



STATE OF DELAWARE  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
Budget Development, Planning and Administration  
State Planning Coordination

February 26, 2010

Mr. Byron Jefferson  
P.O. Box 161  
Lincoln, DE 19960

RE: PLUS 2010-01-01; Rehoboth Shores Campsites

Dear Mr. Jefferson:

Thank you for meeting with State agency planners on January 27, 2010 to discuss the proposed plans for the Rehoboth Shores campsites project to be located on the north side of Long Neck Road, across from Pot Nets.

According to the information received, you are seeking to replace an existing 260 lot mobile home park with 271 campsites.

Please note that changes to the plan, other than those suggested in this letter, could result in additional comments from the State. Additionally, these comments reflect only issues that are the responsibility of the agencies represented at the meeting. The developers will also need to comply with any Federal, State and local regulations regarding this property. We also note that as Sussex County is the governing authority over this land, the developers will need to comply with any and all regulations/restrictions set forth by the County.

**Strategies for State Policies and Spending**

This property is located in a Level 3 area according to the Strategies for State Policies and Spending. Investment Level 3 reflects areas where growth is anticipated by local, county, and state plans in the longer term future, or areas that may have environmental or other constraints to development. State investments will support growth in these areas, but please be advised that the State may have other priorities in the near term future.

## **Code Requirements/Agency Permitting Requirements**

### **State Historic Preservation Office**

- The developer needs to be aware of the Delaware Unmarked Human Remains Act of 1987, outlined in Chapter 54 of Title 7 of the Delaware Code, which pertains to the discovery and disposition of such remains. The unexpected discovery of unmarked human remains during construction can result in significant delays while the process is carried out. Therefore, prior to any demolition or ground-disturbing activities, the developer may want to consider hiring an archaeological consultant to examine the parcel for archaeological sites, including a cemetery or unmarked human remains. If you have any questions, or would like to discuss these comments further, please contact Terence Burns at 302-736-7404

### **DelDOT**

- The following comments address specific aspects of the site plan presented with the PLUS application. The developer's engineer should contact the DelDOT Subdivision Manager for eastern Sussex County, Mr. John Fiori, regarding these comments and more generally for detailed comments on the plan. Mr. Fiori may be reached at (302) 760-2260.
  - a) DelDOT recognizes that the proposed campsites will be accessed by way of the private streets within the Rehoboth Shores Mobile Home Park. However, the proposed development constitutes a change in use. For that reason, the developer will need to address the adequacy of the Rehoboth Shores entrance on Long Neck Road. Please refer to the Standards and Regulations for Subdivision Streets and State Highway Access manual regarding the design of the development entrance.
  - b) Please refer to [www.deldot.gov](http://www.deldot.gov) under "Information" and "Doing Business" concerning the new plan review process and the Gate-Keeping checklist that is required.
  - c) Any sub-station and/or wastewater facilities will be required to have access from the internal subdivision street with no direct access to Long Neck Road (Delaware Route 23).
  - d) The traffic generation diagram is missing. The 10-year projection of the AADT for Route 23 needs to be shown. The standard calculation is 2% per year or 20% added to the AADT.
  - e) Based on the proposed traffic generation, it would appear that a bypass lane is warranted for the entrance to this site. Since Route 23 is classified, as a Major Collector the bypass lane will not be permitted. In its place, a protected left turn lane will be required.

- f) A signal agreement(s) may be required for this site. It will be determined when the plans have been submitted for review if a signal agreement is required.
- g) Show all existing entrances (residential/commercial) within 400-feet of the proposed entrances.
- h) Anticipated entrance improvements include but are not limited to the following;
  - i) A protected left turn lane along Route 23 at the site entrance.
  - ii) An overlay along Route 23, the thickness of which will be determined at a later date.
  - iii) Bicyclist and pedestrian facilities along Route 23 and within the site, at least approaching Route 23.
- i) There will be additional comments once the entrance plans are submitted for review.
- j) Show the street names for all subdivision streets and label the streets as being “Privately Maintained” within the right-of-way for each street.
- k) A sight distance triangle is required at the entrance and shall be established in accordance with the AASHTO standards. Please refer to the “Standards and Regulations for Subdivision Streets and State Highway Access” under Chapter 5; Design Elements, Section 5.4 – Sight Distance, page 5-28. Please refer to [www.delldot.gov](http://www.delldot.gov) under “Information” and “Doing Business” for a sight distance calculation spreadsheet.
- l) A design checklist for the record plan will be required for this project prior to review. Please refer to the “Standards and Regulations for Subdivision Streets and State Highway Access” under Appendix D; Plan Review Checklists, page D-2 and D-3.
- m) For all plan submissions an electronic copy of the plans is required. The plan can be e-mailed as a pdf or submitted on a high quality CD.
- n) A “Letter of No Objection” will be required from the Department for this project. To obtain this letter, the developer must submit **three (3) signed and sealed** copies of the **record plan**, with an Initial Stage Fee Calculation Form and the Initial Stage Fee. Also an electronic copy of the plans must be submitted on a high quality CD.

- o) A conceptual entrance plan must be submitted along with the Record plan to assure the entrance and/or off-site improvements can be constructed within the existing right-of-way.
- p) When the subdivision construction plans are submitted for review, the developer must submit **two (2) copies** of the construction plans, one copy of the record plan, an Initial Stage Fee Calculation Form, a Construction Stage Fee Calculation Form, a Construction Stage Review Fee, an application for highway entrance permit and a signed and sealed commercial entrance design checklist for review and approval. Also an electronic copy of the plans must be submitted on a high quality CD. Be advised that the Department will not review the entrance plan until it has signed off on the record plan.

## DNREC

- **Sediment and Stormwater Program.** A detailed sediment and stormwater plan will be required prior to any land disturbing activity taking place on the site. A pre-application meeting is required for this site. Contact the reviewing agency to schedule a pre-application meeting to discuss the sediment and erosion control and stormwater management components of the plan as soon as practicable. The site topography, soils mapping, pre- and post-development runoff, and proposed method(s) and location(s) of stormwater management should be brought to the meeting for discussion. The plan review and approval as well as construction inspection will be coordinated through the Sussex Conservation District. Contact Jessica Watson at the Sussex Conservation District at (302) 856-2105 for details regarding submittal requirements and fees.
- **Wetlands.** The applicant is responsible for determining whether any State-regulated wetlands (regulated pursuant to 7 Del.C. Chapter 66 and the Wetlands Regulations) are present on the property. This determination can only be made by contacting the Division of Water Resources' Wetlands and Subaqueous Lands Section at 302/739-9943 and consulting the State's official wetland regulatory maps, which depict the extent of State jurisdiction. The area regulated by State law may be very different from the area under federal authority. No activity may take place in State-regulated wetlands without a permit from DNREC's Wetlands Section.
- In addition, most perennial streams and ditches and many intermittent streams and ditches are regulated pursuant to the Subaqueous Lands Act (7 Del.C. Chapter 72) and the Regulations Governing the Use of Subaqueous Lands. Ponds which are connected to other waters are also regulated, while isolated ponds are not. Any work in regulated streams, ditches or ponds requires a permit from the Wetlands and Subaqueous Lands Section. An on-site jurisdictional determination is recommended in order to determine whether any regulated watercourses exist on the property. Please contact the Wetlands and Subaqueous Lands Section at

302/739-9943 to schedule an on-site visit. Such appointments can usually be scheduled within 2 to 3 weeks.

- The applicant should also be reminded that they must avoid construction/filling activities in those areas containing wetlands or wetland associated hydric soils as they are subject to regulatory jurisdiction under Federal 404 provisions of the Clean Water Act. A site-specific field wetlands delineation using the methodology described in the 1987 United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE or “the Corps”) manual is the acceptable basis for making a jurisdictional wetland determination for nontidal wetlands in Delaware.

The applicant is forewarned that the Corps views the use of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping or the Statewide Wetlands Mapping Project (SWMP) mapping as an unacceptable substitute for making such delineations.

- **Inland Bays Pollution Control Strategies.** Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for nitrogen and phosphorus have been promulgated through regulation for the Inland Bays Watershed. A TMDL is the maximum level of pollution allowed for a given pollutant below which a “water quality limited water body” can assimilate and still meet water quality standards to the extent necessary to support use goals such as, swimming, fishing, drinking water and shell fish harvesting. Although TMDLs are required by federal law, states are charged with developing and implementing standards to support these desired use goals. This project is located in the **low nutrient** reduction area requiring a 40 percent reduction in nitrogen and phosphorus. Additionally, a 40 percent reduction in bacteria is also required.
- **The adopted Inland Bays Pollution Control Strategy regulation was published in the Delaware Register of Regulations on November 11, 2008 and is now an enforceable regulatory directive.**
- **Water Supply.** Any public water utility providing water to the site must obtain a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the Public Service Commission. Information on CPCNs and the application process can be obtained by contacting the Public Service Commission at 302-739-4247. Should an on-site Public/Miscellaneous Public well be needed, a minimum isolation distance of 150 feet is required between the well and any potential source of contamination, such as a septic tank and sewage disposal area. The Division of Water Resources will consider applications for the construction of on-site wells provided the wells can be constructed and located in compliance with all requirements of the Regulations Governing the Construction and Use of Wells. A well construction permit must be obtained prior to constructing any wells.

Should dewatering points be needed during any phase of construction, a dewatering well construction permit must be obtained from the Water Supply Section prior to construction of the well points. In addition, a water allocation

permit will be needed if the pumping rate will exceed 50,000 gallons per day at any time during operation.

All well permit applications must be prepared and signed by licensed water well contractors, and only licensed well drillers may construct the wells. Please factor in the necessary time for processing the well permit applications into the construction schedule. Dewatering well permit applications typically take approximately four weeks to process, which allows the necessary time for technical review and advertising. *Ricardo Rios - (302) 739-9944, [Ricardo.Rios@state.de.us](mailto:Ricardo.Rios@state.de.us)*

- **Hazardous Waste Site.** Based on the previous agricultural use of the proposed project site, which may have involved the use of pesticides and herbicides, SIRB recommends that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be performed prior to development. In addition, should a release or imminent threat of a release of hazardous substances be discovered during the course of development (e.g., contaminated water or soil), construction activities should be discontinued immediately and DNREC should be notified at the 24-hour emergency number (800-662-8802). SIRB should also be contacted as soon as possible at 302-395-2600 for further instructions. *Krystal Stanley - (302) 395-2644, [Krystal.Stanley@state.de.us](mailto:Krystal.Stanley@state.de.us)*
- **Tank Management Branch.** Should any underground storage tanks or petroleum contaminated soil be discovered by any person during construction, the DNREC-TMB at (302) 395-2500 and the DNREC Emergency Response Hotline at (800) 662-8802 must be notified within 24 hours.

Should any contamination be encountered, PVC pipe materials will have to be replaced with ductile steel and nitrile rubber gaskets in the contaminated areas.

Also, please note that if any aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) less than 12,500 gallons are installed, they must be registered with the TMB. If any ASTs greater than 12,500 gallons are installed, they are also subject to installation approval by the TMB. *Elizabeth Wolff - (302) 395-2500, [Elizabeth.Wolff@state.de.us](mailto:Elizabeth.Wolff@state.de.us)*

- **Air Quality.** The applicant shall comply with all applicable Delaware air quality regulations. These regulations include:

<b>Regulation 6 -</b> Particulate Emissions from Construction and Materials Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Using dust suppressants and measures to prevent transport of dust off-site from material stockpile, material movement and use of unpaved roads.</b></li><li>• <b>Using covers on trucks that transport material to and from site to prevent visible emissions.</b></li></ul>
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<p><b>Regulation 1113</b> – Open Burning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prohibiting open burns statewide during the Ozone Season from May 1-Sept. 30 each year.</b></li> <li>• <b>Prohibiting the burning of land clearing debris.</b></li> <li>• <b>Prohibiting the burning of trash or building materials/debris.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Regulation 1145</b> – Excessive Idling of Heavy Duty Vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Restricting idling time for trucks and buses having a gross vehicle weight of over 8,500 pounds to no more than three minutes.</b></li> </ul>

**Recommendations/Additional Information**

**DelDOT**

The PLUS application shows estimated weekday trip generations of 153 trips per day for the existing mobile home lots and 138 trips per day for the proposed campsites. DelDOT suggests that these statements may be in error. The 8<sup>th</sup> edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation report shows the same rates, used on the application as daily rates, to be evening peak hour rates. Regardless, from the information available, the proposed campsites would generate less traffic than the mobile home lots would. Therefore DelDOT does not anticipate requiring a traffic impact study. Sussex County has sent a request for a Support Facilities Report in that regard. They anticipate responding to them no later than February 5, 2010.

DelDOT notes that no camp store is proposed and they ask that the developer consider this matter further. Rehoboth Shores is a relatively large community and providing a place for mobile home and campground residents to purchase convenience items within the development would help to reduce traffic on Long Neck Road. Because it would be close enough for residents to reach by walking or bicycling, it would also help to reduce motor vehicle traffic within the development

**State Historic Preservation Office**

Delaware has a strong agricultural heritage, and as the developer is aware, this parcel is in an Environmentally Sensitive Area. In some cases, historic or cultural resources may still exist in these areas, such as historic dwellings. Intruding on these areas may affect the historic context of such resources. In addition, there is the potential for historic-period or prehistoric-period archaeological sites in this area that may contain important information about Delaware’s history. According to the Pomeroy and Beers Atlas of 1868, it appears that there was a dwelling associated with J. & G. Wilson within this parcel, and it is a possibility that there could be archaeological remains associated with

that farmstead. Historic farms such as these often have a family cemetery, so there is a possibility for unmarked human remains on the parcel.

### **Department of Agriculture**

The Delaware Department of Agriculture has no objections to the applicant's project. The *Strategies for State Policies and Spending* encourages environmentally responsible development in Investment Level 2 and 3 areas.

#### *Right Tree for the Right Place*

The Delaware Department of Agriculture Forest Service encourages the developer to use the "Right Tree for the Right Place" for any design considerations. This concept allows for the proper placement of trees to increase property values in upwards of 25% of appraised value and will reduce heating and cooling costs on average by 20 to 35 dollars per month. In addition, a landscape design that encompasses this approach will avoid future maintenance cost to the property owner and ensure a lasting forest resource.

#### *Do Not Plant List*

Due to the high risk of mortality from insects and disease, the Delaware Forest Service does not recommend planting any of the following species:

Callery Pear  
Leyland Cypress  
Red Oak (except for Willow Oak)  
Ash Trees

Please contact the Delaware Forest Service for more information at (302) 698-4500.

### **DNREC**

#### **Fish and Wildlife**

**Rare Species.** DNREC field scientists have not surveyed this project area; therefore, we are unable to provide information pertaining to the existence of State-rare or federally listed plants, animals or natural communities at this project site. In the absence of site-specific information, they offer the following comments:

**Site Visit Request.** Division scientists have not surveyed the project area. In order to provide informed comments, the Division scientists request the opportunity to conduct a survey of the property to evaluate habitat and determine the potential for species of conservation concern. Please note that our scientists have decades of experience in comprehensive rare species survey methods. They have extensive knowledge of the flora and fauna of the state and are qualified in making rare species identifications. The survey will be conducted at no expense to the landowner. Recommendations resulting from the

survey would allow the applicant the opportunity to reduce potential impacts to rare species and unique habitats and to ensure that the project is environmentally sensitive.

Please contact Edna Stetzar at (302) 653-2880 ext. 101 or at [Edna.Stetzar@state.de.us](mailto:Edna.Stetzar@state.de.us) if the landowner will grant a site visit.

**Wetlands.** Wetlands perform many environmental functions, including filtering pollutants, recharging streams and aquifers, storing flood waters, and providing habitat for an array of plant and animal species. The wetlands on this parcel are mapped as Key Wildlife Habitat in the Delaware Wildlife Action Plan (DEWAP) because they are part of a larger wetland complex which supports species of concern. DEWAP is a comprehensive strategy for conserving the full array of native wildlife and habitats- common and uncommon- as vital components of the state's natural resources. This document can be viewed via the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program website at <http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/nhp>.

*Recommendation:* Efforts to increase the buffer width from 50 feet to 100 feet is recommended to provide habitat for wetland dependent species that utilize buffers during critical periods of their life cycle. Upland buffer areas along wetlands and waterways also provide wildlife with habitat for foraging, breeding and resting.

**Forest Loss/Re-Plantings.** Based on a study conducted by the Delaware Forest Service, between 2002 and 2009, nearly 16,000 acres of unprotected forests occurred on land approved for development. The study also found that the average size of a forested parcel is less than 10 acres, illustrating that along with forest loss is an increase in forest fragmentation. Forest fragmentation separates wildlife populations, increases road mortality, and increases "edge effects" that leave many forest dwelling species vulnerable to predation and allows the infiltration of invasive species. For migratory birds, it is extremely important to conserve large tracts of forests in the State of Delaware due to its position within the Atlantic flyway.

Larger, connected areas of forested open space are more beneficial to wildlife than small, disconnected areas. Habitat connections allow wildlife to utilize the cover provided by trees and other vegetation as they move across the landscape during daily and migratory activities. Larger areas of open space are required by species that are sensitive to disturbance and generally cannot persist in a fragmented landscape.

*Recommendations:* 1) Consideration should be made for redesigning the site plan to utilize previously cleared areas for development and maintaining existing forested areas as open space. In terms of wildlife habitat value, a 50ft perimeter buffer planted with young trees is not equivalent to an intact forest of older, mature trees 2) Establishment of new vegetated areas should include connections between adjacent or existing forested areas, 3) if feasible, clearing should not occur between April 1<sup>st</sup> and July 31<sup>st</sup> to reduce impacts to birds and other wildlife that utilize forested areas for breeding, and 4) we recommend the use of Delaware native plants and have included a list of trees and shrubs appropriate for the Inland Bays area (see below). We have not surveyed the site to assess

the habitat, so the list includes both upland and wetland plants that benefit wildlife. If the applicant has questions or would also like a list of herbaceous plants suitable to the site, our program botanist, Bill McAvoy, would be glad to assist. Bill can be contacted at (302) 653-2880 ext. 119 or [William.McAvoy@state.de.us](mailto:William.McAvoy@state.de.us)

**Nuisance Waterfowl.** The existing pond and wet ponds created for stormwater management purposes may attract resident Canada geese and mute swans that will create a nuisance for community residents. High concentrations of waterfowl in ponds create water-quality problems, leave droppings on lawn and paved areas and can become aggressive during the nesting season. Short manicured lawns around ponds provide an attractive habitat for these species.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife does not provide goose control services, and if problems arise, residents or the home-owners association will have to accept the burden of dealing with these species (e.g., permit applications, costs, securing services of certified wildlife professionals). Solutions can be costly and labor intensive; however, with proper landscaping, monitoring, and other techniques, geese problems can be minimized.

*Recommendation:* DNREC recommends native plantings, including tall grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees at the edge and within an adequate buffer (15-30 feet in width) around the ponds (to be planted in accordance with the Sediment and Stormwater Plan approval agency requirements). When the view of the surrounding area from the pond is blocked, geese can't scan for predators and are less likely to reside and nest in the area of the pond.

At this time, we do not recommend using monofilament grids due to the potential for birds and other wildlife to become entangled if the grids are not properly installed and maintained. In addition, the on-going maintenance (removing entangled trash, etc.) may become a burden to the homeowners association or land manager.

Attached to this document is a list of Delaware native trees and shrubs suitable for replanting in the Inland Bays Area.

*Edna Stetzar* - (302) 653-2880, [Edna.Stetzar@state.de.us](mailto:Edna.Stetzar@state.de.us)

## **Soil and Water**

**Drainage Program.** The Drainage Program requests that the engineer take precautions to ensure the project does not hinder any off site drainage upstream of the project. *Sediment/Stormwater and Drainage comments provided by James Sullivan - (302) 739-9921, [James.Sullivan@state.de.us](mailto:James.Sullivan@state.de.us)*

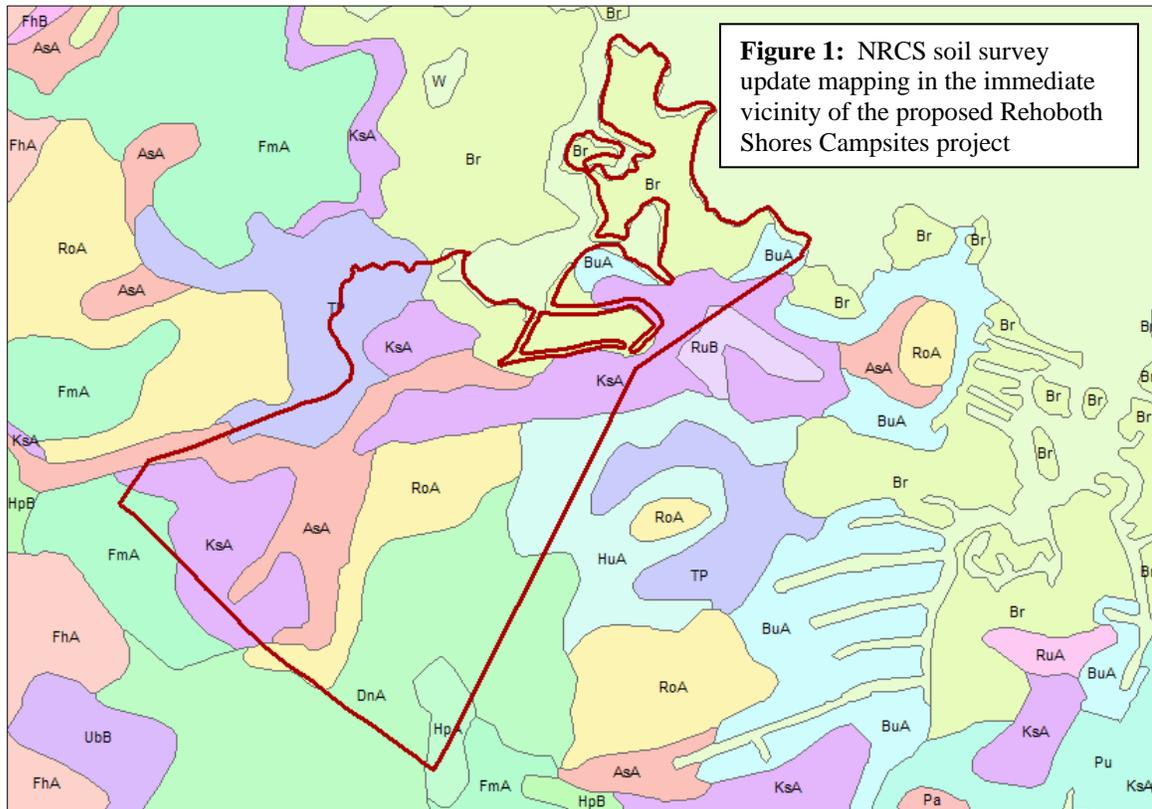
**Dredging.** In the summer of 1983, the State dredged Wilson Creek. The creek is located adjacent to the northern portion of the proposed campsite project area. A confined

disposal facility was constructed and filled as part of the dredging project. The disposal facility is located within the proposed campsite project area. *Charles Williams - (302) 739-9921, [Charles.Williams@state.de.us](mailto:Charles.Williams@state.de.us)*

## **Water Resources**

**Soils Assessment.** Based on the NRCS soil survey update Downer (DnA), Rosedale (RoA), Brockatonorton-Urban Land complex (BuA), Klej (KsA), Askecksy (AsA), Hurlock (HuA), Tranquaking & Mispillion (TP), and Broadkill (Br) were mapped in the immediate vicinity of the proposed construction (Figure 1). Downer and Rosedale are well-drained upland soil mapping units that, generally, have few limitations for development. Brockatonorton-Urban Land complex is moderately well-drained soil mapping unit that has been extensively modified by filling and grading - limitations for development are variable and dependent on the type of fill and the level of compaction to which the soils have been subjected. Klej is a somewhat poorly drained soil mapping unit likely to contain both upland and wetland soil components (hydric). Askecksy and Hurlock are poorly drained wetland associated (hydric) soil mapping units. Transquaking & Mispillion and Broadkill are very poorly drained soil mapping units (hydric) associated with tidally influenced wetlands. Klej, Askecky, Hurlock, Transquaking & Mispillion, and Broadkill are hydric soil mapping units considered unsuitable for development and should be avoided.

Approximately 25-35% of the soils mapped in the immediate vicinity of the proposed construction are hydric (Askecksy, Hurlock, Tranquaking & Mispillion, and potentially Klej); these soils are considered unsuitable for development.



**Wetlands.** Based on the Statewide Wetland Mapping Project (SWMP) maps, palustrine wetlands (PF01 & PEM et al.), and estuarine emergent wetlands (E2EM1N et al.) were mapped mostly along the northern and western boundaries of the proposed project (Figure 2).



Based on a review of existing buffer research by Castelle et al. (Castelle, A. J., A. W. Johnson and C. Conolly. 1994. *Wetland and Stream Buffer Requirements – A Review*. J. Environ. Qual. 23: 878-882.), an adequately-sized buffer that effectively protects wetlands and streams, in most circumstances, is about 100 feet in width. In recognition of this research and the need to protect water quality, the Watershed Assessment Section recommends that the applicant maintain/establish a minimum 100-foot upland buffer (planted in native vegetation) from all water bodies (including ditches) and wetlands.

**Impervious Surfaces and Best Management Practices.** Based on a review of the PLUS application, post-construction surface imperviousness was projected to reach 24 percent. However, a cursory review of said application suggests that surface imperviousness will be much higher than indicated by the applicant. It is also not clear why the applicant reported a 2% impervious cover estimate for the current land use on this parcel when the apparent current impervious cover figure is likely much higher. The applicant must consider the total impervious cover of the entire parcel, not just those areas proposed for development.

When calculating surface imperviousness it is important to include all forms of constructed surface imperviousness, such as: all paved surfaces including rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, and roads; open-water stormwater management structures and/or ponds; and community wastewater systems (if applicable); this will ensure a realistic assessment of this project's likely post-construction environmental impacts. Therefore, please recalculate surface imperviousness to reflect all of the above-mentioned forms of surface imperviousness in the finalized calculation for surface imperviousness. As mentioned previously, the impervious cover estimate for current land use should be recalculated as well.

Studies have shown a strong relationship between increases in impervious cover to decreases in a watershed's overall water quality. It is strongly recommended that the applicant implement best management practices (BMPs) that reduce or mitigate some of this project's most likely adverse impacts. Reducing the amount of surface imperviousness through the use of pervious paving materials ("pervious pavers") in lieu of asphalt or concrete in conjunction with an increase in forest cover preservation or additional tree plantings are some examples of practical BMPs that could easily be implemented to help reduce surface imperviousness.

A Pollution Control Strategy (PCS) is an implementation strategy that identifies the actions necessary to systematically reduce the pollutant loading to a given water body, and meet the TMDL reduction requirements specified for that water body. These regulations can be reviewed at <http://regulations.delaware.gov/documents/November2008c.pdf> and background information, guidance documents, and mapping tools can be retrieved from [http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/water2000/Sections/Watershed/ws/ib\\_pcs.htm](http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/water2000/Sections/Watershed/ws/ib_pcs.htm). The regulations address establishing a buffer zone sediment and stormwater controls for new development projects, and additional measures and standards for onsite wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Additionally, a map of water features identifies the

specific primary and secondary water features that require buffers; this can be reviewed at <http://maps.dnrec.delaware.gov/inlandbayspcs93/> .

The regulations require that buffers of a specified width be established for State-regulated wetlands, tidal waters, primary and secondary water features. The width may be reduced when combined with advanced sediment and stormwater controls and upon the creation of a development-wide nutrient management plan. Buffers must be placed in common open space and be clearly demarcated, designated and recorded on final plans or plat. Buffers must be maintained in perpetuity and must have boundary signs or markers or distinctive vegetation identifying the upland edge of the buffer.

The regulations also require that permanent sediment and stormwater management plans be designed and implemented to include design criteria to further reduce nutrient contributions. Compliance with this provision can be through any of the options below.

- For properties with primary and secondary water features:
  1. Implement standard width buffers
  2. Implement reduced buffer widths in conjunction with the creation and use of a development-wide nutrient management plan (NMP), and the implementation of at least one advanced stormwater treatment control method.
- For properties without primary or secondary water features, or for those properties with primary and secondary water features that employ a reduced-width buffer (including the required NMP), select from at least one of the following advanced stormwater treatment control methods:
  1. Reduce nutrients by the TMDL percentage
  2. Reduce nutrients to irreducible concentration levels
  3. Implement three practices within a treatment train
  4. Establish 30% of the project parcels as forest in common open space (See appendix L in the PCS regulations for planting requirements).

According to information provided in the PLUS application, it is the applicant's intent to implement the reduced buffer width option with the establishment of 30% forest cover as the selected regulatory option for the advanced treatment of stormwater. Also readily apparent is the applicant's intent to remove and/or fill some of the existing forested wetlands (or lands exhibiting wetland conditions) to accommodate additional building or camping sites on this parcel. Removal or filling of present wetlands is likely to harm or alter the existing hydrology of these lands, which in turn is likely to reduce the effectiveness of the project's stormwater management plan. The applicant should provide evidence that wetlands are not present (via wetlands delineations approved by USACE and the DNREC Wetlands Section), while further providing evidence that the removal of existing forest cover will not compromise acceptable onsite treatment of stormwater.

It should also be noted that wetlands (areas exhibiting wetland conditions) containing older and larger mature woody vegetation (such as found on this parcel) have significantly more potential to remove stormwater nutrient pollutants than restored uplands containing younger and smaller woody vegetation (i.e., small tree saplings). Low-lying areas such as wetlands are also likely to offer provide greater “opportunity” for treating nutrient pollutant runoff than upland areas. Thus the Watershed Assessment Section considers the removal of mature forested wetlands to accommodate additional building or camping sites, and then mitigating or restoring the lost forested acreage with younger woody vegetation in an area of the parcel containing mostly uplands (most likely apparent scenario) – an unacceptable practice. This practice is also likely to be considered unacceptable by the Sussex County Conservation District.

If the establishment of 30% forest cover is determined to be a viable option (assuming it satisfies all environmental concerns) for providing advanced stormwater treatment, the applicant shall then prominently document (on a map) the exact location on the parcel where this forest cover restoration will occur. The restored forest cover must be located in common open space, and not scattered (forest cover must be contiguous) and/or placed in individual lots. Moreover, the calculated percentage of the restored forest cover area/acreage should be calculated on the basis of the total land area/acreage of the parcel, not just the land area/acreage proposed for the current building phase. The tree planting guidelines must follow the guidelines for tree planting in the Forestry Guidance for the Inland Bays pollution control strategy (PCS; Appendix L).

The applicant should also remember that a nutrient management plan (NMP) is also required when electing to pursue a reduced buffer width for their project. The Nutrient Management Program link can be retrieved at [http://dda.delaware.gov/nutrients/nm\\_cert.shtml](http://dda.delaware.gov/nutrients/nm_cert.shtml).

Additional nutrient reductions may be possible through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) such as wider vegetated buffers along watercourses and wetlands (if applicable), increasing passive, wooded open space, and use of pervious paving materials to reduce surface imperviousness (i.e., pervious pavers).

The project’s consultants may want to contact Lyle Jones at 302-739-9939 to discuss using the Nutrient Budget Protocol. The Nutrient Budget Protocol is an assessment tool to help evaluate whether the proposed project will meet the TMDL nutrient reduction requirements. This project is located in the low nutrient reduction area. The nutrient assessment tool can be used on a voluntary basis in addition to the series calculations needed for stormwater BMPs in order to allow consultants to quickly assess the effect of various pollutant reducing practices on the proposed project site and may, therefore, allow a more informed decision on the affect of this project on the nutrient loading to the Inland Bays.

*Soils, wetlands, subaqueous lands and TMDL comments provided by John Martin, Watershed Assessment Section, (302) 739-9939, [John.Martin@state.de.us](mailto:John.Martin@state.de.us)*

**Water Supply.** The project information sheets state that water will be provided to the project by a Central community system via an existing public well. Our records indicate that the project is located within the public water service area granted to Long Neck Water Company under Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity 94-CPCN-29. It is recommended that the developer contact Long Neck Water Company to determine the availability of public water.

**Water Resource Protection Areas.** The DNREC Ground-Water Protection Branch (GWPB) has determined that it does not fall within any delineated wellhead protection areas or areas of excellent ground-water recharge. However, the source water protection database indicates there are two public wells on site. The Office of Drinking Water (ODW) database shows records for three public wells.

Both databases indicate that the system is inactive. The well permitting database does not indicate that these wells were properly abandoned.

GPB requests assistance in accounting for these wells. Please contact: *Anne Mundel* - (302) 739-9945, [Anne.Mundel@state.de.us](mailto:Anne.Mundel@state.de.us)

**Air and Waste**

**Air Quality.** Recreational activities may unnecessarily emit, or cause to be emitted, significant amounts of air contaminants into Delaware’s air, which will negatively impact public health, safety and welfare. These negative impacts are attributable to:

- Emissions that form ozone and fine particulate matter; two pollutants relative to which Delaware currently violates federal health-based air quality standards,
- The emission of greenhouse gases which are associated with climate change, and
- The emission of air toxics.

Air emissions generated from a campsite include emissions from electricity needed to support the campers and recreational vehicles; and car, truck, and recreational vehicle activity associated with the campsites.

The air emissions represent the actual impact the electrical and mobile source aspect of the Rehoboth Shores Campsite may have and are quantified below:

Emissions Attributable to the Rehoboth Shores Campsite (Tons per Year)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )
Electrical Power Generation	ND*	4.6	15.8	2,335
Mobile	16.6	21.9	ND*	ND*
<b>Total</b>	16.6	26.5	15.8	2,335

(\*) Indicates data is not available.

Note that emissions associated with the actual construction of the project, including automobile and truck traffic from working in, or delivering products to the site, as well as site preparation, earth moving activities, road paving and other miscellaneous air emissions, are not reflected in the table above.

Additional measures may be taken to substantially reduce the air emissions identified above, as well as, the emissions associated with the construction phase of the project. These measures include:

- **Providing tie-ins to the nearest bike paths and links to any nearby mass transport system.** These measures can significantly reduce mobile source emissions.
- **Using retrofitted diesel engines during construction.** This includes equipment that are on-site as well as equipment used to transport materials to and from site.
- **Planting trees in vegetative buffer areas.** Trees reduce emissions by trapping dust particles and by replenishing oxygen. Trees also reduce energy emissions by cooling during the summer and by providing wind breaks in the winter.

This is a partial list, and there are additional things that can be done to reduce the impact of the project on air quality. The applicant should submit a plan to the DNREC Air Quality Management Section which address the above listed measures, and that details all of the specific emission mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the Rehoboth Shores Campsite. *Deanna Morozowich - (302) 739-9402,*

[Deanna.Morozowich@state.de.us](mailto:Deanna.Morozowich@state.de.us)

**Hazardous Waste Sites.** One Site Investigation & Restoration Branch (SIRB) site was found within a half mile radius of the proposed site: Longneck Mercury Study Site (DE-1388). Mercury contamination in the groundwater was of concern at this site. The contamination poses no threat to human or environmental health due to the low readings of the mercury.

**Tank Management Branch.** There are five (5) facilities with LUST project sites in various stages of environmental cleanup located within a quarter mile from the proposed project. \*\*\*Pot Nets, facility 5-000981, is a mobile home park associated with approximately 70 LUST projects in various stages of investigation.

Name: Tunnell Company LP (Inactive)

Facility ID: 5-000025

Project: S9104077

Name: Pot Nets (Various Status)

Facility ID: 5-000981

Project: \*\*\*

Name: Your Neighborhood Store (Investigation)

Facility ID: 5-000346

Project: S9204110

Name: Keane Property Mariners Cove Mobile Home Park (Inactive)

Facility ID: 5-000932

Project: S0006072

Name: Mariners Cove

Facility ID: 5-001039

Project: S0806060 (Inactive)

Project: S0904036 (Inactive)

**Following receipt of this letter and upon filing of an application with the local jurisdiction, the applicant shall provide to the local jurisdiction and the Office of State Planning Coordination a written response to comments received as a result of the pre-application process, noting whether comments were incorporated into the project design or not and the reason therefore.**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 302-739-3090.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Constance C. Holland".

Constance C. Holland, AICP  
Director

CC: Sussex County