

CHEMICAL SCIENCES BUILDING PROJECT

SEPA Checklist/Consistency Paper – March 4, 2026

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to document the relationship of the proposed Chemical Sciences Building (CSB) Project with the SEPA EIS prepared for the University of Washington 2019 Seattle Campus Master Plan (Final EIS issued on July 5, 2017), and to inform the University of Washington’s decision on SEPA compliance as SEPA Lead Agency.

Executive Summary

- *The proposal relates to Potential Development Site C17 and Potential Development Site C16 in the Central Campus Area.*
- *The CSB Project Site area is identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive environmental conditions for the majority of the elements of the environment evaluated in the EIS.*
- *The CSB Site area is identified as “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive environmental conditions for Historic Resources and for Environmental Health-Noise (the entire University of Washington campus is identified as “Medium” potential for Environmental Health-Noise).*
- *The CSB Site area is identified as “High” potential to encounter sensitive environmental Conditions for Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials) and Construction.*
- *The CSB proposal is consistent with building sq.ft. and height considered in the EIS.*
- *Impacts with the CSB Proposal are within impacts identified in the EIS.*
- *No new mitigation measures required.*
- *No significant impacts that cannot be mitigated are identified.*

BACKGROUND

Published on July 5, 2017, the *2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan Final EIS* evaluates environmental conditions associated with development on a total of 86 potential development sites with a development capacity of approximately 12 million gross square feet (gsf) of net new building space. However, during the 10-year planning horizon of the Seattle Campus Master Plan, the University would develop a total of 6 million gsf of building space to meet the anticipated growth in demand for building space. Therefore, only a portion of the 86 potential development sites would be developed over the planning horizon.

The *2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan Final EIS* analyzes environmental conditions under 17 elements of the environment, including: *Earth; Air Quality; Wetlands/Plants & Animals; Energy Resources; Environmental Health (including Noise); Land Use/Relationship to Plans and Policies;*

Population; Housing; Light, Glare and Shadows; Aesthetics; Recreation and Open Space; Cultural Resources; Historic Resources; public Services; Utilities; Transportation; and Construction.

For each element of the environment analyzed in the EIS a “sensitivity map” is provided that identifies portions of the campus that have a “High”, “Medium”, or “Low” potential to encounter sensitive environmental conditions. Specific mitigation or additional studies associated with High, Medium and Low sensitivity areas on campus are defined for each element of the environment.

CHEMICAL SCIENCES BUILDING PROJECT

Project Description

The CSB Project is proposed to be located on an approximately 1.5-acre site identified as Potential Development Sites C17 and the northern portion of Potential Development Site C16 in the *February 2019 Compiled Campus Master Plan* and analyzed in the *2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan Final EIS*. The CSB Project site (C16 and C17) is bounded on the east by Okanogan Lane and Bagley Hall, on the north by Okanogan Lane and the Molecular Engineering Building, on the west by West Stevens Way NE, and on the south by Benson Hall (southern portion of Site C16 - see **Figures 1 and 2** at the end of this paper). The CSB Project site currently contains the Chemistry Library Building (on Potential Development Site C17) and University of Washington surface parking lot C7 (on the northern portion of Potential Development Site C16).

The proposed CSB Project includes demolition of the existing building and surface lot, and development a 4-story building with mechanical penthouse on top, with a one-level below grade basement (see **Figure 3**). The proposed building height would be up to approximately 95 feet, which would be below the 105-foot height limit established for the site under the *2019 Seattle Campus Master Plan*. The approximately 106,000 sq.ft. building would include research space, laboratory space, classrooms, collaborative space, and offices.

The goals of the CSB Project include:

- *Respect and integrate with the collegiate character of the Central Campus historic core.*
- *Create, clarify and amplify legible connections between the Rainier Vista, Drumheller Fountain and Stevens Way.*
- *Design the building and site to prioritize the pedestrian experience.*
- *Maximize pedestrian arrival and campus experience while minimizing vehicular access and service.*
- *Amplify the lush, evergreen, Pacific Northwest character.*
- *Set an example for sustainable sites.*

Relationship of the CSB Building Proposal to the 2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan EIS

Table 1 provides a summary of the relationship of the proposed CSB Project to the *2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan EIS*, including the following: Summary of the discussion and analysis in the EIS related to Potential Development Site C17 and a portion of Potential Development Site C16; and, the relationship of the proposed CSB Project to the analysis for each element of the environment presented in the EIS (i.e. are there any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed CSB Project that were not considered in the EIS).

As indicated in **Table 1**, the proposed CSB Project is within the range of impacts analyzed in the EIS. No new mitigation measures are required beyond those identified in the EIS, and there are no significant impacts that cannot be mitigated.

TABLE 1
Relationship of the CSB Project
to the 2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan EIS

2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan EIS	CSB Project on Potential Development Sites C17/C16 ¹
3.1 Earth	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SMC 25.09 environmentally critical areas, including Steep Slope area, Wildlife Habitat area, Historic Landfill and footprint area, and Peat Settlement area identified in Central Campus.</i> • <i>Up to 600,000 cu.yd. excavation in Central Campus.</i> • <i>Construction-related earth impacts include short-term localized erosion. Compliance with existing regulations would minimize impacts.</i> • <i>Earth Sensitivity map indicates majority of Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SMC 25.09 environmentally critical areas on the Central Campus area include a small Steep Slope in the middle of the C16 site, Wildlife Habitat covering the C16 site, and Peat Settlement Area covering both the C16 and C17 sites.</i> • <i>Approximately 16,620 cu.yds. of cut and 2,610 cu.yd. fill; consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>Construction of the CSB on Site C17/C16 Building would result in similar short-term localized erosion. Compliance with existing regulations would minimize impacts.</i> • <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i>

¹ Northern portion of potential Development Site C16.

3.2 Air Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lifetime GHG emissions of 6,272,882 MTCO₂e campus-wide and 3,136,441 MTCO₂e in Central Campus.</i> • <i>Air Quality Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lifetime GHG emissions of approximately 114,347 MTCO₂e under proposed development on Site C17/16; within the range identified in the EIS.</i> • <i>Development of the CSB on Potential Development Site C17/C16 has low risk of encountering sensitive conditions.</i>
3.3 Wetlands/Plants and Animals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No wetlands are known to be located in the Central Campus Area and no impacts are anticipated.</i> • <i>Construction could result in temporary impacts such as the removal of lawns, trees and shrubs; replanting would occur in certain areas.</i> • <i>Potential impacts to fish and fish habitat relate to sedimentation, turbidity, and shoreline development or alteration.</i> • <i>Minimal impacts on terrestrial species are anticipated since the Central Campus Area provides little natural habitat.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No wetlands are known to be located on EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16.</i> • <i>Construction of the proposed CSB would result in similar temporary impacts such as removal of grass, trees and shrubs; replanting would occur as part of the project; consistent with EIS.</i> <p><i>Trees on the site and in the site vicinity were surveyed with 71 trees identified (see Appendix A for the Arborist Report). Of the 71 trees identified in the survey area, 28 meet the City of Seattle Tree Protection Code criteria for Tier 2 Tree (SMC 25.11), with six trees listed as Trees of Distinction by the UW, including deodar cedars along both sides of West Stevens Way NE.</i></p> <p><i>An intent of the CSB Project is to retain all Tier 2 trees and Trees of Distinction to the extent feasible. Removal of any trees will be conducted in compliance with applicable provisions of the Seattle Tree Protection Code and UW guidelines regarding Trees of Distinction.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential impacts to fish and fish habitat would be minimal with the construction of the CSB on Site C17/C16, consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>Minimal impacts to terrestrial species are anticipated with construction of the CSB, consistent with the EIS.</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wetlands, Plants and Animals Sensitivity Map indicate Central Campus as ‘Low’ potential to encounter sensitive conditions. 	<p>The southeast corner of the site is within a designated great blue heron (GBHE) Management Area, and an Avian Survey Letter was prepared for the CSB Project (see Appendix B). The Avian Survey Letter indicates that no GBHE activity was observed on the site or within the survey area, and no remnant nests were found. If GBHE activity is observed anywhere within the survey area during construction, the CSB Project may have to comply with applicable timing restrictions and mitigation outlined in SMC 25.09.065.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions, with a corresponding low potential for impact with construction of the proposed CSB.
<p>3.4 Energy Resources</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full development of up to 0.9 million gsf of new building development in the Central Campus could be accommodate by the 1.5 to 2.0 million gsf of available electrical system capacity. Electricity to portions of Central Campus provided by Seattle City Light. • The Energy Resources Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as ‘Low’ potential to encounter sensitive conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of approximately 106,000 gsf² for the CSB Project would be within the range identified for the Central Campus in the EIS, and that could be accommodated by the available electrical system capacity. • The CSB Project would have a “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.
<p>3.5 Environmental Health</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development including research and/or medical facilities, would increase use of chemicals, hazardous materials/waste. • Environmental Health Sensitivity Map indicates much of Central Campus north of NE Pacific Street as “Low” potential to encounter Hazardous Materials sensitive conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed CSB would include laboratory and support space, collaborative space, classrooms, and offices. The laboratory space would include the potential for use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous waste, consistent with EIS. • EIS Potential Development Sites C17/C16 identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.

² Above ground space.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UW would continue to manage hazardous materials on campus in accordance with applicable federal, state and UW policies and standards.</i> • <i>The Noise Sensitivity Map indicates the entire University of Washington campus (including Central Campus) as “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Operation of the proposed CSB, including laboratory use, would comply with applicable federal, state, and UW policies, consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>Site C17/C16 is identified as “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive conditions. Consistent with the EIS, the UW would coordinate with adjacent noise sensitive uses (as necessary) prior to construction of the CSB. See discussion on Mitigation.</i>
3.6 Land Use/Relationship to Plans and Policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Up to 3.0 million gsf of net new building space would be developed in Central Campus.</i> • <i>The types of proposed land uses in the Central Campus would include uses similar to those currently in Central Campus including instructional, research, administrative, student support, and other uses.</i> • <i>Land Use Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus (including Sites C17/C16 as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The proposed CSB on Site C17/C16 would include up to 66,637 gsf of net new building space (106,000 gsf. minus the demolition of the existing 39,363 gsf. Chemistry Library Building; consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The proposed CSB would include laboratory and support space, collaborative space, and offices, consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The CSB Project would have a “Low” potential to encounter sensitive uses.</i>
3.7 Population	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Central Campus population would increase by approximately 6,660 people over exiting conditions.</i> • <i>Population Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Occupancy of the CSB would represent a portion of the projected increase in UW campus population, consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The proposed CSB Project would have a “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i>
3.8 Housing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Up to 1,000 student housing beds would be provided on campus; no specific locations identified.</i> • <i>Housing Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The proposed CSB would include laboratory and support space, collaborative space, and offices, consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The proposed CSB Project would have a “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i>

3.9 Light, Glare and Shadows	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New sources of light would be generated by development including interior/exterior building lighting, pedestrian lighting and vehicle headlights.</i> • <i>Glare would be generated by vehicles and new buildings. All buildings would comply with the University’s design process to review factors that could influence glare.</i> • <i>Due to the highly developed nature of Central Campus, the potential for shadow impacts associated with Central Campus development is low. Shadow sensitive uses include Portage Bay Park, Sakuma Viewpoint, and planned West Campus Green.</i> • <i>The Light, Glare and Shadows Sensitivity Map indicate Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New light sources associated with the proposed CSB Project would be similar to those described for the Central Campus in the EIS.</i> • <i>New glare sources associated with the proposed CSB would be similar to those described for the Central Campus in the EIS.</i> • <i>The proposed CSB would include 4 above grade levels with mechanical penthouse on top and shadows from the building would not be anticipated to affect Portage Bay Park, Sakuma Viewpoint, or planned West Campus Green: consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The CSB Project would have a “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i>
3.10 Aesthetics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential development of new buildings would change the aesthetic character of Central Campus to reflect newer facilities with increased open space opportunities.</i> • <i>Potential development would modify views to reflect increased density. Development near the NE Campus Parkway and 15th Avenue NE scenic routes could change the view of the area adjacent to the routes but existing views through the routes would be maintained.</i> • <i>The Aesthetics Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as “Low” to “High” potential to encounter sensitive conditions (“High” potential areas located adjacent to the NE Campus Parkway and 15th Avenue NE scenic routes).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Development of the proposed CSB Project would change the aesthetic character of the site to reflect a newer facility in the Central Campus and respect open space/pedestrian corridors and setbacks identified in the Campus Master Plan, consistent with the EIS.</i> • <i>Development of the proposed CSB would modify views of the site to reflect new building development. Development would not affect views through or adjacent to the NE Campus Parkway and 15th Avenue NE scenic routes; consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 is not located immediately adjacent to NE Campus Parkway and 15th Avenue NE and is identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions. The CSB Project would have low potential to impact aesthetic conditions.</i>
3.11 Recreation and Open Space	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increased population associated with building development would increase demand for</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The proposed CSB Project would represent a portion of the projected increase in UW</i>

<p><i>open space and recreation facilities on the campus. The potential West Campus Green connecting to Portage Bay Park and other improvements would help fulfill that demand.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Recreation and Open Space Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<p><i>campus population and associated increase in demand for open space and recreation facilities, consistent with EIS.</i></p> <p><i>Open space areas on site will be designed based on expected pedestrian circulation, proposed program from the University of Washington, and to be responsive to adjacent site characteristics. Open space/plazas will be designed for flexible seating and gathering will be generally level with cross slopes not exceeding 2%. The design will incorporate Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, including clear sightlines and adequate lighting.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as “Low” potential to encounter sensitive conditions, and the CSB Project would have a low potential to impact recreation and open space.</i>
<p>3.12 Cultural Resources</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as containing “Low”, “Medium”, and “High” potential to encounter sensitive conditions; area identified as “Low” or “Medium” are not likely to impact cultural resources.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 is identified as having a “low” risk of encountering sensitive conditions. The proposed CSB Project would have a “low” potential to impact cultural resources.</i>
<p>3.13 Historic Resources</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historic Resources Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus contains “Low”, “Medium” and “High” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> <i>Projects proposed in areas identified as “Medium” would continue to follow University of Washington Historic Resources process for buildings over 50 years old.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 is identified as having a “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive conditions. The Chemistry Library Building (originally the TV/Drama Building) on Site C17/C16 was constructed in 1955 and remodeled in 1987. A Historic Property report was prepared for the Chemistry Library Building, and the Report indicates that it “is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so</i>

	<p><i>altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historical significance". The Historic Property Report is on file with the University of Washington.</i></p> <p><i>The CSB Project is not anticipated to result in historic resources impact.</i></p>
<p>3.14 Public Services</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increased development would result in an associated increased demand for police and fire/emergency services. The Central Campus would have the highest percentage of building space and would be anticipated to have the highest demand for public services.</i> • <i>The Public Services Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus (including Potential Development Site C17/C16) as "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CSB Project would represent a portion of the projected increase in UW campus population and associated increase in demand for public services, consistent with the EIS.</i> • <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions, and the potential for public services impacts is low.</i>
<p>3.15 Utilities</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Central Campus would have the highest percentage of building space and would be anticipated to have the highest demand for utilities. Increase in stormwater demand would be negligible given the area of future development is currently hard surface and development would connect to existing SPU Public Storm Drain System.</i> • <i>The Utilities Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus as "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CSB Project would represent a portion of the projected increase in UW campus population and associated increase in demand for utilities, and the site is currently mostly in impervious surface, consistent with the EIS.</i> • <i>EIS Potential Development Site C17/C16 identified as "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions, and the potential for impacts to utilities with the CSB Project is low.</i>
<p>3.16 Transportation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Development under the Campus Master Plan would result in approximately 6,195 net new daily University trips and approximately 15 intersections would operate poorly (LOS E or F).</i> • <i>Parking demand under the Campus Master Plan would increase by approximately 1,660 vehicles and would be accommodated by the existing parking supply.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CSB Project would represent a portion of the projected trip generation under the Campus Master Plan, consistent with the EIS.</i> • <i>The CSB Project would represent a portion of the projected increase in parking demand under the Campus Master Plan, consistent with the EIS.</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The University maintains a Transportation Management Plan (TMP) for the campus which includes the U-Pass Program and other strategies.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The University's TMP would remain in effect and apply to the proposed development associated with the CSB Project.</i>
<p>3.17 Construction</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Construction of up to 900,000 gsf of net new development (and associated demolition) in Central Campus would result in potential for impacts to adjacent uses including noise, pollution/dust, and vibration.</i> • <i>Construction Sensitivity Map indicates Central Campus contains "Low" and "High" potential to encounter sensitive conditions ("High" potential relates to proximity to potentially vibration sensitive research uses). Potential Development Site C17 is identified as having a "Low" potential for construction impacts and the northern portion of Site C16 is identified as having a "High" potential (related to the potential for construction noise and vibration at sensitive nearby uses).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CSB Project would include construction conditions associated with up to 66,637 gsf of net new development including demolition of approximately 39,363 sq.ft. of existing building space (106,000 gsf minus demolition of the existing 39,363 Chem Library Building); consistent with EIS.</i> • <i>The CSB Project site is identified with both "Low" and "High" potential to encounter sensitive conditions. Accordingly, the CBS Project will comply with all applicable Low and High Mitigation Measures to minimize the potential for construction impacts.</i>

Mitigation Summary

As indicated earlier, the proposed CSB Project is within the range of impacts analyzed in the EIS, and no new mitigation measures beyond those identified in the EIS are required.

For each element of the environment evaluated in the EIS, a range of mitigation measures are identified that differ depending on whether the project site is located in an area identified as having a "Low", "Medium", or "High" potential to encounter sensitive conditions. For areas of campus identified as having a "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions, it is anticipated that standard best practices and code compliance would be adequate; all applicable mitigation measures identified in the EIS for "Low" potential to encounter sensitive conditions would be applicable to the CSB Project. For areas identified as "Medium" or "High" potential to encounter sensitive conditions, site specific study or additional mitigation measures may be appropriate.

The CSB Project site (EIS Potential Development Sites C17 and C16) are identified as having a “Medium” potential to encounter sensitive conditions for the EIS elements of **Environmental Health (Noise)** and **Historic Resources**³.

The CSB Project site (EIS Potential Development Sites C17 and C16) are identified as having a “High” potential to encounter sensitive conditions for the EIS elements of **Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials)**³ and **Construction**.

The mitigation measures for “Medium” areas identified in the EIS that are applicable to the CSB Project are provided below.

Environmental Health - Noise (Applicable Measures for Medium Campus Areas)

- *Potential future development projects under the 2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan that are located in areas that are proximate to noise-sensitive uses would require project-specific coordination with adjacent noise sensitive users to determine potential noise-related issues associated with construction on those sites and could require additional mitigation measures (if necessary)*

Discussion: Prior to the initiation of construction, the CSB Project will coordinate with applicable adjacent noise sensitive users regarding construction details, timing, and methods to minimize the potential for disturbance.

Historic Resources (Applicable Measures for Low, Medium and High Campus Areas)

- The University of Washington’s existing site selection and internal design review processes (architectural, landscape, environmental review, and Board or Regents) would continue to review and authorize major building projects in terms of siting, scale, and the use of compatible materials related to recognized historic structures.
- The University of Washington would continue to follow the Historic Resources Addendum (HRA) process for all proposed projects that include exterior alterations to buildings over 50 years old or are located adjacent to buildings or features over 50 years old. The HRA is intended to ensure that important elements of the campus, its historic character and value, environmental considerations and landscape context are valued.
- The University of Washington would follow the Historic Resources Addendum (HRA) process for all proposed projects located on sites identified as being potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- In the event that potential development could impact a potentially eligible building/structure, the University would first consider options for preserving the building in place. If this does not meet the University’s mission, the University would consider preserving the most significant elements of the building’s façade or a DAHP Level II recordation would be conducted which consists of preparing a complete history of the building, collecting archival-quality historic and

³ Mitigation measures identified in the Seattle Campus Master Plan Final EIS for the elements of Historic Resources and Environmental Health (Noise) are the same for Low, Medium, and High sensitivity areas.

contemporary photographs and architectural drawings (if available), and sharing this data with local archives, libraries and/or historical societies.

- The potential for indirect impacts on-campus and identified off-campus historic resources associated with construction noise, dust, and pedestrian/bicycle circulation distribution would be mitigated by the following measures identified in Sections 3.2 (Air Quality), 3.6 (Environmental Health) and 3.16 (Transportation) of the Final EIS.

Discussion: Consistent with the Final EIS mitigation measures, the HRA process is being followed by the CSB project. A Historic Property Report was prepared, and the Report indicates that it “*is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historical significance*”. The CSB Project would follow applicable measures to minimize the potential for indirect impacts to historic resources during construction (noise, dust, vibration, etc.).

The mitigation measures for “High” areas identified in the EIS that are applicable to the CSB Project are provided below.

Environmental Health – Hazardous Materials (Applicable Measures for Low, Medium, High Campus Areas)

- Potential future development projects under the *2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan* should verify the presence, use and/or potential generation of hazardous materials on the project site prior to development.
- Prior to any demolition, asbestos, lead-based paint and other similar hazardous materials that may be encountered during demolition would be removed by a qualified abatement contractor in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- Contaminated soil would be excavated and removed from the site, as practicable, to an appropriately permitted disposal or treatment facility consistent with Federal, State and local regulations.

Discussion: Prior to demolition, the presence of any hazardous materials at the existing Chemistry Library Building and Site C16/17 would be identified, and any identified hazardous building materials and/or soils would be removed consistent with applicable regulations.

Construction (Applicable Measures for High Campus Areas)

Noise

- *Potential future development projects under the 2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan that are located in areas that are proximate to noise-sensitive uses would require project-specific coordination with adjacent noise-sensitive users to determine potential noise-related issues*

associated with development on those sites and could require additional noise analysis and mitigation measures (if necessary).

Vibration

- *Potential future development projects under the 2018 Seattle Campus Master Plan that are located in areas that are proximate to vibration-sensitive uses would require project-specific coordination with adjacent vibration sensitive users to determine potential vibration-related issues associated with development on those sites and could require additional mitigation measures (if necessary)*
- *The University will work with Sound Transit prior to on campus construction to resolve how monitoring should occur for sensitive surrounding receptors during construction, add new buildings to the agreements as appropriate, and eliminate or minimize light rail operational effects.*

Discussion: Prior to the initiation of construction, the CSB Project will coordinate with applicable adjacent vibration and/or noise sensitive users regarding construction details, timing, and methods to minimize the potential for disturbance.

Additional Mitigation Measures Identified for this SEPA Checklist/Consistency Paper

Trees

- Tier 2 trees and other significant trees will be protected by the following measures:
 - Identifying the critical root zones (CRZ) and structural root zones (SRZ) of each tree based on information provided by the arborist report (**Appendix A**).
 - Setting a physical barrier along the perimeter of the CRZ to avoid any damage and compaction to the subsurface roots. Exceptions to the physical perimeter will be made on a case-by-case basis based on existing paved conditions intruding on the CRZ. Once any existing hardscape is removed a physical perimeter will be set up following the CRZ perimeter. Trees will be monitored throughout construction process.
 - Trees that will need to be removed will be mitigated by on site tree plantings to the fullest extent possible. If the number of trees cannot be fully replaced on site, the project will work with University of Washington to identify alternative campus sites for the remainder of the mitigation trees to be planted.

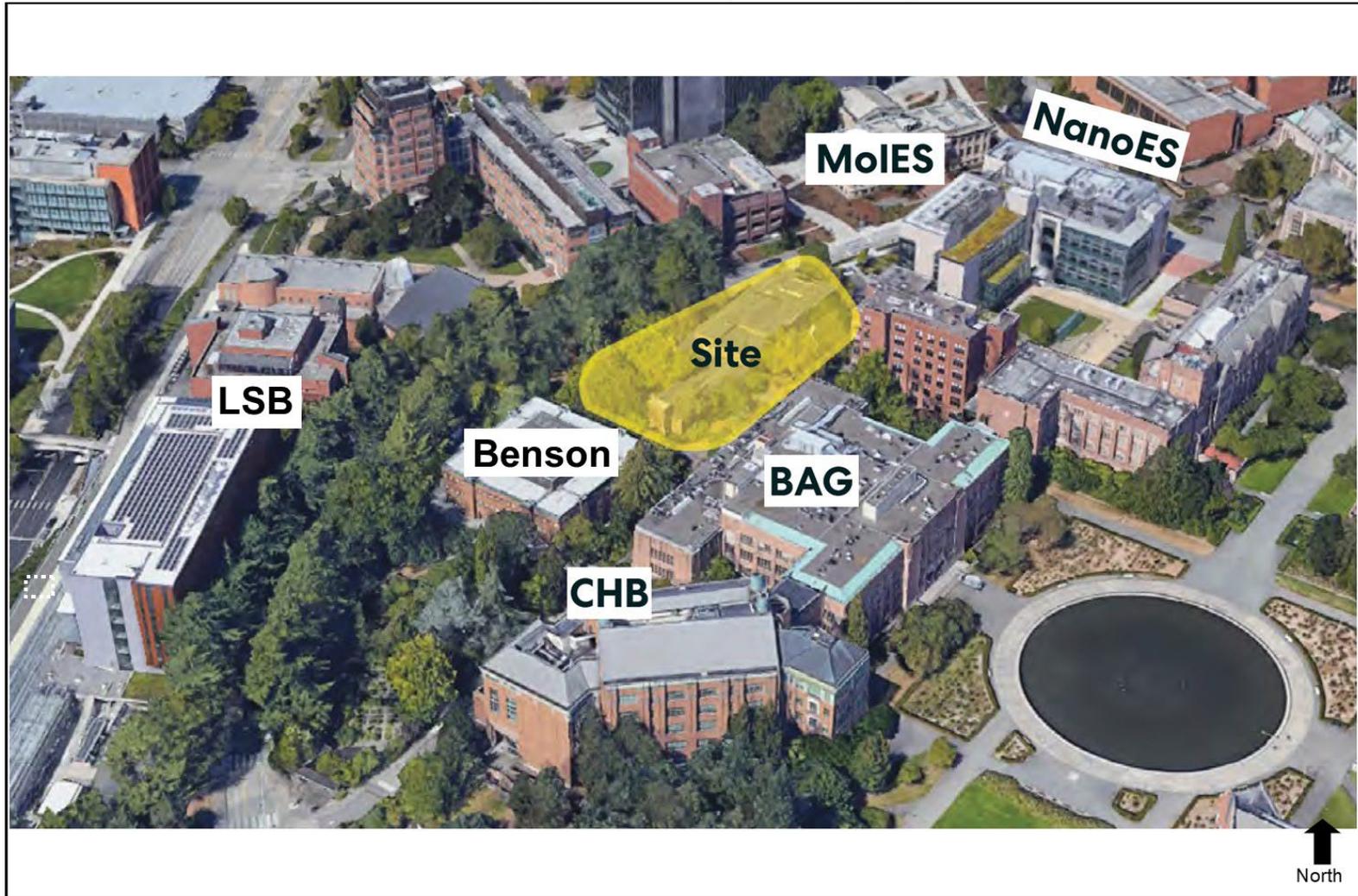
Great Blue Heron

- No trees with active nests (those with eggs or young) should be removed until those nests have been deemed inactive. However, inactive nests (unused or abandoned nests, or nests being built that do not have eggs or young in them) can legally be removed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

- If GBHE activity is observed within the survey area (i.e. on or adjacent to the site as shown in **Appendix B**) during construction, construction of the CSB Project may be required to comply with applicable timing restrictions and mitigation outlined in SMC 25.09.065.
- Removing inactive nests that may become active would aid in minimizing the potential for “take” under the MBTA, should the birds choose to reoccupy those nests. If vegetation removal is proposed during nesting season (late January to mid-August), it is recommended that those areas, including all trees, be surveyed for nests (active or inactive) no more than five days prior to removal.

FIGURES

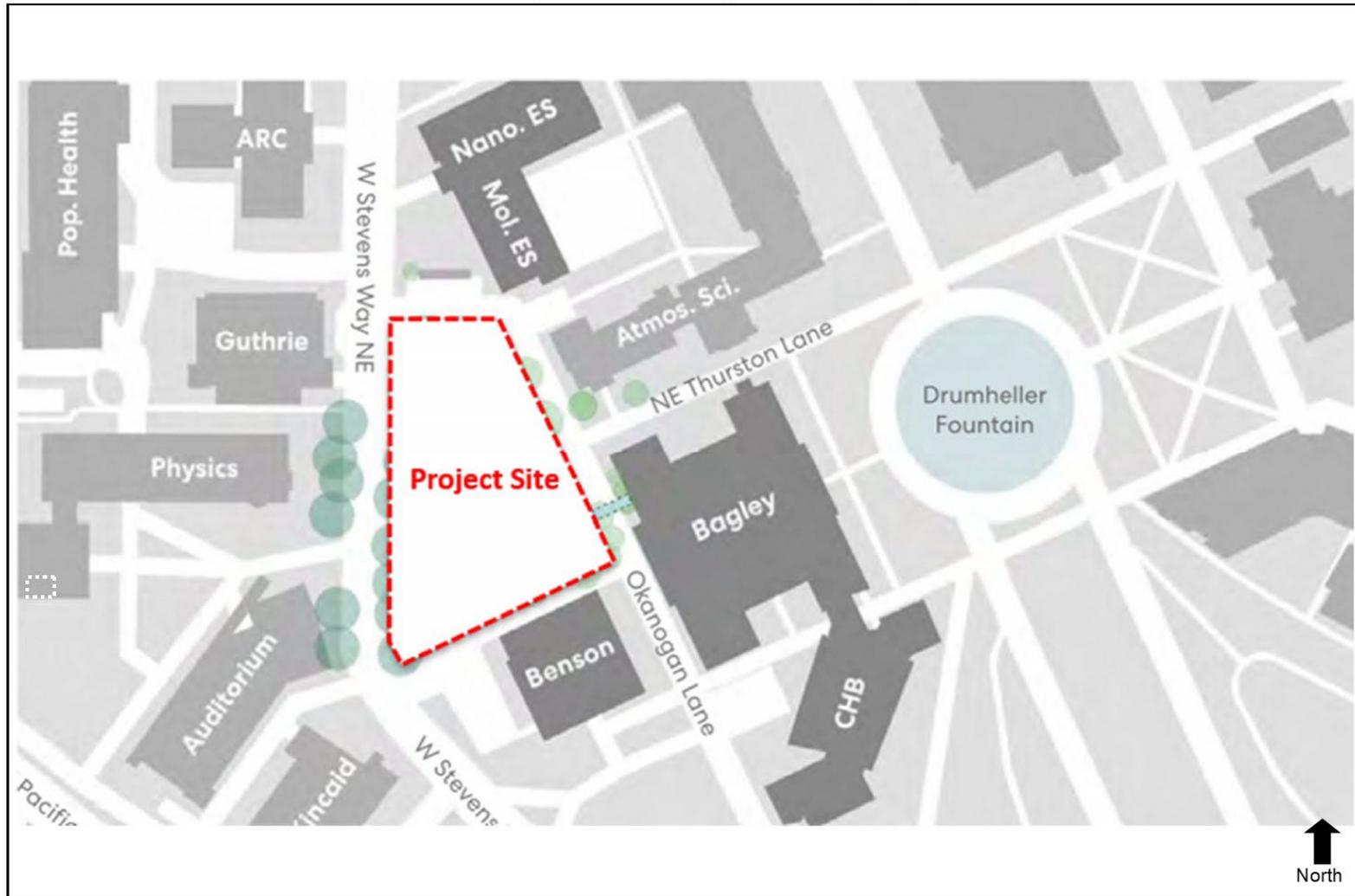
University of Washington
Chemistry Science Building Consistency Paper



Source: Perkins & Will, 2024.

Figure 1
Vicinity Map

University of Washington
Chemistry Science Building Consistency Paper



Source: Skanska. 2024.

Figure 2
Site Map

University of Washington
Chemistry Science Building Consistency Paper



Source: Perkins & Will, 2026.

Figure 3
Development Rendering

APPENDICIES

Arborist Report

To: Bush, Roed & Hitchings, Inc. c/o James Harper
Site: UW Chemical Sciences Building
Re: Development Tree Inventory and Assessment for SEPA
Date: February 11, 2026
Project Arborist: Tyler Bunton
ISA Certified Arborist PN-8715A
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
Attached: Table of Trees
Tree Site Map

Summary

I inventoried and assessed 71 trees¹ within the provided scope area.

There were 19 trees in groves² on-site. Trees 12 inches or greater comprising a tree grove are regulated as tier 2 trees.

Of the trees on-site, 28 met the criteria of tier 2. This includes both trees in tree groves as well as trees large enough to qualify per the definition in Seattle Director's Rule 07-2024.

I have not reviewed plans for this site. This report should be updated to comment on impacts to retained trees by proposed site work prior to submitting for permits.

Six trees within the scope area are listed as Trees of Distinction by the University of Washington (UW).

All tier 1, 2, and 3 trees, both on and off-site will require tree protection measures.

Assignment and Scope of Work

This report documents the visit by Tyler Bunton of Tree Solutions Inc. (TSI) on October 17, 2025, and Tyler Bunton and Charlie Vogelheim of TSI on March 23, 2023, to the above referenced site. We were asked to complete a tree inventory and assessment by James Harper of Bush, Roed & Hitchings in preparation for site development.

¹ Trees with diameter at standard height (DSH) $\geq 6''$

² Tree grove is eight or more trees each with a DSH of ≥ 12 inches with continuously overlapping canopies (SMC 25.11.130), excluding certain species and trees growing entirely in "the public place", also known as the right-of-way.

Observations

Site

The scope area is located on the main campus of the UW in the city of Seattle. A higher education building currently exists on-site. The site also contains small, paved parking areas, many landscape beds, and some areas of lawn.

According to the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections GIS map there are two environmentally critical areas (ECA) on-site, wildlife habitat, and peat settlement prone area.

Trees

I inventoried 71 trees in the provided scope area, 28 of which are tier 2, and 19 of which are located in a grove. Trees 4710 and R/4709 are part of the Brockman Memorial Tree Tour, trees 4726, W/4724, and AU/4718 are in Trees of Seattle, and tree 11124 is a Japanese Commerce Association Memorial Tree, all of which are listed as Trees of Distinction by the UW.

Since our initial assessment four trees (4697, 4698, 4699, Y/4734) have been removed from the scope area due to either decline from bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*) or having died since the initial assessment.

We inventoried 13 deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) trees in rows along both sides of West Stevens Way NE which runs along the west side of the site. Most of these trees are in good to excellent health and/or structural condition. Based on TSIs knowledge of the site, these deodar cedar trees were planted as part of an art installation.

Tree 4729 has a codominant union at the base which has an active crack between the east trunk and the other two trunks. There are two taught dynamic cables supporting the east trunk which are attached to the main trunk of the tree. If this tree is retained these two dynamic cables should be replaced with steel cables.

I have attached an aerial photograph of the site to serve as the site map and a table of trees that has detailed information about each tree.

Municipal and UW Regulations

This report documents the existing conditions of trees within the scope area for the SEPA application. Municipal and UW Facilities and Major Institution Master Plan requirements will be discussed in a future report when plans for proposed development are available for review.

The recommended tree protection area (Tree Protection Area – Reduced) is listed in the attached Table of Trees to aid in planning. If work is proposed within this area and a tree is proposed for retention the proposed work should be reviewed by TSI to ensure the tree can be safely retained and remain healthy after work is completed.

Discussion – Construction Impacts

This report should be updated when plans are available to discuss potential impacts to retained trees from proposed site work.

Recommendations

Planning Phase

- Provide Tree Solutions Inc. with a full plan set (including demolition, grading, excavation, civil, and landscape) so we can assess tree retention feasibility.

Construction Phase

- Have the project arborist present at pre-construction meeting on site to discuss tree protection.
- Maintain fencing and signage at edge of tree protection area for the duration of the project.
- Mulch trees BEFORE construction.
- Irrigate trees DURING and AFTER construction.
- Hire a Registered SDCI Tree Service Provider to perform all pruning, which should follow the methods outlined in ANSI A300 standards.³

Post-Construction

- Plant tree replacements.
- Maintain and water replacement trees for a minimum of five years. Replace failed plantings.
- Maintain photographic documentation of planting for the duration of the five-year period and be prepared to submit to SDCI upon request.

Respectfully submitted,



Tyler Bunton,
Senior Consulting Arborist

³ Accredited Standards Committee A300 (ASC 300). ANSI A300 (Part 1) Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Pruning). Londonderry: Tree Care Industry Association, 2017.

Appendix A Glossary

ANSI A300: Standards for Tree Care. American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Diameter at Standard height (DSH): diameter of the tree trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade. (SMC 25.11.130)

Dripline: an area encircling the base of a tree, the minimum extent of which is delineated by a vertical line extending from the outer limit of a tree's branch tips down to the ground. The dripline may be irregular in shape to reflect the variation in branch outer limits. (SMC 25.11.130)

Feeder Root Zone: an area encircling the base of a tree equal to twice the diameter of the dripline (SMC 25.11.130)

ISA: International Society of Arboriculture

Regulated Tree: A tree required by municipal code to be identified in an arborist report (SMC 25.11.130).

Tier 1 tree: A heritage tree. A heritage tree is a tree or group of trees as defined in Title 15 (SMC 25.11.130)

Tier 2 tree: Any tree that is 24 inches in diameter at standard height or greater, tree groves, each tree comprising a tree grove, and specific tree species below 24 inches in diameter at standard height as provided by Director's Rule 7-2024 "Designation of Tier 2 Trees". (SMC 25.11.130)

Tier 3 tree: Any tree that is 12 inches in diameter at standard height or greater but less than 24 inches in diameter at standard height and is not defined as a Tier 1 or Tier 2 tree. (SMC 25.11.130)

Tier 4 tree: Any tree that is 6 inches or greater in diameter at standard height but less than 12 inches in diameter at standard height and is not defined as a Tier 1 or Tier 2 tree. (SMC 25.11.130)

Tree Protection Area (TPA): the area surrounding a tree defined by a specified distance, in which excavation and other construction-related activities must be avoided unless approved by the (SDCI) Director. The TPA is variable depending on species, age and health of the tree, soil conditions, and proposed construction. (SMC 25.11.130)

Tree Service Provider: means any person or entity engaged in commercial tree work. (SMC 25.11.130)

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA): method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees by noting the pattern of growth. (Mattheck 1994)

Appendix B References

Accredited Standards Committee A300 (ASC 300). *ANSI A300 (Part 1) Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Pruning)*. Londonderry: Tree Care Industry Association, 2017.

Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Second Printing*. Atlanta, GA: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2019.

Harrell, B. *Executive Order 2023-03: One Seattle Tree Plan: Growing and Fostering an Equitable tree Canopy on Public Land*. City of Seattle, 2023.

Matheny, N., E. Smiley, R. Gilpin, R. Hauer. *Best Management Practices – Managing Trees During Site Development and Construction, Third Edition*. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2023.

Mattheck, Claus and Helge Breloer, *The Body Language of Trees.: A Handbook for Failure Analysis*. London: HMSO, 1994.

Seattle Municipal Code 25.09.070. Standards for Trees and Vegetation in Critical Areas.

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.050. General Provisions for Regulated Tree Categories

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.060. Requirements for Trees When Development is Proposed

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.070. Tree Protection on Sites Undergoing Development in Neighborhood Residential, Low-rise, Midrise, and Seattle Mixed Zones

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.080. Tree Protection on sites in Major Institution Overlay Districts

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.090. Tree Replacement, Maintenance, and Site Restoration

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.100 Tree Service Provider Registration

Torgelson, N. “*Director’s Rule 7-2024 - Designation of Tier-2 Trees*”. Seattle, WA, 2024.

Torgelson, N. “*Director’s Rule 8-2023 - Payment in Lieu of Tree Replacement Pursuant to the Tree Protection Code*”. Seattle, WA, 2023.

Appendix C Photographs

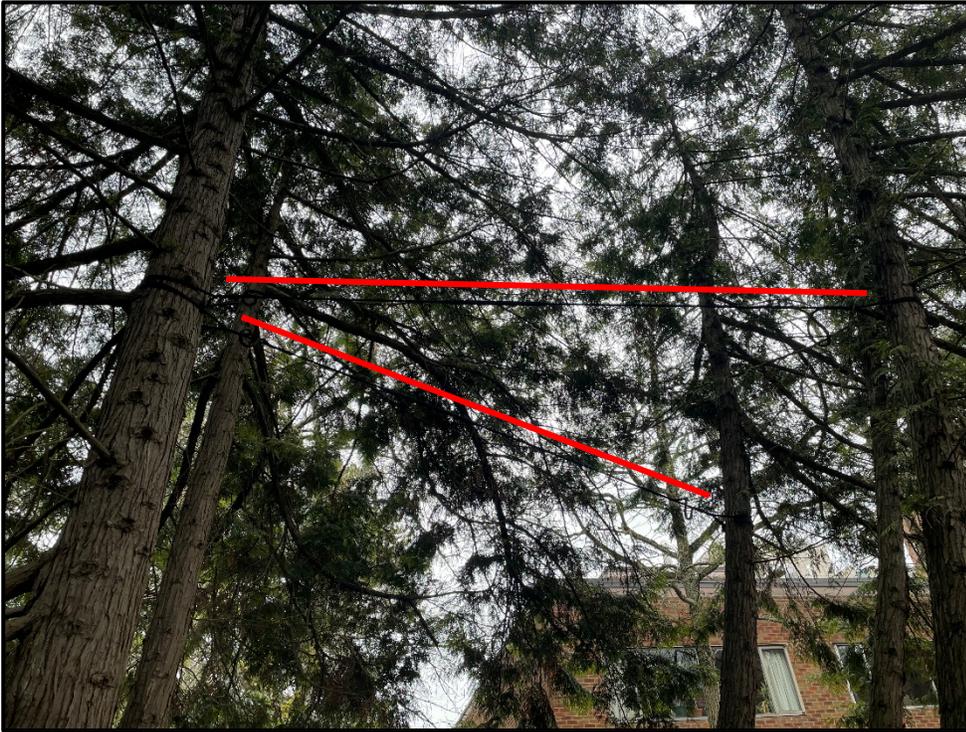


Photo 1. Tree 4729 with two taught dynamic cables which are located immediately below the red lines.



Photo 2. Photo taken looking north along Okanogan Ln NE which shows the general mature nature of the existing trees, shrubs, and landscaping.

Appendix D Assumptions & Limiting Conditions

- 1 Consultant assumes that the site and its use do not violate, and is in compliance with, all applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or regulations.
- 2 The consultant may provide a report or recommendation based on published municipal regulations. The consultant assumes that the municipal regulations published on the date of the report are current municipal regulations and assumes no obligation related to unpublished city regulation information.
- 3 Any report by the consultant and any values expressed therein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, or upon any finding to be reported.
- 4 All photographs included in this report were taken by Tree Solutions, Inc. during the documented site visit, unless otherwise noted. Sketches, drawings and photographs (included in, and attached to, this report) are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale. They should not be construed as engineering drawings, architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by the consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.
- 5 Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in any report by consultant covers only the items 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, climbing, or coring.
- 6 These findings are based on the observations and opinions of the authoring arborist, and do not provide guarantees regarding the future performance, health, vigor, structural stability or safety of the plants described and assessed.
- 7 Measurements are subject to typical margins of error, considering the oval or asymmetrical cross-section of most trunks and canopies.
- 8 Tree Solutions did not review any reports or perform any tests related to the soil located on the subject property unless outlined in the scope of services. Tree Solutions staff are not and do not claim to be soils experts. An independent inventory and evaluation of the site's soil should be obtained by a qualified professional if an additional understanding of the site's characteristics is needed to make an informed decision.
- 9 Our assessments are made in conformity with acceptable evaluation/diagnostic reporting techniques and procedures, as recommended by the International Society of Arboriculture.

Appendix E Methods

Measuring

Tree diameter at standard height (DSH) is measured at 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade. If a tree had multiple stems, each stem was measured individually, and a single stem equivalent was calculated as the root of the sum of each diameter squared (example with 3 stems: $DSH = \text{square root} [(\text{stem})^2 + (\text{stem})^2 + (\text{stem})^2]$). A multi-stem tree is regulated based on this single-stem equivalent diameter value.

Tagging

Trees were previously tagged by the UW as part of their campus inventory. Tree identifiers match these tags when available. Trees that did not have tags are identified alphabetically.

Evaluating

Tree health and structure was assessed utilizing visual tree assessment (VTA) methods. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, which the tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. A tree reacts to mechanical and physiological stresses by growing more vigorously to re-enforce weak areas, while depriving less stressed parts. An understanding of the uniform stress allows the arborist to make informed judgments about the condition of a tree.

Rating

Tree health ratings take into consideration crown indicators such as foliar density, size, color, stem and shoot extensions. Tree structure ratings take into consideration form, as well as structural defects (including past damage and decay). Tree Solutions has adapted our ratings based on the Purdue University Extension formula values for health condition (*Purdue University Extension bulletin FNR-473-W - Tree Appraisal*). These values are a general representation used to assist arborists in assigning ratings.

Health

Excellent - Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, well-balanced crown. Normal to exceeding shoot length on new growth. Leaf size and color normal. Trunk is sound and solid. Root zone undisturbed. No apparent pest problems. Long safe useful life expectancy for the species.

Good - Imperfect canopy density in few parts of the tree, up to 10% of the canopy. Normal to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ typical growth rate of shoots and minor deficiency in typical leaf development. Few pest issues or damage, and if they exist they are controllable or tree is reacting appropriately. Normal branch and stem development with healthy growth. Safe useful life expectancy typical for the species.

Fair - Crown decline and dieback up to 30% of the canopy. Leaf color is somewhat chlorotic/necrotic with smaller leaves and "off" coloration. Shoot extensions indicate some stunting and stressed growing conditions. Stress cone crop clearly visible. Obvious signs of pest problems contributing to lesser condition, control might be possible. Some decay areas found in main stem and branches. Below average safe useful life expectancy

Poor - Lacking full crown, more than 50% decline and dieback, especially affecting larger branches. Stunting of shoots is obvious with little evidence of growth on smaller stems. Leaf size and color reveals overall stress in the plant. Insect or disease infestation may be severe and uncontrollable. Extensive decay or hollows in branches and trunk. Short safe useful life expectancy.

Structure

Excellent - Root plate undisturbed and clear of any obstructions. Trunk flare has normal development. No visible trunk defects or cavities. Branch spacing/structure and attachments are free of any defects.

Good - Root plate appears normal, with only minor damage. Possible signs of root dysfunction around trunk flare. Minor trunk defects from previous injury, with good closure and less than 25% of bark section missing. Good branch habit; minor dieback with some signs of previous pruning. Codominant stem formation may be present, requiring minor corrections.

Fair - Root plate reveals previous damage or disturbance. Dysfunctional roots may be visible around the main stem. Evidence of trunk damage or cavities, with decay or defects present and less than 30% of bark sections missing on trunk. Co-dominant stems are present. Branching habit and attachments indicate poor pruning or damage, which requires moderate corrections.

Poor - Root plate disturbance and defects indicate major damage, with girdling roots around the trunk flare. Trunk reveals more than 50% of bark section missing. Branch structure has poor attachments, with several structurally important branches dead or broken. Canopy reveals signs of damage or previous topping or lion-tailing, with major corrective action required.

Appendix F Tree Protection Specifications

The following is a list of protection measures which should be employed before, during, and after construction to ensure the long-term viability of retained trees. This specification can be copied onto the site plan or into contract documents. If possible, these should be incorporated into the UW Facilities Trees – Standard Specifications.

1. **Project Arborist:** The project arborists shall at minimum have an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certification and ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification.
2. **Tree Protection Area (TPA):** TPA is the area surrounding a tree defined by a specified distance, in which excavation and other construction-related activities must be avoided unless approved by the Director (SMC 25.11.130).
3. **Tree Protection Fencing:** Tree protection fencing shall consist of 6-foot-tall chain-link fencing installed at the edge of the TPA as approved by the project arborist and City of Seattle. Fence posts shall be driven into the ground or bolted to existing hardscape surfaces at 8-foot maximum intervals. Fencing must be installed prior to demolition or ground disturbance and be kept in place for the duration of construction.
 - a. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing shall encompass the entire area including all landscape beds or lawn areas associated with the group.
 - b. Per arborist approval, TPA fencing may be placed at the edge of existing hardscape within the TPA to allow for staging and traffic.
 - c. Where work is planned within the TPA, install fencing at edge of TPA and move to limits of disturbance at the time that the work within the TPA is planned to occur. This ensures that work within the TPA is completed to specification.
 - d. Where trees are protected at the edge of the project boundary, construction limits fencing shall be incorporated as the boundary of tree protection fencing.
4. **Access Beyond Tree Protection Fencing:** The project manager or project arborist shall be present when tree protection areas are accessed.
5. **Tree Protection Signage:** Tree protection signage shall be affixed to fencing every 20 feet. Signage shall be fluorescent, at least 2' x 2' in size. Signage must include all information in the PDF located here: <http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/SDCI/Codes/TreeProtectionAreaSign.pdf> in addition to the contact information for the project manager and instructions for gaining access to the area.
6. **Filter / Silt Fencing:** Filter / silt fencing within or at the edge of the TPA of retained trees shall be installed in a manner that does not sever roots. Install so that filter / silt fencing sits on the ground and is weighed in place by sandbags or gravel. Do not trench to insert filter / silt fencing into the ground.
7. **Monitoring:** The project arborist shall monitor all ground disturbance at the edge of or within the TPA.
8. **Soil Protection:** Retain existing paved surfaces within or at the edge of the TPA for as long as possible. No parking, foot traffic, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the TPA. Heavy machinery shall remain outside of the TPA. Access to the tree protection area will be granted under the supervision of the project arborist. If the project arborist allows, heavy machinery can enter the area if soil is protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include placing 3/4-inch plywood over 6 inches of wood chip mulch, or use of AlturnaMats® (or equivalent product approved by the project arborist). Compaction of soils within the TPA must not occur.

9. **Soil Remediation:** Soil compacted within the TPA of retained trees shall be remediated using pneumatic air excavation according to a specification produced by the project arborist.
10. **Canopy Protection:** Where fencing is installed at the limits of disturbance within the TPA, canopy management (pruning or tying back) shall be conducted to ensure that vehicular traffic does not damage canopy parts. Exhaust from machinery shall be located 5 feet outside the dripline of retained trees. No exhaust shall come in contact with foliage for prolonged periods of time.
11. **Duff/Mulch:** Apply 6 inches of arborist wood chip mulch or hog fuel over bare soil within the TPA to prevent compaction and evaporation. TPA shall be free of invasive weeds to facilitate mulch application. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of trees and 6 inches from retained understory vegetation. Retain and protect as much of the existing duff and understory vegetation as possible.
12. **Excavation:** Excavation done within the TPA shall use alternative methods such as pneumatic air excavation or hand digging. If heavy machinery is used, use flat front buckets with the project arborist spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, stop excavation and cleanly sever roots. The project arborist shall monitor all excavation done within the TPA.
13. **Fill:** No fill is to be placed within the TPA of retained trees without the approval of the project arborist.
14. **Root Pruning:** Limit root pruning to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Do not fracture or break roots with excavation equipment.
15. **Root Moisture:** Root cuts and exposed roots shall be immediately covered with soil, mulch, or clear polyethylene sheeting and kept moist. Water to maintain moist condition until the area is back filled. Do not allow exposed roots to dry out before replacing permanent back fill.
16. **Hardscape Removal:** Retain hardscape surfaces for as long as practical. Remove hardscape in a manner that does not require machinery to traverse newly exposed soil within the TPA. Where equipment must traverse the newly exposed soil, apply soil protection as described in section 8. Replace fencing at edge of TPA if soil exposed by hardscape removal will remain for any period of time.
17. **Tree Removal:** All trees to be removed that are located within the TPA of retained trees shall not be ripped, pulled, or pushed over. The tree should be cut to the base and the stump either left in place or ground out. A flat front bucket can also be used to sever roots around all sides of the stump, or the roots can be exposed using hydro or air excavation and then cut before removing the stump.
18. **Irrigation:** Retained trees with soil disturbance within the TPA will require supplemental water from June through September. Acceptable methods of irrigation include drip, sprinkler, or watering truck. Trees shall be watered three times per month during this time.
19. **Pruning:** Pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI-A300 2017 Standard Practices for Pruning. Pruning shall be conducted or monitored by an arborist with an ISA Certification.
20. **Plan Updates:** All plan updates or field modifications that result in impacts within the TPA or change the retained status of trees shall be reviewed by the senior project manager and project arborist prior to conducting the work.
21. **Materials:** Contractor shall have the following materials on-site and available for use during work in the TPA:
 - **Sharp and clean bypass hand pruners**
 - **Sharp and clean bypass loppers**
 - **Sharp hand-held root saw**
 - **Reciprocating saw with new blades**
 - **Shovels**
 - **Trowels**
 - **Clear polyethylene sheeting**
 - **Burlap**
 - **Water**

DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured 4.5 feet above grade, or as specified in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. Multi-stem measurements are listed under DSH Multistem. The value listed under the DSH column for these trees is a single stem equivalent, calculated as the square root of the sum of the DSH for each individual stem squared. Tier is based on SMC 25.11 and Director's Rule 7-2024. Fees-in-Lieu for removed trees are calculated using the methods defined in the SMC 25.11.115 (ordinance 126821). Tree Protection Area (City Defined) is an area with a radius calculated as 12 times DSH. Tree Protection Area (Reduced) is calculated as 10 times DSH or greater depending on tree species, health, and age and may be modified during the design process. Letters are used to identify trees on neighboring properties with overhanging canopies. Dripline is measured from the center of the tree to the outermost extent of the canopy.

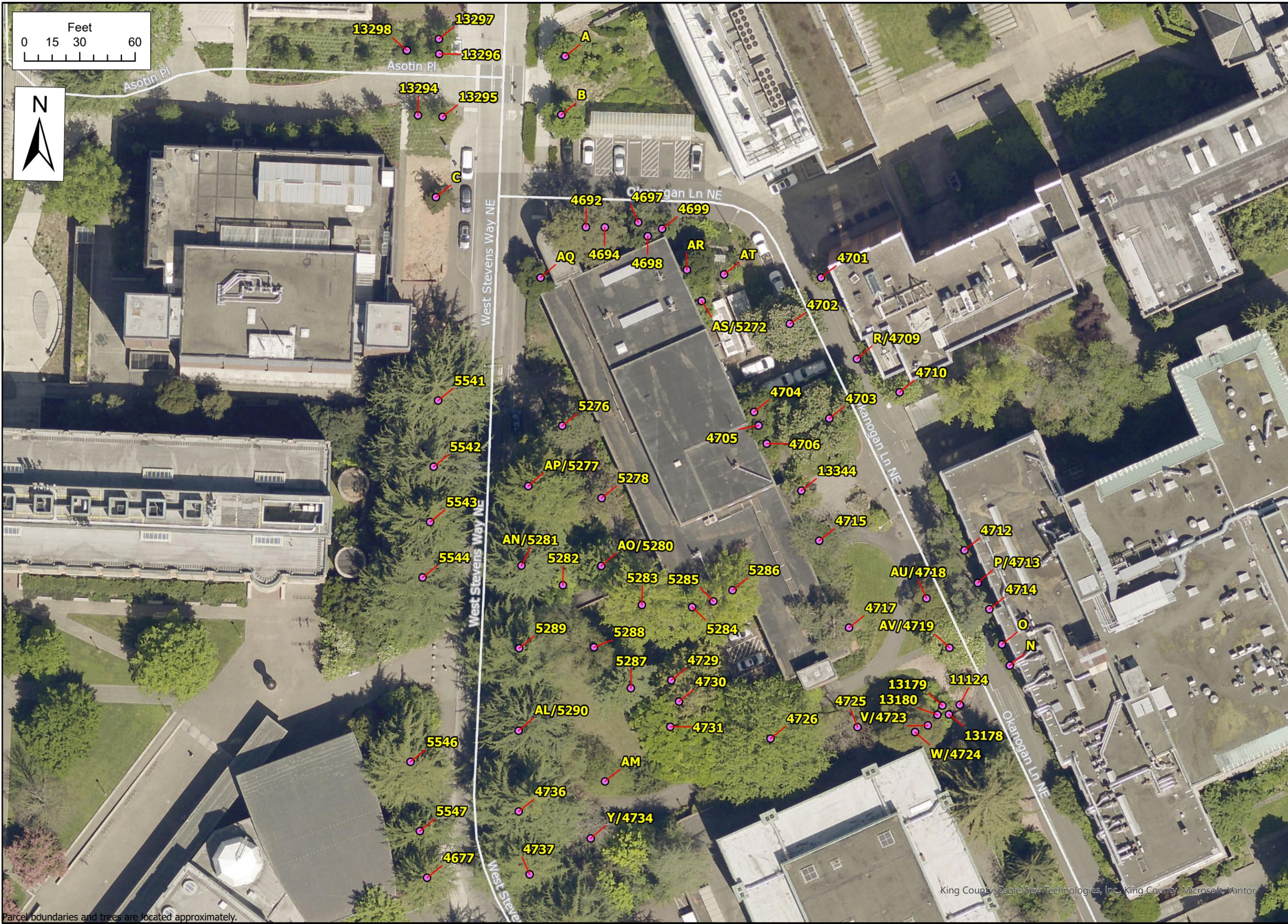
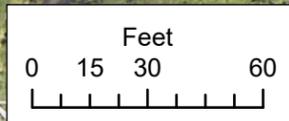
Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	DSH Multistem (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Dripline Radius (feet)	Jurisdiction (SDOT/SDCI)	Tier 2 Threshold (inches)	Grove	Tier Level	Tree Protection Area (City Defined) (feet)	Tree Protection Area (Reduced) (feet)	Tree of Distinction	Notes
4677	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	23.1		Good	Excellent	21.7	SDCI	24.0		3	23	19		2025: slightly sparse crown
4692	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	18.3		Fair	Good	23.5	SDCI	24.0		3	18	15		Epicormic sprouting, sparse crown
4694	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	17.3		Fair	Good	20.7	SDCI	24.0		3	17	14		
4697	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2025: Removed; 2023: Symptoms of BBB
4698	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2025: Removed; 2023: Dead top, symptoms of BBB
4699	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2025: Removed; 2023: Dead top, symptoms of BBB
4701	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson cypress	18.7		Good	Good	13.1	SDCI	24.0		3	19	16		Pruned for building clearance
4702	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	22.0		Excellent	Good	22.6	SDCI	24.0		3	22	18		Buried base
4703	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	29.5		Excellent	Fair	30.2	SDCI	24.0		2	30	30		Buried base, measured at narrowest point below bulge, large codominant tear out on southeast side at 4.5 feet, codominant trunk at 10 feet
4704	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese cherry laurel	15.2	9, 12.2	Excellent	Fair	20.6	SDCI	24.0		3	15	13		Codominant at 1 foot with included bark
4705	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese cherry laurel	10.5		Excellent	Good	16.4	SDCI	24.0		4	11	9		Limited rooting space next to building
4706	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese cherry laurel	12.5	8.3, 9.3	Excellent	Good	18.1	SDCI	24.0		3	12	10		
4710	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	13.0		Excellent	Excellent	20.0	SDCI	16.0		3	13	11	Brockman Memorial Tree Tour	
4712	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	12.5		Good	Fair	25.5	SDCI	24.0		3	13	10		45 degree lean northwest
4714	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	17.6		Good	Good	23.7	SDCI	24.0		3	18	15		Phototropic lean away from building
4715	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig	22.1	12, 10.3, 9.5, 6.6, 6, 8.2	Excellent	Fair	26.9	SDCI	24.0		3	22	18		Multistem at base
4717	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	19.5		Good	Fair	30.8	SDCI	24.0		3	20	16		Possibly topped at 30 feet
4725	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress tree	22.4		Good	Good	26.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	22	19		
4726	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	28.9		Excellent	Good	43.0	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	29	29	Trees of Seattle	Codominant trunks/branches in crown with good unions and no included bark
4729	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	22.9	10, 10.4, 16, 7.8	Excellent	Fair	27.0	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	23	23		East trunk partially failed at base, 2 dynamic cables are taught, should replace with steel

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	DSH Multistem (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Dripline Radius (feet)	Jurisdiction (SDOT/SDCI)	Tier 2 Threshold (inches)	Grove	Tier Level	Tree Protection Area (City Defined) (feet)	Tree Protection Area (Reduced) (feet)	Tree of Distinction	Notes
4730	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	18.8		Good	Good	18.0	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	19	19		8 inch scaffolds at base
4731	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova	25.9		Excellent	Good	32.1	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	26	26		Large codominant union at 6 feet
4736	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	37.9		Good	Good	34.6	SDCI	24.0		2	38	38		Codominant at 30 feet with good union, buried base
4737	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	30.4		Excellent	Excellent	41.0	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	30	30		
5276	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	20.0		Good	Excellent	25.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	20	17		
5278	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	19.7		Good	Excellent	22.8	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	20	16		
5282	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple	12.5		Good	Good	14.0	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	13	10		Multistem at 6 feet
5283	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum	21.2		Good	Fair	30.9	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	21	18		Old pruning wound on east side at 15 feet where the other trunks separate, wound has decay
5284	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum	13.0		Good	Good	31.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	13	11		Overextended branches to southeast
5285	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum	14.4		Good	Good	25.6	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	14	12		Codominant at 20 feet
5286	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum	12.6		Good	Good	20.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	13	11		
5287	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	27.7		Good	Fair	25.8	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	28	28		Large tear out at 20 feet on southeast side, likely lost top at 35 feet
5288	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	25.5		Good	Good	31.4	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	26	26		Codominant at 15 feet with good union
5289	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	36.6		Excellent	Good	41.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	37	37		Lost top at 50 feet with multiple reiterations
5541	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	38.1		Good	Good	44.4	SDCI	24.0		2	38	38		Codominant at 50 feet with good union
5542	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	34.0		Good	Good	39.9	SDCI	24.0		2	34	34		Codominant at 30 feet with good union
5543	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	37.5		Excellent	Excellent	38.1	SDCI	24.0		2	38	38		Invasive ivy in planting bed for this and adjacent cedar
5544	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	41.0		Good	Good	37.0	SDCI	24.0		2	41	41		
5546	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	34.4		Excellent	Excellent	40.9	SDCI	24.0		2	34	34		Ivy to 6 feet, crown in contact with adjacent building roof
5547	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	25.3		Good	Good	27.6	SDCI	24.0		2	25	25		Swept base, large scaffold at 30 feet
11124	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Flowering cherry	5.0		Excellent	Good	9.8	SDCI	23.0		-	5	4	Memorial Tree - Japanese Commerce Association	Tear out at 5 feet on west side
13178	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2.2		Fair	Poor	5.4	SDCI	12.0		-	2	2		Dead bark at trunk base 90 percent of circumference
13179	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2.0		Excellent	Good	7.8	SDCI	12.0		-	2	2		Multistem at base
13180	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2.1		Good	Fair	8.4	SDCI	12.0		-	2	2		Wound at base 55 percent circumference
13294	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	6.3		Good	Excellent	10.3	SDCI	-		4	6	5		Possible canker at base
13295	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	5.8		Good	Excellent	12.4	SDCI	-		-	6	5		
13296	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	7.3		Excellent	Excellent	12.3	SDCI	-		4	7	6		
13297	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	7.2		Excellent	Excellent	10.8	SDCI	-		4	7	6		
13298	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	6.3		Good	Excellent	12.2	SDCI	-		4	6	5		
13344	<i>Leucosidea sericea</i>	Oldwood	13.1	7, 4.7, 10	Good	Fair	21.5	SDCI	24.0		3	13	11		Likely partial failure at base

Table of Trees
UW Chemistry Building, Seattle, WA

Arborist: TB
Date of Inventory: 10/17/2025
Table Prepared: 2/11/2026

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	DSH Multistem (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Dripline Radius (feet)	Jurisdiction (SDOT/SDCI)	Tier 2 Threshold (inches)	Grove	Tier Level	Tree Protection Area (City Defined) (feet)	Tree Protection Area (Reduced) (feet)	Tree of Distinction	Notes
A	<i>Ulmus 'Morton'</i>	Morton elm	7.9		Excellent	Good	15.8	SDCI	24.0		4	8	7		Narrow union at 7 feet, recently pruned
B	<i>Ulmus 'Morton'</i>	Morton elm	8.2		Excellent	Excellent	14.9	SDCI	24.0		4	8	7		4 inch pruning cut at 7 feet on south side
C	<i>Pinus contorta var. contorta</i>	Shore pine	7.3		Excellent	Good	15.9	SDCI	12.0		4	7	6		Slightly buried base in mulch, possibly removed codominant trunk at 10 feet
N	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese cheese wood	7.7	4.7, 3.4, 5	Good	Fair	14.3	SDCI	24.0		4	8	6		Broken trunk on road side
O	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese cheese wood	7.6	5.5, 5.2	Good	Fair	10.3	SDCI	24.0		4	8	6		Sun scald is on one trunk
P/4713	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	12.8		Fair	Fair	28.2	SDCI	24.0		3	13	11		Sparse crown, small needles, phototropic lean away from building
R/4709	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper	8.8		Good	Excellent	12.7	SDCI	24.0		4	9	7	Brockman Memorial Tree Tour	
V/4723	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	6.6	4.5, 4.8	Excellent	Good	17.3	SDCI	12.0		4	7	5		Enveloped tag
W/4724	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet	20.0	13, 10.7, 9.3, 5.5	Good	Fair	22.8	SDCI	24.0		3	20	17	Trees of Seattle	Growing against concrete deck
Y/4734	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern catalpa	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Removed
AL/5290	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	34.6		Excellent	Excellent	31.9	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	35	35		
AM	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	8.2		Excellent	Good	15.3	SDCI	24.0		4	8	7		Small wound at base with good response
AN/5281	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	39.0		Excellent	Fair	34.6	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	39	39		Large scaffolds and codominant trunks
AO/5280	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple	12.5		Good	Good	19.5	SDCI	24.0	Grove	2	13	10		
AP/5277	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	43.7		Excellent	Good	33.6	SDCI	24.0		2	44	44		Large codominant scaffolds
AQ	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	17.0		Excellent	Good	17.7	SDCI	24.0		3	17	14		Large pruning wounds with good response and no decay
AR	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	13.7		Excellent	Good	20.6	SDCI	24.0		3	14	11		Large pruning wounds at base
AS/5272	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese cherry laurel	12.2	10.7, 4, 4.3	Excellent	Fair	19.0	SDCI	24.0		3	12	10		Multistem at base, adjacent 5271 dead above 4.5 feet
AT	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress tree	7.2		Excellent	Good	17.7	SDCI	24.0		4	7	6		Codominant at 8 feet
AU/4718	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet	19.4	9.4, 9, 8.1, 7.2, 9.5	Good	Fair	22.1	SDCI	24.0		3	19	16	Trees of Seattle	Multistem at base with necrotic bark on several trunks
AV/4719	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flower ash	20.8	7, 14, 10.2, 9.1	Good	Fair	29.4	SDCI	24.0		3	21	17		



2940 Westlake Ave N #200
Seattle, WA 98109
206-528-4670

UW Chemical Sciences Building
3923 Okanogan Ln NE
Seattle, WA 98105
Parcel: 1625049001

Legend

- Assessed Trees
- King County Parcels

Tree Site Map

Date: February 11, 2026
Arborist:
Tyler Bunton
ISA PN-8715A
ISA TRAQ

Parcel boundaries and trees are located approximately.



June 20, 2025

Ms. Lara Sirois
University of Washington
University Facilities Building, Box 352205
Seattle, WA 98195

RE: AVIAN SURVEY LETTER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CHEMICAL SCIENCE
BUILDING PROJECT

Dear Ms. Sirois:

This letter addresses potential impacts to avian species on the University of Washington (UW) campus, as it pertains to work being proposed on the Chemical Sciences Building Project (Project). The Project will occur at the location of the current Chemistry Library building, located at 3923 Okanogan Lane Northeast, Seattle, WA 98105. Our scope of services includes one avian survey focusing on great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*, GBHE) nesting activity within Heron Haven and its associated buffer, which is designated as a GBHE management area by the City of Seattle (City), and all bird species covered under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) within the Project footprint (Figure 1). The GBHE is a designated species of local importance within the City's environmentally critical areas regulations (Seattle Municipal Code [SMC] 25.09.200.C.5).

The scope of this letter includes:

- A review of background information on the Project and applicable species.
- A summary of survey methods and a detailed discussion of results.
- A discussion of applicable regulations and potential regulatory requirements.

BACKGROUND

Project Description

The proposed Project involves the complete demolition of the existing library structure and the construction of a new Chemical Sciences Building in its place. The Project is currently in the early design phase, with key building specifications still under development by the Project team. The new structure is anticipated to range from two to four stories above ground level, with additional belowgrade construction consisting of one to two basement levels. The final building footprint has not yet been determined and remains subject to ongoing design considerations.

Significant site preparation will be required for this redevelopment Project, including clearing and grubbing of all existing non-tree vegetation across the Project site. The Project team is currently working with an arborist consultant to assess the impact on existing trees and develop preservation strategies. While the intent is to retain as many mature trees as possible, it is anticipated that several trees will require removal due to direct conflicts with the proposed building footprint or potential damage to root systems from construction activities and the new building's belowgrade components.

Species of Consideration

In western Washington, the breeding season for the GBHE spans a six-month period that starts in early February with courtship behavior and culminates around August when successful offspring have fledged and dispersed. Nesting colonies can range from five to 500 nests and are typically located in areas with large mature stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees in close proximity to large bodies of water. On the UW campus, there is one GBHE management area designated by the City's Department of Planning and Community Development in conjunction with Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). The management area includes two documented nesting sites and their associated year-round buffers as shown in Figure 1. The Project is located in a year-round buffer directly adjacent to a historic GBHE nesting site.

The general nesting season for all bird species in Washington State occurs from late January to mid-August. The length of time from nest building to fledging and the number of clutches per year varies from species to species. Many bird species create new nests each year, so it is possible to observe new nests during any given nesting season. Therefore, areas where vegetation removal could occur should be resurveyed at appropriate times closer to the scheduled site disturbance.

FIELD METHODS

UW anticipates construction to begin in early 2026. However, preliminary design is set to begin in 2025, and to comply with the City's critical area code, a Shannon & Wilson biologist conducted an avian survey on May 14 during the 2025 nesting season. During the survey, the Heron Haven within the GBHE management area and the Project footprint were surveyed. All documented nests were observed for signs of activity for approximately 20 minutes. Observations included listening for sounds of adults and chicks, visual observations of the nest for any sign of movement, watching for adult ingress and egress from any nests, and studying areas below any nest for any sign of use (droppings, feathers,

etc.). The locations of observed nests were collected using a handheld global positioning system unit and documented in Figure 1.

RESULTS

No GBHE activity was observed within the designated management area. Additionally, no remnant nests were found, as they were likely destroyed by storm events. Shannon & Wilson biologists have conducted periodic monitoring of the GBHE management area throughout nesting seasons since 2018, and no nesting activity has been documented during this time.

Within the Project footprint, owl pellets and three small nests were documented, as shown in Figure 1 and Exhibit 1. All three nests appeared inactive, showing no signs of recent construction or active nesting. The owl pellets found during the survey were not fresh and appeared to be several months old, with no evidence of active nesting within the area. The absence of fresh droppings, feathers, or prey remains, combined with the lack of adult owl activity or nestling calls, suggests the site is not currently being used for breeding. This finding aligns with documented patterns on the UW campus, where owl pellets have been discovered at locations without active nests. Since owls typically deposit pellets at roosting sites rather than nesting locations, and commonly maintain multiple daytime roosts throughout their territory, the presence of aged pellets likely indicates historical use of the area as a temporary resting site.



Exhibit 1: Site Observations

All photographs taken on May 14, 2025. Top left: Owl pellets under tree in southwest corner of site (Observation 1 on Figure 1). Top right: Unused stick nest (Observation 2 on Figure 1). Bottom left: Potential squirrel nest, or old unused bird nest (Observation 3 on Figure 1). Bottom right: unused stick nest (Observation 4 on Figure 1).

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

The City regulates fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas under SMC 25.09.200. Under City code,

Development on parcels containing fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas shall comply with any species habitat management plan set out in a Director's Rule. The Director may establish by rule a habitat management plan to protect any species listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, any priority habitat or species identified by WDFW or any species of local importance. (SMC 25.09.200.B.2)

Species of local importance currently include the GBHE. Other species, including the bald eagle, have been covered under critical areas ordinances in the past and could be included again if they become relisted under state law as threatened or endangered.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for implementing and enforcing the MBTA, which makes it illegal to “to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid Federal permit” (USFWS, 1918¹). This can include the knowing destruction of a nest or activities that would cause a nest to fail. GBHEs are migratory birds, as are all species of bird native to the United States.

DISCUSSION

The results of the 2025 avian survey are being used to inform potential additional requirements necessary to comply with the applicable regulations stated above.

No active GBHE nests were observed within the survey area; however, if GBHE activity is observed anywhere else within the survey area during construction, the Project may have to comply with timing restrictions and mitigation sequencing outlined in SMC 25.09.065, which will require the development of a mitigation plan and maintenance and monitoring plan. Similar provisions may be required for other avian species if they become listed under state law and are included as species of local importance prior to the completion of the construction related to the Project.

To comply with the MBTA, no trees with active nests (those with eggs or young) should be removed until those nests have been deemed inactive. However, inactive nests (unused or abandoned nests, or nests currently being built that do not have eggs or young in them) can legally be removed under the MBTA. (This does not include the removal of eagle nests, which may require an Eagle Nest Take Permit under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act). Removing inactive nests that may become active would aid in minimizing the potential for “take” under the MBTA, should the birds choose to reoccupy those nests. If vegetation removal is proposed during nesting season (late January to mid-August), we recommend that those areas, including all trees, be surveyed for nests (active or inactive) no more than five days prior to removal.

Under Washington State law, birds are protected under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 77.15.120. To comply with state regulations, both active and inactive nests of

¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), 1918, The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), 50 CFR 10.13.

protected birds² are subject to regulatory protection and may require WDFW authorization or permits for removal or destruction.

Depending on the nest type and location, authorization or permits may be required for removal from the respective WDFW Regional Wildlife Program Manager. We recommend you consult with UW Environmental Health & Safety and wildlife regulators (as required) if protected bird nests are identified in the Project footprint.

CLOSURE

The findings and conclusions documented in this letter have been prepared for specific application to this Project, and have been developed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the environmental science profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area, and in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in our agreement. The conclusions presented in this letter are professional opinions based on interpretation of information currently available to us and are made within the operational scope, budget, and schedule constraints of this Project. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

If you have any questions, please contact me at merci.clinton@shanwil.com or 206-695-6715.

Sincerely,

SHANNON & WILSON



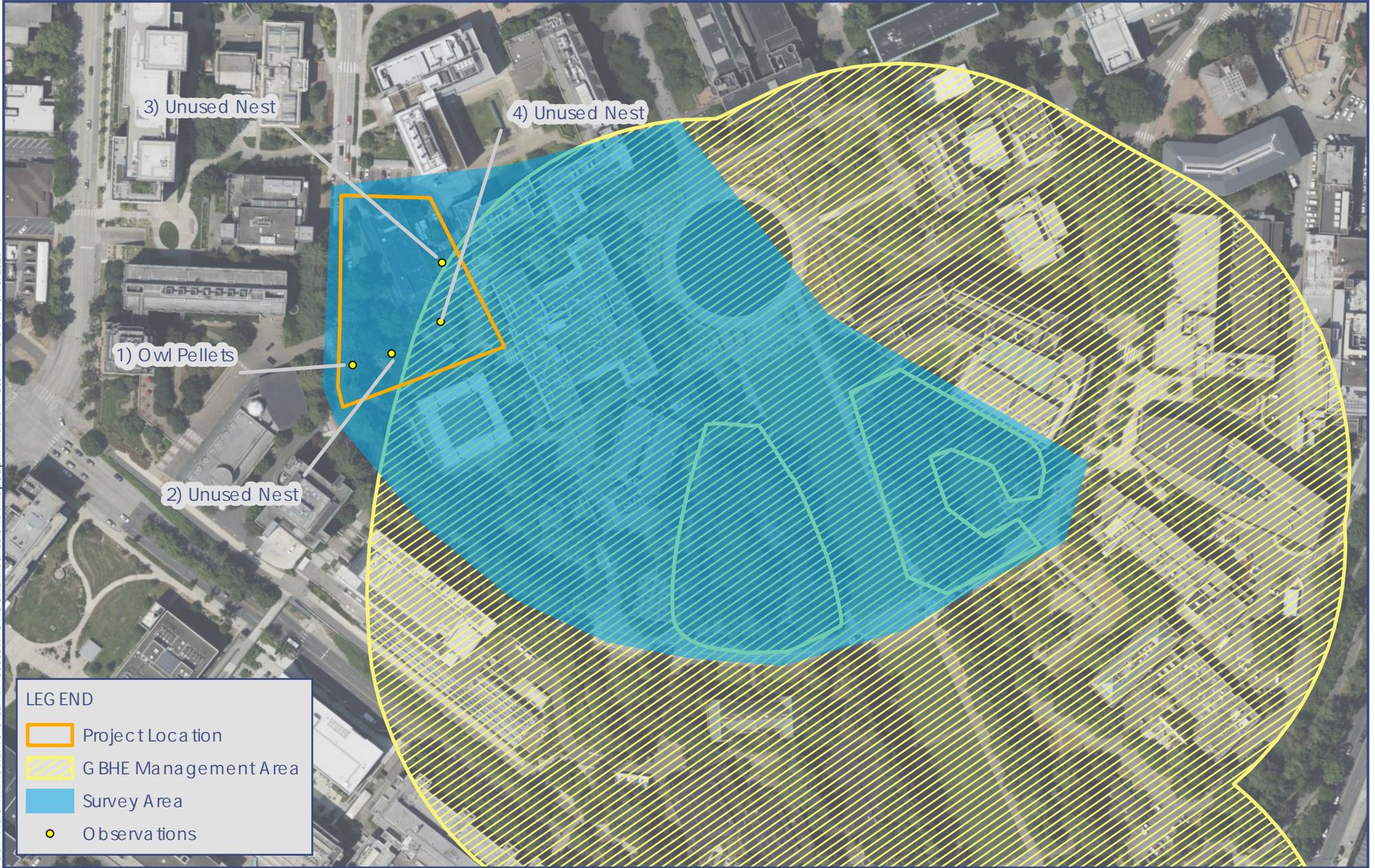
Merci Clinton, MSEM, PWS
Senior Biologist

MAC:KLW/mac

Enc. Figure 1 – 2025 Survey Map

² Protected birds (under RCW 77.12.020) are all wild birds not classified as game birds or predatory birds. Lists of species in various protective designations are included in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 232-12-004 (game birds and predatory birds), WAC 232-12-011 (threatened and sensitive), and WAC 232-12-014 (endangered). These species, including their nests, eggs, and young, are additionally protected under these respective rules and associated statutes.

Path: \\shannonwilson\efs\SEA\115440\Chemical Sciences\Map\Map.aprx Author: User: MAC Date: 6/16/2025



LEGEND

- Project Location
- GBHE Management Area
- Survey Area
- Observations



- Notes**
1. Owl Pellets Observed Under Tree.
 2. Unused Stick Nest.
 3. Potential Squirrel Nest, or Old Unused Bird Nest.
 4. Unused Stick Nest.

