



STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
STATE PLANNING COORDINATION

April 23, 2007

Mr. Tom Ford LANDESIGN, Inc. Oak Square, Ste. 3 Central Avenue Ocean View, DE 19970

RE: PLUS review -- PLUS 2007-03-11; Townsend Village Center-Centre

Response to Comments (in RED): LANDESIGN, inc - September 7th, 2007

Dear Mr. Ford:

Thank you for meeting with State agency planners on March 28, 2007 to discuss the proposed plans for a mixed use multi family/ commercial subdivision-site Plan call "Townsend Village Center-Centre" to be located on Gills Neck Road east of King's Highway. According to the information presented, you are seeking site plan approval for 48 residential condominiums and 399,870 square feet of retail commercial space on 68.30 acres. Plus a 100 room Motel; a 1,000 seat Performing Arts Center; and future development of 100,000 sq.ft. of additional retail/office space.

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. In addition, this office notes that as Sussex County is the governing authority over this land use activity associated with this project; the developers will need to comply with any and all regulations/restrictions set forth by the County Planning and Zoning and County Council. Will Comply

Executive Summary

The following section includes several site specific highlights from the various agency comments found in this letter. This summary is provided for your convenience and reference. The full text of this letter represents the official state response to this project.

Our office notes that the applicants are responsible for reading and responding to this letter and all comments contained within it in their entirety.

State Strategies/Project Location

This is located in the Environmentally Sensitive Developing Area according to the Sussex County Comprehensive Plan and Investment Level 2 and Level 3 a to the *Strategies for State Policies and Spending*. In these areas, State policies encourage long term phased growth that is sensitive to the natural resources on and surrounding the site.

Finally, this office understand that this is part of a larger development plan and that the developer should coordinate their efforts with the adjacent local jurisdiction; the City of Lewes. Efforts taken by the developer to provide insight and cooperation with the community will work to provide improved working relations and an overall better product for all.

Will comply

Street Design and Transportation

There is a circular feature, which may or may not be a roundabout, proposed for the street leading in and out of the site. In a roundabout, vehicles entering the circle must yield to vehicles that are already circling. As the plan is presently drawn, this principle appears to be violated for vehicles exiting the development to Gills Neck Road. There are several ways to address this situation, but something will need to be done to make it clear who has the right of way at this feature. The developer's engineer may contact me at (302) 760-2109 as necessary to discuss this matter. This feature will comply to standard engineering traffic flows as indicated herein

The plan shows two rectangular loop streets that would connect to higher type streets in ways that would form offset T intersections relative to other streets in the development. DelDOT recommends that the plan be adjusted to create four-way intersections, which are inherently safer.

Natural and Cultural Resources

The developer is placing a conservation easement over the wooded and stream areas, which will serve to protect the site, and the DHCA commends the developer for including this generous area of natural and cultural conservation in his plans. There are other areas of high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in this area, and they urge the developer to stay out of the currently wooded area if at all possible. No intrusion into the wooded areas will occur on this project.

DNREC appreciates the applicant's efforts to preserve the existing forested resources; however, it is recommended that the applicant consider removing those structures that will result in clearing, of forests. DNREC would ask the developer to consider removing or relocating five buildings and associated infrastructure at the southern end of the development to further protect these resources. This comment refers to the Governors project see response to such.

The following are a complete list of comments received by State agencies:

Office of State Planning Coordination – Contact: Bryan Hall 739-3090

The State appreciates that the developer has provided planning for most of the existing wooded area as open space and maintaining wetland buffers. This is located in the Environmentally Sensitive Developing Area according to the Sussex County Comprehensive Plan and Investment Level 2 and Level 3 a to the *Strategies for State Policies and Spending*. In these areas, State policies encourage long term phased growth that is sensitive to the natural resources on and surrounding the site. Finally, this office understand that this is part of a larger development plan and that the developer should coordinate their efforts with the adjacent local jurisdiction; the City of Lewes. Efforts taken by the developer to provide insight and cooperation with the community will work to provide improved working relations and an overall better product for all. Will comply

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs – Contact: Alice Guerrant 739-5685

This parcel contained a mid-20th -c. house (S-1051), now demolished, at the road corner. Beers Atlas of

1868 shows the J. P. Marshall House very close to the eastern line of this parcel. This area is off-site of the Village Centre. The area is adjacent to the National Register-listed Townsend Site. The developer is placing a conservation easement over the wooded and stream areas, which will serve to protect the site, and the DHCA commends the developer for including this generous area of natural and cultural conservation in his plans. There are other areas of high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in this area, and they urge the developer to stay out of the currently wooded area if at all possible.

Small, rural, family cemeteries often are found in relation to historic farm complexes, such as the Marshall House, usually a good distance behind or to the side of the house, and possibly into this parcel. The developer is aware of Delaware's Unmarked Human Remains Act of 1987, which governs 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, and the developer may want to hire an archaeological consultant to check for the possibility of a cemetery here if this development is approved. The DHCA would have to have a copy of any archaeological report done for this purpose. They will be happy to discuss these issues with the developer. Will comply

Department of Transportation – Contact: Bill Brockenbrough 760-2109

DelDOT has been working with LT Associates since 2005 in a cooperative effort to include the completion of the Junction & Breakwater Trail and improvements to the west end of Gills Neck Road in the plans for their development. This effort is part of a comprehensive planning process that has included the Cadbury and Breakwater projects, which are being done by other developers. Accordingly, DelDOT has had opportunities to review the plan before now and are generally supportive of it. Because the plan continues to evolve, however, DelDOT does have three comments on the plan presented today that they have not made previously:

- 1) There is a circular feature, which may or may not be a roundabout, proposed for the street leading in and out of the site. In a roundabout, vehicles entering the circle must yield to vehicles that are already circling. As the plan is presently drawn, this principle appears to be violated for vehicles exiting the development to Gills Neck Road. There are several ways to address this situation, but something will need to be done to make it clear who has the right of way at this feature. The developer's engineer may contact me at (302) 760-2109 as necessary to discuss this matter. Will Comply
- 2) The plan shows two rectangular loop streets that would connect to higher type streets in ways that would form offset T intersections relative to other streets in the development. DelDOT recommends that the plan be adjusted to create four-way intersections, which are inherently safer. See Governors
- 3) While DelDOT will defer to the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, they recommend that the words "Archaeological Site" be removed from the plans. It is important that development avoid these sites if possible, but labeling them as what they are could promote looting. Will comply

DelDOT is still assessing the traffic impacts of both this project and the Townsend Village Centre, and they expect to

write to Sussex County regarding the traffic impact study within the next two months. Awaiting this document. An internal review of the entire area is being conducted by DELDOT and the Department of Transportation would like to dovetail all their options together for the area. Subsequent meetings with DELDOT have indicated a potential light will be reviewed at Clay Rd. and the entrance to this shopping center on Kings Hwy. Additionally a rights in only would be acceptable west of the Clay Rd. about 750' to help reduce turning movements at the intersection. They may require that this plan reflect a more direct connection between the Kings Hwy. entry and the Governors entrance by the proposed round-a-bout. In all events the applicant will work through the design details with DELDOT for a circulation pattern that will maximize the flow of traffic throughout this area.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control -- Contact: Kevin Coyle 739-9071

Green Infrastructure

Portions or all of the lands associated with this proposal are within the Livable Delaware Green Infrastructure area established under Governor Minner's Executive Order #61 that represents a network of ecologically important natural resource lands of special state conservation interest. This application is adjacent to these designated lands but doesn't include any such lands

Green infrastructure is defined as Delaware's natural life support system of parks and preserves, woodlands and wildlife areas, wetlands and waterways, productive agricultural and forest land, greenways, cultural, historic and recreational sites and other natural areas all with conservation value. Preserving Delaware's Green Infrastructure network will support and enhance biodiversity and functional ecosystems, protect native plant and animal species, improve air and water quality, prevent flooding, lessen the disruption to natural landscapes, provide opportunities for profitable farming and forestry enterprises, limit invasive species, and foster ecotourism.

Voluntary stewardship by private landowners is essential to green infrastructure conservation in Delaware, since approximately 80 percent of the State's land base is in private hands. It is in that spirit of stewardship that the Department appeals to the landowner and development team to protect sensitive resources through an appropriate site design.

Soils

Based on the Sussex County soil survey update, Greenwich, Downer, Fort Mott, Hammonton and Manahawkin were mapped in the immediate vicinity of subject parcel. Greenwich, Downer, and Fort Mott are well-drained upland soils that, generally, have few limitations for development. Hammonton is a moderately well-drained upland soil that has moderate limitations for development. Manahawkin is a very poorly-drained wetland associated (hydric) soil that has severe limitations for development.

Wetlands

According to the Statewide Wetland Mapping Project (SWMP) mapping, nontidal and tidally-influenced headwater or near headwater palustrine riparian wetlands adjacent to Pot Hook Creek and bound the entire southern boundary of the combined parcel land area within this proposed project.

PLUS application materials provided by the developer indicate that wetlands have been delineated. It is recommended this delineation should be verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) through the Jurisdictional Determination process. In the process. Palustrine wetlands are regulated by the Corp through Section

404 of the Clean Water Act. In situations where the applicant believes that the delineated wetlands on their parcel are non jurisdictional isolated wetlands. In addition certain drainage ditches may also be jurisdictional either under the Corps Program or through the DNREC Wetland and Subaqueous Lands program. Also, individual 404 permits and certain Nationwide Permits from the Corps also require 401 Water Quality Certification from the DNREC Wetland and Subaqueous Land Section and Coastal Zone Federal Consistency Certification from the DNREC Division of Soil and Water Conservation, Delaware Coastal Programs Section. Each of these certifications represents a separate permitting process. To clarify these concerns the Corps should be contacted at 736-9763 to make the any final jurisdictional assessment.

To find out more about permitting requirements, the applicant is encouraged to attend a Joint Permit Process Meeting. These meetings are held monthly and are attended by federal and state resource agencies responsible for wetland permitting. Contact Denise Rawding at (302) 739-9943 to schedule a meeting. Please be advised that the new Nationwide Permits from the Corps became effective March 19, 2007. The Delaware Coastal Management Program (DCMP) has not completed their Federal Consistency review of the new permits; therefore, contrary to past practices, Coastal Zone Management approval cannot be assumed. Individual certifications must be granted from the DCMP office for each project intending to utilize a Nationwide Permit. For more information on the Federal Consistency process, please contact the DCMP office at (302) 739-9283. Will comply

As noted previously, this parcel contains SWMP-mapped headwater riparian wetlands associated with Pot Hook Creek. Headwater or near headwater riparian wetlands are important for the protection of water quality and the maintenance/integrity of the ecological functions throughout the length of the stream, including the floodplain system and/or water bodies further downstream. Since such streams are a major avenue for nutrient-laden stormwater and sediment runoff, their protection deserves the highest priority. In recognition of this concern, the Watershed Assessment Section strongly recommends the applicant consider preserving, in its entirety, the forested buffer immediately adjacent to Pot Hook Creek. If this is not doable, then a 100-foot upland buffer (planted in native vegetation) is recommended from all delineated wetlands. Based on a literature review of wetland and stream buffer size research by Castelle et al. (1994), a 100-foot upland buffer is the minimum buffer width necessary, under most circumstances, to protect water quality. The plan reserves storm water management within 30' of a 404 wetland delineation. No disturbance of wooded areas or wetlands is anticipated.

Impervious Cover

Based on information provided by the applicant in the PLUS application, the applicant estimated post-construction surface imperviousness of only 21 percent. However, given the scope and density of this project this estimate is likely a **significant underestimate**. Some of the major reasons for this underestimate are the applicant's improper use of natural areas (potential wetlands and/or buffers) and/or stormwater management areas to meet the County's open space requirements. Use of natural areas and/or stormwater management areas in this manner results in a significant underestimate of this project's calculated amount of surface imperviousness, ultimately leading to a significant underestimate of this project's actual environmental impacts. Therefore, the parcel's calculated amount of surface imperviousness should use as its basis, a calculated open space figure that reflects the omission of all delineated wetlands (i.e., USACE-approved) and stormwater management areas. Additionally, all created forms of constructed surface imperviousness (i.e., rooftops, sidewalks, and roads) should be comprehensively accounted for an included in the calculation for surface imperviousness. The Townsend Village Centre is a separate application then the concerns expressed here above for the Governors project. This application was explained at the PLUS hearing to have 39% pervious and 61% impervious. The impervious areas are comprised of buildings, Travelways, sidewalks, multi-use paths and parking. It doesn't include the reserved area. Should the area in reserve be developed in the future we estimate the same degree of development in this area would change our impervious percentages to 77.5 to 80% as a total build out.

Technical Release No.55 of the Soils Conservation Service an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture notes the average percent of impervious area for a land use of this type proposal would average 85%.

Therefore, the finalized calculation for surface imperviousness should reflect all of the above-mentioned concerns so that an accurate assessment of this project's impacts can be made.

Studies have consistently shown a strong relationship between increases in surface imperviousness and subsequent declines in a watershed's water quality. A recently published technical source "The Practice of Watershed Protection" by Schueler and Holland 2002 states that no studies have been conducted that examine the effects of widespread applications of stormwater practices on impervious cover/stream quality relationships.(pg.16). Therefore it is also evident that stormwater practices mitigate adverse effects and % of imperviousness could potentially increase without a decrease in environmental aspects. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that the applicant implement best management practices (BMPs) that reduce or mitigate some of its 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—. Potential is here to reduce pedestrian areas impervious by the use of pavers and an abundant use of plant materials.

ERES Waters

This project is located adjacent to receiving waters of the greater Inland Bays designated as waters having Exceptional Recreational or Ecological Significance (ERES). ERES waters are recognized as special assets of the State, and shall be protected and/ or restored, to the maximum extent practicable, to their natural condition. Provisions in Section 5.6 of Delaware's "Surface Water Quality Standards" (as amended July 11, 2004), specify that all designated ERES waters and receiving tributaries develop a "pollution control strategy" to reduce non-point sources of pollutants through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Best Management Practices as defined in subsection 5.6.3.5 of this section, expressly authorizes the Department to provide standards for controlling the addition of pollutants and reducing them to the greatest degree achievable and, where practicable, implementation of a standard requiring no discharge of pollutants. The conversion of farm fields to an impervious surface would eliminate fertilizers and chemicals used in the practice of farming

from potential contaminates adding to the wellhead protection area.

TMDLs

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for nitrogen and phosphorus have been promulgated through regulation for the Lewes-Rehoboth canal 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 will also be required.

This project will be have central county served sewer.

Compliance with TMDLs through the PCS

As stated above Total Maximum Daily loads (TMDLs) for nitrogen and phosphorus have been promulgated through regulation for the Inland Bays Watershed. The TMDL calls for a 40 percent reduction in nitrogen and phosphorus from baseline conditions. Additionally, a 40 percent reduction in bacteria will also be required from baseline conditions. A Pollution Control Strategy (PCS) will provide the regulatory framework for achieving them. The Department developed an assessment tool to evaluate how your proposed development may reduce nutrients to meet the TMDL requirements. Additional reductions may be possible through the implementation of Best Management Practices such as wider vegetated buffers along watercourses, preservation of larger amounts of forest cover, and use of innovative stormwater management treatment trains. Contact Lyle Jones at 302-739-9939 for more information on the assessment tool.

Water Resource Protection Areas

The Water Supply Section has determined that the project falls significantly within both a wellhead protection area and an excellent ground-water recharge area (see following map and attached map). This proposed development shows storm-water management ponds within the excellent ground-water recharge area and the wellhead protection area for Lewes Water (see map).

Wellhead protection areas are the surface and subsurface areas adjacent to public water supply wells where contamination could, if released, travel to the well. Land use activities or impervious cover on wellhead protection areas may adversely affect the quality and quantity of drinking water in these areas. Elimination of the existing agricultural irrigation well and its accompanying chemical feed tank will do several important things to enhance the future viability of the the Lewes well field. They include:

1. The existing ag.well will no longer compete with the well field for ground water when demand is greatest in the summer and the water-table is lowest.
2. The ag.irrigation system will no longer distribute nitrate-nitrogen and pesticides within the capture zone of the well field
3. The chemical feed tank will no longer be a potential source of direct groundwater contamination if a check valve were to fail at the well-head.

Excellent Ground-Water Recharge Areas are those areas mapped by the Delaware Geological Survey where the first 20 feet of subsurface soils and geologic materials are exceptionally sandy. These soils are able to transmit water very quickly from the land surface to the water table. This map category is an "indicator of how fast contaminants will move and how much water may become contaminated" (Andres, 2004, pg 1). Land use activities or impervious cover on areas of excellent groundwater recharge potential may adversely affect the quality and quantity of ground water in these areas.

The construction phase of storm-water management ponds requires excavation, hauling, and grading. The heavy equipment used in this phase has the capacity to compact and degrade the structure of the strata that defines the area as an excellent ground water recharge area. Changes to the structural soil properties may cause significant reduction in recharge capacity. Installing storm-water management ponds in excellent ground-water recharge areas has the potential to contaminate the ground water beneath it and infiltrate into the aquifer.

The proposed plan discusses retention / detention basins to manage storm water within the wellhead area. All the water entering these basins in the form of precipitation and runoff has the potential to be drawn into public water

supply for the City of Lewes. Mr. Gilbert Holt, City of Lewes Public Works, was contacted to discuss positive and negative consequences that the proposed development may have on the City's Well site. Mr. Holt seemed to agree that no longer having a farmed field across the road from the well field would at least be a good in terms of water quality. Nitrates have been increasing in the well nearest the road and it was a concern to him. A significant result of the farmland conversion to this commercial landuse is the elimination of the existing irrigation well head. An initial semi-quantitative analysis of the cessation of the center-pivot irrigation and the subsequent withdrawal of water from the well on the Townsend Village Center property results in the following observations:

- The area of the project is 68.3 acs. of which 80% could become impervious or 54.6 acs.
- Average precipitation @ Lewes is 44.3 inches/year
- According to the Delaware Ground Water Design Manual about 31% or 13.7 inches/yr. of this amount of water percolates to the ground water reservoir when crops are grown in type B soils
- Irrigation requirements for corn on the Delmarva Peninsula are roughly 16 inches per year above the normal rainfall
- Of the 16 inches approximately 85% or 13.6 inches is used by the crop and is lost to the atmosphere.
- The radius of influence of the irrigation well is approximately 900 feet or includes an area of approximately 58 acres.
- 13.6 inches of water has to be pumped from that area to meet irrigation needs

Under the present situation all of the water that makes it to the water table is pumped out again and used for irrigation where it is lost to the atmosphere. There is no net or excess recharge for the area of the Townsend Village Center since the 54.6 acres of impervious surfaces is slightly smaller than the 58 acres comprising the cone of influence around the existing well. Therefor the quantity of recharge is a wash when comparing land use changes.

The City of Lewes well field should not be affected by the land use change because net recharge to the aquifer will not change. The primary benefit to the Lewes well sites will be the elimination of a contamination source within their well protection zone.

- Water Supply recommends relocating the storm-water management ponds to an area not in the wellhead protection area or excellent ground-water recharge area. A storm water manage basin shall, as necessary, be located in the area closest to Kings Hwy. on the most western boundary this appears to be predominantly on the outer fringe and outside the mapped well head protection zone.

This proposal anticipates its water source from Tidewater Utilities. Tidewater's Rehoboth Beach District is supplied water through a series of production wells located throughout the Rehoboth Beach and Route 1 Corridor area. The major groundwater production wells for this district are located within the following developments: Paynter's Mill, Maplewood, Rolling Meadows, Rehoboth Mall and the Plantations. A 750,000-gallon elevated water storage tank is located at the Home Depot site along Route 1. Water is distributed throughout the District via transmission mains located along major county roads and highways throughout the Rehoboth and Lewes area.

The Governors and Townsend Centre developments will be served water via an off-site water main extension. There

will be no on-site production wells for this development.

The Water Supply Section recommends that the portion of the new development within the wellhead protection area and/or the excellent ground-water recharge area not exceed 20% impervious cover. Some allowance for augmenting ground-water recharge should be considered if the impervious cover exceeds 20% but is less than 50% of that portion of the parcel within this area. However, the development should not exceed 50% regardless. A water balance calculation will be necessary to determine the quantity of clean water necessary to be recharged via a recharge basin (Kauffman, 2005). The purpose of an impervious cover threshold is to minimize loss of recharge (and associated increases in storm water) and protect the quality and quantity of ground water and surface water supplies. The proposed development would change the impervious over from 0% to approximately 20.7%. Developer on the PLUS application provided these numbers. However we supplied different numbers for the Townsend Centre as stated above.

Relocate any open space areas to the part of the parcel within the wellhead protection area and the excellent ground-water recharge area. This would decrease the total impervious area in these two areas.

Augmenting the ground-water recharge with clean rooftop run-off systems are another alternative to reducing the total impervious cover within excellent ground-water recharge potential areas (Kauffman, 2005). This will be looked at seriously with an infiltration system installed possibly under the parking areas.

Perform a water balance calculation to quantify the quantity of clean water recharged via a recharge basin (Thorntwaite, 1957).

In addition, because the wellhead protection area is the source of public drinking water for the City of Lewes and the excellent ground-water recharge area so readily affects the underlying aquifer, the storage of hazardous substances or wastes should not be allowed within these areas unless specific approval is obtained from the relevant state, federal, or local program. Agreed, however a minimum quantity of substances or waste should be defined prior to notification

References

Andres, A. Scott, 2004, Ground-Water Recharge Potential Mapping in Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware: Delaware Geological Survey Report of Investigations No. 66, p. 14.

<http://www.udel.edu/dgs/Publications/pubform.html#nvestigations>

Kauffman, G.J., Wozniak, S.L., and Vonck, K.J., 2005, Delaware Ground-Water Recharge Design Manual: Newark, DE, Water Resources Agency, University of Delaware, p. 31.

Listed as: "Supplement 1 – Groundwater Recharge Design Methodology"

<http://www.wr.udel.edu/swaphome/Publications/SWPguidancemanual.html>

Thorntwaite, C. W. and Mather, J. R., 1957, Instructions and Tables for Computing Potential Evapotranspiration and the Water Balance: Drexel Institute of Technology, Laboratory of Climatology, Volume x, Number 3

Map of Governors (PLUS 2007-03-10)

The green area is excellent ground-water recharge potential area. The red area is the wellhead protection area for Lewes Water. The site plan is shown on the aerial image. The storm-water management ponds are outlined in black.



Water Supply

The project information sheets state water will be provided to the project by Tidewater Utilities via a public water system. Our records indicate that the project is located within the public water service area granted to Tidewater Utilities under Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity 03-CPCN-12.

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. Will Comply

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. No new domestic wells are anticipated

Should you have any questions concerning these comments, please contact Rick Rios at 302-739-9944.

Sediment and Erosion Control/Stormwater Management

A detailed sediment and stormwater plan will be required prior to any land disturbing activity taking place on the site.

The plan review and approval as well as construction inspection will be coordinated through the Sussex Conservation District. Contact the Sussex Conservation District at (302) 856-7219 for details regarding submittal requirements and fees.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity must be submitted to the Division of Soil and Water Conservation along with the \$195 NOI fee prior to plan approval.

Applying practices to mimic the pre-development hydrology on the site, promote recharge, maximize the use of existing natural features on the site, and limit the reliance on structural stormwater components, such as maintaining open spaces, should be considered in the overall design of the project as a stormwater management technique. Green Technology BMPs must be given first consideration for stormwater quality management. Each stormwater management facility should have an adequate outlet for release of stormwater.

It is strongly recommended that you contact the reviewing agency to schedule a preliminary meeting to discuss the sediment and erosion control and stormwater management components of the plan. 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.

Will Comply

Rare Species and Forested Riparian Buffers

DNREC has never surveyed this site to determine if rare species are present, but we do have records of rare species within the forested riparian buffer along Pot Hook Creek. Because of the presence of these species and the existence of the State Natural Area, the forested riparian area is within a State Natural Heritage Site. This is one of the criteria used to determine the presence of Critical Resource Waters. The final decision regarding Critical Resource Waters, if this is an issue, will be made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The information above will aid the Corps in their determination. A inquiry was obtained for this site area over a year ago and a current request was sent for any changes to that report in the past year.

Cumulative impacts are a valid concern considering the large footprint this project and the adjacent proposed Senators subdivision and proposed J.G. Townsend Village Center will have along ecologically important lands. The applicant indicated that adequate riparian buffers would be left intact along Pot Hook Creek and we recommend this include 100-foot wetland buffers for additional on-site wetlands as well. Although not currently State regulation, this request for 100-foot buffers is based on peer reviewed scientific research and is made to protect rare species, to protect water quality which is important for the early stages of some aquatic species and those sensitive to water quality changes, and because upland buffers around wetland areas serve as habitat for wetland dependent species. The voluntary reserve of forest buffer is a generous endorsement of the concept of protecting the environs noted above.

Forest Preservation

DNREC appreciates the applicant's efforts to preserve the existing forested resources, they would recommend that the applicant consider removing those structures that will result in clearing, essentially remove or relocate five buildings and associated infrastructure at the southern end of the development. Forested areas near or along water courses are especially important from a wildlife management standpoint as this type of habitat is important as a wildlife travel corridor, as breeding areas for wetland dependent species, and also aide in the survivability of aquatic organisms by protecting water quality in a variety of ways. No structures are proposed within any existing forested

areas along with this application

DNREC would point out that there are currently no state codes or regulations protecting forests. This lack of forest protection has contributed to an estimated 20,000 acres of forest converted by development just in the last decade in Delaware as identified by Department of Agriculture Forest Service. This cumulative forest loss has led to a corresponding loss of forest-dependent species (Environmental Law Institute. 1999. Protecting Delaware's Natural Heritage: Tools for Biodiversity Conservation. ISBN#158576-000-5). Forest loss throughout the state is of utmost concern to all environmental agencies which are charged with conserving and managing the state's natural resources; we have to rely on applicants and/or the entity that approves the project (i.e. counties and municipalities) to consider and implement our professional, scientific recommendations. The spirit of your recommendations have been incorporated into this land plan. 96% of all existing forest will remain.

Nuisance Waterfowl

The stormwater management ponds in the site plan may attract waterfowl like resident Canada geese and mute swans. 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 grass around ponds provide an attractive habitat for these species. We recommend native plantings of tall grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees at the edge and within a buffer area around the perimeter. Will comply. Waterfowl do not feel safe when they can not see the surrounding area for possible predators. These plantings should be completed as soon as possible as it is easier to deter geese when there are only a few than it is to remove them once they become plentiful. The Division of Fish and Wildlife does not provide goose control services, and if problems arise, property managers or owners 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.

Mosquito Control

Development projects that result in increased housing densities within 2 miles of large expanses of salt marshes or brackish wetlands can often lead to increased demands for mosquito control services, going beyond what DNREC's Mosquito Control Section currently has the budget or resources to provide. The concern for a potential increase in budgetary needs for mosquito control is just as valid as any other agencies concerns, such as those relating to an increase in traffic and roadway needs, increased need for emergency services, increase in student enrollment and bus transportation, and an increase in energy demands.

Adverse impacts upon the State's allocation of public funds for mosquito control services must be realistically recognized as a potential consequence of approving development projects in proximity to known mosquito breeding areas; and State and local governments should then be prepared to deal with the increased budget demands for mosquito control services. The increase in the local (county/city) property tax base generated by this development does not result in any increase in the Mosquito control operating budget. Property taxes are local and these local governments do not pay the State for mosquito control services.

Additionally, even though the EPA has scientifically determined that EPA-registered mosquito control insecticides can be applied "without posing any unreasonable risks to human health, wildlife or the environment" (when used in

accordance with all product label instructions), avoiding or reducing the use of such pesticides should be employed whenever possible. The following should be considered if this task is going to become the responsibility of the homeowners association: 1) achieving good control in an environmentally compatible manner requires technical knowledge, 2) they will need concurrence from all their homeowners/residents for if, how, when and where any treatments will be done, 3) controlling mosquitoes can be quite costly and an on-going problem, 4) they should be aware that there can be liability issues that their treatment activities might cause, particularly in regard to any claims of chemical trespass, misapplications, or adverse impacts to human health or the environment from insecticide exposures.

Limiting development within proximity to mosquito breeding wetlands will aide in achieving a reduction in pesticide use. For more information about this issue, the applicant can contact Dr. Bill Meredith, Mosquito Control Administrator at (302) 7399917.

State Resource Area/Natural Area

As noted by the applicant, this project contains or borders land currently identified as part of a State Resource Area. State Resource Areas are comprised of lands that contain a variety of natural, cultural and open space resources significant to the state. Consideration should be given to protecting these resources during design and construction of this project. All Storm water manage and erosion control techniques shall be employed during the construction of this project to adequately protect the adjacent resource areas. For more information, please contact Ron Vickers, Land Preservation Office, 739-9235.

Further, this project contains land currently listed on Delaware's Natural Areas Inventory. Natural Areas contain lands of statewide significance identified by the Natural Area Advisory Council as the highest quality and most important natural lands remaining in Delaware.

The developer has already considered protecting riparian lands adjacent to Pot Hook Creek, however, additional consideration should be given to protecting the forested resources on the site in their entirety. In fact, the developer should investigate dedicating the Natural Area as a Nature Preserve through a conservation easement or donation of land. The developer will strongly consider this. For more information, please contact the Office of Nature Preserves at 739-9235.

Solid Waste

Each Delaware household generates approximately 3,600 pounds of solid waste per year. On average, each new house constructed generates an additional 10,000 pounds of construction waste. Due to Delaware's present rate of growth and the impact that growth will have on the state's existing landfill capacity, the applicant is requested to be aware of the impact this project will have on the State's limited landfill resources and, to the extent possible, take steps to minimize the amount of construction waste associated with this development.

Underground Storage Tanks

There are no LUST site(s) located near the proposed project. However, should any underground storage tank or petroleum contaminated soil be discovered during construction, the Tank Management Branch must be notified as soon as possible. It is not anticipated that any construction specifications would need to be changed due to petroleum

contamination. However, should any unanticipated contamination be encountered and PVC pipe is being utilized, it will need to be changed to ductile steel with nitrile rubber gaskets in the contaminated areas.

Air Quality

Once complete, vehicle emissions associated with this project are estimated to be 36.2 tons (72,447.1 pounds) per year of VOC (volatile organic compounds), 30.0 tons (59,981.3 pounds) per year of NOx (nitrogen oxides), 22.1 tons (44,255.3 pounds) per year of SO2 (sulfur dioxide), 2.0 ton (3,939.5 pounds) per year of fine particulates and 3,030.1 tons (6,060,105.5 pounds) per year of CO2 (carbon dioxide).

Emissions from area sources associated with this project are estimated to be 14.6 tons (29,221.2 pounds) per year of VOC (volatile organic compounds); 1.6 ton (3,215.2 pounds) per year of NOx (nitrogen oxides), 1.3 ton (2,668.2 pounds) per year of SO2 (sulfur dioxide), 1.7 ton (3,443.2 pounds) per year of fine particulates and 59.2 tons (118,456.2 pounds) per year of CO2 (carbon dioxide).

Emissions from electrical power generation associated with this project are estimated to be 5.8 tons (11,581.2 pounds) per year of NOx (nitrogen oxides), 20.1 tons (40,282.4 pounds) per year of SO2 (sulfur dioxide) and 2,970.8 tons (5,941,649.3 pounds) per year of CO2 (carbon dioxide).

	VOC	NOx	SO2	PM2.5	CO2
Mobile	36.2	30.0	22.1	2.0	3030.1
Residential	14.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	59.2
Electrical Power		5.8	20.1		2970.8
TOTAL	50.8	37.4	43.5	3.7	6060.1

For this project the electrical usage via electric power plant generation alone totaled to produce an additional 5.8 tons of nitrogen oxides per year and 20.1 tons of sulfur dioxide per year.

A significant method to mitigate this impact would be to require the builder to construct Energy Star qualified homes. Every percentage of increased energy efficiency translates into a percent reduction in pollution. Quoting from their webpage, <http://www.energystar.gov/>:

“ENERGY STAR qualified homes are independently verified to be at least 30% more energy efficient than homes built to the 1993 national Model Energy Code or 15% more efficient than state energy code, whichever is more rigorous. These savings are based on heating, cooling, and hot water energy use and are typically achieved through a combination of:

- building envelope upgrades,
- high performance windows,
- controlled air infiltration,
- upgraded heating and air conditioning systems,
- tight duct systems and
- Upgraded water-heating equipment.”

The Energy office in DNREC is in the process of training builders in making their structures more energy efficient. The Energy Star Program is excellent way to save on energy costs and reduce air pollution. They highly recommend

this project development and other residential proposals increase the energy efficiency of their homes.

The Energy office recommends that the home builders offer geothermal and photo voltaic energy options. Applicable vehicles should use retrofitted diesel engines during construction.

The development should provide tie-ins to the nearest bike paths, links to mass transit-, Will comply, and fund a lawnmower exchange program for their new occupants.

State Fire Marshal's Office – Contact: R.T. Leicht 856-5298 – Will Comply

These comments are intended for informational use only and do not constitute any type of approval from the Delaware State Fire Marshal's Office. At the time of formal submittal, the applicant shall provide; completed application, fee, and three sets of plans depicting the following in accordance with the Delaware State Fire Prevention Regulation (DSFPR):

Will Comply

a. **Fire Protection Water Requirements:**

- ¾ Water distribution system capable of delivering at least 1000 gpm for 1hour duration, at 20-psi residual pressure is required. Fire hydrants with 800 feet spacing on centers. (Assembly, Apartments, and Townhouses)
- ¾ Where a water distribution system is proposed for the site, the infrastructure for fire protection water shall be provided, including the size of water mains for fire hydrants and sprinkler systems.

b. **Fire Protection Features:** ¾ All structures over 10,000 sq.ft. aggregate will require automatic sprinkler protection installed.

- ¾ Buildings greater than 10,000 sq.ft., 3-stories or more, over 35 feet, or classified as High Hazard, are required to meet fire lane marking requirements
- ¾ Show Fire Department Connection location (Must be within 300 feet of fire hydrant), and detail as shown in the DSFPR. ¾ Show Fire Lanes and Sign Detail as shown in DSFPR ¾ For townhouse buildings, provide a section / detail and the UL design number of the 2-hour fire rated separation wall on the Site plan.

c. **Accessibility**

- ¾ All premises, which the fire department may be called upon to protect in case of fire, and which are not readily accessible from public roads, shall be provided with suitable gates and access roads, and fire lanes so that all buildings on the premises are accessible to fire apparatus. This means that the access road to the subdivision from Gills Neck Rd must be constructed so fire department apparatus may negotiate it.
- ¾ Fire department access shall be provided in such a manner so that fire apparatus will be able to locate within 100 ft. of the front door.

Page 19 of 26

- ¾ Any dead end road more than 300 feet in length shall be provided with a turn-around or cul-de-sac arranged such that fire apparatus will be able to turn around by making not more than one backing maneuver. The minimum paved radius of the cul-de-sac shall be 38 feet. The dimensions of the cul-

de-sac or turn-around shall be shown on the final plans. Also, please be advised that parking is prohibited in the cul-de-sac or turn around.

- ¾ The use of speed bumps or other methods of traffic speed reduction must be in accordance with Department of Transportation requirements. ¾ The bridge shall meet all DelDOT requirements and can handle all fire apparatus gross vehicle weights.
- ¾ The local Fire Chief, prior to any submission to our Agency, shall approve in writing the use of gates that limit fire department access into and out of the development or property.

d. **Gas Piping and System Information:**

- ¾ Provide type of fuel proposed, and show locations of bulk containers on plan.

e. **Required Notes:**

- ¾ Provide a note on the final plans submitted for review to read " All fire lanes, fire hydrants, and fire department connections shall be marked in accordance with the Delaware State Fire Prevention Regulations"
- ¾ Proposed Use ¾ Alpha or Numerical Labels for each building/unit for sites with multiple buildings/units ¾ Square footage of each structure (Total of all Floors) ¾ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Construction Type ¾ Maximum Height of Buildings (including number of stories)
- ¾ Townhouse 2-hr separation wall details shall be shown on site plans ¾ Note indicating if building(s) is/are to be sprinklered ¾ Name of Water Provider ¾ Letter from Water Provider approving the system layout ¾ Provide Lock Box Note (as detailed in DSFPR) if Building is to be sprinklered
- ¾ Provide Road Names, even for County Roads

Preliminary meetings with Fire Protection Specialists are encouraged prior to formal submittal. Please call for appointment. Applications and brochures can be downloaded from our website: www.delawarestatefiremarshal.com, technical services link, plan review, applications or brochures.

Department of Agriculture - Contact: Scott Blaier 698-4500

The Delaware Department of Agriculture has no objections to the proposed development application. The *Strategies for State Policies and Spending* encourages environmentally responsible development in Investment Level 3 areas.

The proposed development is adjacent to a property permanently preserved through the State's Agricultural Lands Preservation Program (Zwaanendael Farm Expansion of the Hopkins Covered Bridge Farm District 3-35-8.00-37.00). Therefore, the activities conducted on this preserved property will be protected by the agricultural use protections outlined in Title 3, Del. C., Chapter 9. These protections effect adjoining developing properties. The 300 foot notification requirement affects **all new deeds** in a subdivision located in whole or part within 300 feet of an Agricultural District. Please take note of these restrictions as follows: Will Comply

§ 910. Agricultural use protections.

(a) Normal agricultural uses and activities conducted in a lawful manner are preferred and priority uses and activities in Agricultural Preservation Districts. In order to establish and maintain a preference and priority for such normal agricultural uses and activities and avert and negate complaints arising from normal noise, dust, manure and

other odors, the use of agricultural chemicals and nighttime farm operations, land use adjacent to Agricultural Preservation Districts shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) For any new subdivision development located in whole or in part within 300 feet of the boundary of an Agricultural Preservation District, the owner of the development shall provide in the deed restrictions and any leases or agreements of sale for any residential lot or dwelling unit the following notice: Will Comply

This property is located in the vicinity of an established Agricultural Preservation District in which normal agricultural uses and activities have been afforded the highest priority use status. It can be anticipated that such agricultural uses and activities may now or in the future involve noise, dust, manure and other odors, the use of agricultural chemicals and nighttime farm operations. The use and enjoyment of this property is expressly conditioned on acceptance of any annoyance or inconvenience which may result from such normal agricultural uses and activities."

(2) For any new subdivision development located in whole or in part within 50 feet of the boundary of an Agricultural Preservation District, no improvement requiring an occupancy approval shall be constructed within 50 feet of the boundary of the Agricultural Preservation District.

(b) Normal agricultural uses and activities conducted in accordance with good husbandry and best management practices in Agricultural Preservation Districts shall be deemed protected actions and not subject to any claim or complaint of nuisance, including any such claims under any existing or future county or municipal code or ordinance. In the event a formal complaint alleging nuisance related to normal agricultural uses and activities is filed against an owner of lands located in an Agricultural Preservation District, such owner, upon prevailing in any such action, shall be entitled to recover reasonably incurred costs and expenses related to the defense of any such action, including reasonable attorney's fees (68 Del. Laws, c. 118, § 2.).

In addition, if any wells are to be installed, Section 4.01(A) (2) of the Delaware Regulations Governing the Construction and Use of Wells will apply. This regulation states:

(2) For any parcel, lot, or subdivision created or recorded within fifty (50) feet of, or within the boundaries of, an Agricultural Lands Preservation District (as defined in Title 3, Del. C., Chapter 9); all wells constructed on such parcels shall be located a minimum of fifty (50) feet from any boundary of the Agricultural Lands Preservation District. This requirement does not apply to parcels recorded prior to the implementation date of these Regulations. However, it is recommended that all wells be placed the maximum distance possible from lands which are or have been used for the production of crops which have been subjected to the application of land applied federally regulated chemicals.

A portion of this site is located in an area designated as having "excellent" ground-water recharge potential. DNREC has mapped all ground-water recharge-potential recharge areas for the state, and an "excellent" rating designates an area as having important groundwater recharge qualities.

Senate Bill 119, enacted by the 141st General Assembly in June of 2001, requires the counties and municipalities with over 2,000 people to adopt as part of the update and implementation of their 2007 comprehensive land use plans, areas delineating excellent ground-water recharge potential areas. Furthermore, the counties and municipalities are required to adopt regulations by December 31, 2007 governing land uses within those areas to preserve ground-water quality and quantity.

Maintaining pervious cover in excellent and good recharge areas is crucial for the overall environmental health of our state and extremely important to efforts which ensure a safe drinking water supply for future generations. Retention of pervious cover to ensure an adequate future water supply is also important for the future viability of agriculture in the First State. The loss of every acre of land designated as "excellent" and "good" recharge areas adversely impacts the future prospects for agriculture in Delaware. The developer should make every effort to protect and maintain valuable ground-water recharge potential areas.

This site also overlaps with the State's Green Infrastructure Investment Strategy Plan. The Natural Areas layer is present on the site. This designation indicates the land has valuable environmental characteristics and functions which are discussed in Governor Minner's Executive Order Number 61. They should be preserved as such, and not developed for residential or other

incompatible uses.

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.

Native Landscapes

The Delaware Department of Agriculture and the Delaware Forest Service encourages the developer to use native trees and shrubs to buffer the property from the adjacent land-use activities near this site. A properly designed forested buffer can create wildlife habitat corridors and improve air quality to the area by removing six to eight tons of carbon dioxide annually and will clean our rivers and creeks of storm-water run-off pollutants. To learn more about acceptable native trees and how to avoid plants considered invasive to our local landscapes, please contact the Delaware Department of Agriculture Plant Industry Section at (302) 698-4500.

Tree Mitigation

The Delaware Forest Service encourages the developer to implement a tree mitigation program to replace trees at a 1:1 ratio within the site and throughout the community. This will help to meet the community's forestry goals and objectives and reduce the environmental impacts to the surrounding natural resources. To learn more, please contact our offices at (302) 349-5754.

Public Service Commission - Contact: Andrea Maucher 739-4247

Any expansion of natural gas or installation of a closed propane system must fall within Pipeline Safety guidelines. Contact: Malak Michael at (302) 739-4247.

Delaware State Housing Authority – Contact Vicki Walsh 739-4263

This proposal is for a site plan review of 472 residential units on 186 acres located on Gills Neck Road, 1,100 ft. east of King's Highway in the Lewes-Rehoboth Hundred. According to the State Strategies Map, the proposal is located in an Environmentally- Sensitive Developing Area. However, the proposal does not include units for first time homebuyers. The 2003 Statewide Housing Needs Assessment indicates that much of the housing in the Lewes CCD is outside of the affordability level of low- and moderate-income households. For example, real estate data collected by DSHA for the fourth quarter of 2006 indicated that the median home price was \$360,000, which is outside the affordability level of low-and moderate-income households. Conversely, the affordability price for low- and moderate-income households earning 100% of area median income is estimated to be \$174,485. Households that cannot afford to live in the coastal resort area have been displaced to western Sussex County. The provision of moderately-priced units for first time homebuyers would help support the housing needs of low- and moderate-income families employed by the local retail, service, and tourism economy. This statement is for Governors. The Townsend Village Centre will have 48 smaller scale housing units above retail and office space and will be

considered moderately priced for the area.

Department of Education – Contact: John Marinucci 739-4658

This proposed development is within the Cape Henlopen School District boundaries. DOE offers the following comments on behalf of the Cape Henlopen School District: These comments would be for the Governors application.

- 1 Using the DOE standard formula, this development will generate an estimated 236 students.
- 2 DOE records indicate that the *Cape Henlopen* School Districts' *elementary schools are not at or beyond 100% of current capacity* based on September 30, 2006 elementary enrollment.
- 3 DOE records indicate that the *Cape Henlopen* School Districts' *secondary schools are not at or beyond 100% of current capacity* based on September 30, 2006 secondary enrollment.
- 4 While the *Cape Henlopen* School District secondary and elementary schools are not currently beyond capacity, *the district does NOT* have adequate student capacity to accommodate the additional students likely to be generated from this development given the number of planned and recorded residential sub divisions within district boundaries.
- 5 Continued development will cause significant burden to the *Cape Henlopen* School District without the provision for additional educational infrastructure.
- 6 The developer is strongly encouraged to the Cape Henlopen School District Administration to address the issue of school over-crowding that this development will exacerbate.
- 7 DOE requests the developer work with the Cape Henlopen School District transportation department to establish developer supplied bus stop shelter ROW and shelter structures, interspersed throughout the development as determined and recommended by the school district.

Sussex County – Contact: Richard Kautz 855-7878

The proposed project is not designed in accordance with existing County Ordinances and does not qualify with the Density Trade. No density trade is being sought for this application. This is a standard request for rezoning. The project should either be resubmitted with a design which is in accordance with present County regulations or resubmitted for consideration after applicable ordinance amendments are passed by the County Council.

Due to the probable existence of excellent recharge on the site, the developer should prohibit the discharge of roof drains to impervious surfaces; require the segregation and treatment of roof run-off from mechanical system prior to discharge to the recharge area, and use best management practices to ensure that land uses and activities are conducted in such a way as to minimize the impact on, and reduce the risk of contamination to, excellent recharge areas. Will investigate appropriate BMP's to achieve this objective during the engineering phase of plan development

This year Sussex County will be considering implementation of a Source Water Protection Program required by the State. Depending on the requirements adopted by the County Council this project might be affected. Any well location should insure that the wellhead protection area is entirely on site. We aren't anticipating any new domestic well permits for this project.

Because this project is situated in an Environmentally Sensitive Development Area, the required report should include how the PLUS comments have been addressed and how the plan has been revised accordingly. Specially note the analysis on the well head protection area located in this report on pages 7& 8.

The Sussex County Engineer Comments:

The proposed project is within the West Rehoboth Expansion of the Dewey Beach Sanitary Sewer District and

connection to the sewer system is mandatory. The project conforms to the West Rehoboth Planning Study and system design assumptions for sewer service. A sewer concept plan for providing sewer service to the area, including this project, was previously approved. This plan requires extensive regional construction to be completed by the developer, with the added requirement to participate in and contribute funds to a necessary treatment plant upgrade in accordance with an approved sequence of construction. Requirements are detailed on the approved concept plans and correspondence. The offsite force main, which will extend from Gills Neck Road to the treatment plant, must be fully operational before the Engineering Department will provide final approval of the project allowing sewer connections to begin. In addition to the above, the layout of the new proposal differs significantly from the original, and it is required that a revised concept plan for Governor's be submitted for review and approval prior to the submittal of any construction plans. A checklist for preparing sewer concept plans was handed out at the meeting.

The proposed development will require a developer installed collection system in accordance with Sussex County's standard requirements and procedures. The Sussex County Engineer must approve the connection point. The plan is different from the approved concept plan and a revised concept is required as noted above. The previously approved concept plan shall also be submitted with all future plan submittals.

Onetime System Connection Charges will apply. Please contact Mrs. Christine Fletcher at 302 854-5086 for additional information on charges.

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,



Constance C. Holland, AICP
Director

CC: Sussex County City of
Lewes