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## CARNATION PLANNING AND PARKS BOARD Regular Meeting Agenda

*Chair Ron Lundeen, Vivian Anschell, Daniel Enciso,  
Caroline Habell, Joe Mellin, Nathan Sherfey, Wayne Wallace*

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**DATE:** March 26, 2024  
**TIME:** 5:00 P.M.  
**LOCATION:** City Hall (4621 Tolt Avenue)

**JOIN ONLINE:**

Microsoft Teams Meeting  
[Click here to join the meeting](#)  
Meeting:216386824316  
Passcode: twfG98

- 1) **CALL TO ORDER:** Chair Ron Lundeen
- 2) **ROLL CALL:** Lora Wilmes
- 3) **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- 4) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
  - a) February 27, 2023
- 5) **CITIZEN COMMENT & REQUESTS:** *Comments may be submitted in advance by writing or e-mailing [clerk@carnationwa.gov](mailto:clerk@carnationwa.gov), or made in person, or by telephone or computer connection at the time of the meeting. Individual comments shall be limited to three minutes.*
- 6) **PRESENTATIONS:**
  - a) Summer Fun
- 7) **NEW BUSINESS:**
  - a) Summer Camps
  - b) Draft Tree Ordinance
  - c) Elect a Co-Chair?
- 8) **COUNCIL NEWS**
  - a) Council Priorities – Logic Model
  - b) Comp Plan Element Study Session on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 5-6 pm

c) Tolt River Terrace Final Plat going to Council on April 16th

**9) OLD BUSINESS**

- a) River's Edge Park
- b) Triangle Activation

**10) FUTURE AGENDAS:**

- a) Regular Meeting: April 23, 2024

**11) OTHER**

- a) Arbor Day Celebration on April 27<sup>th</sup>, 10 am-2 pm at Tolt MacDonald Park

**12) ADJOURNMENT:** Chair Ron Lundeen



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## CARNATION PLANNING AND PARKS BOARD Regular Meeting Minutes 02.27.24

*Chair Ron Lundeen, Vivian Anschell, Daniel Enciso,  
Caroline Habell, Joe Mellin, Nathan Sherfey, Wayne Wallace*

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- 1) **CALL TO ORDER:** Chair Ron Lundeen  
AT 5:01 P.M.
  
- 2) **WELCOME:** New Board Members
  - a) Joe Mellin – Position 5
  - b) Nathan Sherfey – Position 6Introductions by all Board Members and attending City Staff
  
- 3) **ROLL CALL:** Lora Wilmes  
**PRESENT:** Chair Lundeen, Board Member Anschell, Board Member Enciso, Board Member Habell, Board Member Mellin, Board Member Sherfey, Board Member Wallace
  
- 4) **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**  
MOTION BY BOARD MEMBER SHERFEY SECOND BY BOARD MEMBER MELLIN TO APPROVE THE AGENDA. MOTION PASSED (6-0).
  
- 5) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
  - a) January 23, 2023MOTION BY BOARD MEMBER WALLACE SECOND BY BOARD MEMBER SHERFEY. MOTION PASSED (6-0)
  
- 6) **CITIZEN COMMENT & REQUESTS:** *Comments may be submitted in advance by writing or e-mailing [clerk@carnationwa.gov](mailto:clerk@carnationwa.gov), or made in person, or by telephone or computer connection at the time of the meeting. Individual comments shall be limited to three minutes.*  
Jenn D. gave public comment. Materials submitted for consideration by Board.
  
- 7) **PRESENTATIONS:**  
No presentations.
  
- 8) **NEW BUSINESS:**
  - a) Onboarding – Lora Wilmes & Rhonda Ender  
Onboarding resources and materials presented and explanation of Public Comments and role of Board given.

b) Save the Date: Comp Plan Open House on Weds., March 13<sup>th</sup>, 5-7 pm

c) Draft Tree Ordinance

Key discussion points of working document include:

-Violation fees and enforcement

-Replacement rates

-Invasive species

d) Docket Requests

Review of docket requests submitted and Staff's recommendations. Any change should be incorporated as part of the Comprehensive Plan update per the Board.

## **9) OLD BUSINESS**

a) River's Edge Park

Phased activation update given.

b) Triangle Activation

Activating this as a green community space discussed. Board likes the idea, but is concerned if a green roof is financially feasible. Board supports moveable furniture and rainproof cover for gathering and native plantings.

## **10) FUTURE AGENDAS:**

a) Regular Meeting: March 26, 2024

Council news to be added to regular agenda.

## **11) ADJOURNMENT:** Chair Ron Lundeen

At 7:04 p.m.

**City of Carnation Tree Ordinance for Tree City USA**  
Draft dated Feb. 7, 2024

**Authors' Notes:** This draft Tree Ordinance has been created because Carnation, WA's codes currently lack a tree ordinance and a) we need to have one in order to apply for Tree City USA certification; and b) we want to better recognize, protect, maintain, and increase our urban tree canopy, as an important part of city infrastructure (investment in a street tree of \$250-\$600—which includes the first three years of maintenance—returns \$90,000 over the tree's lifetime). The intention of this ordinance is to serve as a guide to updating the landscaping codes after this ordinance is passed, so that we can ensure protections and better maintenance for our urban tree canopy. It should be noted that our intent regarding updating our landscaping code is to have more protections for trees across the city (current code lacks even the most basic protections) but not have them be so onerous as to thoroughly tie the hands of private landowners. This ordinance mainly addresses public, or city trees, and their maintenance. We also recognize that this draft ordinance will be made available for public comment and feedback as part of due process. We worked with Julia Karst of the Department of Natural Resources, who helps cities with ordinance/codes regarding trees, as well as the Arbor Day Foundation, who provided guidance on how to pass the Tree City USA Ordinance Standard (which this does). Important (additional) notes from Julia Karst are at the end of this document—**please refer to these notes as you review the ordinance.** These notes provide context. Their contact info is also provided.

The Tree City Ordinance standard to qualify to become a Tree City USA is as follows: a key section must assign authority over public trees. Either a tree board, department, or both, and gives one of them responsibility for public tree care. Qualifying ordinances must also provide clear guidance for planting, maintaining, and or removing trees from streets, parks, and other public spaces. Finally, a public tree ordinance protects public trees at all times, not just during the development process. Our draft includes these standards.

(Victoria Klyce, Jenn Dean, Jim Riball)

**Preamble:**

Recognizing the importance of trees to the well-being and sustainability of our community, the City of Carnation hereby adopts this Tree Ordinance in accordance with the Tree City USA program. This ordinance seeks to promote the proper care, preservation, and management of trees within our city, to enhance our urban forest, and to demonstrate our commitment to the principles of Tree City USA.

**Article 1: Title and Purpose**

**Section 1.1:** This ordinance shall be known as the "City of Carnation Tree Ordinance."

This Section of the Code is structured to preserve, protect, and enhance critical infrastructure – the portion of the urban forest that is located on public land. The complete urban forest is comprised of trees across all land uses and ownership on public and private land. This Section will regulate public property trees but recognizes that trees on private property are part of the collective community resource.

**Section 1.2:** The purpose of this ordinance is to recognize the services and functions that trees provide as a collective asset to the community and to state the goals of the City of Carnation with respect to the protection, preservation, care, and planting of trees on public lands: a.) Establish and maintain a healthy and sustainable urban forest. b.) Protect, preserve, and promote the growth of trees within the city. c.)

Regulate the planting, maintenance, and removal of trees. d.) Promote public education and awareness about the benefits of trees. e.) Ensure compliance with the standards and requirements set forth by the Tree City USA program.

Specific goals of this section are to:

- A. Protect, preserve, and enhance the quality of life and general welfare of the City of Carnation, its residents, and its property owners; and conserve and enhance the City of Carnation's natural, physical, and aesthetic environment.
- B. Preserve, protect, and enhance the urban forest to ensure that trees are properly planted and maintained within the City of Carnation so that trees can protect, enhance, and preserve the quality of life for people within the City.
- C. Recognize that trees are an integral part of the infrastructure of the City of Carnation and as such should be preserved, protected, and cared for as other critical City infrastructure.
  - a. Trees absorb pollution from the air;
  - b. Trees absorb and sequester carbon dioxide;
  - c. Trees absorb and filter pollution from stormwater run-off;
  - d. Trees produce oxygen;
  - e. Trees reduce flooding;
  - f. Trees stabilize soils and reduce erosion;
  - g. Trees cool the surrounding area helping to reduce impacts due to heat islands;
  - h. Trees reduce energy consumption by shielding structures from harsh winds and sun;
  - i. Trees provide a buffer and screen against noise, light, and pollution;
  - j. Trees improve property values;
  - k. Trees improve commercial district buyer traffic and purchasing;
  - l. Areas with trees have lower crime rates;
  - m. Areas with trees have higher levels of community interaction;
  - n. Trees provide important habitat for birds and other wildlife; and
  - o. Trees protect and enhance our quality of life.
- D. Trees provide the City of Carnation collective benefits that extend beyond property boundaries throughout the entire City.
- E. Recognize that larger trees provide larger benefits. When a large tree is removed and replaced with a smaller tree the benefits and services are greatly reduced.
- F. Recognize that some trees may have a condition that constitutes a threat, danger, or nuisance to the public or property within the City of Carnation or may be dangerous to the health of other trees and vegetation in the City.

**Article 2: Definitions**

Definitions For the purpose of this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply.

**Section 2.1: DEFINITIONS**

APPLICANT	An owner of a lot, parcel, or tract of land for which an application has been filed for a permit, subdivision, or any activity requiring the issuance of a permit. A contractor is an agent, acting on behalf of the Applicant – the landowner.
ARBORIST	Any individual experienced in the profession of forestry or a related field and is licensed or certified in forestry by an accredited forestry industry body, e.g., International Society of Arboriculture.
BUILDING ACTIVITY AREA	The portion of a property within which development activity, including grading, excavation, storage of materials, construction access, and construction of both main buildings and unattached structures.
CANOPY	The upper portion of a tree sometimes called the crown. This section of the tree contains branches and leaves.
CITY ARBORIST	Refers to the designated contracted ISA Certified arborist responsible for advising and making recommendations to the Economic Development Department, as well as carrying out tree management and compliance with this ordinance (under the direction of the Economic Development Department). All city contracted arborists shall be certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
CONSERVANCY OR PRESERVATION AREA (EASEMENT)	<p>An area under legal restriction within which the following requirements are enforced:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. all existing vegetation shall be preserved for the purpose of retaining the natural character or special environmental state or control;</li> <li>2. any area with a special designation providing screening from adjacent uses or a public or private street;</li> <li>3. no plant material shall be removed from or planted in a Conservancy or Preservation Area without a permit from the City of Carnation authorizing removal or planting;</li> <li>4. Conservancy or Preservation Areas may be established as part of the subdivision process or through the issuance of a special use permit;</li> <li>5. no undesignated structures, including fencing shall be located in a Conservancy or Preservation Area;</li> <li>6. other restrictions as defined on the plat; and</li> <li>7. In all instances the approved language on the plat shall prevail.</li> </ol>

CRITICAL ROOT ZONE	An area on the ground extending out from the trunk of the tree in all directions a distance of at least one foot for every inch DBH (Diameter at Breast Height).
CUTTING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Felling or removal of a tree, or any procedure that results in the death or substantial destruction of a tree.</li> <li>2. Cutting that does not include normal pruning or trimming of trees consistent with good forestry practices.</li> </ol>
DAMAGE	Impact or loss of function to any tree including but not limited to: removal, root compaction, root removal, girdling, soil contamination, topping, pruning outside of the ANSI A300 Pruning Standard or most recent standard, canopy removal, bark removal, poisoning and/or actions resulting in the decline or death of a tree.
DECIDUOUS TREE	A deciduous tree is one that loses its leaves for part of the year.
DEVELOPMENT	Any proposed change in the use or character of land, including, but not limited to the replacement of any structure or site improvements, e.g., irrigation installation, driveway replacement, installation of a retaining wall, among others. When appropriate to the context, development may refer to the receipt or necessity of any building, tree, or site work permit. (See the Landscape Ordinance for more information.)
DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT	The diameter of the trunk of the tree measured in inches at a point 4.5 feet above ground line. This forestry standard measurement is used for established and mature trees and is referred to as "DBH". All reference to diameter size shall be to the DBH.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL	A degreed environmental scientist, biologist, botanist, forester, other similarly degreed and/or licensed plant professional with at least five years' experience in planting and maintaining native plants and their associated natural ecosystems.
EVERGREEN TREE	A tree that retains its leaves for most of the year.
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN	A detailed plan developed and approved by the City of Carnation under the direction of a certified arborist or forester which protects this valuable infrastructure and outlines thoughtful strategies for tree planting, selection, care, and preservation for the City of Carnation and complies with recognized national standards.
FORESTER	An individual trained and experienced in the profession of forestry who has a forestry degree from an institution of advanced education.



HERITAGE TREE	Any mature tree, that by its size, cultural significance, age, location, history, etc. make it special or unique, and thus worth preserving.
INFRASTRUCTURE	The basic underlying framework or features that provide collective services, including but not limited to roads, waterlines, storm sewers, bioswales, and trees.
INVASIVE SPECIES	An introduced or exotic species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystem in which it colonizes. Examples are English holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ), or Tree of Heaven ( <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> ).
LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR	A company or individual contracted to perform landscape services.
LANDSCAPE PLAN	A plan approved by the City of Carnation defining the location and species of plants and associated hardscape including grading.
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN	A plan approved by the City of Carnation outlining the strategies for care and management of a specific type of landscape.
LANDSCAPING PROFESSIONAL	A registered landscape architect, horticulturalist, or other similarly degreed, experienced and/or licensed plant professional.
HERITAGE TREE	A Heritage Tree is a tree identified on the Heritage Tree list and which has been recorded as such by the City of Carnation. Heritage Trees are provided special protection as outlined in the Heritage Tree Program.
NATURAL AMENITY EXCEPTION	A landscape and preservation plan intended as a substitute for the replacement requirements of this Section.
NUISANCE TREES	Nuisance trees are trees that may provide potential impacts to other trees, people, or structures.
PARCEL	A single parcel shall mean any lot of record, zoning lot or any grouping of adjacent lots under single ownership, serving a principal structure or use.
PREFERRED TREE LIST	A listing of preferred tree species, street trees or otherwise, that appear at the end of this ordinance.
PROPERTY OWNER	An individual or organization who owns property located within the corporate limits of the City of Carnation.

PROTECTED TREE	Refers to any tree species designated by this ordinance as having special protection due to its size, age, cultural significance, or ecological importance.
REGULATED ARTICLES	Any insects at any living stage of development, any quarantined materials such as wood products including, but not limited to chips, limbs, lumber, firewood, contaminated soils, or any other product or means of conveyance which may be determined by agencies such as, for example, the Federal or State departments of agriculture, (but not limited to these departments), to pose a risk of spread of any infestation or infection.
SIGNIFICANT TREE:	Any tree (using current Urban Forestry Standard) that is 6" diameter at breast height (DBH) or more.
SIGNIFICANT TREE REMOVAL	Removal of a Heritage Tree or grouping/stand of trees, or a Significant Tree.
SIMPLE TREE REMOVAL	Removal of a tree without other associated site impacts or other site improvements.
SITE	That parcel of land for which a permit for landscaping or tree removal is sought.
STREET TREE	Any tree located on or within the public right-of-way or right-of-way easement.
TRANSPLANTING	To remove or relocate a tree from one planting site to another.
TREE	Any self-supporting woody plant, together with its root system, trunk, and canopy; growing upon the earth usually with one trunk, or a multi-stemmed trunk system, supporting a definitely formed crown.
TREE BANK	A bank account established to receive and hold deposits for trees which were damaged and/or removed. These funds, if not returned to the Applicant, may be used to purchase and care for trees throughout the City of Carnation.
TREE CITY USA	Refers to the national program administered by the Arbor Day Foundation, which promotes urban forestry and sets standards for Tree City Communities
TREE IMPACT FEE	Funds used to enhance our urban canopy and projects related to tree preservation in the City of Carnation
TREE PRESERVATION PLAN	A document required by a permit which identifies, by common name and scientific name, certain species of trees of a specified DBH within a particular area. The plan shall list all existing and proposed trees and shall specifically state how each tree is proposed to be destroyed, relocated, replaced, preserved at its present location, introduced into the site from an off-site source, and whether the tree is to receive remediated actions due to construction impacts, e.g., root pruning. The City of Carnation may provide that the tree preservation plan excludes those portions of the site which it determines will not be affected by

the activity. Any tree preservation plan required by this Section must be dated within thirty-six months of the start date of the proposed activity.

**TREE REMOVAL** The cutting down, destruction, or removal of any tree, including damaging by poison or other direct or indirect action.

**URBAN FOREST** Refers to the collective trees within the city limits.

**VIABLE** A tree, which in the judgment of the City of Carnation, is capable of sustaining its own life processes for a reasonable period of time.

### Article 3: Code Enforcement and City Arborist

#### Section 3.1: Code Enforcement

- a) The City of Carnation shall delegate responsibility to a new working group called Tree Preservation Committee. The Economic Development Department Manger (EDD) and Public Works Manager (PWM) will make up this committee. The Tree Preservation Committee shall meet regularly, keep records, and provide recommendations on tree-related policies, programs, and initiatives.

#### Section 3.2: City Arborist

- a) The Tree Committee will contract with ISA Certified Arborists to advise the management of the city's trees and to enforce the provisions of this ordinance. b. The Tree Committee shall have the authority to provide guidance to property owners on tree care and maintenance.

### Article 4: Tree Planting and Maintenance of City Trees

#### Section 4.1: Tree Planting

- a) The City will plant and maintain trees on its properties (streets, parks, and other public spaces).
- b) A list of recommended street tree varieties is appended to the end of this ordinance (borrowed from North Bend's urban forestry plan).
- c) Tree planting must adhere to specifications set by the Tree City USA program, and shall be done under the auspices of an ISA Certified arborist.

#### Section 4.2: Maintenance

- a) The Tree Committee is responsible for contracting with an ISA Certified Arborist for the maintenance of trees on city properties, including pruning, watering, and pest and disease monitoring and mitigation, and removal only if necessary. The city shall prohibit poor maintenance practices including tree topping, and other common practices such as wind-sailing. Proper tree maintenance for the city shall follow the latest ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning standard and Best Management Practices, and ANSI Z133 Safety Standards for Arboriculture.
- b) The contracted ISA-Certified arborist may provide guidelines for proper tree care.

**Commented [RE(1)]:** Consider expanding on specifications for tree maintenance on both public and private property. At a minimum, it would be nice to see an anti-topping component to the ordinance that prohibits tree topping and is reinforced by a fee similar to removal without permitting, or whatever reinforcement you see fit. Removing and replacing trees is very important, but properly maintaining trees needs to have an equal focus, as well. Other things to consider when designing language around maintenance is to include the ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning standard and Best Management Practices, ANSI Z133 safety standards for arboriculture, and hiring a certified arborist to conduct any tree care operations.

**Commented [JD2R1]:** Victoria Klyce, Jim Ribail, and myself have added some of the suggestions above to Section 4.2. But Planning Board will need to address fees to dissuade tree-topping, etc. We wrote in language that prohibits it for the city, but consider what/how you may write/add provisions for private property owners, without undue hardship—would such language be addressed in code or in this ordinance? Having an actual city planner provide their experience here may be helpful.

## Article 5: Tree Protection

Section 5.1: This Section applies to any work or activity which may impact public property trees.

- a) Unless otherwise authorized by this Section, it shall be unlawful for any person to remove, injure or undertake any procedure which will cause death, substantial damage, or create a hazard, to any public property tree without first obtaining a Tree Permit from the City of Carnation. In the case of tree management practices, these practices shall comply with the requirements of ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning standard and Best Management Practices, ANSI Z133 safety standards for arboriculture.
- b) In the event of any site improvement which may impact public property trees, a Tree Preservation Plan is required, must be approved, and implemented prior to the start of any work or delivery of any materials to the Building Activity Area. The approved Tree Preservation Plan shall be available on the site throughout the entire construction period until final approvals for all site work shall be received in writing. (See Landscape Ordinance.)
  - c) In instances where the activity requires the use of heavy equipment and where that activity may impact trees on public or private property, all appropriate tree protection measures must be taken and identified in the landscaping code.

Section 5.2: Heritage Tree Preservation

- a) A Heritage Tree is a tree provided special designation by the City of Carnation. The criteria for designation will be provided for in the Landscaping code.

## Article 6: Tree Removal

Section 6.1: General Provisions

- a) The removal of protected trees is prohibited without prior approval from the contracted ISA certified City Arborist.
- b) Tree removals are considered an impact to the entire City of Carnation, whether on public or private land. It is clearly documented that larger trees provide larger benefits and as such, tree removal fees and fines are based on species and diameter (See Fee and Fine Schedule of the Code—(Please reference exact code here). It is recognized that the planting of smaller trees to replace the value of larger trees that are lost will take tens of years, and for this reason, efforts should be made to preserve and protect trees where they are growing.
- c) It shall be unlawful for any individual to remove or cause damage to any tree located on public property without first receiving a Tree Permit from the City of Carnation.
- d) No live, dead, or dying tree, equal to 6" or greater on public property may be removed without first obtaining a permit from the City of Carnation.
- e) A nuisance tree is a tree that has already died, is in a state of irrevocable decline, has the capacity to damage a person or thing or is an invasive species. In the event of an emergency, and access to the City of Carnation is not possible, a nuisance tree may be removed without a permit.
- f) Any tree removed from a parcel or transplanted offsite must be replaced according to the regulations outlined in this Section.
- g) All stump removals or digging for tree plantings shall require underground utility locations prior to any action.

- h) If a tree is removed or damaged which is not on the Tree Permit it must be replaced or bonded as set forth in this Section.
- i) Removal of invasive woody plants such as buckthorn do not require a permit and in fact, are encouraged. These invasive plants can quickly colonize an area reducing the health and vitality of non-invasive plants. (A list of invasive woody plants is provided in the Appendix.)

**Commented [ER3]:** Where are the details of bonding requirements?

**Commented [ER4]:** Work with your city or county's noxious weed board, Washington Invasive Species Council, and nearby cities to determine an invasive species list. Some quick examples of common invasive plants that creep into natural forests that come to mind are Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), and many others. Be sure to include scientific names and common names so no one gets confused on which species have the go-ahead to be eradicated and/or removed.

**Commented [JD5R4]:** We could borrow an invasive plant list from a nearby city...

**Commented [RE(6):** Please define more clearly here. Tree planting in the PNW is best during the fall, as trees are entering dormancy and also have access to free water all fall and winter long. Proper planting techniques, adequate planting aftercare (watering, mulching, for minimum of 3 years and if it absolutely necessary to stake, the stakes must be removed after 1-2 years), and structural pruning are all important factors here for tree care and success. Proper planting and adequate watering and mulch at a very minimum.

**Commented [jt7R6]:** Thank you! Perfect suggestion!

**Commented [ER8]:** General comments. Some of the themes that stood out to me as excellent are as follows:  
 large tree preservation  
 certified city arborist on contract  
 tree protection during construction  
 replacement trees  
 easy process for invasive removals  
 tree education for community

I did not see much mention of specifications for tree maintenance on public or private property. Consider expanding upon this in the future, or if available, now. Proper tree maintenance is equally as important as retaining large trees and planting new ones. Topped trees creates hazard trees. Improper pruning practices (including topping and other practices) can reduce the longevity of trees, and even kill them. Providing structural pruning programs for young trees and continuing throughout their lifecycle will greatly reduce the cost of tree care over the long term and reduce tree risk and opportunity for tree failures.

Overall, excellent work on this ordinance! I know you all pulled many resources together to create this and it is no small feat. Please let me know if you have questions you would like to discuss or if more information on a specific topic is needed.

**Article 7: Tree Replacement**

- a) It is required that tree replacement species come from the Preferred Species List. (See list attached to this Section.)
- b) Any tree species removed above 6" DBH, which is not identified on the invasive species list, but is identified on the Preferred Species List, is required for replacement by this Section. These trees shall be replaced based on the calculation provided on the Preferred Species List with a species identified on that list. All replacements shall be located appropriately as confirmed by an ISA certified arborist and as approved by the City of Carnation.
- c) When a tree removal is required as a result of any project, tree replacement shall occur within the landscape season.
- d) All tree replacement plantings shall require an underground utility location prior to planting.
- e) It shall be encouraged that any species identified on the invasive species list be removed. There is no replacement requirement for these removals.

**Article 8: Education and Community Engagement**

Section 8.1: Education

- a) The City of Carnation should implement programs and initiatives to educate the community about the benefits of trees, proper tree care, and the importance of urban forestry. This might include: an outward facing webpage that informs the citizens of Carnation about the benefits of public and private tree canopies and lists protections for urban trees; tree planting events; tree education workshops, etc. The Tree Committee will work with local non-profits, volunteers, and school districts to help implement programs.

**Article 9: Severability**

If any section, provision, or part of this ordinance is found to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall remain in full force and effect.

**Article 10: Effective Date**

This Tree Ordinance shall become effective on [Effective Date].  
 [City Name] [City Address] [City Contact Information]  
 Adopted this [Date] by the [City Name] authorities.  
 [Signature of Mayor or City Official] [Printed Name of Mayor or City Official]

See separate document, List of approved Tree Species (taken from North Bend).

**Important Notes to Accompany Draft Tree Ordinance:**

Below are notes from Julia Karst of the Dept of Natural Resources, who helped review our draft Tree Ordinance. The notes guided the ordinance and are important to both understanding/revising this ordinance, and the tree codes in the Landscaping section of our code later on. In addition, as part of her job, Julia Karst helps cities revise code, and Alana helps cities qualify for the Tree City USA program. They are helpful resources.

Julia Kast  
Julia.kast@dnr.wa.gov  
Evergreen Communities Coordinator  
Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources  
564-669-3294

Alana Tucker  
atucker@arborday.org  
Alana Tucker, AICP, Program Manager, Tree City Programs, Arbor Day Foundation  
Work: +1-402-473-2117  
Time Zone: UTC -5  
211 N. 12<sup>th</sup> St. Lincoln, NE

The “pruning budget”, or tolerance for percentage of canopy removed, for each tree varies depending on species, age, and condition. Some trees cannot tolerate more than 5% of canopy reduction in one growing season, others 35%. See the revised ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning Standard for more information. The newest version of the ANSI A300 will be available for purchase soon and will then include all Parts in one document.

Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is not an invasive species. It is native to the PNW and an integral lowland species to the native environment, including wetlands and riparian areas. Locust’s properties being deemed invasive are controversial. Some “locust” species are said to cause more issues than others such as *Robinia pseudoacacia* more than some *Gleditsia* species. These trees may, for some, fit more into the “nuisance” category in certain circumstance, but not all. If you must include examples of invasive tree species, consider English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), or Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). **(we did this in our draft ordinance).**

Nuisance trees, hazard trees, and invasive species are all different categories. There are some codes that categorize certain tree species susceptible to impending insect infestations as “nuisance” trees. For example ash trees (*Fraxinus*) being susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer. Some of the more common definitions of nuisance trees direct the definition more toward the damage of property in the form a “nuisance” (ex. Red maple roots lifting a sidewalk) rather than a hazard (diseased tree that has decay and a higher likelihood of failure). Structurally unsound trees would fit in the hazard tree category, not so much the nuisance category.

Adequate tree protection zones need to be implemented and monitored by ISA certified arborist for tree preservation areas (especially during development) to ensure unnecessary root damage is not occurring. If you haven’t come across this site yet, may be helpful: <https://pnwisa.org/page/protecting-trees-from-damage>. This is the site for the Pacific Northwest chapter of the International Society for Arboriculture.

**Commented [jt9R8]:** Emily,  
This is great and thank you for your insight and feedback! This is our first start to becoming a Tree City USA.  
I think if we can do that as a city it will bring better awareness. One thing I want to do is strengthen our Landscaping code later. That will make developers have a higher standard in this. This will also make private property owners think about what they can do to help.  
Thank you again for your time on this!

Consider expanding on specifications for tree maintenance on both public *and private property*. At a minimum, it would be nice to see an anti-topping component to the ordinance that prohibits tree topping and is reinforced by a fee similar to removal without permitting, or whatever reinforcement you see fit. Removing and replacing trees is very important, but properly maintaining trees needs to have an equal focus, as well. Other things to consider when designing language around maintenance is to include the ANSI A300 Part 1 Pruning standard and Best Management Practices, ANSI Z133 safety standards for arboriculture, and hiring a certified arborist to conduct any tree care operations.

This note from Julia appears in the side comments as well, but bears repeating: I did not see much mention of specifications for tree maintenance on public or private property. Consider expanding upon this in the future, or if available, now. Proper tree maintenance is equally as important as retaining large trees and planting new ones. Topped trees creates hazard trees. Improper pruning practices (including topping and other practices) can reduce the longevity of trees, and even kill them. Providing structural pruning programs for young trees and continuing throughout their lifecycle will greatly reduce the cost of tree care over the long term and reduce tree risk and opportunity for tree failures.

Please let me know if you have questions you would like to discuss or if more information on a specific topic is needed. --Julia



# Carnation Summer Fun Series

2024



City Events +  
Community Events

= FUN!



## Goals:

- Enrich the Community
- Activate Tolt Commons
- Economic Development
- Complementary Events

# Promotion

4

**Sign at Tolt  
Commons**

**Cross  
Promote at  
Events**

**Website &  
Social  
Media**

**Flyers &  
Posters**

# Schedule of Events

MAY-JUNE, 2024

ADD EVENTS FROM MILLERS, CARNATION CAFÉ, POURHOUSE PETE'S,  
BIG BLOCK, SENIOR CENTER & OTHER

- ▶ Saturday, May 11      Carnation Farms Spring Market
- ▶ Friday, May 24      Portugal the Man Concert
- ▶ Saturday, June 1      Flying Wheels Bike Ride
- ▶ Thursday, June 6      Daryl Hall & Elvis Costello Concert
- ▶ Sunday, June 9      Pride Picnic
- ▶ Saturday, June 15      Parliament Funkadelic Concert
- ▶ Friday, June 21      Fierce Drag Show
- ▶ Saturday, June 22      Carnation Block Party
- ▶ Saturday, June 22      Snoqualie Valley Half Marathon & 10K
- ▶ Tuesday, June 25      Totally Tubular Concert
- ▶ Wednesday, June 26      Concert – *to be released*

# Schedule of Events

JULY-AUGUST, 2024

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ▶ Thursday, July 4 <sup>th</sup> | Carnation 4 <sup>th</sup> of July |
| ▶ Fri-Sun, July 12-14            | Brodie Nation Music Festival      |
| ▶ Wednesday, July 17             | Concert – <i>to be released</i>   |
| ▶ Saturday, July 20              | Movie Night                       |
| ▶ Sat-Sun, July 20-21            | Tractor Show                      |
| ▶ Fri-Sun, July 26-28            | Timber Music Festival             |
| ▶ Sunday, July 28                | String Cheese Incident Band       |
| ▶ Tuesday, Aug 6                 | National Night Out                |
| ▶ Saturday, Aug 10               | Fred Hutch Obliteride (bike ride) |
| ▶ Fri-Sun, Aug 9-11              | Thing Festival                    |
| ▶ Friday, Aug 16                 | Splash Tower Fun Event            |
| ▶ Saturday, Aug 17               | Movie Night                       |
| ▶ Wednesday, Aug 21              | Mt Joy Concert                    |
| ▶ Friday, Aug 23                 | Blondie Concert                   |
| ▶ Saturday, Aug 31               | Movie Night                       |
| ▶ Saturday, Sept 28              | Be Dam Ready                      |

Preliminary

# Funding

- ▶ Through a Port of Seattle grant, the City will create several summer events to complement the concerts, festivals and other local events held in the summer.
- ▶ All local summer events will be promoted.

## WHY BECOME A TREE CITY USA COMMUNITY?

A thriving urban forest offers many advantages to communities. Here are just a few:

- Trees help absorb the sounds of traffic in urban areas by 40%.
- Neighborhoods with trees are seven to nine degrees cooler than those without.
- Trees reduce energy costs up to 25% by shading buildings and protecting them from winter winds.
- Homes with trees have higher property values.
- Green space plays a major role in improving mental and physical health.
- Planting and maintaining trees absorbs carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, mitigating the effects of climate change.

Publicly demonstrating your commitment to the environment is a great way to build pride among residents, as well as position your community as an attractive place to live. To help you share your award, we send signs, flags, press releases, and other materials after your acceptance.

Your community can receive annual Tree City recognition by [meeting four overarching standards](#). They include:

1. Maintaining a tree board or department
2. Having a community tree ordinance
3. Spending at least \$2 per capita on urban forestry
4. Celebrating Arbor Day

**Section 1. Purpose.**

To enhance the quality of life and the present and future health, safety, and welfare of all residents, to enhance property values, to ensure proper planting and care of trees on public property, and to protect, preserve and promote the growth of trees within the City. The City Council herein delegates the authority and responsibility for managing public trees, establishes practices governing the planting and care of trees on public property, and makes provision for the emergency removal of trees on private property under certain conditions.

**Section 2. Definitions.**

As used in this Article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated:

**Damage** – any injury to or destruction of a tree, including but not limited to: uprooting; severance of all or part of the root system or main trunk; storage of material on or compaction of surrounding soil; a substantial change in the natural grade above a root system or around a trunk; surrounding the tree with impervious paving materials; or any trauma caused by accident or collision.

**Heritage Tree** – Any mature tree, that by its size, cultural significance, age, location, history, etc. make it special or unique, and thus worth preserving.

**Invasive Species** – An introduced or exotic species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystem in which it colonizes. Examples are English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), or Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

**Nuisance** – any tree, or limb thereof, that has an infectious disease or insect; is dead or dying; obstructs the view of traffic signs or the free passage of pedestrians or vehicles; or threatens public health, safety, and welfare.

**Public Right of Way** – the area along a public street between the curb and the sidewalk; or if there is no curb or sidewalk, the unpaved portion of the area between the street right-of-way line and the paved portion of the street or alley.

**Public Property** – all grounds and rights-of-way (ROWs) owned or maintained by the City.

**Public Tree** – any tree or woody vegetation on city-owned or city-maintained property or rights-of-way.

**Significant Tree** - Any tree (using current Urban Forestry Standard) that is 6” diameter at breast height (DBH) or more.

**Top or Topping** – the non-standard practice of cutting back of limbs to stubs within a tree’s crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree.

**Section 3. Authority and power.**

- (a) **Delegation of authority and responsibility.** The Community Economic (CED) Department and/or their designee, hereinafter referred to as “CED”, shall have full authority and responsibility to plant, prune, maintain and remove trees and woody plants growing in or upon all municipal streets, rights-of-ways, city parks, and other public property. This shall include the removal of trees that may threaten



electrical, telephone, cable, gas, or any municipal water or sewer line, or any tree that is affected by fungus, insect, or other pest disease.

- (b) **Consultant.** The CED will contract with ISA Certified Arborists for recommendations on tree health, pruning and removal, as needed. An ISA Certified Arborist will be consulted prior to the removal of any significant or heritage public tree.
- (c) **Coordination among city departments.** All city departments will coordinate as necessary with the CED and will provide services as required to ensure compliance with this Ordinance as it relates to streets, alleys, rights-of-way, drainage, easements, and other public properties not under direct jurisdiction of the CED.
- (d) **Interference.** No person shall hinder, prevent, delay, or interfere with the CED or their agents while engaged in carrying out the execution or enforcement of this Ordinance.

#### **Section 4. Tree planting and care standards.**

- (a) **Standards.** All planting and maintenance of public trees shall conform to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) [A-300 "Standards for Tree Care Operations"](#) and shall follow all tree care [Best Management Practices \(BMPs\)](#) published by the International Society of Arboriculture.
- (b) **Removal.** Any tree removed from a parcel or transplanted offsite must be replaced according to best practices in section (a).
- (c) **Requirements of franchise utility companies.** The maintenance of public trees for utility clearance shall conform to all applicable utility industry standards.
- (d) **Preferred species list.** The CED shall maintain an official list of desirable tree species for planting on public property in two size classes: Ornamental (20 feet or less in height at maturity) and Shade (greater than 20 feet at maturity). Trees from this approved list may be planted without special permission; other species may be planted with approval from the CED.
- (e) **Invasive Species.** Removal of invasive woody plants such as buckthorn are encouraged. These invasive plants can quickly colonize an area reducing the health and vitality of non-invasive plants.
- (f) **Planting distances.** The CED shall develop a set of spacing requirements for the planting of trees on public property. No tree may be planted within the visibility triangle of a street intersection or within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.
- (g) **Planting trees under electric utility lines.** Only trees listed as Ornamental trees on the official city tree species list may be planted under or within 15 lateral feet of any overhead utility wire.
- (h) **Significant Trees.** Every effort should be made to preserve and maintain significant trees unless their removal is in the public interest. If a significant tree is removed, there will be a 3:1 replacement whereby three trees will be planted as replacement. The replacement trees will be planted on the same property, if possible. Planting will occur in the landscape season.
- (i) **Heritage Tree.** Every effort should be made to preserve and maintain heritage trees unless their removal is in the public interest. If a heritage tree is removed, there will be a 3:1 replacement

whereby three trees will be planted as replacement. The replacement trees will be planted on the same property, if possible. Planting will occur in the landscape season.

- (j) **Education.** The City shall annually celebrate Arbor Day. Resources on proper tree care and maintenance shall be made available to the community.
- (k) **Utility Locates.** All stump removals or digging for tree plantings shall require underground utility locations prior to any action.

#### **Section 5. Prohibition against harming public trees.**

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to damage, remove, or cause the damage or removal of a tree on public property without written permission from the CED.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to attach any cable, wire, sign, or any other object to any street, park, or public tree.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to “top” any public tree. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, where best pruning practices are impractical may be exempted from this provision at the determination of the CED.
- (d) Any person, firm, corporation, or city department performing construction near any public tree(s) shall consult with the CED and shall employ appropriate measures to protect the tree(s), according to procedures contained in the Best Management Practices (BMPs) for [“Managing Trees During Construction”](#) published by the International Society of Arboriculture. An ISA Certified Arborist will be consulted for a tree preservation plan, as needed.
- (e) Each violation of this section as determined and notified by the CED shall constitute a separate violation, punishable by fines and penalties in the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), in addition to mitigation values placed on the tree(s) removed or damaged in violation of this section.

#### **Section 6. Adjacent owner responsibility.**

- (a) The owner of land adjacent to any city street or highway, when acting within the provisions of this Ordinance, may plant and maintain trees in the adjacent public right of way area.
- (b) No property owner shall allow a tree, or other plant growing on his or her property to obstruct or interfere with pedestrians, the public right of way or the view of drivers, thereby creating a hazard. If an obstruction persists, the CED shall notify the property owner to prune or remove the tree or plant. If the owner fails to comply with the notice, the City may undertake the necessary work and charge the cost to the property owner and assess fines and fees. See Chapter 8.26 for Nuisance fines and fees.

#### **Section 7. Certain trees declared a nuisance.**

- (a) Any tree, or limb thereof, on private property determined by the CED to have contracted a lethal, communicable disease or insect; to be dead or dying; to obstruct the view of traffic signs or the free passage of pedestrians or vehicles; or that threatens public health, safety, and welfare is declared a

nuisance and the City may require its treatment or removal. The City shall consult with an ISA Certified Arborist prior to removal of any tree that appears to be dead or dying. See Chapter 8.26 for Nuisance fines and fees.

- (b) Private property owners have the duty, at their own expense, to remove or treat nuisance trees on their property. The City may remove such trees at the owner's expense if the owner does not comply with treatment and/or removal as specified by the CED within the written notification period.

**Section 8. Violations and penalty.**

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense and referred to the City's Prosecutor for misdemeanor charges.

**Section 9. Appeals.**

Appeals to decisions by the CED, or to penalties imposed after violations of this ordinance, shall be heard by the City Manager.

**Section 10. Savings and repeal.**

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

**Section 11. Severability.**

Should any word, sentence, clause, paragraph, or provision of this Ordinance be held to be invalid or unconstitutional the remaining provisions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

NOTE: THIS ORDINANCE IS BASED ON THE TREE CITY USA SAMPLE ORDINANCE PROVIDED BY THE ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION AND INCORPORATES IN COMMUNITY FEEDBACK.