off-site	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain	-	-	0	Located on property to the west between 3 to 5 feet from fence
F	Off-site	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	15	Retain	-	-	0	Located on property to the west between 3 to 5 feet from fence
G	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	12.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	-	-	0	Hedge of Leyland cypress; located on property to the north; overhang site by about 8 to 10 feet
H	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	9.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	-	-	0	Hedge of Leyland cypress; located on property to the north; overhang site by about 8 to 10 feet
I	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	8.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	-	-	0	Hedge of Leyland cypress; located on property to the north; overhang site by about 8 to 10 feet
J	Off-site	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	15.0	Good	Good	Yes	12	Retain	-	-	0	Hedge of Leyland cypress; located on property to the north; overhang site by about 8 to 10 feet

Total Significant Trees	10
Total Viable Trees	6
Allowed Exemptions per SMC 20.50.310	4
Proposed Viable Retain	4
Proposed Viable Remove	2
Total Tree Retention (25% required)	67%
Required Replacement Trees	3