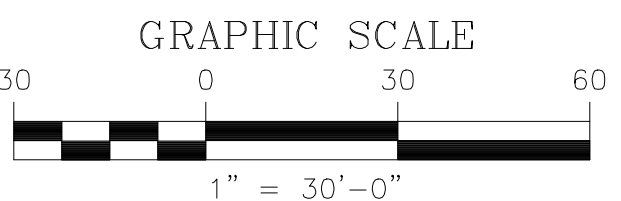
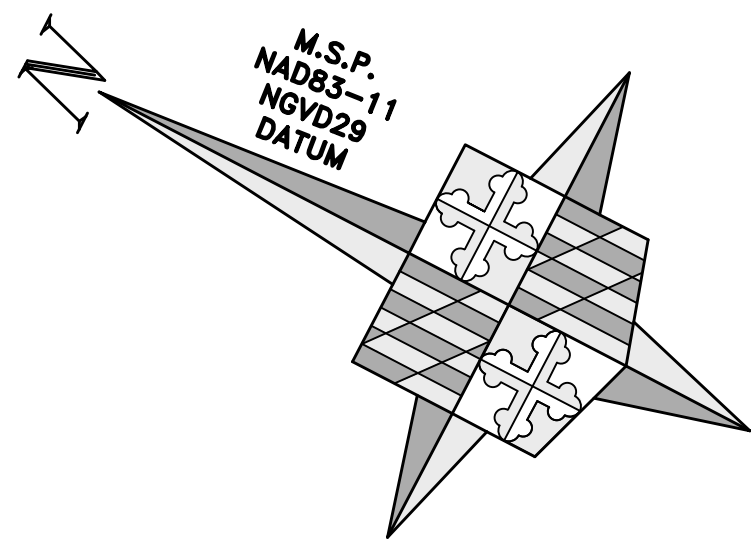
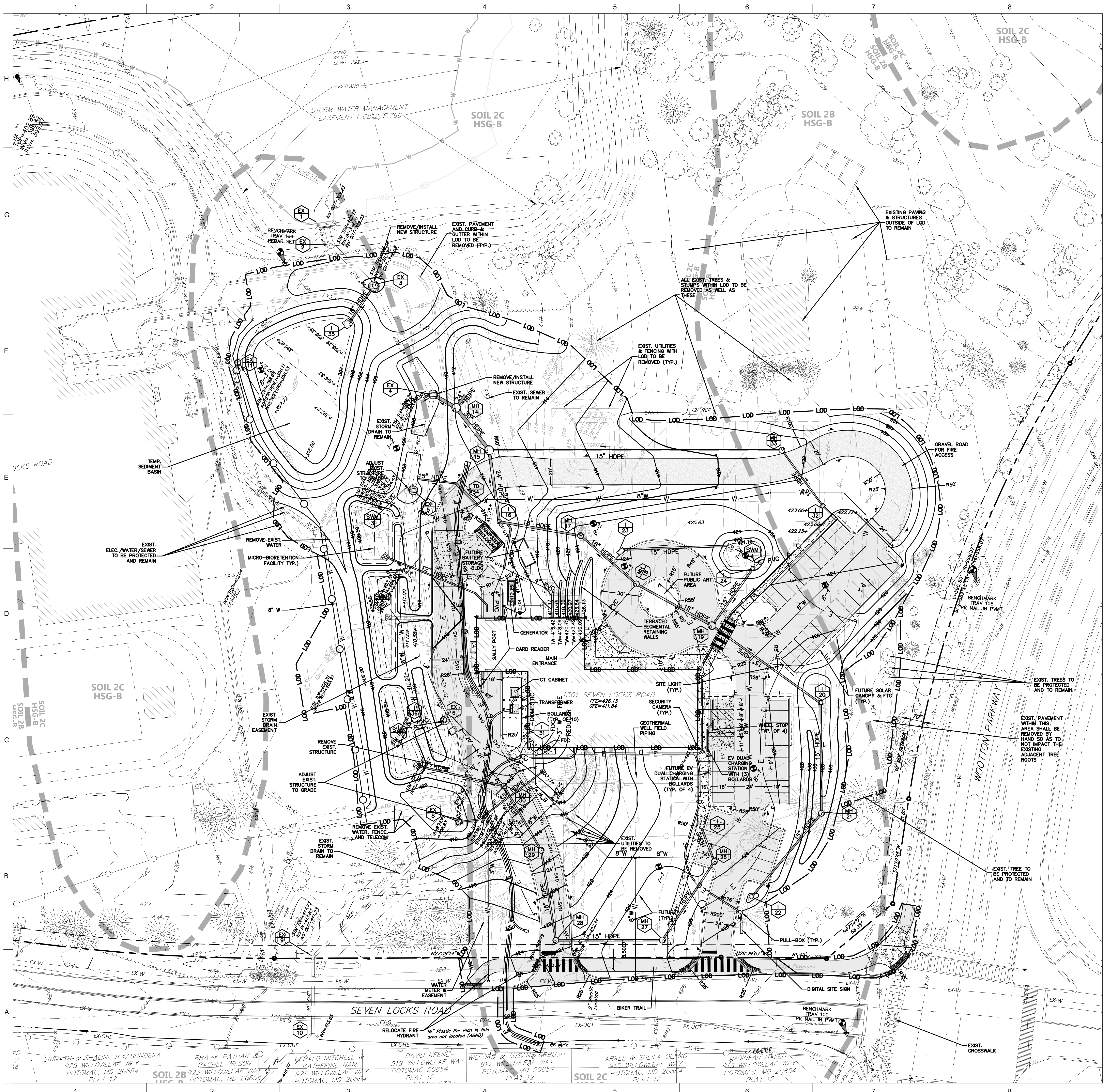


Scale 1" = 40'



Owner:

Montgomery County Maryland
Department of General Services
Division of Building Design & Construction

101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850 11th Floor

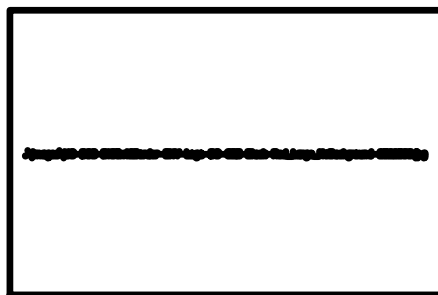
County Project Number: 0470301

Montgomery County
Diversion Center

1307 Seven Locks Road
Rockville, MD 20854

Account: 04-01724745
Tax Map: GR21, Parcel: N580
Legal: PL 11092 PT PAR A SE
L.7225, F.294 & L.6812, F.770
Area: 26.23 Ac

RFP/IFB # 1150676



Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

1054 31st Street NW
Canal Square
Suite 410
Washington, DC
20007
202.595.3173

www.bkvgroup.com

Professional Seal:



08/01/2025

Professional Certification. I hereby certify
that these documents were prepared or
approved by me, and that I am a duly
licensed professional engineer under the
laws of the State of Maryland, License No.
44564, Expiration Date: 08/01/2027.

No.	Date	Description
	05/16/2024	SCHEMATIC DESIGN
	10/31/2024	100% DD SET
	04/28/2025	CD75 SET

ADTEK
CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND SPECIALTY ENGINEERING

150 South East Street, Suite 201
Frederick, Maryland 21701
Phone: 301-662-4408 Fax: 301-662-7484
www.adtekingineers.com Jason Fritz

Sheet Title:

SITE PLAN

This plan is for Stormwater Management Only.

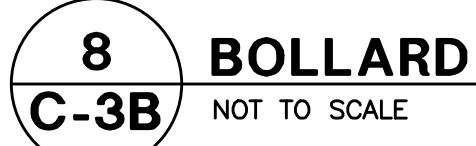
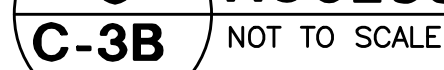
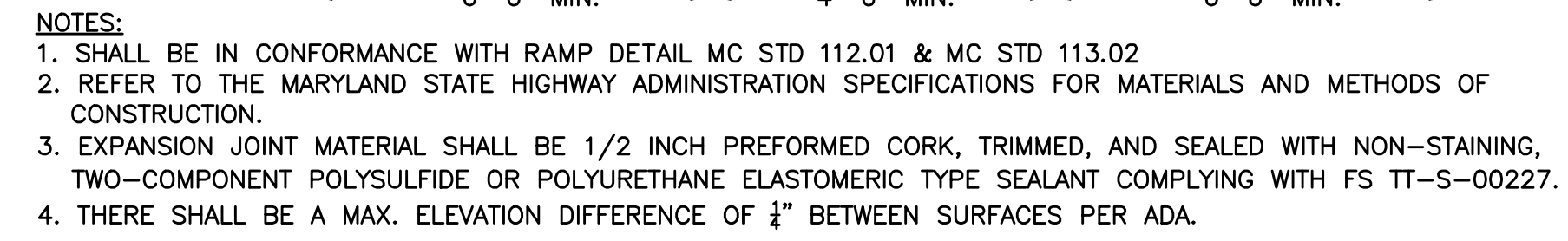
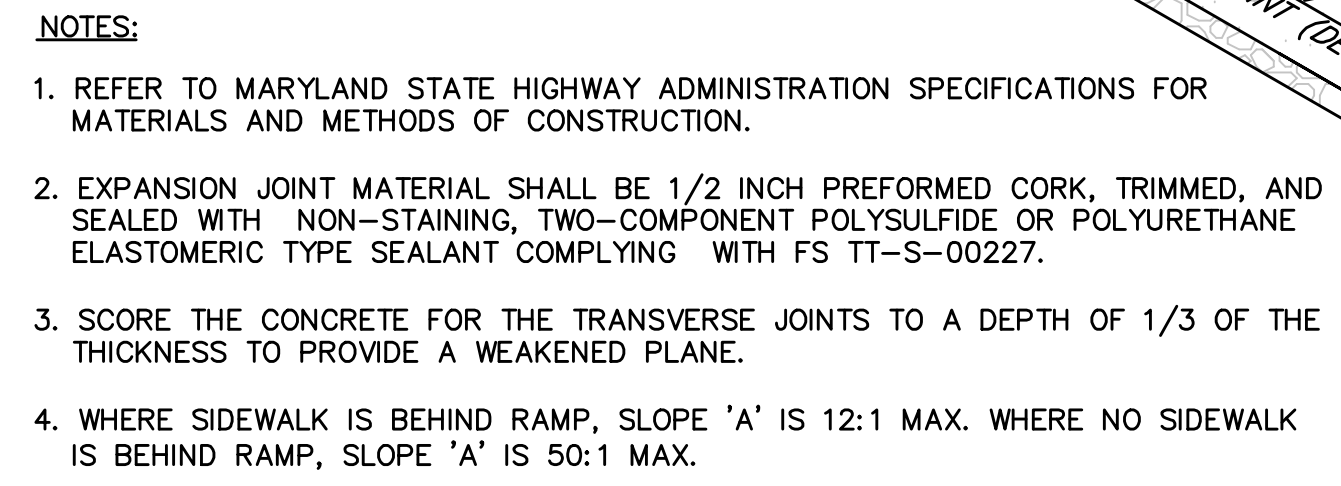
AE Project Number 2179-04

Bid Set Date 11/11/2022

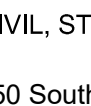
Sheet Number:

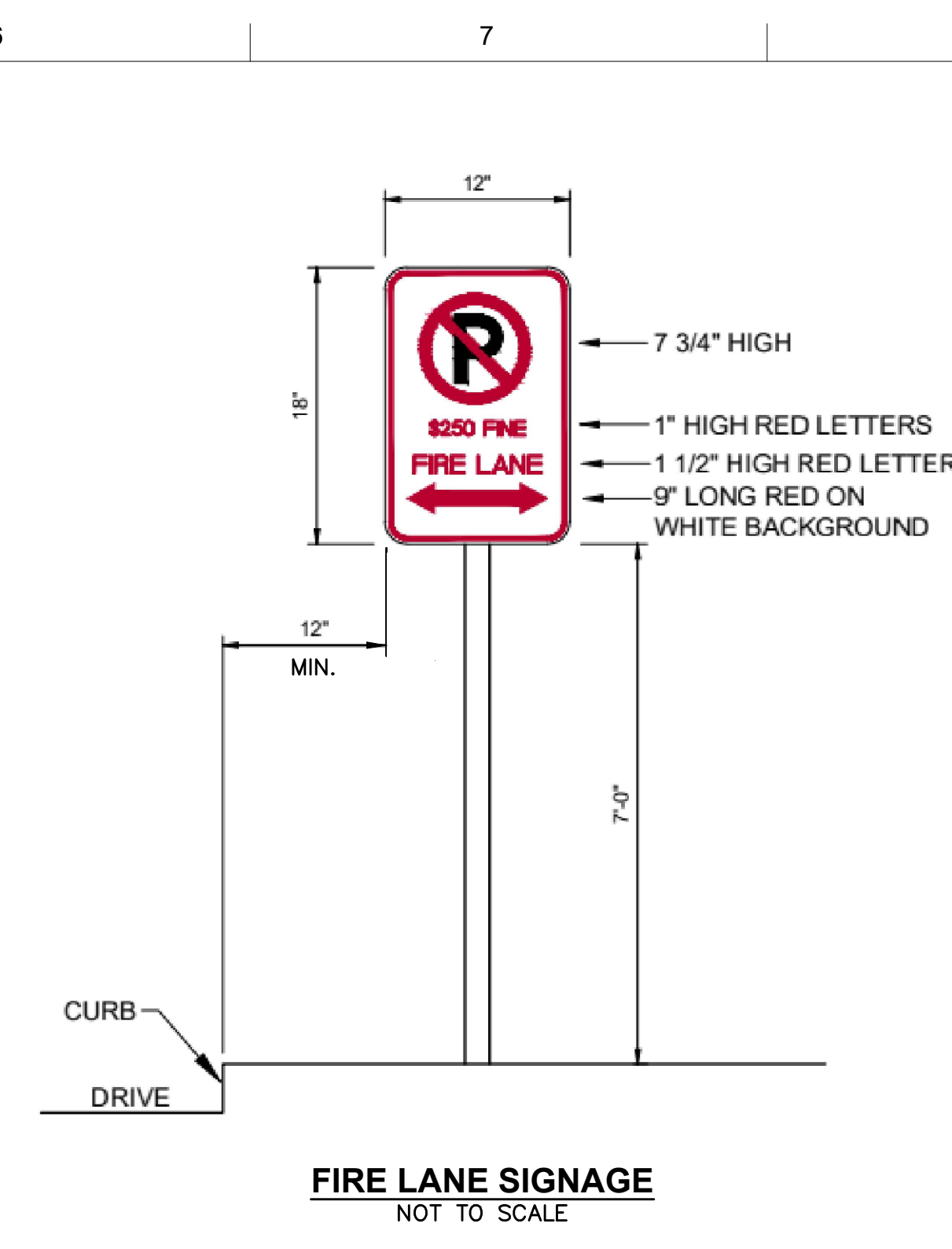
C-3A

Scale 1" = 30'

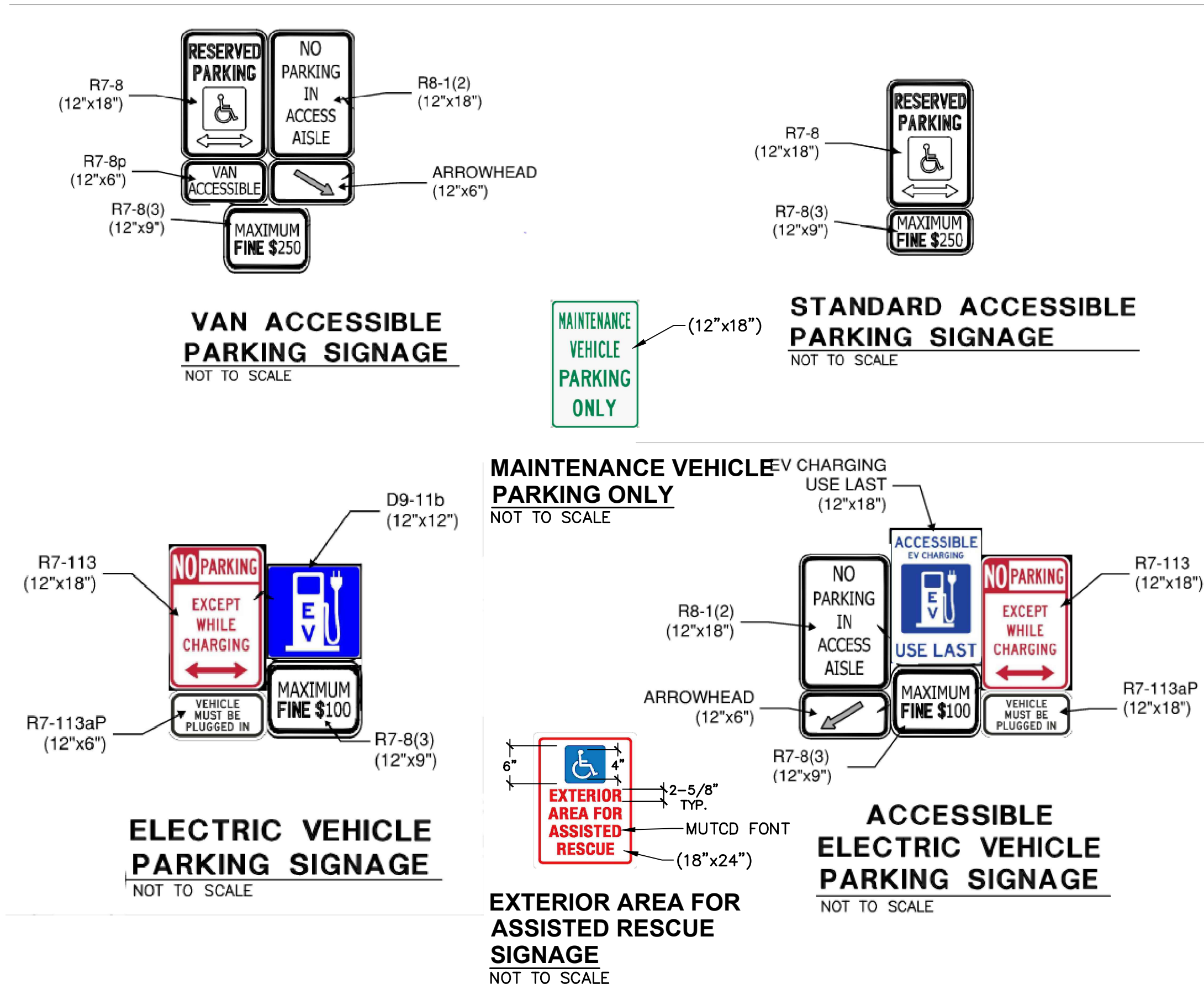


The image shows a business card for BKV GROUP. The logo features the letters 'BKV' in a large, bold, black sans-serif font, with the word 'GROUP' in a smaller, red, spaced-out sans-serif font directly below it. To the left of the logo, the word 'DC' is printed in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. Below 'DC', the company's services are listed: 'Architecture', 'Interior Design', 'Landscape Architecture', and 'Engineering'. To the right of these services, the company's address is listed: '1054 31st Street NW', 'Canal Square', 'Suite 410', 'Washington, DC', '20007', and the phone number '202.595.3173'. At the bottom right, the website 'www.bkvgroup.com' is displayed. At the bottom left, the text 'Professional Seal:' is visible, followed by a blank space for a seal.

 ADTEK CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND SPECIALTY ENGINEERING	
150 South East Street, Suite 201 Frederick, Maryland 21701 Phone: 301-662-4408 Fax: 301-662-7484 www.adtekengineers.com	
Sheet Title: SITE DETAILS	
AE Project Number	2179-04
Bid Set Date	11/11/2022
Sheet Number: C-3C	
Scale	



ALL SIGNAGE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 7'-0" ABOVE
GRADE PER THE MARYLAND ACCESSIBILITY CODE



RFP/IFB # 1150676



BKV
GROUP
DC

Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

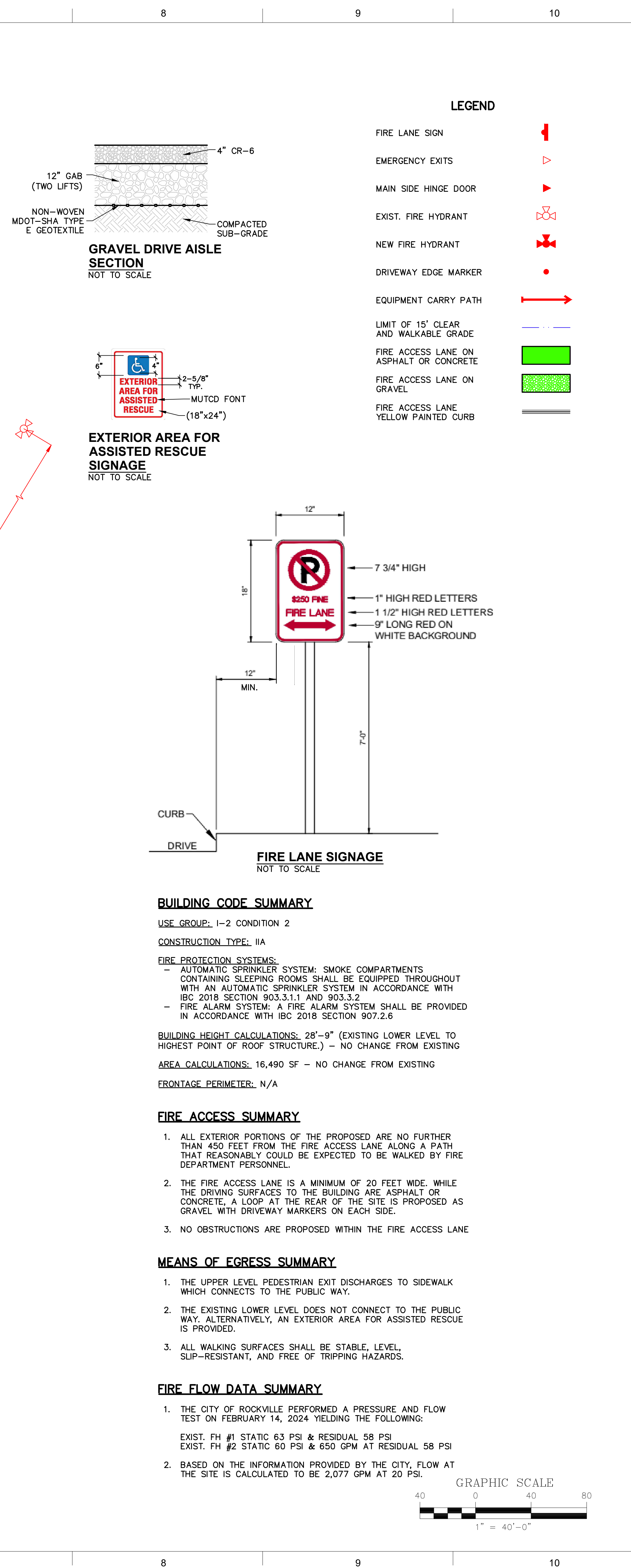
1054 31st Street NW
Canal Square
Suite 410
Washington, DC
20007
202.595.3173

www.bkvgroup.com

Professional Seal:

[illegible]

 ADTEK CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND SPECIALTY ENGINEERING	
150 South East Street, Suite 201 Frederick, Maryland 21701 Phone: 301-662-4408 Fax: 301-662-7484 www.adtekengineers.com Jason Fritz	
Sheet Title: SIGNAGE AND STRIPING PLAN	
AE Project Number	2179-04
Bid Set Date	11/11/2022
Sheet Number: C-6A	
Scale	1" = 40'



TREES EXISTING ONSITE TO BE SAVED WILL CONTRIBUTE TO REFORESTATION/AFFORESTATION CREDIT OF 0.43 ACRES.

THERE IS A MINIMUM TREE COVER REQUIREMENT OF 0.48 ACRES (10% TRACT AREA).

50 - 2.5" CAL TREES ARE REQUIRED FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF TREES REMOVED FROM WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.

ACREAGE OF TRACT:	0.00
ACREAGE OF EX. FOREST:	0.00
ACREAGE OF EXISTING WETLANDS	0.00
ACREAGE OF FORESTED WETLANDS	0.01
ACREAGE OF WETLAND BUFFERS	0.00
ACREAGE OF STREAM BUFFERS	0.00
ACREAGE OF FORESTED STREAM BUFFER	0.00
ACREAGE OF 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	0
LINEAR EXTENT OF STREAMS	0
AVERAGE WIDTH OF STREAM BUFFER	

MINIMUM TREE COVER			
TRACT AREA SF	ZONING	MTC REQUIRED %	MTC SF REQUIRED
207,055	MTX	10	20,706
TREE COVER PROVIDED SF	NUMBER OF TREES	SF CREDIT PER TREE	TOTAL SF CREDIT
FORESTED AREA	N/A	N/A	0
EXISTING LANDSCAPE TREES	N/A	N/A	N/A
LARGE SHADE TREES	N/A	N/A	N/A
LARGE EVERGREEN	N/A	N/A	N/A
SMALL SHADE/ORNAMENTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A
SMALL EVERGREEN	N/A	N/A	N/A
LARGE SHADE TREES (TREE REPLACEMENT)	25	400	10000
LARGE EVERGREEN (TREE REPLACEMENT)	26	400	10400
SMALL SHADE/ORNAMENTAL (LANDSCAPE ONLY)	3	200	600
SMALL EVERGREEN (LANDSCAPE ONLY)		0	0
TOTAL SF			21,000

CITY OF ROCKVILLE FOREST CONSERVATION WORKSHEET									
Montgomery County Division Center									
NET TRACT AREA:									
A. Total tract area ...									4.75
B. Deductions (land dedication not in construction on this plan, other deductions - specify)									0.00
C. Net Tract Area									4.75
LAND USE CATEGORY:									
ZONING:		R-E, RS	R-90, R-75,	R-40, R-30,	C-1, C-2, I-1, I-2, I-3, I-				
Place a "1" under the column corresponding to the correct zone of the site			R-60, R-150	R-20, RTH, RPR, R-H	4, O-1, O-2, O-3, TCO-1, TCO-2, TCM-1, TCM-2, RPC				
Zone:		0	0	0	1				
(choose only one)									
D. Afforestation Threshold ...									15% x F = 0.71
E. Conservation Threshold ...									15% x F = 0.71
EXISTING FOREST COVER:									
F. Existing forest cover (within net tract)									0.00
G. Area of forest above conservation threshold									0.00
BREAK EVEN POINT:									
H. Breakeven Point (amount of forest retained so that no mitigation is required).....=									0.00
I. Clearing permitted without mitigation									0.00
PROPOSED FOREST CLEARING:									
J. Total area of forest to be cleared									0.00
K. Total area of forest to be retained									0.00
PLANTING REQUIREMENTS:									
L. Reforestation for clearing above conservation threshold									0.00
M. Reforestation for clearing below conservation threshold									0.00
N. Credit for retention above conservation threshold									0.00
P. Total reforestation required									0.00
Q. Total afforestation required									0.71
R. Total planting requirement									0.71
NOTE: FEE-IN-LIEU OF 0.28 ACRES REQUIRED.									
INDIVIDUAL TREE CREDIT OF 0.43 ACRES APPLIED (SEE WORKSHEET L-1.2)									

LABEL	QUANTITY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (LG SHADE, LG EG, SM SHADE, SM EG)	ROOT BALL TYPE	SIZE- CAL/INT	LANDSCAPE ONLY NO FTO CREDIT	QUANTITY SIG. TREE REPLACEMENT CREDIT	QUANTITY FC CREDIT (200 OR 400 SF)	FC CREDIT (200 OR 400 SF FC QUANTITY)	MYC CREDIT (200 OR 400 SF TOTAL QUANTITY)
PA2	4	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	LG EVG	B&B	7"	0	4	0	0	1600
CK	12	<i>Cladostis kentuckee</i>	American Yellowwood	LG SHADE	B&B	2.5"		12			4800
Q	4	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	LG SHADE	B&B	2.5"		4			1600
3P	6	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	LG SHADE	B&B	2.5"		6			2400
A	17	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	LG EVG	B&B	7"		17			6800
IE	5	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	LG EVG	B&B	7"		5			2000
CE	3	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	ORN	B&B	2"		3			600
NS	3	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	LG SHADE	B&B	2.5"		3			1200

THERE ARE NO TREES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA WITH POTENTIAL CHAMPION DBH ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REGISTER OF CHAMPION TREES AND NO UNLISTED POTENTIAL CHAMPION TREES WERE EVIDENT ON THE SITE.

A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE WAS FOUND WITHIN THE FOREST STANDS. THE U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE MD DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE PROJECT AREA AND DESCRIPTION. NO RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES WERE OBSERVED ON THE PROPERTY.

THERE IS A SMALL PORTION OF FOREST WITHIN THE STUDY AREA TOTALING 323 SQUARE FEET. THIS FOREST IS PART OF A LARGER FOREST ON SITE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO FOREST WITHIN THE LOD.

OUR RESEARCH INDICATES THERE ARE NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN PROXIMITY TO THE SUBJECT SITE. THE SITE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ROCKVILLE INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS. IT APPEARS DEVELOPMENT ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY WILL NOT AFFECT ANY HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

FOREST ONSITE BUT OUTSIDE THE STUDY AREA CONTAINS INVASIVE SPECIES: JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. THERE ARE NO PARTICULAR CONCENTRATED AREAS TO IDENTIFY ON THE PLAN. THE INVASIVE SPECIES ARE SPORADIC THROUGHOUT THE SITE AND FOREST AREAS.

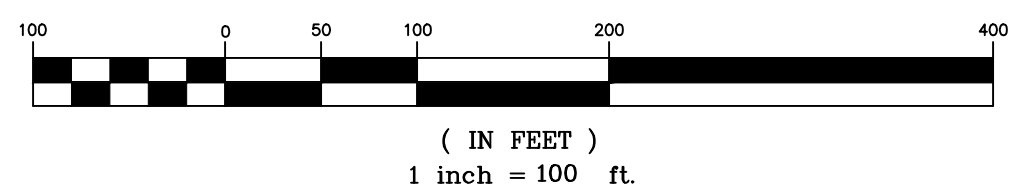
OVERALL SITE

- I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE OF MARYLAND AND CITY OF ROCKVILLE FOREST CONSERVATION REGULATIONS.

7.30.2025
DATE

MICHAEL A. NORTON
MDNR / COMAR 08.19.06.01
QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL

GRAPHIC SCALE

[illegible]

101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850 11th Floor

County Project Number: 0470301

RFP/IFB # 1150676

BKV
GROUP
DC

Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

www.bkvgroup.com

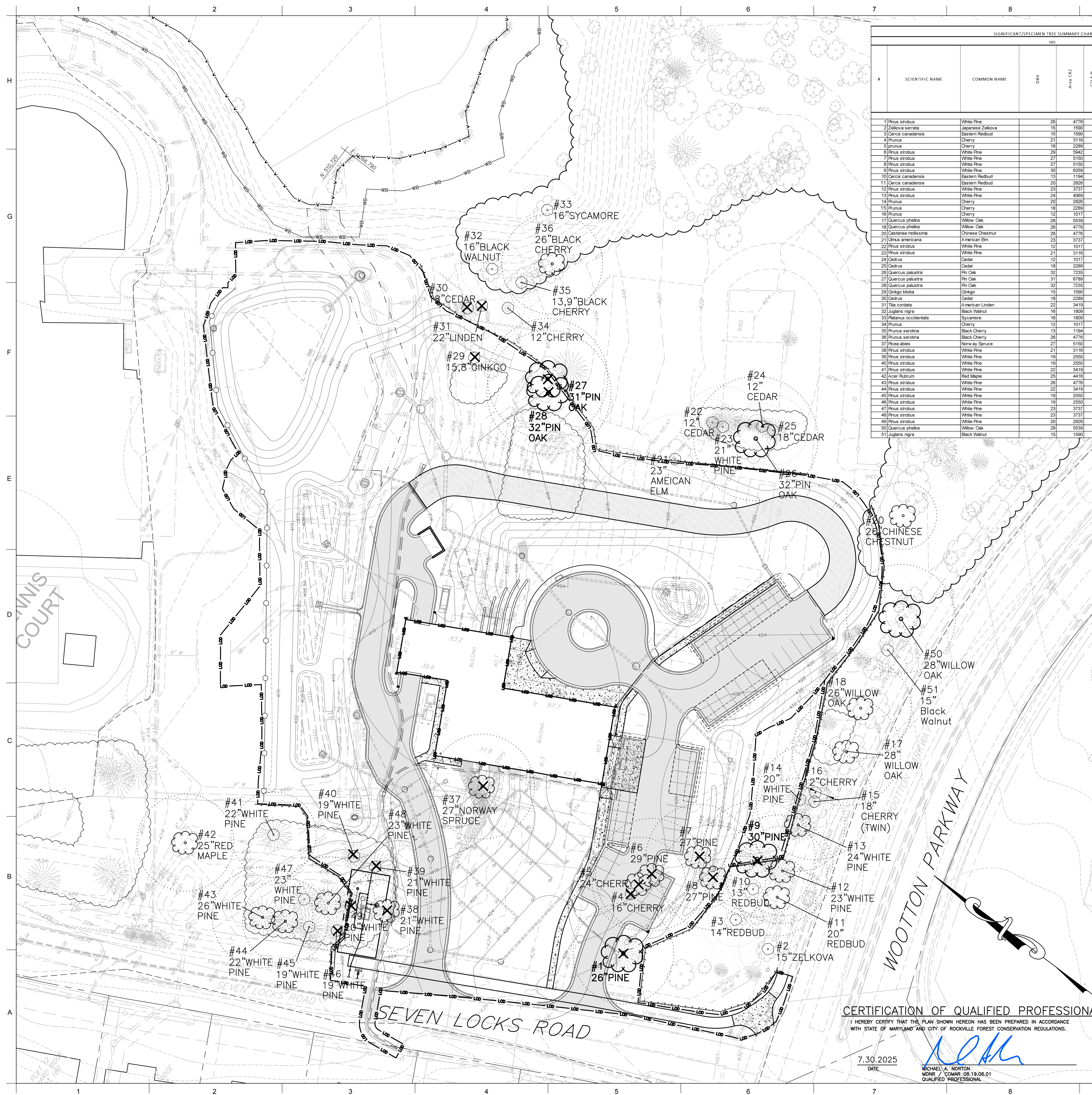
[illegible]

Sheet Title: **OVERALL
PRELIMINARY
FOREST
CONSERVATION PLAN**

AE Project Number	2000.01
Bid Set Date	07/30/2025

Sheet Number: **L-1.1**

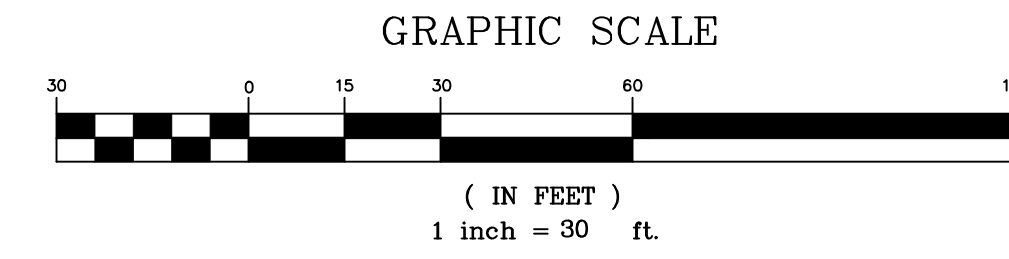
Scale **AS SHOWN**

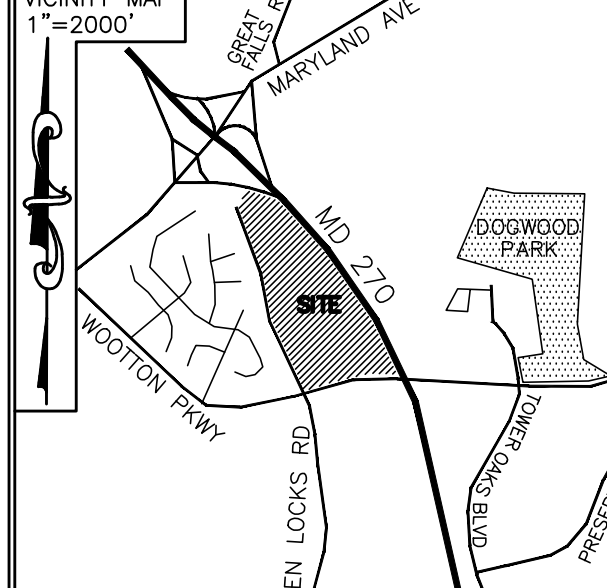
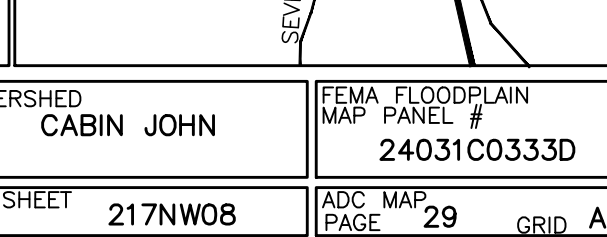


SIGNIFICANT/SPECIMEN TREE SUMMARY CHART													
#	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH	Area C&Z	CUL &R	CDB CUL &R	Remarks	DISPOSITION (SAV/REMOVE)	PFC/PFCP				
									% C&Z	IMPACT	REPLACEMENT NEEDED	CREDIT FOR C&Z	Proposed Credit (1/3 of C&Z value max)
1	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	26	4778	69			Remove		3	no	0	
2	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Japanese Zelkova	15	1550	81			save	0	0	yes	397	
3	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	21	1550	72			save	0	0	yes	397	
4	<i>Rhus</i>	Cherry	21	3116	78			Remove	0	2	no	0	
5	<i>Prunus</i>	Cherry	18	2289	78			Remove	1	no	0	0	
6	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	29	5942	75			Remove	0	3	no	0	
7	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	27	5150	78			Remove	3	no	0	0	
8	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	27	5150	78			Remove	3	no	0	0	
9	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	30	6359	65			Remove	6	no	0	0	
10	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	13	1164	59			Remove	0	yes	298	0	
11	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	20	2826	72			save	0	0	yes	707	
12	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	23	3737	78			save	33	0	yes	934	
13	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	24	4069	78			save	37	0	yes	1017	
14	<i>Rhus</i>	Cherry	20	2826	66			save	47	0	yes	707	
15	<i>Rhus</i>	Cherry	18	2289	69			save	14	0	yes	572	
16	<i>Rhus</i>	Cherry	12	1017	72			save	20	0	yes	254	
17	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	28	6539	84			save	12	0	yes	1385	
18	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	26	4778	78			save	4	0	yes	154	
20	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chinese Chestnut	26	4778	75		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
21	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	American Elm	23	3737	72		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
22	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	12	1017	75		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
23	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	21	3116	81		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
24	<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar	12	1017	66		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
25	<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar	18	2289	66		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
26	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	32	7235	84		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
27	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	31	6789	81			Remove	6	no	0	0	
28	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	32	7235	66			Remove	6	no	0	0	
29	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	15	1550	38			Remove	1	no	0	0	
30	<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar	18	2289	69			Remove	0	1	no	0	
31	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	American Linden	22	3419	63			Remove	2	no	0	0	
32	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	16	1809	66			save	0	0	yes	452	
33	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	16	1809	69			save	0	0	yes	452	
34	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Cherry	12	1017	66		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
35	<i>Pinus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	13	1164	59		area of potential future development	save	0	no	0	0	
36	<i>Pinus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	26	4778	63			save	0	0	yes	1194	
37	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	21	3116	72			Remove	3	no	0	0	
38	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	21	3116	72			Remove	2	no	0	0	
39	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	19	2550	75			Remove	2	no	0	0	
40	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	19	2550	72			Remove	2	no	0	0	
41	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	22	3419	69			save	11	0	yes	855	
42	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	25	4419	50			save	0	0	yes	1104	
43	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	26	4778	81			save	0	0	yes	1194	
44	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	22	3419	69			save	0	0	yes	855	
45	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	19	2550	72			save	0	0	yes	638	
46	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	19	2550	75			Remove	2	no	yes	638	
47	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	23	3737	66			save	2	0	yes	934	
48	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	23	3737	75			save	33	0	yes	934	
49	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	20	2826	75			Remove	2	no	0	0	
50	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	28	6539	75			save	15	0	yes	1385	
51	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	15	1550	75			save	0	0	yes	397	

LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <p>-368-</p> <p>PROPERTY BOUNDARY</p> <p>SURVEY BOUNDARY</p> <p>WETLAND BOUNDARY</p> <p>25' WETLAND BUFFER</p> <p>EXISTING TREE $\geq 30"$ W/
CRITICAL ROOT ZONE</p> <p>EXISTING TREE $\geq 24"$ AND
$\leq 30"$ W/ CRITICAL ROOT
ZONE</p> <p>EXISTING TREE $\leq 12"$</p> <p>FOREST BOUNDARY</p> <p>NON-FOREST CANOPY/SCRUB</p> <p>TREE TO BE REMOVED</p> <p>ROOT PRUNING</p> <p>TEMPORARY TREE
PROTECTION FENCE</p> |
|--|--|



	NORTON LAND DESIGN	5146 DORSEY HALL DRIVE 2ND FLOOR ELLIOTT CITY, MD 21042 O 443.542.9199 NORTONLANDDESIGN.COM
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING		
REVISIONS	VICINITY MAP 1"=2000' 	
		

WATER CLASS	I,P	WATERSHED	CABIN JOHN	FEMA FLOODPLAIN	MAP PANEL #
TRIBUTARY	UNCOMMON				24031C0333D
TAX MAP	GR121	2000 SHEET	217NW08	ADD. MAP PAGE	29
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2025	PROJ. NO.	25-0064
				SHEET NO.	L-12

Owner:



Montgomery County Maryland
Department of General Services
Division of Building Design & Construction

101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850 11th Floor

County Project Number: 0470301

BKV
GROUP
DC

Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

1054 31st Street NW
Canal Square
Suite 410
Washington, DC
20007
202.595.3173

www.bkvgroup.com

[illegible]

Sheet Title: DETAILED
FOREST
CONSERVATION
PLAN

AE Project Number	2000.01
Bid Set Date	07/30/2025

Sheet Number:	L-1.2
Scale	AS SHOWN



Forest and Tree Preservation Ordinance Notes

JULY 2025

POST INSTALLATION

contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.3).

3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
Soil specifications for TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site preparation:
i. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove any existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subgrade free of debris.
ii. Excavate to that final planting bed will provide quality subgrade to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 30" minimum to form a table of planting bed, whenever a hole is excavated.
iii. Loosen exposed subgrade below 48" by tilling 30" into the subgrade elevation.
iv. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
v. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil, 40% loam, washed sand, and 10% mulch, compacted by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of 4-12 inches (10-15) and compacted.
b. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
c. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
d. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

4. Soil Specification: FIRM PLANTING: WHERE EXISTING OPEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site Preparation:
i. Removal of construction debris and not four to six inches of existing soil.
ii. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
b. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. (4" = 12 cubic yards/1,000 L.F.). Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install.
c. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches using the city's soil profile rebuilding specification.
d. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.
e. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

5. A M/LT (who is also an SA Certified Arborist) must perform all stress reduction measures. Documentation of these qualifications may be required. The measures must be done in accordance with ANSI Standards for Tree Care Operations (ANSI) and other industry best management practices. Implementation of the stress reduction measures must be observed by the Forestry Inspector in written documentation, including photographs, must be sent via email to the City Forestry Inspector.

6. Temporary tree protection devices, including signage, shall be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, or as otherwise directed by the Forestry Inspector, and prior to any level disturbance. Tree protection fencing locations must be staked and flagged prior to the pre-construction meeting. The Forestry Inspector, in coordination with the City and Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the sustainability of trees and forest down as needed on the approved plan. The Permittee must coordinate with the Forestry Inspector to schedule a follow-up construction inspection after installing all tree protection devices and perform all stress reduction measures. Upon a satisfactory inspection by the Forestry Inspector and Sediment Control Inspector, a Notice to Proceed will be issued and clearing and grading can commence. Temporary tree protection devices may include:
a. Chain-link fence (four feet high)
b. Super lift fence with wire mesh (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
c. 34-gauge 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel 1" bar posts (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
d. Signage

7. The Permittee and contractor shall maintain the temporary tree protection devices for the duration of the project and the location must not be altered without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector. No equipment, trucks, materials, debris, or any other items may be stored within the tree protection fence areas during the entire construction project. No access beyond the fence area will be permitted. Tree Protection fencing shall not be removed without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector.

8. Long term tree protection devices/techniques, as shown on the FCP or as directed by the Forestry Inspector may include but are not limited to:
a. Root aeration systems
b. Root pruning
c. Rooted seedlings
d. Trenching of utilities
e. Tree and plant walls
f. Perforated pavers

SEASONAL CONSTRUCTION

1. Periodic inspections at the discretion of the Forestry Inspector will occur during the construction project. Connections and repairs to all tree protection devices and other protective measures, as determined by the Forestry Inspector, must be made within the timeframe established by the Forestry Inspector.

2. The Permittee must immediately notify the Forestry Inspector of any damage to trees, forests, underground, ground cover, and any other undisturbed areas shown on the plan. Remedial actions to the restore these areas will be determined by the Forestry Inspector and the contractor within the timeframe established by the Forestry Inspector.

3. Failure to comply with the approved FCP or any directive of the City Forestry Inspector is a violation of the Forest and Tree Preservation Ordinance (FOTO). Pursuant to Section 10.5-34 of the FOTO, a fine in the amount of \$1,000 may be imposed for each violation. Each day a violation continues is a separate violation. In addition, a stop work order may be issued until the violation has been abated and the fine has been paid and an appeal has been filed pursuant to Section 10.5-33 of the FOTO. Additional punitive measures as stated under Section 10.5-34 of the FOTO may be imposed.

POST CONSTRUCTION

1. After construction is completed, the Permittee must request a final inspection in writing with the Forestry Inspector. At the final inspection, the Forestry Inspector may require additional corrective measures, which may include, but is not limited to:
a. Removal and replacement of dead and dying trees
b. Pruning of damaged, dead or declining limbs
c. Surface mulching
d. Soil aeration
e. Fertilization
f. Watering
g. Rooted repair
h. Close up of retention areas including trash removal

2. After the final inspection and completion of all corrective measures the Forestry Inspector will request all temporary tree and forest protection devices be removed from the site. Removal of tree protection devices that require operation of a vehicle and sediment control must be coordinated with both the City and Sediment Control Inspector and the tree conservation Inspector. No additional grading, addition, or burial must take place after the tree protection fencing is removed.

INSTALLATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

1. The Permittee is responsible for obtaining the approved Forest Conservation Plan/Landscape Plan and providing a copy to the Landscape Contractor. The Permittee shall ensure that the Landscape Contractor can secure the plants shown on the FCP/Landscape Plan. Plant substitutions are not allowed. It is strongly recommended that plant material be secured from supplier by the project start date.

2. A pre-planting meeting is required before installation of landscaping, afforestation, or reforestation. The applicant must schedule an on-site pre-planting meeting with the City Forestry Inspector. Attendees must include the Permittee, Landscape Contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.3).

3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
Soil specifications for TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site preparation:
i. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove any existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subgrade free of debris.
ii. Excavate to that final planting bed will provide quality subgrade to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 30" minimum to form a table of planting bed, whenever a hole is excavated.
iii. Loosen exposed subgrade below 48" by tilling 30" into the subgrade elevation.
iv. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
v. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil, 40% loam, washed sand, and 10% mulch, compacted by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of 4-12 inches (10-15) and compacted.
b. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
c. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
d. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

4. Soil Specification: FIRM PLANTING: WHERE EXISTING OPEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site Preparation:
i. Removal of construction debris and not four to six inches of existing soil.
ii. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
b. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. (4" = 12 cubic yards/1,000 L.F.). Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install.
c. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches using the city's soil profile rebuilding specification.
d. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.
e. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

5. A M/LT (who is also an SA Certified Arborist) must perform all stress reduction measures. Documentation of these qualifications may be required. The measures must be done in accordance with ANSI Standards for Tree Care Operations (ANSI) and other industry best management practices. Implementation of the stress reduction measures must be observed by the Forestry Inspector in written documentation, including photographs, must be sent via email to the City Forestry Inspector.

6. Temporary tree protection devices, including signage, shall be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, or as otherwise directed by the Forestry Inspector, and prior to any level disturbance. Tree protection fencing locations must be staked and flagged prior to the pre-construction meeting. The Forestry Inspector, in coordination with the City and Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the sustainability of trees and forest down as needed on the approved plan. The Permittee must coordinate with the Forestry Inspector to schedule a follow-up construction inspection after installing all tree protection devices and perform all stress reduction measures. Upon a satisfactory inspection by the Forestry Inspector and Sediment Control Inspector, a Notice to Proceed will be issued and clearing and grading can commence. Temporary tree protection devices may include:
a. Chain-link fence (four feet high)
b. Super lift fence with wire mesh (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
c. 34-gauge 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel 1" bar posts (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
d. Signage

7. The Permittee and contractor shall maintain the temporary tree protection devices for the duration of the project and the location must not be altered without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector. No equipment, trucks, materials, debris, or any other items may be stored within the tree protection fence areas during the entire construction project. No access beyond the fence area will be permitted. Tree Protection fencing shall not be removed without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector.

8. Long term tree protection devices/techniques, as shown on the FCP or as directed by the Forestry Inspector may include but are not limited to:
a. Root aeration systems
b. Root pruning
c. Rooted seedlings
d. Trenching of utilities
e. Tree and plant walls
f. Perforated pavers

SEASONAL CONSTRUCTION

1. Periodic inspections at the discretion of the Forestry Inspector will occur during the construction project. Connections and repairs to all tree protection devices and other protective measures, as determined by the Forestry Inspector, must be made within the timeframe established by the Forestry Inspector.

2. The Permittee must immediately notify the Forestry Inspector of any damage to trees, forests, underground, ground cover, and any other undisturbed areas shown on the plan. Remedial actions to the restore these areas will be determined by the Forestry Inspector and the contractor within the timeframe established by the Forestry Inspector.

3. Failure to comply with the approved FCP or any directive of the City Forestry Inspector is a violation of the Forest and Tree Preservation Ordinance (FOTO). Pursuant to Section 10.5-34 of the FOTO, a fine in the amount of \$1,000 may be imposed for each violation. Each day a violation continues is a separate violation. In addition, a stop work order may be issued until the violation has been abated and the fine has been paid and an appeal has been filed pursuant to Section 10.5-33 of the FOTO. Additional punitive measures as stated under Section 10.5-34 of the FOTO may be imposed.

POST CONSTRUCTION

1. After construction is completed, the Permittee must request a final inspection in writing with the Forestry Inspector. At the final inspection, the Forestry Inspector may require additional corrective measures, which may include, but is not limited to:
a. Removal and replacement of dead and dying trees
b. Pruning of damaged, dead or declining limbs
c. Surface mulching
d. Soil aeration
e. Fertilization
f. Watering
g. Rooted repair
h. Close up of retention areas including trash removal

2. After the final inspection and completion of all corrective measures the Forestry Inspector will request all temporary tree and forest protection devices be removed from the site. Removal of tree protection devices that require operation of a vehicle and sediment control must be coordinated with both the City and Sediment Control Inspector and the tree conservation Inspector. No additional grading, addition, or burial must take place after the tree protection fencing is removed.

INSTALLATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

1. The Permittee is responsible for obtaining the approved Forest Conservation Plan/Landscape Plan and providing a copy to the Landscape Contractor. The Permittee shall ensure that the Landscape Contractor can secure the plants shown on the FCP/Landscape Plan. Plant substitutions are not allowed. It is strongly recommended that plant material be secured from supplier by the project start date.

2. A pre-planting meeting is required before installation of landscaping, afforestation, or reforestation. The applicant must schedule an on-site pre-planting meeting with the City Forestry Inspector. Attendees must include the Permittee, Landscape Contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.3).

3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
Soil specifications for TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site preparation:
i. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove any existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subgrade free of debris.
ii. Excavate to that final planting bed will provide quality subgrade to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 30" minimum to form a table of planting bed, whenever a hole is excavated.
iii. Loosen exposed subgrade below 48" by tilling 30" into the subgrade elevation.
iv. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
v. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil, 40% loam, washed sand, and 10% mulch, compacted by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of 4-12 inches (10-15) and compacted.
b. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
c. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
d. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

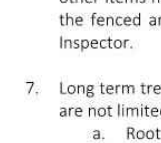
4. Soil Specification: FIRM PLANTING: WHERE EXISTING OPEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site Preparation:
i. Removal of construction debris and not four to six inches of existing soil.
ii. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
b. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. (4" = 12 cubic yards/1,000 L.F.). Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install.
c. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches using the city's soil profile rebuilding specification.
d. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.
e. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

5. A M/LT (who is also an SA Certified Arborist) must perform all stress reduction measures. Documentation of these qualifications may be required. The measures must be done in accordance with ANSI Standards for Tree Care Operations (ANSI) and other industry best management practices. Implementation of the stress reduction measures must be observed by the Forestry Inspector in written documentation, including photographs, must be sent via email to the City Forestry Inspector.

6. Temporary tree protection devices, including signage, shall be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, or as otherwise directed by the Forestry Inspector, and prior to any level disturbance. Tree protection fencing locations must be staked and flagged prior to the pre-construction meeting. The Forestry Inspector, in coordination with the City and Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the sustainability of trees and forest down as needed on the approved plan. The Permittee must coordinate with the Forestry Inspector to schedule a follow-up construction inspection after installing all tree protection devices and perform all stress reduction measures. Upon a satisfactory inspection by the Forestry Inspector and Sediment Control Inspector, a Notice to Proceed will be issued and clearing and grading can commence. Temporary tree protection devices may include:
a. Chain-link fence (four feet high)
b. Super lift fence with wire mesh (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
c. 34-gauge 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel 1" bar posts (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
d. Signage

7. The Permittee and contractor shall maintain the temporary tree protection devices for the duration of the project and the location must not be altered without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector. No equipment, trucks, materials, debris, or any other items may be stored within the tree protection fence areas during the entire construction project. No access beyond the fence area will be permitted. Tree Protection fencing shall not be removed without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector.

8. Long term tree protection devices/techniques, as shown on the FCP or as directed by the Forestry Inspector may include but are not limited to:
a. Root aeration systems
b. Root pruning
c. Rooted seedlings
d. Trenching of utilities
e. Tree and plant walls
f. Perforated pavers



Soil Profile Rebuilding Specification

JUNE 2018

Specification for Restoration of Graded and Compacted Soils that will be Vegetated

Based on Specifications developed At Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Department of Horticulture

1. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION
1.1 Purpose
Soil Profile Rebuilding is an appropriate soil restoration technique for sites where topsoil has been completely or partially removed and subsoil layers have been compacted (graded and/or trafficked by equipment). It may also be used with some modifications if topsoil is present. This is not an appropriate technique in sites with surface construction only (6" inches or less), although this technique is rare on construction sites. This technique is not appropriate within the root zones of trees that are to be protected. Soil Profile Rebuilding can improve physical and biological characteristics of soil to allow for revegetation. Soil chemical properties, soil contamination from heavy metals, pesticides, or excessive debris or gravel shall be addressed separately.

1.2 Description of Procedure
The procedure includes a subsiding procedure, addition of organic matter, in the form of compost, replacement or addition of topsoil, and subsequent planting with woody plants. The pre-planting portion of Soil Profile Rebuilding and the components in place for restoration to characteristics similar to undisturbed soils, however, the complete restoration process requires root activity and occurs over many years. This technique may be appropriate for restoration of either bare soils as defined by STEPS.

1.3 Expected Outcome
Soil Profile Rebuilding may improve vegetation establishment, increase tree growth rates, increase soil permeability, enhance formation of aggregates in the subsoil, and enhance long-term soil carbon storage.

2. PROCEDURE
2.1 Location
Profile Rebuilding shall occur on all soil areas that are to be vegetated that have been disturbed by trafficking or grading during construction or prior to construction. Soil areas that are not to be restored should be protected by permanent fencing during the construction period and all access to these areas prohibited. A soil may delineate protected areas and areas to be treated shall be approved by the owner, arboret, or landscape architect before grading or construction begins.

2.2 Sequencing
Profile Rebuilding shall occur after site disturbance is complete, including all white and equipment trafficking, but before replacement of topsoil. Once profile rebuilding is complete, all traffic and equipment or materials storage on treated areas is prohibited, with the exception of foot traffic, for the purpose of planting or mulching.
If topsoil is already present and is 4 inches or greater in depth, use the "modifications for pre-existing topsoil (D-2)".

2.3 Remove foreign materials
Remove all foreign materials resulting from construction operations, including oil drippings, stone, gravel, and other construction materials from the existing soil surface.

2.4 Application of Compost
Spread mature, stable compost to a 4 inch depth over the compacted subsoil (see Section 3.2.2 Definitions for definition of compost).

SOIL PROFILE REBUILDING SPECIFICATION

2.1 Subsoiling
Subsoiling may be performed when soil is neither wet nor dry. If a shovel cannot be forced into the soil, it is too dry. If the shovel is sticky or muddy, it is too wet. Use a mini backhoe or similar equipment with a narrow tines that 24", tines spaced to break up the compacted soil and incorporate the compost. Work backwards away from excavated soils up that treated soil is not trafficked by the equipment. Insert the bucket through the compact layer and into the subsoil to a depth of thirty inches (30") and raise a bucket of soil at least twenty four inches above the soil surface. Tip the bucket and allow soil to fall. Repeat this procedure until no clumps of compacted soil larger than 12 inches in diameter remain. The tines of the bucket can be used to break apart larger clumps if necessary. 50% of the soil shall be 4 inches or smaller. No clumps shall be greater than 12" in diameter. The subsoiling is not intended to homogenize the compost and soil, but rather loosen the soil to a thirty six inch depth and create veins of compost down to that depth as well. To ensure that subsoiling meets the appropriate depth, a push tube soil sampler shall be used to verify compost is present at a thirty-six inch depth.

2.2 Replacement of topsoil
2.2.1 Standard procedure
(Stocked topsoil, or additional topsoil if none is available from the site, shall be returned to the site to a four (4) inch minimum depth (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of topsoil). If soil was severely disturbed (see definition), a six (6) inch (18") minimum shall be replaced with topsoil meeting city standards.
2.2.2 Modification if significant topsoil is already present before Profile Rebuilding is initiated Case 1:
At least four inches of topsoil is present on the site after construction activities are completed AND soil is not severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
Case 2:
Less than four inches of topsoil is present on site after construction activities were completed but before Profile Rebuilding is initiated. OR soil is severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
For Case 1: A minimum of three inches additional topsoil shall be placed over the subsided layer before filling.
For Case 2: Follow Section 3.2.2 Standard procedure, as if no topsoil had been present.

2.3 Tilling
Rebuild topsoil to a depth of six to eight inches when soil is neither dry nor very moist. Rototilling depth should cross the interface with the subsoil layer by a minimum of one (1) inch and can be verified with a tilling sampling with a push tube soil sampler.

2.4 Planting
Plant the site with woody plants, trees or shrubs, at a density that insure a minimum of 50% of the site will be occupied with roots within 10 years. Planting of at least one large stature tree (e.g., one that will mature at approximately 60-70 feet in height) or 20 medium stature shrubs per 5,000 sq. ft. shall be considered to achieve this.



Soil Profile Rebuilding Specification

JUNE 2018

Specification for Restoration of Graded and Compacted Soils that will be Vegetated

Based on Specifications developed At Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Department of Horticulture

1. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION
1.1 Purpose
Soil Profile Rebuilding is an appropriate soil restoration technique for sites where topsoil has been completely or partially removed and subsoil layers have been compacted (graded and/or trafficked by equipment). It may also be used with some modifications if topsoil is present. This is not an appropriate technique in sites with surface construction only (6" inches or less), although this technique is rare on construction sites. This technique is not appropriate within the root zones of trees that are to be protected. Soil Profile Rebuilding can improve physical and biological characteristics of soil to allow for revegetation. Soil chemical properties, soil contamination from heavy metals, pesticides, or excessive debris or gravel shall be addressed separately.

1.2 Description of Procedure
The procedure includes a subsiding procedure, addition of organic matter, in the form of compost, replacement or addition of topsoil, and subsequent planting with woody plants. The pre-planting portion of Soil Profile Rebuilding and the components in place for restoration to characteristics similar to undisturbed soils, however, the complete restoration process requires root activity and occurs over many years. This technique may be appropriate for restoration of either bare soils as defined by STEPS.

1.3 Expected Outcome
Soil Profile Rebuilding may improve vegetation establishment, increase tree growth rates, increase soil permeability, enhance formation of aggregates in the subsoil, and enhance long-term soil carbon storage.

2. PROCEDURE
2.1 Location
Profile Rebuilding shall occur on all soil areas that are to be vegetated that have been disturbed by trafficking or grading during construction or prior to construction. Soil areas that are not to be restored should be protected by permanent fencing during the construction period and all access to these areas prohibited. A soil may delineate protected areas and areas to be treated shall be approved by the owner, arboret, or landscape architect before grading or construction begins.

2.2 Sequencing
Profile Rebuilding shall occur after site disturbance is complete, including all white and equipment trafficking, but before replacement of topsoil. Once profile rebuilding is complete, all traffic and equipment or materials storage on treated areas is prohibited, with the exception of foot traffic, for the purpose of planting or mulching.
If topsoil is already present and is 4 inches or greater in depth, use the "modifications for pre-existing topsoil (D-2)".

2.3 Remove foreign materials
Remove all foreign materials resulting from construction operations, including oil drippings, stone, gravel, and other construction materials from the existing soil surface.

2.4 Application of Compost
Spread mature, stable compost to a 4 inch depth over the compacted subsoil (see Section 3.2.2 Definitions for definition of compost).

SOIL PROFILE REBUILDING SPECIFICATION

2.1 Subsoiling
Subsoiling may be performed when soil is neither wet nor dry. If a shovel cannot be forced into the soil, it is too dry. If the shovel is sticky or muddy, it is too wet. Use a mini backhoe or similar equipment with a narrow tines that 24", tines spaced to break up the compacted soil and incorporate the compost. Work backwards away from excavated soils up that treated soil is not trafficked by the equipment. Insert the bucket through the compact layer and into the subsoil to a depth of thirty inches (30") and raise a bucket of soil at least twenty four inches above the soil surface. Tip the bucket and allow soil to fall. Repeat this procedure until no clumps of compacted soil larger than 12 inches in diameter remain. The tines of the bucket can be used to break apart larger clumps if necessary. 50% of the soil shall be 4 inches or smaller. No clumps shall be greater than 12" in diameter. The subsoiling is not intended to homogenize the compost and soil, but rather loosen the soil to a thirty six inch depth and create veins of compost down to that depth as well. To ensure that subsoiling meets the appropriate depth, a push tube soil sampler shall be used to verify compost is present at a thirty-six inch depth.

2.2 Replacement of topsoil
2.2.1 Standard procedure
(Stocked topsoil, or additional topsoil if none is available from the site, shall be returned to the site to a four (4) inch minimum depth (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of topsoil). If soil was severely disturbed (see definition), a six (6) inch (18") minimum shall be replaced with topsoil meeting city standards.
2.2.2 Modification if significant topsoil is already present before Profile Rebuilding is initiated Case 1:
At least four inches of topsoil is present on the site after construction activities are completed AND soil is not severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
Case 2:
Less than four inches of topsoil is present on site after construction activities were completed but before Profile Rebuilding is initiated. OR soil is severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
For Case 1: A minimum of three inches additional topsoil shall be placed over the subsided layer before filling.
For Case 2: Follow Section 3.2.2 Standard procedure, as if no topsoil had been present.

2.3 Tilling
Rebuild topsoil to a depth of six to eight inches when soil is neither dry nor very moist. Rototilling depth should cross the interface with the subsoil layer by a minimum of one (1) inch and can be verified with a tilling sampling with a push tube soil sampler.

2.4 Planting
Plant the site with woody plants, trees or shrubs, at a density that insure a minimum of 50% of the site will be occupied with roots within 10 years. Planting of at least one large stature tree (e.g., one that will mature at approximately 60-70 feet in height) or 20 medium stature shrubs per 5,000 sq. ft. shall be considered to achieve this.



Soil Profile Rebuilding Specification

JUNE 2018

Specification for Restoration of Graded and Compacted Soils that will be Vegetated

Based on Specifications developed At Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Department of Horticulture

1. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION
1.1 Purpose
Soil Profile Rebuilding is an appropriate soil restoration technique for sites where topsoil has been completely or partially removed and subsoil layers have been compacted (graded and/or trafficked by equipment). It may also be used with some modifications if topsoil is present. This is not an appropriate technique in sites with surface construction only (6" inches or less), although this technique is rare on construction sites. This technique is not appropriate within the root zones of trees that are to be protected. Soil Profile Rebuilding can improve physical and biological characteristics of soil to allow for revegetation. Soil chemical properties, soil contamination from heavy metals, pesticides, or excessive debris or gravel shall be addressed separately.

1.2 Description of Procedure
The procedure includes a subsiding procedure, addition of organic matter, in the form of compost, replacement or addition of topsoil, and subsequent planting with woody plants. The pre-planting portion of Soil Profile Rebuilding and the components in place for restoration to characteristics similar to undisturbed soils, however, the complete restoration process requires root activity and occurs over many years. This technique may be appropriate for restoration of either bare soils as defined by STEPS.

1.3 Expected Outcome
Soil Profile Rebuilding may improve vegetation establishment, increase tree growth rates, increase soil permeability, enhance formation of aggregates in the subsoil, and enhance long-term soil carbon storage.

2. PROCEDURE
2.1 Location
Profile Rebuilding shall occur on all soil areas that are to be vegetated that have been disturbed by trafficking or grading during construction or prior to construction. Soil areas that are not to be restored should be protected by permanent fencing during the construction period and all access to these areas prohibited. A soil may delineate protected areas and areas to be treated shall be approved by the owner, arboret, or landscape architect before grading or construction begins.

2.2 Sequencing
Profile Rebuilding shall occur after site disturbance is complete, including all white and equipment trafficking, but before replacement of topsoil. Once profile rebuilding is complete, all traffic and equipment or materials storage on treated areas is prohibited, with the exception of foot traffic, for the purpose of planting or mulching.
If topsoil is already present and is 4 inches or greater in depth, use the "modifications for pre-existing topsoil (D-2)".

2.3 Remove foreign materials
Remove all foreign materials resulting from construction operations, including oil drippings, stone, gravel, and other construction materials from the existing soil surface.

2.4 Application of Compost
Spread mature, stable compost to a 4 inch depth over the compacted subsoil (see Section 3.2.2 Definitions for definition of compost).

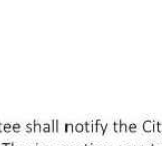
SOIL PROFILE REBUILDING SPECIFICATION

2.1 Subsoiling
Subsoiling may be performed when soil is neither wet nor dry. If a shovel cannot be forced into the soil, it is too dry. If the shovel is sticky or muddy, it is too wet. Use a mini backhoe or similar equipment with a narrow tines that 24", tines spaced to break up the compacted soil and incorporate the compost. Work backwards away from excavated soils up that treated soil is not trafficked by the equipment. Insert the bucket through the compact layer and into the subsoil to a depth of thirty inches (30") and raise a bucket of soil at least twenty four inches above the soil surface. Tip the bucket and allow soil to fall. Repeat this procedure until no clumps of compacted soil larger than 12 inches in diameter remain. The tines of the bucket can be used to break apart larger clumps if necessary. 50% of the soil shall be 4 inches or smaller. No clumps shall be greater than 12" in diameter. The subsoiling is not intended to homogenize the compost and soil, but rather loosen the soil to a thirty six inch depth and create veins of compost down to that depth as well. To ensure that subsoiling meets the appropriate depth, a push tube soil sampler shall be used to verify compost is present at a thirty-six inch depth.

2.2 Replacement of topsoil
2.2.1 Standard procedure
(Stocked topsoil, or additional topsoil if none is available from the site, shall be returned to the site to a four (4) inch minimum depth (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of topsoil). If soil was severely disturbed (see definition), a six (6) inch (18") minimum shall be replaced with topsoil meeting city standards.
2.2.2 Modification if significant topsoil is already present before Profile Rebuilding is initiated Case 1:
At least four inches of topsoil is present on the site after construction activities are completed AND soil is not severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
Case 2:
Less than four inches of topsoil is present on site after construction activities were completed but before Profile Rebuilding is initiated. OR soil is severely disturbed (see Section 3.2 Definitions for definition of severely disturbed).
For Case 1: A minimum of three inches additional topsoil shall be placed over the subsided layer before filling.
For Case 2: Follow Section 3.2.2 Standard procedure, as if no topsoil had been present.

2.3 Tilling
Rebuild topsoil to a depth of six to eight inches when soil is neither dry nor very moist. Rototilling depth should cross the interface with the subsoil layer by a minimum of one (1) inch and can be verified with a tilling sampling with a push tube soil sampler.

2.4 Planting
Plant the site with woody plants, trees or shrubs, at a density that insure a minimum of 50% of the site will be occupied with roots within 10 years. Planting of at least one large stature tree (e.g., one that will mature at approximately 60-70 feet in height) or 20 medium stature shrubs per 5,000 sq. ft. shall be considered to achieve this.



Forest and Tree Preservation Ordinance Notes

JULY 2025

POST INSTALLATION

contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.3).

3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
Soil specifications for TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site preparation:
i. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove any existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subgrade free of debris.
ii. Excavate to that final planting bed will provide quality subgrade to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 30" minimum to form a table of planting bed, whenever a hole is excavated.
iii. Loosen exposed subgrade below 48" by tilling 30" into the subgrade elevation.
iv. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
v. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil, 40% loam, washed sand, and 10% mulch, compacted by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of 4-12 inches (10-15) and compacted.
b. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
c. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
d. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

4. Soil Specification: FIRM PLANTING: WHERE EXISTING OPEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site Preparation:
i. Removal of construction debris and not four to six inches of existing soil.
ii. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
b. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. (4" = 12 cubic yards/1,000 L.F.). Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install.
c. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches using the city's soil profile rebuilding specification.
d. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.
e. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

5. A M/LT (who is also an SA Certified Arborist) must perform all stress reduction measures. Documentation of these qualifications may be required. The measures must be done in accordance with ANSI Standards for Tree Care Operations (ANSI) and other industry best management practices. Implementation of the stress reduction measures must be observed by the Forestry Inspector in written documentation, including photographs, must be sent via email to the City Forestry Inspector.

6. Temporary tree protection devices, including signage, shall be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, or as otherwise directed by the Forestry Inspector, and prior to any level disturbance. Tree protection fencing locations must be staked and flagged prior to the pre-construction meeting. The Forestry Inspector, in coordination with the City and Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the sustainability of trees and forest down as needed on the approved plan. The Permittee must coordinate with the Forestry Inspector to schedule a follow-up construction inspection after installing all tree protection devices and perform all stress reduction measures. Upon a satisfactory inspection by the Forestry Inspector and Sediment Control Inspector, a Notice to Proceed will be issued and clearing and grading can commence. Temporary tree protection devices may include:
a. Chain-link fence (four feet high)
b. Super lift fence with wire mesh (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
c. 34-gauge 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel 1" bar posts (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
d. Signage

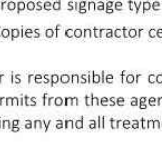
7. The Permittee and contractor shall maintain the temporary tree protection devices for the duration of the project and the location must not be altered without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector. No equipment, trucks, materials, debris, or any other items may be stored within the tree protection fence areas during the entire construction project. No access beyond the fence area will be permitted. Tree Protection fencing shall not be removed without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector.

8. Long term tree protection devices/techniques, as shown on the FCP or as directed by the Forestry Inspector may include but are not limited to:
a. Root aeration systems
b. Root pruning
c. Rooted seedlings
d. Trenching of utilities
e. Tree and plant walls
f. Perforated pavers

SHADE TREE PLANTING DETAIL

DETAIL A-1

NOTES:
PRUNE TO REMOVE DEAD, BROKEN OR CROSSING BRANCHES AND TO IMPROVE FORM
STAKES ARE OPTIONAL
STAKES INTO UNDISTURBED SOIL AT EDGE OF PLANTING PIT
BACKFILL WITH EXCAVATED SOIL REFER TO THE PHOTO TREE PLANTING SOIL SPECIFICATIONS NOTE 3
WATER AT PLANTING WHEN SOIL IS 12 SUPPLEMENT WEEKLY WITH 1/2" GAL WATER MEASURE OF TREE DIAMETER
2" HIGH BAIL SAUCER AT EDGE OF PLANTING PIT
SLOPE SIDES OF THE PLANTING PIT
SLOPE SIDES DO NOT EXCEED 1:1 WHEN SOIL IS SATURATED
PLANTING PIT MUST BE MINIMUM 24" DIAMETER OF FOOTING, UP TO 36" MAY BE REQUIRED
USE NYLON, POLYPROPYLENE, OR SIMILAR 3/4" WIDE WOVEN CLOTH TREE STRAP, OR APPROVED EQUAL
DO NOT USE HOSE AND WIRE GUYS OR CHAIN LINK
TIEUR 8" STRAP AROUND TRUNK ALLOW 10" TIE TRUNK MOVEMENT
REMOVE ALL STAKES AND GUYS AFTER 6 MONTHS
EXPOSE ROOT FLARE LEVEL WITHIN MINIMUM 2" ABOVE FINAL GRADE, SETTLE ROOT BULK, REMOVE ALL SYNTHETIC BULK
2" HARDWOOD MULCH ON EXTERIOR PLANTING PIT EXCEPT TRUNK
REMOVE A MINIMUM OF 12" BARKY BURLAP FROM SIDES AND TOP OF ROOTBALL, DO NOT TOLL BULK, REMOVE ALL SYNTHETIC BULK
ELEVATION N.T.S.



Forest and Tree Preservation Ordinance Notes

JULY 2025

POST INSTALLATION

contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.3).

3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
Soil specifications for TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site preparation:
i. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove any existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subgrade free of debris.
ii. Excavate to that final planting bed will provide quality subgrade to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 30" minimum to form a table of planting bed, whenever a hole is excavated.
iii. Loosen exposed subgrade below 48" by tilling 30" into the subgrade elevation.
iv. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
v. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil, 40% loam, washed sand, and 10% mulch, compacted by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of 4-12 inches (10-15) and compacted.
b. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
c. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
d. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

4. Soil Specification: FIRM PLANTING: WHERE EXISTING OPEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED:
a. Site Preparation:
i. Removal of construction debris and not four to six inches of existing soil.
ii. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
b. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. (4" = 12 cubic yards/1,000 L.F.). Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install.
c. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches using the city's soil profile rebuilding specification.
d. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.
e. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

5. A M/LT (who is also an SA Certified Arborist) must perform all stress reduction measures. Documentation of these qualifications may be required. The measures must be done in accordance with ANSI Standards for Tree Care Operations (ANSI) and other industry best management practices. Implementation of the stress reduction measures must be observed by the Forestry Inspector in written documentation, including photographs, must be sent via email to the City Forestry Inspector.

6. Temporary tree protection devices, including signage, shall be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, or as otherwise directed by the Forestry Inspector, and prior to any level disturbance. Tree protection fencing locations must be staked and flagged prior to the pre-construction meeting. The Forestry Inspector, in coordination with the City and Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the sustainability of trees and forest down as needed on the approved plan. The Permittee must coordinate with the Forestry Inspector to schedule a follow-up construction inspection after installing all tree protection devices and perform all stress reduction measures. Upon a satisfactory inspection by the Forestry Inspector and Sediment Control Inspector, a Notice to Proceed will be issued and clearing and grading can commence. Temporary tree protection devices may include:
a. Chain-link fence (four feet high)
b. Super lift fence with wire mesh (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
c. 34-gauge 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel 1" bar posts (minimum 4 feet high with high visibility flagging)
d. Signage

7. The Permittee and contractor shall maintain the temporary tree protection devices for the duration of the project and the location must not be altered without prior approval of the Forestry Inspector. No equipment, trucks, materials, debris, or any other items may be stored within the tree protection fence areas during



JULY 2018

INSTALLATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

1. The Permittee is responsible for obtaining the approved Landscape Plan and providing a copy to the Landscape Contractor. The Permittee shall ensure that the Landscape Contractor can secure the plants shown on the Landscape Plan. Plant substitutions are not allowed. It is strongly recommended that plant material be secured from supplier by the project start date.
2. A pre-planting meeting is required before installation of landscaping. The applicant must schedule an on-site pre-planting meeting with the City Forestry Inspector. Attendees must include the Permittee, landscape contractor, and Forestry Inspector. Trees and shrubs shall conform to the current edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1).
3. Comply with appropriate City Soil Specification:
 - I. Soil Specification FOR TREE PLANTING where EXISTING PAVEMENT OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS SURFACES WERE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED OR WHERE EXISTING GREENSPACE HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEGRADED¹
 1. Site Preparation
 - a. Demolish existing impervious surface and remove all existing asphalt, concrete, stone and construction materials to expose subsoil free of debris.
 - b. Excavate so that final planting bed will provide quality soil to a depth of forty-eight (48) inches, and to a radius of 10' minimum or to new hard edge of planting bed, whichever is less.
 - c. Loosen exposed subsoil below 48" by ripping 18" into the sub grade elevation.
 - d. Test to ensure that planting bed drains at a rate of at least 1 inch per hour.
 - e. Install imported soil to fill excavated planting bed. Imported soil shall consist of 50% top soil¹, 40% coarse washed sand, and 10% matured² compost, by volume, and have a chemical composition compatible with healthy growth. When installing the soil, it should be installed in lifts or layers of < 12 inches (30 cm), tamping or watering (not both) between lifts to minimize potential settling.
 2. Immediately prior to installation of plant material, the soil must be tested and must have a pH range between 6 and 7 and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards. Amend soil, if necessary to achieve the current industry standard.
 3. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.
- II. Soil Specification FOR PLANTING where EXISTING GREEN SPACE HAS NOT BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS BUT IS NOT SEVERELY DEGRADED.
 1. Site Preparation:
 - a. Remove all construction debris and top four to six inches of existing soil.
 - b. Test remaining existing soil to verify a pH range between 6 and 7, and has a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards.
 - c. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install. (4" = 12 cty. w/ 1,000s. f.)
 - d. Till the soil profile into the existing soil to a minimum depth of thirty-six (36) inches for trees, using the city's soil profile ripping specification. Depth to eighteen (18) inches for shrubs; twelve (12) inches for herbaceous groundcover, and to eight (8) inches for lawn.
 - e. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, mitigate soil chemistry to meet the chemical parameters.

³ See definitions section of *City Soil Profile Rebuilding Specification*

² See definitions section of *City Soil Profile Rebuilding Specification*

2. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.

III. Soil Specification FOR PLANTING WITHIN EXISTING GREEN SPACE AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN PROTECTED FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS (One of two options, as determined by Forestry Inspector) Refer to approved City of Rockville Detail A-7

1. Test existing soil to verify it has a pH range between 6 and 7, and a nutrient content which corresponds to an adequate rating, per current industry standards. If soil does not meet nutrient standards, one of two options will be performed to mitigate the soil:
 - a. Option 1 - Till Method- Depth of tilling for planting must be at least twenty-four (24) inches:
 - i. Apply four (4) inches of mature compost evenly over the entire planting surface. Provide compost supplier information and specifications to the City Forestry Inspector for approval prior to install. (4" = 12 c.y. p/1,000s.f.)
 - ii. Till the compost into the existing soil to a minimum depth of twenty-four (24") inches.
 - b. Option 2 – Aeration and Vertical Mulching
 - i. Using a 2- 3" Auger, drill a series of holes in the soil to a depth of twenty-four (24) inches.
 - ii. Begin at the edge of the hole dug for the root ball, and continue drilling at one-foot intervals [maximum], in concentric rings around the tree out to ten (10) feet from the tree, or two and a half (2.5) feet for shrubs, and for the entire bed of herbaceous groundcover. Aerate/vertical mulch to eight (8) inches for lawn areas.
 - iii. Each hole must be refilled with mature compost.
 - c. The Forestry Inspector may require additional soil specifications, based on site conditions.
 - IV. Soil testing of the existing soil may be conducted with PRIOR approval from the City's Forestry Inspector to determine the number and location of the samples. The above requirements may be reduced if soil testing shows the following:
 1. Soil pH is between 5.5 and 7
 2. The top 24" of existing soil contains a minimum of 4-6% organic matter by weight
 3. The soil is free of contaminants
 4. The soil texture is sandy loam or loam
 5. The soil has an infiltration rate not less than 1" per hour
 6. The soil does not contain debris or stones greater than one inch
 7. The soluble salt content is less than 3.45/m
 - V. Soil preparation is required for street trees planted within the city's rights-of-way and private street trees, if they are part of the approved plan.
4. The depths and grades shown on plan drawings are final grades after settlement and shrinkage of the organic material. The contractor shall install the soil mix at a higher level to anticipate this reduction of volume. Lawn areas shall be installed one (1) inch higher than the design grades. Soil media under paved surfaces shall be installed on half (0.5) inch higher than the design grades. All grade increases are assumed to be as measured to be prior to the addition of any surface compost till layer or mulch or sod.
5. All details of the planting plans regarding plant quality and proper planting will be discussed including but not limited to:
- a. Plant quality.
 - b. Proper form for species.
 - c. Proper ratio of caliper size/height to container size/root ball size.
 - d. Proper pruning cuts if applicable in accordance with current ANSI A300 pruning standards (generally there should be no recent pruning).
 - e. No co-dominant stems or multiple trunks (unless approved by FCP or by The Forestry Inspector).
 - f. Sound graft union.
 - g. Free of girdling roots, or the ability to remove girdling roots without damaging the tree.
 - h. Trees shall be healthy, vigorous, insect/disease free, and without cankers/cracks or trunk damage.

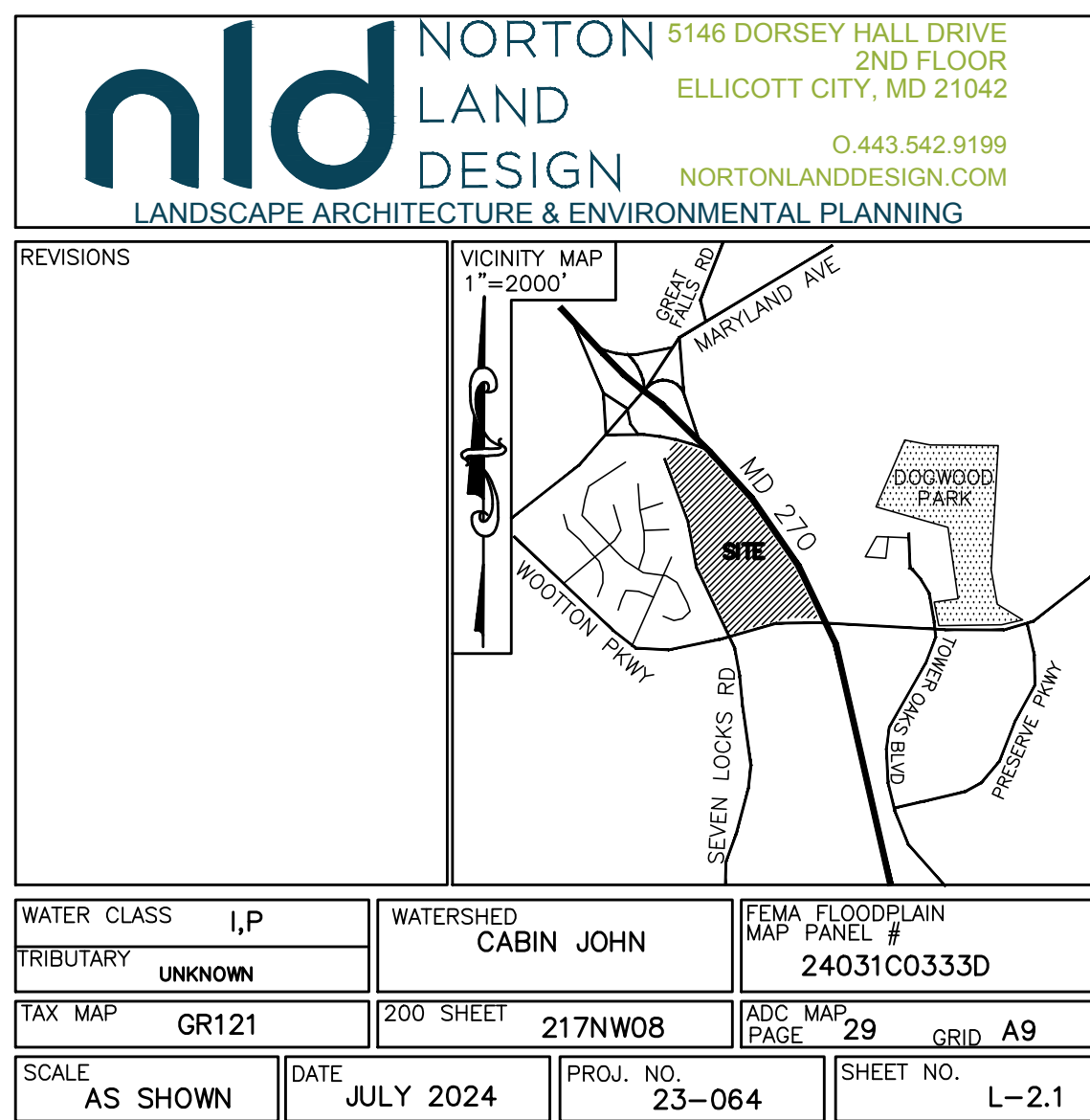
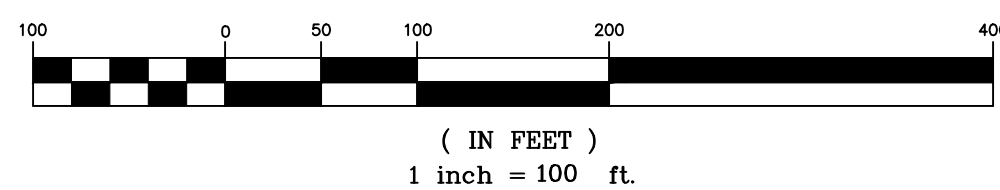
Page 2 of 3

6. Proper Installation
 - a. Root flare no higher than three (3) inches from existing grade.
 - b. Exposed root flare (not graft); removing more than several inches of soil to expose the root flare may result in the rejection of the plant material.
 - c. Wire baskets/twines/burlap removed from at least the top half of root ball, or as directed by Forestry Inspector.
 - d. All burlap or twine removed completely.
 - e. No hose and wire; staking and strapping per City planting detail.
 - f. Planting hole a minimum of twice the width of the root ball; could be greater. Planting detail assumes soil has been prepared per the city's specifications (Planting, #3).
 - g. Mulched properly, per City planting detail.
 - h. Wildlife protection installed, if required; type approved by the Forestry Inspector.
7. Plant material not complying with the above requirements may be rejected at the discretion of the City Forestry Inspector.
8. Tree planting will generally not be permitted between the dates of June 1 and September 1, or when the ground is frozen. Warranties for bonded plant material will not commence during these periods.

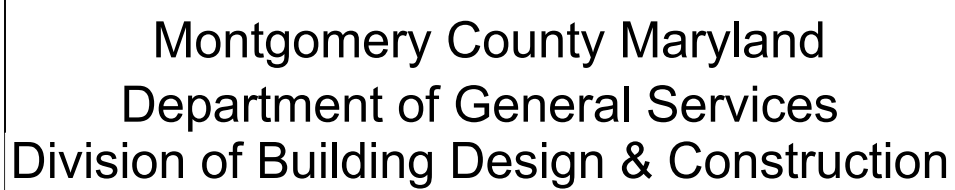
OVERALL SITE PLAN



GRAPHIC SCALE



Owner:



101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850 11th Floor

County Project Number: 0470301

RFP/IFB # 1150676

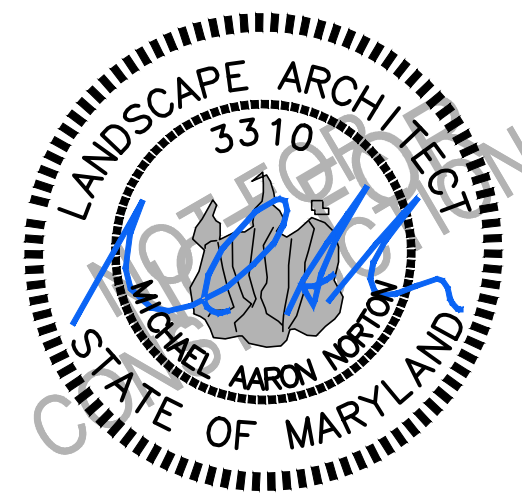
BKV
GROUP
DC

Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

1054 31st Street NW
Canal Square
Suite 410
Washington, DC
20007
202.595.3173

www.bkvgroup.com

Professional Seal:

[illegible]

Sheet Title:

OVERALL LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN

AE Project Number	2000.01
-------------------	---------

Bid Set Date	08/16/2024
--------------	------------

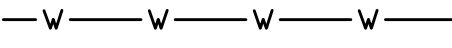
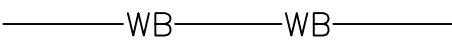
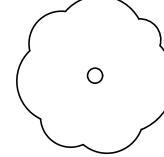
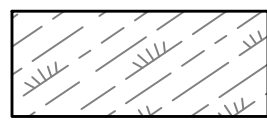
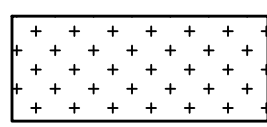
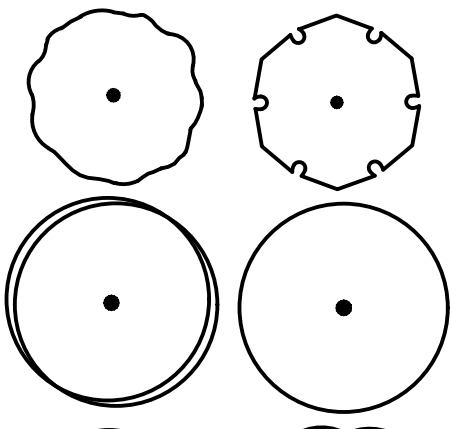
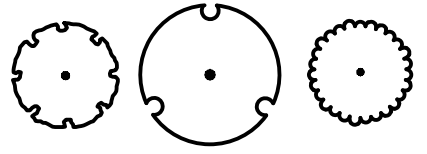
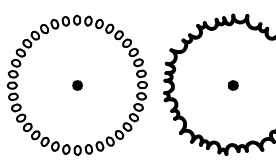
Sheet Number:

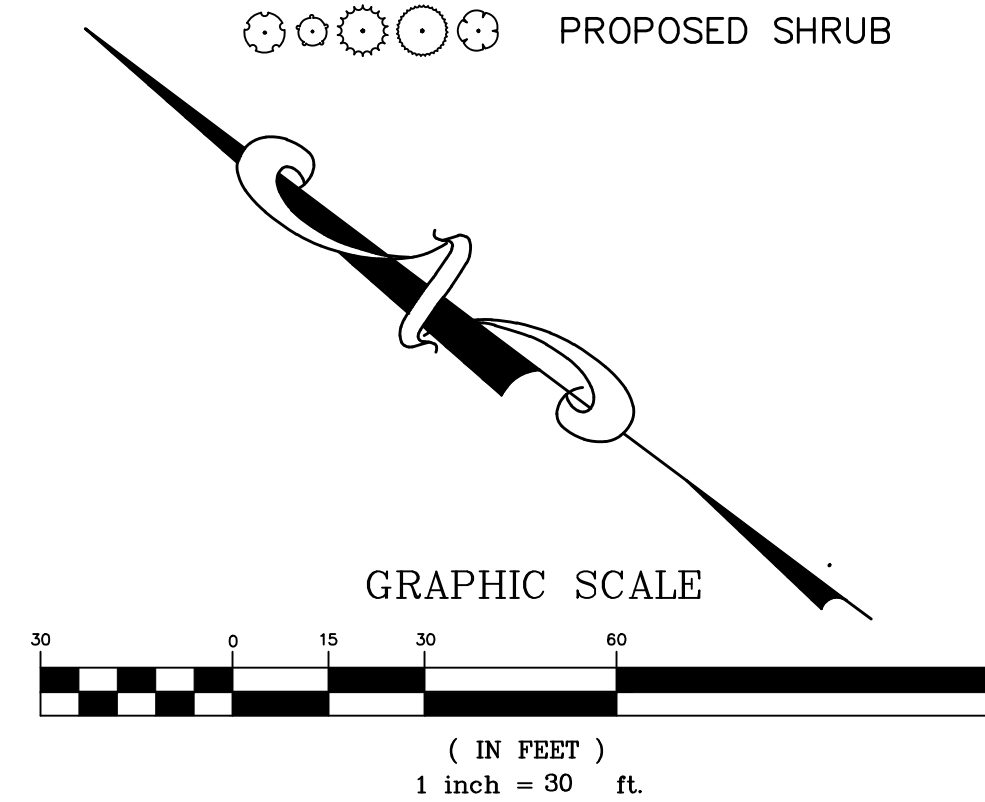
number:
L-2.1

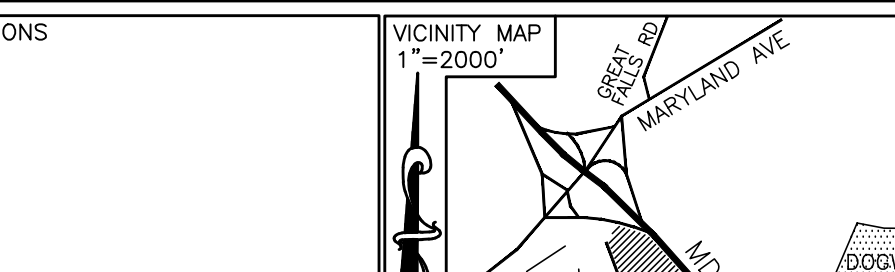
Scale	AS SHOWN
-------	----------



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | EXISTING CONTOUR |
|  | PROPERTY BOUNDARY |
|  | SURVEY BOUNDARY |
|  | WETLAND BOUNDARY |
|  | 25' WETLAND BUFFER |
|  | EXISTING TREE <u>>30"</u> W/
CRITICAL ROOT ZONE |
|  | EXISTING TREE <u>>24"</u> AND
<u><30"</u> W/ CRITICAL ROOT
ZONE |
|  | EXISTING TREE <u><12"</u> |
|  | FOREST BOUNDARY |
|  | NON-FOREST CANOPY/SCRUB |
|  | STORMWATER FACILITY |
|  | SEED MIX AREA |
|  | PROPOSED CANOPY TREE |
|  | PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL TREE |
|  | PROPOSED EVERGREEN TREE |
|  | PROPOSED SHRUB |



	5148 DORSEY HALL DRIVE 2ND FLOOR ELLIOTT CITY, MD 21042 O.443.542.9199 NORTONLANDDESIGN.COM																														
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING																															
REVISIONS																															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">WATER CLASS</td> <td style="width: 33%;">I,P</td> <td style="width: 33%;">WATERSHED</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CABIN JOHN</td> <td style="width: 33%;">FEMA FLOODPLAIN</td> <td style="width: 33%;">MAP PANEL #</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRIBUTARY</td> <td>UNKNOWN</td> <td>200' SHEET</td> <td>217NW08</td> <td>ADC MAP PAGE</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAX MAP</td> <td>GR121</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>AS SHOWN</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>JULY 2024</td> <td>PROJ. NO.</td> <td>2-064</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>SHEET NO.</td> <td>L-2.2</td> </tr> </table>		WATER CLASS	I,P	WATERSHED	CABIN JOHN	FEMA FLOODPLAIN	MAP PANEL #	TRIBUTARY	UNKNOWN	200' SHEET	217NW08	ADC MAP PAGE	29	TAX MAP	GR121					SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2024	PROJ. NO.	2-064					SHEET NO.	L-2.2
WATER CLASS	I,P	WATERSHED	CABIN JOHN	FEMA FLOODPLAIN	MAP PANEL #																										
TRIBUTARY	UNKNOWN	200' SHEET	217NW08	ADC MAP PAGE	29																										
TAX MAP	GR121																														
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2024	PROJ. NO.	2-064																										
				SHEET NO.	L-2.2																										

Owner:



Montgomery County Maryland
Department of General Services
Division of Building Design & Construction

101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850 11th Floor

County Project Number: 0470301

RFP/IFB # 1150676

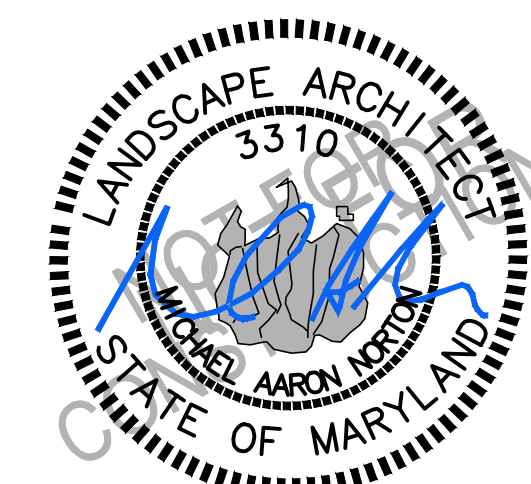
BKV
GROUP
DC

Architecture
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Engineering

1054 31st Street NW
Canal Square
Suite 410
Washington, DC
20007
202.595.3173

www.bkvgroup.com

Professional Seal:

[illegible]

Sheet Title:

DETAILED LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN

AE Project Number	2000.01
-------------------	---------

Bid Set Date	08/16/2024
--------------	------------

Sheet Number:

number: **L-2.2**

Scale	AS SHOWN
-------	----------

