

## Forest Stand Delineation - Old Field

### *(Current Draft language)*

(57) STAND means a group of trees or other growth occupying a specific area that is sufficiently similar in species composition, size, age, arrangement, and condition, to be distinguishable from adjacent forest.

10.132

(A) Tree canopy cover assessment for old-field and undeveloped lots, two acres or larger, in early succession stages when:

- (i) a stand, or partial stand, a minimum of 60 percent Class 3 and unprotected trees is located in a proposed development impact area;
- (ii) the forest stand delineation excludes areas within 50 feet of a 100-year floodplain, 50 feet of a wetland, 50 feet of an escarpment zone, and 150 feet of a stream bank;
- (iii) the trees in the stand, or partial stand, is designated in an age class of 40 years or less by the building official based on site and historical data; and
- (iv) the stand is assessed and surveyed using tree sampling methods which provide general species quantity and tree size determinations based on the use of quadrat plots, a transect line sampling method, point-quarter sampling method, or other method approved by the building official.

10.134

(6) Forest stand delineation exceptions for old-field and undeveloped lots. When an FSD, under Section 51A-10.132(b)(5)(A) is used to assess tree canopy coverage:

- (A) Except as provided in this subparagraph, no mitigation is required when:
- (i) at least 60 percent of the trees in the stand are Class 3 and unprotected species;
- and
- (ii) the average tree diameters are less than 12 inches DBH.
  - (iii) Significant trees in a stand located on an old-field or undeveloped lots must be mitigated.
- (B) Except as provided in this subparagraph, No mitigation of Class 3 trees is required when:
- (i) at least 60 percent of the trees in the stand are Class 3 and unprotected species;
- and
- (ii) the average tree diameters are between 12 inches and 18 inches DBH.
  - (iii) Significant trees in a stand located on an old-field or undeveloped lots must be mitigated.

### *(Proposed revised language)*

10.134

(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, no mitigation is required for the tree stand when:

- (i) at least 60 percent of the trees in the stand are Class 3 and unprotected species; and

- (ii) the average tree sizes are 15 inches DBH or less.

(B) Significant trees in a stand on an old-field or undeveloped lot must be mitigated.

## Boundary tree

### *(Current Draft language)*

(5) BOUNDARY TREE means a tree growing on a property boundary line between two lots resulting in joint ownership by the adjacent property owners when the trunk exists on each property, or a tree that has 20 percent or more of its critical root zone extending across a property boundary and into an adjacent property.

### *(Proposed revised language)*

means a tree growing on a property boundary line between two lots resulting in joint ownership by the adjacent property owners when the trunk exists on each property, or a tree that has 30 percent or more of its tree canopy extending across a property boundary and into an adjacent property.

## Tree protection fencing

### *(Current Draft language)*

10.136(b)(2)(C)(i)

(aa) In general. Except as provided in this subparagraph, tree protection fences must be a minimum of four feet high, constructed with adequate, durable material (e.g. orange plastic construction fencing) approved by the building official, and located at the drip line or the edge of the critical root zone, whichever is farthest from the trunk, unless the building official determines that a fence line closer to the trunk will not be likely to result in damage to the tree. The building official may require an expansion of the critical root zone or approved encroachment. Once established, the fence line must remain in place as approved.

(bb) Additional requirements. Tree protection fences located within 15 feet of construction staging, dumpster areas, parking or high traffic areas, storage, or structures must be chain-link, wire-mesh, or wood fence materials, and solidly anchored to the ground.

### *(Proposed revised language)*

(bb) Additional requirements. Whenever any required tree protection fence on the property is determined by the building official to be in violation of this section, the building official may require tree protection fences located within the development impact area, and within 20 feet of construction activity, must be a minimum of four feet high, and be chain-link, wire-mesh, or wood fence materials, and solidly anchored to the ground. OR

(bb) Tree protection fences located within the development impact area, and within 20 feet of construction activity, must be a minimum of six feet high, constructed in chain-link, wire-mesh, or wood fence materials, and solidly anchored to the ground, when the following occurs:

(-) Any required tree protection fence construction in proximity to a protected tree on the property is determined by the building official to be in violation of this section,

(-) A significant or historic tree is in proximity to a development impact area on a building site,

(-) A tree preservation plan for SDI is credited for the preservation of protected trees within the area of construction activity.

(-) Tree canopy cover credit for single family or duplex uses is credited for the preservation of protected trees within the area of construction activity.

## **Tree protection**

10.136(d)

(3) The responsible party must mulch areas where soil compaction is likely to occur as indicated on the plan with a minimum four-inch layer of processed pine bark or wood chips, or a six-inch layer of pine straw.

### ***(Proposed revised language)***

(3) The responsible party must mulch areas where soil compaction is likely to occur as indicated on the plan with a minimum four-inch layer of wood chip mulch, or by other options listed in ISA Best Management Practices, or methods and materials recommended by a consulting arborist and approved by the building official.