General

- Introductions
  - DPIE staff
  - Peer reviewers
  - Organization Chart
Peer Review Procedures

- Timeliness of Peer Reviews
  - Prescreen within 24 hours
  - Department review within 3 business days
  - Report for each peer reviewer
Reviews Performed in DPIE Offices Versus Remote

- Requirement for reviews to be performed in DPIE offices – screening at your office. Reviews at DPIE Offices

- Site/Civil Peer Reviewers - Are you discussing the case with the District Engineer or coordinator?

- Traffic, Geotechnical, Bridge, Floodplain, Special Utility Peer Reviewers – Are you discussing the case with applicable discipline lead?

- Site/Civil Peer Reviewers - Are you discussing and coordinating the case with all disciplines (traffic, geotechnical, floodplain, right-of-way, bridge, utility, landscape, etc.)?

- Any concerns?
Delays in Peer Review Cases - Contract Problems

- What a peer reviewer should do if you have received a review task but you are not under contract
  - INFORM DISTRICT ENGINEER THAT YOU HAVE NOT BEEN HIRED - and -
  - FINISH TASK AS INCOMPLETE, INDICATE YOU HAVE NOT BEEN HIRED.

- What a peer reviewer should do if you have contract problems.
  - FINISH TASK AS INCOMPLETE, INDICATE THAT YOU NEED CONTRACT PROBLEMS RESOLVED BEFORE FURTHER PROGRESS

- What DPIE coordinator should do if case is defined as “Peer Review” but peer reviewer has not been specified yet
  - RETURN THE CASE IMMEDIATELY, ASK FOR PEER REVIEWER TO BE SELECTED
Eplan Changes

- Conversion from project dox 8.3 to 9.1 – cloud based
- Project Dox New Features 8.3 to 9.1 End User Guide
Eplan Changes

- Searching for projects – use Project Tab – not Task (PD) tab:
Eplan - Changes

Go to “All Projects” not “Recent Projects” to find the project

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Eplan Changes

• Finding the project
Eplan Changes
Additional Search Features
• Eplan Changes
  • Additional Search Features
• Eplan Changes
  • Unable to See Folders and Files?
  • CLICK THE EMPTY BOX AND FOLDERS WILL POPULATE.
## Eplan Changes -

- Unable to see all tasks in Task PD?

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Eplan Changes

- If unable to see all tasks – change screen zoom to 100%
EPLAN PROTOCOLS

- Posting comments – use markup tool. Save your markups!

- Logging in on regular basis to avoid being shut out of system.

- Any other concerns with ePlan?

- See digital copy of Project Dox New Features 8.3 to 9.1 End User Guide
Waivers

- Peer Reviewers Responsibility – Identify all non-standard or non-code compliant elements and require correction.

- If engineer requests waiver, Peer Reviewer to discuss waiver request with District Engineer.

- Waivers can only be approved by Director.

- Waivers require written request from Engineer, letterhead, sealed, with justification, analysis, engineers recommendation and mitigation.

- Waiver request letter should specifically cite the section of code or the section of the Stormwater Design Manual or the Section/Detail from the DPW&T Roadway Standards and Specs.

- Plans should not be signed by Peer Reviewer until waiver is approved.
Waivers

- Discuss road waivers
- Discuss floodplain waivers
- Discuss drainage waivers
- Discuss stormwater management waivers
- Questions?
## County versus Municipality Permit Authority

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*PGSCD = Prince George's County School Construction Division*
How to determine if a site is located in a municipality

- Go to www.pgatlas.com
- Go to layers
- Go to Administrative Tab
- Select Municipal Boundary Layer
- Find your site – if located in purple area, it is in a municipality

Warning! – all existing streets are not necessarily municipal streets even if located in purple area. Check with Kim Moyer/County Roadway Inventory to be certain.
County versus Municipality
County versus Municipality
County versus Municipality permit – review procedures

- Permit Review Protocols for sites in or adjacent to Municipalities:
  - STREETS: In all municipalities, the public/private streets and paving are permitted by the municipality.
  - SWM/SD: In Bowie, permitted by Bowie. In all other municipalities, permitted by County.
  - FLOODPLAIN: In Laurel, floodplain is permitted by Laurel. In all other municipalities permitted by County.
  - GRADING: In Laurel, grading permitted by Laurel. In all other municipalities permitted by County.
County versus Municipality permit review procedures

Permit Review Protocols for sites in or adjacent to Municipalities

- Sometimes municipalities delegate permit review to the county. In these cases, a written request is received from the Municipality.

- If delegated, then County reviews all typical aspects and issues permits for all aspects (grading, SWM, SD, roads, and bonds/fees to capture all)

- Doublecheck – even if site is in municipality, the frontage road may or may not be County. If County, then frontage improvements and permit are required.
Determine if frontage roads are maintained by County, Municipality, or SHA

**FIRST:**
- Go to the Pavement Assessment Management PAMS mapping.
- [https://princegeorges.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b94b91ba595148edac49ae294926d61c](https://princegeorges.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b94b91ba595148edac49ae294926d61c)
- Turn on Layers
- Turn on Pavements by Management
- **SHA** roads shown in orange striped
- **County** roads shown in grey or purple
- **Municipal** roads shown in blue striped
- “**Other**” shown in blue
• Determine if frontage roads are maintained by County, Municipality, or SHA
• Determine if frontage roads are maintained by County, Municipality, or SHA

• WARNING:

• PAMs is mostly accurate in defining which roads are maintained by the county versus SHA.

• PAMS is not accurate in showing which roads are Municipal versus “Other” – Other could be private or could be municipal.

• Therefore CONSULT WITH KIM MOYER. She has the most accurate roadway inventory, even more accurate than PAMs
10 minute Break

AND

Breakout Groups

• Site Civil and Floodplain Peer Reviewers – Room 217

• Traffic/Special Utility Peer Reviewers – Room 214

• Bridge Peer Reviewers – Room 240

• Geotechnical Peer Reviewers – Room 231
• Site Civil and Floodplain Peer Review Training
Road Frontage Improvements

- County Code – Subtitle 23 – Division 1
- Section Sec. 23-103. - Obligation for road improvements

(a) Any person seeking to undertake building, alteration, reconstruction, or other development or redevelopment on land which fronts on an existing or proposed public road shall be responsible for constructing or upgrading said road to an approved standard. No person shall undertake any building, alteration, reconstruction, or other development or redevelopment on a property, and no building permit shall be issued for such activities unless the Department has determined compliance with the requirements of this Subtitle. The road shall be constructed to its ultimate cross section in accordance with the Design and Construction Standards, to an alignment approved by the Department.
Road Frontage – R/W Dedication

- County Code – Subtitle 23 – Division 1
- Sec. 23-142. - Right-of-way.
  - (a) Responsibility for obtaining rights-of-way. No permit shall be issued for road construction unless all rights-of-way and easements necessary for the work are dedicated, or otherwise lawfully conveyed for public use, and have been duly recorded among the land records of the County.
  - (c) Dedication of right-of-way. Where an applicant proposes to develop a property abutting an existing or proposed County-maintained road, the applicant shall be required to obtain dedication, or otherwise lawful conveyance to public use, of sufficient right-of-way, as identified within this Subtitle, and provide the necessary easements to enable the road to be constructed consistently with the Design and Construction Standards or ultimate planned needs. . . .
  - (d) The requirement to dedicate or otherwise lawfully convey right-of-way shall apply to all properties proposed for development whether or not there already exists an approved plat of subdivision.
Confirming Master Planned Roadways through or Adjacent to Sites

- Confirm at concept stage!
- Reconfirm at permit stage
- [www.pgatlas.com](http://www.pgatlas.com)
- Turn on layers
- Click transportation tab
- Select Master Plan R/W
- Select Master Plan Trails

- Permit project must dedicate and construct master plan roads through and adjacent to the site.
Confirming Master Planned Roadways

Any master plan roads through or adjacent to Sites?

Is it Arterial, Collector, Major Collector, Commercial Industrial?

Permit project must dedicate and construct master plan roads through and adjacent to the site.
Cost Estimates
Permit Fees
Bond Calculations

Site Road Permit Fees
Site Road Bond Estimates
Part 1: Street Construction Cost Estimate

1. PUBLIC: Estimate cost of all public street construction
2. PRIVATE: Estimate cost of all private street construction and parking lots for Residential Townhouse Projects
3. PRIVATE: Any other private (apartments, condos, retail, commercial, institutional) is not included in street construction cost estimate
4. Include grading (cut/fill), clearing/grubbing, fine grading, paving, storm drain, SWM, curb/gutter, sidewalk, trails, street trees, street lights, pavement markings, maintenance of traffic, utility relocation, mobilization, traffic signals, pedestrian signals, bridges, culverts, walls, fences, sediment control, demolition, guardrails, etc.
5. Use county approved unit costs (except for traffic signals)
6. Do not include water/sewer
7. Do not include municipal or SHA road construction
8. Do include storm drain and swm in municipal roads.
9. Do include SWM in SHA r/w
10. Do not include work outside the public r/w (except for Townhouses)
Part 1: Street Construction Fees/Bonds

1. PERMIT FEE = 10% of construction cost plus 5% technology fee
2. PERFORMANCE BOND PB = 125% of construction cost
3. LABOR/MATERIALMAN BOND LM = 50% of construction cost

### Worksheet: DPIE - Site/Road Plan Review Division
APPLICATION/PERMIT FEE AND BOND CALCULATION WORKSHEET

- **Case Name:**
- **Permit Type:** Street Construction (Grading, SD, Paving, Etc. within the R/W)
- **Estimated Construction Cost:**
  - Permit fee: $0.00
  - Permit fee: $0.00
  - Permit+tech fee: $0.00
- **Fee Amounts:**
  - Fee = 10% of Cost
    - Permit fee: $0.00
    - Permit fee: $0.00
    - Permit+tech fee: $0.00
- **Bond Amounts:**
  - PB = 125% of Cost
    - Permit fee: $0.00
    - Permit fee: $0.00
    - Permit+tech fee: $0.00

- **Prepared by:**
- **Date:** November 30, 2018

---

**insert construction cost in public r/w**

**insert construction cost in private townhouse**
Part 2: Restoration or Temporary Entrance Permit

If project involves temporarily accessing a site from the public r/w, and no other bond is in place for this work, include restoration or temporary entrance permit fee and bond. This fee/bond is commonly required for:

- Rough Grading Permits
- Residential (homeowner) permits for renovations or additions to residential lots
- Existing subdivisions where the developer is finished with one permit area, but driving construction equipment over finished streets to gain access to new phase under construction

Permit fees:
- $120 residential (per lot) plus 5% technology fee
- $300 temporary gravel entrance plus 5% technology fee
- $200 commercial (per entrance) plus 5% technology fee

Bonds:
- $1500 (one single family lot)
- $2500 per entrance (temporary gravel entrance)
- $3000 per entrance (commercial entrance)
- $30,000 or more (use of existing roads for construction access of new permit area)
### Part 2: Restoration or Temporary Entrance Permit

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**Insert permit fee**

**Insert bond amount**
Part 3: Onsite Grading Cost Estimate

1. Determine total disturbed area
2. Determine disturbed area outside of r/w
3. Do not include disturbed area inside r/w
4. Double check that disturbed area matches erosion/sediment control plan
5. Double check that disturbed area in epermits matches cost estimate
6. If grading fee and bond was collected with a prior Rough Grading Permit for the same area, then grading fee and bond is not required, so long as permittee intends on keeping rough grading permit open.
7. Onsite grading fee = $0.008 per SF of disturbed area outside r/w
8. Onsite grading bond = $0.12 per SF of disturbed area outside r/w
Part 3: Onsite Grading Cost Estimate

1. Determine total disturbed area
2. Determine disturbed area outside of r/w
3. Do not include disturbed area inside r/w
4. Double check that disturbed area matches erosion/sediment control plan
5. Double check that disturbed area in epermits matches cost estimate
6. If grading fee and bond was collected with a prior Rough Grading Permit for the same area, then grading fee and bond is not required with Fine Grading Permit, so long as permittee intends on keeping rough grading permit open for duration of fine grading permit.
Part 3: Onsite Grading Fees/Bonds

1. PERMIT FEE = $0.008 per SF of disturbed area outside r/w
2. PERFORMANCE BOND = $0.12 per SF of disturbed area outside r/w
3. LABOR/MATERIALMAN BOND LM = None
Part 6: Special Utility Fee and Bond

1. PERMIT FEE:
   - Determine LF of utility under roadway
   - Permit fee = $300 (administrative)
   - Permit fee = $2/LF utility under roadway
   - Permit fee = $0.50/LF utility not under roadway
   - Permit fee = $0.20/LF aerial utility in r/w
   - Permit fee = $10/LF of roadway cut – moratorium roadways
   Total above fees + 5% technology fee

2. BONDS:
   - CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE – fill in template
   - PERFORMANCE BOND = 125% x construction cost
   - LABOR/MATERIALMAN BOND = 50% x construction cost
   - L/M bond not required if less than $25,000
Part 6: Special Utility Fee and Bond

Cost Estimates

Permit Fees

Bond Calculations

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<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANDHOLE IN GRASS</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANDHOLE IN CONCRETE (SIDWALK)</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECTIONAL BORING</td>
<td>LF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACING CURB</td>
<td>LF</td>
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<tr>
<td>AERIAL INSTALLATION</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>REMOVE AND REPLACE D &amp; G</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>$19.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>REMOVE AND REPLACE GUARD RAIL</td>
<td>LF</td>
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<tr>
<td>REMOVE AND REPLACE SIDEWALK (5 FEET WIDE)</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOD REPLACEMENT</td>
<td>SY</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREET TREE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDERDRAIN REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance Bond Amount: $0.00
Labor and Materialsman Bond Amount: $0.00
Part 6: Special Utility Permit Fee

Cost Estimates

Permit Fees

Bond Calculations
Part 7:
Storm Drain/Stormwater Management Outside R/W

1. PUBLIC: Estimate cost of all public storm drain and ESD outside r/w.
2. PUBLIC: Estimate cost of all public ponds outside r/w.
3. PRIVATE: Estimate cost of all private storm drain and SWM outside r/w.
4. Use county approved unit costs (there are no unit costs for certain items such as bioretention soil, etc)
5. Do include municipal storm drain and SWM – except for City of Bowie.
6. Storm drain and SWM inside public r/w is included in street construction estimate – not in this category
Part 7:
Storm Drain/Stormwater Management Outside R/W - Fees/Bonds

1. PERMIT FEE = 10% of construction cost plus 5% technology fee
2. PERFORMANCE BOND PB = 125% of construction cost (Only for Public)
3. LABOR/MATERIALMAN BOND LM = None
Part 8: Stormwater Management Fee in Lieu

RESIDENTIAL FEE
1. $750 per lot if no SWM provided
2. $250 per lot if ESD is provided but 100 year control is not provided

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/MIXED USE FEE
1. $16,000 per impervious acre if no SWM provided
2. 1/3 x $16,000 per impervious acre if ESD provided but 100 year control not provided

100 YEAR CONTROL PROJECTS: In some cases, projects that need to provide 100 year control but do not provide pay a fee in lieu equal to the construction cost of the 100 year control facility

Do not add 5% technology fee

CHECK CONCEPT APPROVAL LETTER FOR SWM FEE IN LIEU!
## Part 8:
Stormwater Management Fee in Lieu

Note: Refer to SWM Concept Approval Letter/ note the no of residential units/impervious area and the unit cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWM Fee-In-Lieu</th>
<th>Site Concept No.:</th>
<th>$0.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Res Units</td>
<td>Cost/ Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp acreage</td>
<td>Cost/Imp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 9:
Street Construction Fee in Lieu

In some cases a fee in lieu of frontage road improvements is collected. This must be based on a detailed construction cost estimate for frontage work being waived. Calculate cost same as permit. Add 25% continency. Add engineering 10%, stakeout/geotechnical 10%. This approach much be approved by the Director, with a signed approval letter.

Insert approved fee in lieu amount here

Street Construction Fee-In-Lieu
Note: Includes Developer’s Contribution

fee-in-lieu $0.00
Part 10: 
Pond Maintenance Fee

Pond maintenance fee = 10% of construction cost or $10,000 (whichever is greater) per pond. This fee is collected for public stormwater management ponds.

Note: 10% of construction or $10,000 minimum. No Private Facilities
Part 11: Floodplain Review Fee

If the floodplain review is accomplished in the main case, then add review fees into the bond/fee worksheet.

Floodplain Review Fee – collect all that apply below:

- Floodplain information request $50
- Floodplain modeling GIS by county - per tributary $2500 existing OR $3500 existing/proposed
- Floodplain study/delineation review $0.50 / LF of stream
- Floodplain study/delineation review $200 / structure
- Add 5% technology fee

Floodplain Review Fee

| Review fee | $0.00 |
Part 12:
Tree Preservation Fee

- Tree preservation Fee in Lieu or Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Fee in Lieu (also known as woodland conservation fee in lieu OR reforestation fee in lieu) is calculated by MNCPPC Environmental Planning Section
- Reforestation Bond or Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Bond is a calculated by MNCPPC Environmental Planning Section
- Consult with MNCPPC Environmental Planner for these amounts
- Ask District Engineer if fee/bond has already been collected with a previous permit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Preservation Fee in Lieu</th>
<th>Fee in Lieu</th>
<th>$0.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake Bay Criteria Area (CBCA) Reforestation Fee in Lieu</td>
<td>Fee in Lieu</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Insert fee here | Insert bond here
Bond and Fee Worksheet

- After completing worksheet, must be reviewed, and approved in writing by District Engineer
- Make sure fees and bonds are entered into e-permits with District Engineers assistance
- Deliver approved bond/fee worksheet to DPIE Site Road Permits Office (James Coutourier)
Planning Board Conditions Pertaining to Transportation

- During Site Development Fine Grading Permit review, Peer Reviewer and District Engineer must require permittee to submit Planning Board conditions (roadway and transportation only) and an analysis that demonstrates compliance. Peer Reviewer and District Engineer to confirm that planning board condition has been met.

- Typical Planning Board Condition that requires R/W dedication:
  - At the time of final plat approval, the applicant shall dedicate the following rights-of-way reflected on the approved preliminary plan of subdivision:
    - a. A 120-foot right-of-way along A-63, Mattawoman Drive, from north to south through the subject property.
    - b. A right-of-way of 40 feet from centerline along C-613, MD 381, along the site’s frontage

- Peer Reviewer –
  - Are record plats recorded with the required road r/w dedicated?
Planning Board Conditions Pertaining to Transportation

- During Site Development Fine Grading Permit review, Peer Reviewer and District Engineer must require permittee to submit Planning Board conditions (roadway and transportation only) and an analysis that demonstrates compliance. Peer Reviewer and District Engineer to confirm that planning board condition has been met based on the timing triggers.

- Typical Planning Board Condition that requires Developer Contribution Towards Offsite Transportation Requirements (Road Club):
  
  Prior to issuance of each building permit, the applicant . . . shall contribute toward . . . off-site transportation improvements as identified hereinafter. These improvements shall be funded and constructed through the formation of a road club. The applicant’s sole funding responsibility toward construction of these off-site transportation improvements shall be payment of the following:

  - For each single-family unit, a fee calculated as $1,306 \times (\text{Engineering News-Record Highway Construction Cost index at time of payment}) / (\text{Engineering News-Record Highway Construction Cost Index for first quarter, 1993}).

- Peer Reviewer:
  - have any building permits been issued?
  - Did those permits pay the developer contribution fee?
  - Did you provide analysis to MJ Labban for record keeping?
Planning Board Conditions Pertaining to Transportation

- During Site Development Fine Grading Permit review, Peer Reviewer and District Engineer must require permittee to submit Planning Board conditions (roadway and transportation only) and an analysis that demonstrates compliance. Peer Reviewer and District Engineer to confirm that planning board condition has been met based on the timing triggers.

- Typical Planning Board Condition that Requires Construction of Transportation Improvement: Prior to the issuance of any building permits within the subject property, the applicant’s heirs, successors, and/or assignees shall provide a left-turn lane along northbound Cindy Lane per DPW&T standards. This improvement shall (a) have full financial Assurances, (b) have been permitted for construction by DPW&T, and (c) have an agreed-upon timetable for construction with DPW&T.

- Peer Reviewer –
  - have any building permits been issued?
  - Has permittee filed a separate permit for offsite road improvement – status?
  - Did you provide analysis to MJ Labban for record keeping?
Minimum Width of Private Roads and Alleys

- Minimum width of 22’ for private roads and alleys
- The 22’ must be clear of any parking.
- If less than 22’ is proposed, can only be approved with concurrence letter from fire chief and fire code official.
Plan Review

Mixed Use and Townhouse Projects (High Density)

- Private roads and driveways and buildings require detailed grading at time of SDFG permit
- NEED TO require engineer to design of streets and infrastructure will work with pending building construction
- NEED TO require engineer to demonstrate that all utilities will “fit”
Technograms

- OLDER TECHNOGRAMS
  - 001-2016  SWM for Redevelopment Sites
  - 002-2016  SWM Grandfathering Pre 2010
  - 003-2016  S/R Construction Cost Estimates for SD & SWM
  - 004-2016  SWM Grandfathering Pre May 2013
  - 005-2016  Basement versus Groundwater Table
  - 007-2016  100 Year Rainfall Intensity *
Technograms

- NEW TECHNOGRAMS?
- 001-2018 Residential Driveway Spacing/3 Car Garage DW
- 002-2018 County Permit Requirements Related to SHA R/W
- 004-2018 Geotechnical Requirements for SWM Devices
- 005-2018 Geotechnical Guidelines Marlboro Clay & OC sites
- 006-2018 Single Lot As Builts for Residential Lots
- 007-2018 Floodplain Requirements and Procedures DRAFT
- 008-2018 Residential Infill Lot Process
- 009-2018 100 year SWM control maps DRAFT
Technograms

- 002-2018 County Permit Requirements Related to SHA R/W

2. Projects constructed by private developers/permittees: For developer constructed projects that expand or alter the State-controlled roadway, Prince George’s County DPIE Site Development Concept Plan approval and Street Construction or Site Development Fine Grading Permits are required for the portion of the project within the State rights-of-way. Permittees are encouraged to submit the project to DPIE concurrently with SHA processing to avoid unnecessary delays.

- Work included in County permit: The County permit shall include only stormwater management and erosion/sediment control within the SHA rights-of-way. DPIE shall review and approve stormwater management best management practices (BMPs). Prince George’s Soil Conservation District (PGSCD) shall review and approve erosion/sediment control. If project limits extend beyond the SHA rights-of-way, the County permit shall include all work (paving, curbs, sidewalks, storm drains, signals, stormwater management, erosion/sediment control, etc.) in the County rights-of-way or on private land.
• **002-2018 County Permit Requirements Related to SHA R/W**

**Key Design Aspects:**

a) Size stormwater management BMPs to ensure equitable treatment of impervious areas inside and outside the SHA rights-of-way. Avoid over treating runoff either in the State- or the County- controlled area.

b) Size stormwater management BMPs to comply with County requirements.

c) Design storm drain system per SHA requirements; SHA to approve and permit storm drain system.

d) Specify construction standards consistent with SHA requirements. Anticipate SHA review of stormwater management BMPs with respect to construction standards and maintenance preferences.

e) Avoid specifying stormwater management BMPs in the State-controlled rights-of-way that are not preferred by SHA. For example, SHA typically prefers and approves bio-swales, grass swales, bio-retention and non-rooftop disconnect; whereas other devices such as permeable pavement are not preferred.

**County Bonds and Fees:** For work in the State-controlled rights-of-way, County permit fees and bonds will only be collected for stormwater management and erosion/sediment control aspects of the project. For work outside the State-controlled rights-of-way, full County permit fees and bonds will be collected.
Technograms

• 004-2018  Geotechnical Requirements for SWM Devices

• Offset of soil boring to small scale ESD devices – changed from 30’ to 50’, if ground surface elevation of boring is similar to ESD device.

• Drywells – requires geotechnical recommendation – can use boring within 60’ of device (instead of 30’), if ground surface elevation of boring is similar to ESD device.
Technograms

- 005-2018 Geotechnical Guidelines Marlboro Clay & OC sites

Over-Consolidated Clay - In Prince George’s County, O/C clay is fissured clay with residual effective angle of internal shear resistance ranging from 10° to 14°. It includes Marlboro Clay formations, Christiana Clay Complexes, and some Howell soil groups. It is typically classified as CH, MH, CL-CH or CL in the USCS classification system. In
Slope stability analyses shall result in delineating the 1.5 Factor of Safety (F.S.) line. The software output will be a 1.5 failure surface whose top intersects with the ground surface at a point. By connecting these points of intersection of all cross sections, a 1.5 F.S. line is identified. This line determined for pre-developed conditions shall be labeled “existing 1.5 F.S. Line”. For post-developed conditions, global stability shall be analyzed for slopes that will remain critical after proposed grading, and slopes that may become critical due to proposed grades and/or proposed structures. An additional 1.5 F.S. line shall be delineated for the proposed grades and structures. This line shall be labeled “proposed 1.5 F.S. Line”.
Technograms

- 005-2018
- Geotechnical
- Guidelines
- Marlboro Clay & OC sites
Technograms

- 005-2018 Geotechnical Guidelines Marlboro Clay & OC sites

Structures, houses, roads, and walls, shall not be planned on analyzed slopes at elevations lower than the 1.5 F.S. line. The building restriction line shall be at least 25 feet uphill from the 1.5 F.S. line for compliance with Prince George’s County Code Section 24-131 – Unsafe Land. Once the layout of proposed structures is determined, their loads shall be considered in global stability analyses.
The report shall offer recommendations for acceptable locations of proposed structures and stormwater management (SWM) devices. In general, SWM devices that allow infiltration into the site soil strata should be located below the O/C clay bottom. Generally, SWM devices in or above the O/C clay should be limited to rain barrels, vaults, or microbioretention with impervious liners and underdrains that discharge into County approved storm drain pipes and eventually outfall at a lower elevation that the O/C clay bottom. The report shall include a table listing for each proposed SWM device, depths of the following: the device bottom, the O/C clay top surface, the O/C clay bottom surface, and the seasonal high groundwater level.
**Technograms**

- 005-2018 Geotechnical Guidelines Marlboro Clay & OC site

- Peer Reviewer/District Engineer to ensure
  - geotechnical evaluation during **concept and permit stage**
  - geotechnical evaluation based on proposed topography
  - Factor of Safety Line shown on plans
  - Overconsolidated clay outcropping shown on plans
  - **Structures and lots located above the “unsafe land”**
  - **Coordination between Civil and Geotechnical is KEY**
  - Careful consideration of storm drain and SWM systems
Technograms

- 006-2018 Single Lot As Builts for Residential Lots
- Engineer to inspect on lot SWM devices and provide checklist and single lot as built prior to completion of house construction - at time of Use/Occupancy Permit
- Email single lot as built to DPIE – asbuilt@co.pg.md.us
Technograms

100 Year Floodplain Delineation

1. Submit floodplain information request – ex studies
2. Prepare new H/H model for any unstudied streams 50 acres or more
3a. Delineate 100 year floodplain based on all FP studies.
3b. Use accurate topography – different datums? Show both datums
4. Secure 100 year FP delineation approval even if previously approved
5. 100 year FP elevation from Hydraulic Model plus freeboard

- FEMA add 1’ freeboard
- County Watershed Study – Add 1’ freeboard - except - add no freeboard for Anacostia, Bear Branch, Crow Branch, Beaverdam Creek
- County GIS Study – Add 2’ freeboard
- Consultant Study – Add no freeboard
Technograms

- 007-2018
- Set structures at or
- Above FPE

**Exhibit A**
Establishing 100 Year Floodplain Delineation and FPE
# Floodplain Information and Requirements

**NOTE:** This table should be prepared for EACH building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>NOYD29</th>
<th>NAVD88</th>
<th>NOYD29</th>
<th>NAVD88</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County study</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA study</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant study</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest controlling base flood elevation:**

**Highest controlling flood protection elevation:**

**Instructions:**

- Flood protection elevation shall be 2' higher than FEMA study elevation.
- Flood protection elevation shall be 1' or 2' higher than County study elevation (consult with DPIE floodplain engineer).
- This form is applicable to each building in floodplain or adjacent to floodplains.

### 100 Year Floodplain Requirements at this Permit Site.:

1. MDE NOI permit # ______ shall be issued prior to the start of construction.
2. MDE wetland/waterway construction permit # ______ shall be issued prior to any construction within the floodplain and wetlands.
3. All buildings shall be built at or above the highest controlling flood protection elevation per county code 32-207(a)(2).
4. All buildings in the coastal floodplain shall be be set back such that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural members that support the lowest floor are elevated at or above the flood protection elevation, per county code 32-208.02(b).
5. In general, basements are not allowed unless the highest controlling flood protection elevation. All buildings must be set with the first floor elevation at or above the Flood Protection Elevation FPE. For structures outside the floodplain and outside the 25' horizontal setback, basements may be set below the FPE, however, all openings into basements such as windows, access doors, bilco doors, etc. must be above the FPE. All exterior grades along the outside edge of the structure shall be at or above the FPE. If a project was granted a waiver to allow construction of a building in the 100 year floodplain, no basements are allowed below the 100 year floodplain delineation elevation, even if the project proposes to fill the 100 year floodplain. Also, no basements are allowed within the 25' horizontal buffer required for residential structures.
6. All buildings located in filled floodplains or adjacent to the floodplain require submission of an Elevation Certificate on the approved form. The Elevation Certificate shall be submitted to DPIE floodplain engineer and DPIE inspector for approval prior to use/occupancy permit, per county code 32-200 (g).
7. The following buildings on this site require floodproofing: ________.
   - Provide a floodproofing certificate prepared by a Professional Engineer, per county code 32-200(g)(3). The floodproofing certificate shall be provided to the DPIE floodplain engineer and DPIE inspector prior to U/O permit.

---

**REQMREMENTS**

- 007-2018
- REQUIREMENT
- Add “floodplain information and requirements” table
- and notes to building and grading permit plans
Technograms

- 007-2018
- Elevation Certificates
- One for FEMA
- One for County
- Permittee submit Before U/O permit
- County FP engineer review/approve
Technograms

- 007-2018
- Covenant required
- If FP waiver was
- Granted
- Covenant must be
- Recorded before
- grading and/or
- Building permit
- Permit issuance

DECLARATION OF COVENANT – FLOODPLAIN – PROJECT
PERMITS

THIS DECLARATION OF COVENANT (“COVENANT”), made this _____ day of _____, _______ between PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY, MARYLAND, a body Corporate and politic (hereinafter the “COUNTY”) and ______________________ (insert land owners name) with its principal address located at ______________________ (insert land owners address) (hereinafter the “OWNER”) in accordance with the “Floodplain Ordinance,” and particularly Section 32-206 and 32-207 of the County Code. This Covenant applies to the site and all existing and future structures located on ______________________ (Insert lot, block, parcel, record plat reference) Plat Book ___, Plat Page ____, Liber ______ Folio ________, Tax Account Number ________, that is located ___________ (Insert location, adjacent streets, city and state).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, to provide a unified comprehensive approach to floodplain management Division 4 “Floodplain Ordinance” of the COUNTY Code, the COUNTY is authorized to provide minimum requirements for flood hazard management in the COUNTY;

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is authorized by Section 32-206(a) of the Floodplain Ordinance to grant a waiver to permit development other than as strictly provided in the Floodplain Ordinance;
Technograms

- 008-2018 Residential Infill Lot Process
- Streamlined and expedited process for 1 to 6 residential lot projects
- Builders must combine all proximate lots into one submission
- SWM is not waived if cumulative project is more than 5000 SF of disturbance.
- Some 1 lot projects ----- site road concept approval
- Others up to 6 lots ----- site road concept/grading permit approval (combined)
- Building permit can be processed concurrent with site road concept
Technograms

- 009-2018
- 100 year
- SWM control
- maps
- DRAFT