

	,		<del></del>		
AREA 13.07 AC.	REQUIREMENT	VOLUME REQUIREMENT WITHOUT CREDITS	CREDITS	VOLUME REQUIREMENT WITH CREDITS	NOTES
1	WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQv)	0.218 AC. FT.	0.1305 AC. FT.	0.0875 AC. FT.	NATURAL AREA CONSERVATION CREDIT ROOFTOP DISCONNECTION CREDIT GRASS CHANNEL CREDIT
2	RECHARGE VOLUME (REV)	0.32 AC.	0.32 AC.	0 AC.	ROOFTOP DISCONNECTION CREDIT GRASS CHANNEL CREDIT
3	CHANNEL PROTECTION VOLUME (CPv)	NA	NA NA	NA	1 YR PEAK DISCHARGE < 2.0 CFS
4	OVERHEAD FLOOD PROTECTION $(Q_{10}P)$	NA	NA	NA .	
5	EXTREME FLOOD VOLUME (Q <sub>100</sub> P)	NA	NA	NA NA	

1. WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQV) IS PROVIDED BY RAIN GARDENS AND GRASS SWALES.

2. RECHARGE VOLUME (REV) IS PROVIDED BY RAIN GARDENS AND GRASS SWALES.

	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - STUDY POINT 'B'					
AREA 10.24 AC.	REQUIREMENT	VOLUME REQUIREMENT WITHOUT CREDITS	CREDITS	VOLUME REQUIREMENT WITH CREDITS	NOTES	
1	WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQv)	NA	NA	NA NA	NO NEW IMPERVIOUS AREA IS PROPOSED	
2	RECHARGE VOLUME (REv)	NA :	NA	NA NA	NO NEW IMPERVIOUS AREA IS PROPOSED	
3	CHANNEL PROTECTION VOLUME (CPv)	NA	NA	NA	1 YR PEAK DISCHARGE < 2.0 CFS	
. 4	OVERHEAD FLOOD PROTECTION (Q10P)	NA :	NA /	NA NA		
5	EXTREME FLOOD VOLUME (Q <sub>100</sub> P)	NA	NA	NA		

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE FURTHER DISTURBANCE WHERE A PERMANENT LONG-LIVED VEGETATIVE SEEDBED PREPARATION: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking. discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously SOIL AMENDMENTS: In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one of ) Preferred-Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/ 100 sq.ft.) and 600 lbs per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs./ 1000 sa.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil. At the time of seeding, apply 400 lbs. per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs/1000 sq.ft.) Acceptable—Apply 2 tons per acre dolomatic limestone (92 lbs/

1000 sq.ft.) and apply 1000 lbs. per acre 10-10-10- fertilizer (23 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (1.4 lbs/1000 sq.ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 thru July 31, seed with 60 lbs. Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre October 16 thru February 28, protect site by: Option (1) 2 tons per acre well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring. Option (2) Use sod. Option (3) Seed with 60 lbs/acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons/acre well anchored MULCHING: Apply 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs/1000 Ancher mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 gal/1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons

MAINTENANCE: Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs,

# TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

SEEDBED PREPARATION: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously SOIL AMENDMENTS: Apply 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer SEEDING: For periods March 1 thru April 30 and from August 15 thru November 15, seed with 2 1/2 bushel per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3 lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs./1000 sq.ft.). For the period November 1 thru February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible MULCHING: Apply 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 gal/1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons per acre REFER TO THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT

### 21.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetable growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

1. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth. b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients. The original soil to be vegetated contains material

d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, consideration and design for adequate stabilization.

Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.

Construction and Material Specifications Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA—SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station. Topsoil Specifications — Soil to be used as topsoil

must meet the following:
i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or a soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger that 1 and 1/2" in diameter. ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such

as Bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or compose of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per ,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following r sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:
Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments
as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization—Section I—

Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

natural topsoil.

For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres: On soil meeting topsoil specifications, obtain test
results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following: a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0. sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise

the pH to 6.5 or higher. o. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight. Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used. d. No sed or seed shall be placed on soil soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has

Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended

by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and by the

appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of

elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials. Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of

ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil ammendments specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials. Topsoil Application

When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4"-8" higher in elevation. iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4"-8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4" Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets. Topsoil shall not be place while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.

### SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

CONTROL MEASURES. (1 DAY).

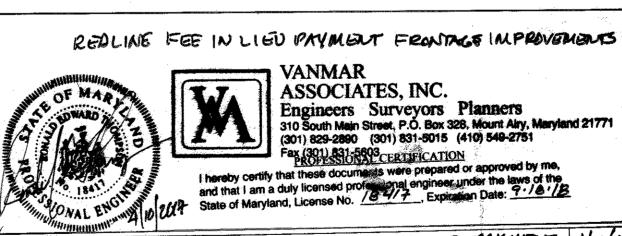
- 1. OBTAIN HOWARD COUNTY GRADING PERMIT (1 DAY) 2. NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF
- CONSTRUCTION. (1 DAY) 3. CONDUCT A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE. (1 DAY)
- 4. ADD TREE PROTECTION FENCE AND INSTALL SILT FENCE A

- 4. WITH PERMISSION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT

## SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1. A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to the Howard County Department of Inspection, License and Permits Sediment Control Division prior to the start of any construction (313-1855).
- All vegetation and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. and revisions thereto.
- Following initial soil disturbance or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: (a) 7 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes, and all slopes greater than 3:1, (b) 14 days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site.
- 4. All sediment traps/basins shown must be fenced and warning signs posted around their perimeter in accordance with Vel. 1, Chapter 7, HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, Storm Drainage.
- 5. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for permanent seeding, sod, temporary seeding, and mulching (Sec. G). Temporary stabilization with mulch glone shall be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and establishment of grasses.
- 6. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector. 7. Site Analysis
- Total Area Area Disturbed Acres Acres Area to be roofed or paved Area to be vegetatively stabilized 0.45 Acres WASTE/BORROW LOCATION\_ 8. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for
- placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance. 9. Additional sediment controls must be provided, if deemed necessary by the
- 10. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the inspection agency shall be requested upon completion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made.
- 11. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which shall be back-filled and stabilized within one working day, whichever is

\* To be determined by contractor, with pre-approval of the Sediment Control Inspector with an approved and active grading permit



2. FRON TAGE IMPROVEMENTS - FEE - IN-LIEU PAYMENT 4/10/17

**ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE** APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS This development plan is appreaved for soil erosion and sediment control by

3-10-09 APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

"I hereby certify that this plan for sediment and erosion represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District".

2/20109

Signature of Enginee ROBERT H. VOGEL

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/WE certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan of development for sediment and erosion contrrol, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspections by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

DEVELOPER WILLIAM S. DEVEREUX 1850 FLORENCE ROAD MT. AIRY, MD 21771

> PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE REPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 16193 EXPIRATION DATE:

SEPTEMBER 27, 2010

OWNER/

(301) 831-5141

## NOTES

- 1. DURING GRADING AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND PROVIDE THE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE ON THE SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHOWN HEREON.
- 2. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH.

FINAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLAN SEDIMENT AND ERROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS KOGAN TRUST PROPERTY

LOTS 16-18 AND BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL 'A'

A RESUBDIVISION OF KOGAN TRUST PROPERTY LOT 8 DPZ REF: SP-06-020, F-89-83, VP-80-81, F-81-17, WP-09-024 LOT 8. PARCEL 247 TAX MAP 6 BLOCK 23 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 4TH ELECTION DISTRICT

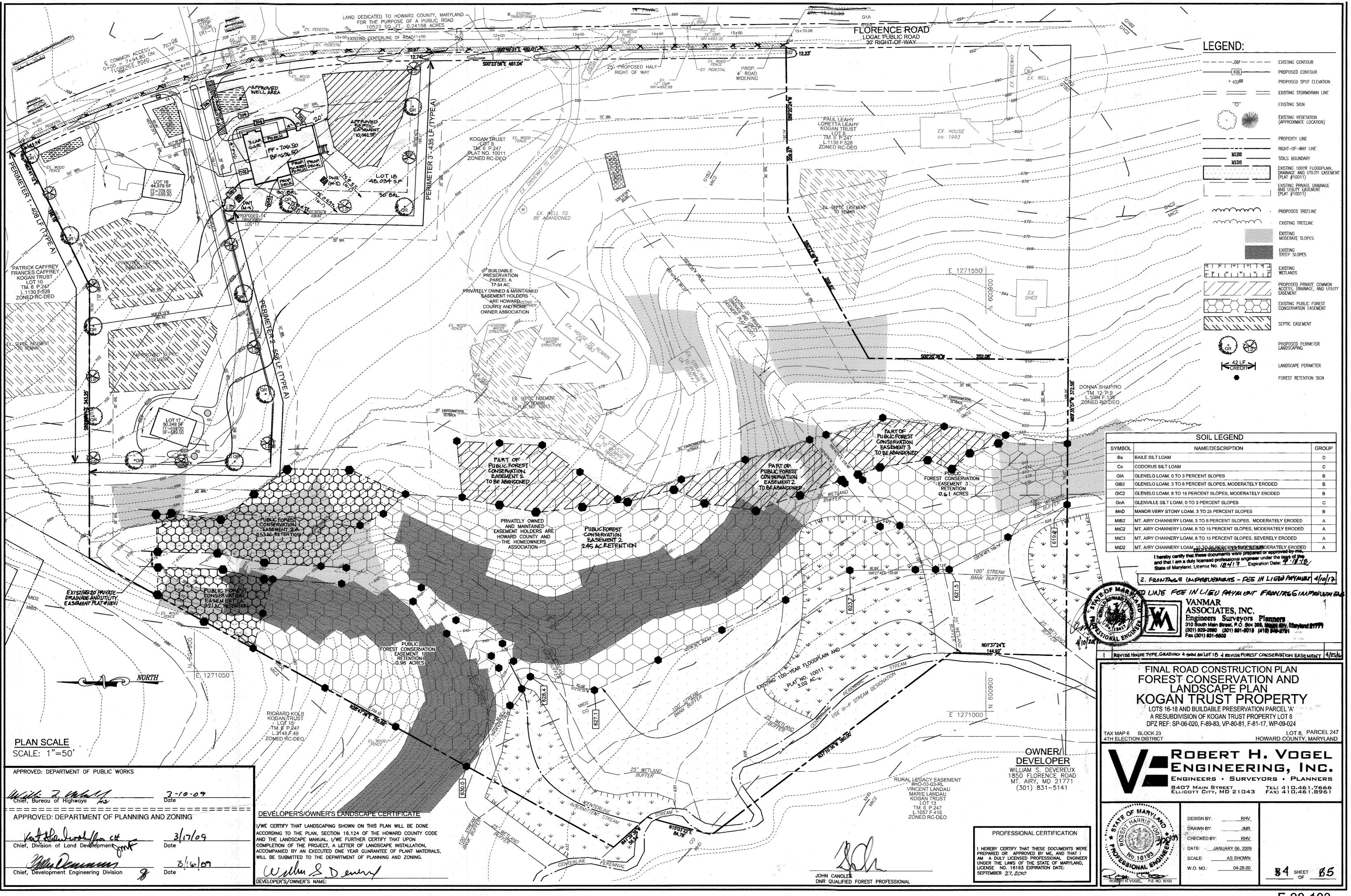
ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS 8407 MAIN STREET TEL: 410.461.7666 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961

ROJERT H. VOGEL, P.E. NO. 16193

DESIGN BY: DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY: SCALE:

JANUARY 06, 2009 04-28.00

AS SHOWN \* 3 SHEET \$5



SCHEDULE A PERIMETER LANDSCAPE EDGE				
CATEGORY	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER PROPERTIES			
Perimeter/Frontage Designation Landscape Type	1 A	2 A	3 A	
Linear Feet of Roadway Frontage/Perimeter	408'	558'	435'	
Credit for Existing Vegetation (Yes, No. Linear Feet Describe below if needed)	No	No	No	
Credit for Wall, Fence or Berm (Yes, No. Linear Feet Describe below if needed)	No	No	No	
Number of Plants Required Shade Trees Evergreen Trees Shrubs	1:60 7	9 - -	7 -	
Number of Plants Provided Shade Trees Evergreen Trees	7	9 -	7	
Other Trees (2:1 Substitution) Shrubs (10:1 Substitution) Describe Plant Substitution Credits Below if needed)		- -	<b>-</b> -	

LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE				
KEY	QUAN.	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	REM.
Se Constant	12	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA AMERICAN SWEETGUM	2 1/2"-3" Cal.	B & B
OR,	11	QUERCUS ROBUR 'FASTIGIATA' COLUMNAR ENGLISH OAK	2 1/2"-3" Cal.	B & B

, ALL PLANT MATERIALS SHALL BE FULL AND HEAVY, BE WELL FORMED AND SYMMETRICAL, CONFORM TO THE MOST CURRENT AAN SPECIFICATIONS AND BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH I CAMW PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO DIGGING. FINAL LOCATION OF PLANT MATERIAL MAY NEED TO VARY TO MEET FINAL FIELD CONDITIONS. TREES SHALL NOT BE PLANTED IN THE BOTTOM OF DRAINAGE SWALES.

CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY PLANT QUANTITIES PRIOR TO BIDDING. IF PLAN DIFFERS FROM LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE, THE PLAN SHALL GOVERN.

### FOREST RETENTION AREAS AND NOTES

- 1. THE FOREST STAND DELINIATION PLAN WAS SUBMITTED WITH SP-06-020. 2. FORESTED STREAM AND WETLAND BUFFERS ARE RETAINED IN OPEN SPACE LOTS.
- 3. NO RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES WERE OBSERVED ON THIS SITE.
- 4. FORESTED AREAS ADJACENT TO FLOODPLAINS AND STREAM BUFFERS ARE SUBSTANTIALLY RETAINED IN OPEN SPACE LOTS.
- 5. THERE ARE NO ISOLATED FOREST STANDS ON THIS SITE.
- 6. CHANGES IN GRADING AND RUNOFF WITHIN CONSTRUCTION/INSTALLATION AREAS WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SOILS WITHIN THE FOREST RETENTION AREA. SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL REDIRECT CONCENTRATED FLOW RUNOFF TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, RETAIN SEDIMENT WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND/OR REDIRECT CLEAN WATER AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION AREAS.
- 7. THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 16.1200 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL, NO CLEARING, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT. HOWEVER, FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN THE DEED OF FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT ARE ALLOWED.
- 8. THE DPW, REAL ESTATE SERVICES (RES) DIVISION WILL PREPARE A DEED OF FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT, WHICH WILL BE RECORDED BY RES AFTER THE PLAT. A FOREST CONSERVATION AGREEMENT INCLUDING SURETY FOR THE FOREST CONSERVATION RETENTION REQUIRED BY THE FCP IS REQUIRED, FOREST CONSERVATION AGREEMENT FORMS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM RES.

## FOREST PROTECTION NOTES

PRE-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITES

- FOR RETENTION AREAS, INSTALL BLAZE ORANGE FENCE AND RETENTION SIGNS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- FENCING SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION AND
- PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR RESTORED AS THE SITUATION WARRANTS
- A QUALIFIED TREE CARE EXPERT SHALL DETERMINE IF ROOT PRUNING IS REQUIRED ALONG THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE. ROOT PRUNE TREES AS REQUIRED. WATER ANY ROOT-PRUNED TREES IMMEDIATELY AFTER ROOT-PRUNING AND MONITOR FOR SIGNS OF STRESS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

## TREE PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

AT THE TIME OF PLANT INSTALLATION, ALL SHRUBS AND TREES LISTED AND APPROVED ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN, SHALL COMPLY WITH THE PROPER HEIGHT REQUIREMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY LANDSCAPE MANUAL. IN ADDITION, NO SUBSTITUTIONS OR RELOCATIONS OF THE REQUIRED PLANTINGS MAY BE MADE WITHOUT PRIOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING. ANY DEVIATION FROM THE APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN MAY RESULT IN DENIAL OR DELAY IN THE RELEASE OF LANDSCAPE SURETY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ALL REQUIRED MATERIALS ARE PLANTED AND/OR REVISIONS ARE MADE TO THE APPLICABLE PLANS.

THE OWNER. TENANTS AND/OR THEIR AGENTS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE REQUIRED LANDSCAPING INCLUDING BOTH PLANT MATERIALS AND BERMS, FENCES AND WALLS. ALL PLANT MATERIALS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD GROWING CONDITION, AND WHEN NECESSARY, REPLACED WITH NEW MATERIALS TO ENSURE CONTINUED COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS. ALL OTHER REQUIRED LANDSCAPING SHALL BE PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION, AND WHEN NECESSARY, REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

## SEQUENCE OF CONTRUCTION-FOREST CONSERVATION

1.PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING /SITE WALK WITH CONTRACTORS AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO DEFINE PROTECTION MEASURES TO BE UTILIZED AND TO POINT OUT PARTICULAR TREES TO BE SAVED,

2-STAKE OUT LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AND TREE PROTECTION FENCING LOCATIONS.

3-INSTALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING: FENCING TO BE INSPECTED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER OR THE PROJECT ECOLOGIST AND HOWARD COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING.

<sup>4</sup> PROCEED WITH TREE REMOVAL AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS AS PER APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - TO BE INSPECTED BY HOWARD COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING.

5.TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER ALL FINISHED GRADING AND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION HAS OCCURED AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	
Willi Z. Wall. Chief, Bureau of Highways us	<b>フ - / 0 - 0 9</b> Date
APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING	AND ZONING
Chief, Division of Land Development	3/1709
Chief, Division of Land Development	Date
Cha Demann	3/16/09
Chief, Development Engineering Division	Date
	and the company of th

### FOREST CONSERVATION WORKSHEET

NET TRACT AREA: A. TOTAL TRACT AREA 3. AREA WITHIN 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN 3.03 AC C. NET TRACT AREA LAND USE CATEGORY (FROM TABLE 3.2.1, PAGE 40, MANUAL) INPLIT THE NUMBER "1" UNDER THE APPROPIATE LAND USE ZONING, AND LIMIT TO ONLY ONE ENTRY. MDR D. AFFORESTATION THRESHOLD 20% X D = 3.57 AC E. CONSERVATION THRESHOLD 25% X D = 4.47 AC EXISTING FOREST COVER F. EXISTING FOREST COVER G. AREA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION THRESHOLD 1.48 AC BREAK EVEN POINT I. FOREST CLEARING PERMITTED WITHOUT MITIGATION PROPOSED FOREST CLEARING: J. TOTAL AREA OF FOREST TO BE CLEARED 4.76 AC K. TOTAL AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED PLANTING REQUIREMENTS: L. REFORESTATION FOR CLEARING ABOVE THE 0.00 AC CONSERVATION THRESHOLD 0.00 AC M. REFORESTATION FOR CLEARING BELOW THE CONSERVATION THRESHOLD N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE CONSERVATION 0.00 AC THRESHOLD.

### NOTES

- 1. FOREST CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE FULFILLED BY THE ON SITE RETENTION OF 4.76 ACRES. SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$41,470.00 SHALL BE POSTED AS PART OF THE DEVELOPERS AGREEMENT
- 2. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND LANDSCAPE MANUAL WITH 23 SHADE TREES, WITH LANDSCAPE SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$6,900.00 WITH THE DPW, DEVELOPERS AGREEMENT

0.00 AC

0.00 AC

0.00 AC

### CONSTRUCTION PERIOD PRACTICES

P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED

R. TOTAL PLANTING REQUIRED

TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED

The construction period extends from final approval of the development proposal until the release of all required guarantees specified for forest conservation requirements in the developers agreement.

### Construction Period Sugervision

As part of the construction period management and planting program, the developer shall designate an individual or firm to be fully responsible for implementing the requirements of the approved forest conservation plan or requesting modifications of previously approved requirements concerning planting techniques, species or maintenance needs. Those responsible for implementation of the approved forest conservation plan during the construction period shall conform to the professional qualifications cited in Chapter Vlof this manual.

### <u>Protecting and Managing Forest Retention Areas</u>

Forest retention stands are extremely vulnerable to damage, long term decline, and death stemming from improper design and construction practices. Saving forests and specimen trees during the construction process requires site planning, engineering practices and construction methods that respect the biological needs of trees. A few fundamental horticultural principals are the basis of the protection guidelines and requirements cited in this

A tree's root system can be large, extending well beyond the dripline of the crown. Typically, root systems are very shallow, in most cases being only 12"- 18" deep.

## Trees generally do not have tap roots.

There are about as many roots as there are twigs and branches. If roots die, branches will die to keep the tree in balance.

Tree roots need a balance of water and air in the soil. Air only penetrates 12"- 18" into the soil. Stress and decline in tree health results when soil is piled on top of existing roots or roots are suddenly forced to sit in waterlogged soil or overly dry soils due to topography changes during construction.

#### Soil compacted to bulk densities of 1.7 gram/cubic centimeters or greater cannot support root growth. Existing roots in heavily compacted soils usually die.

Trees growing in disturbed or tilled soils usually die back in proportion to the root area disturbed. Even minor disturbances such as tilling within the root zone for lawn installation will

Trees, especially large trees, may take a long time to show the effects of construction damage. Trees may die 5 or even 10 years after being weakened by construction activity. Secondary stresses such as insects, disease, or drought may kill weakened trees while the same stress would not have affected a healthy tree.

## Soil Protection Zone

The soil protection zone must be protected from construction activity and other stresses (e.g. flooding) to protect the forest stand from damage. The forest retention practices for a development must address the specific needs and stresses the proposal may cause. Nevertheless, the need to define the soil protection zone (critical root area) for forest greas is the one factor common to all retention efforts. The extent of the root system is quite large. The ratio of root expansion to crown spread can be 2:1 or larger on open grown specimen trees and can be significantly larger (up to 5:1) for trees growing in the interior of forest stands. Furthermore, the minimum requirement for root protection varies from species to species and from soil type to soil type. For open grown trees, it is generally accepted that protecting the soil within the dripline of the tree is adequate to save the tree in most cases. For trees that have been part of forest communities, however, the soil protection zone may have to be modified to reflect a more complex relationship between crown spread and root growth. Techniques for management of the soil protection zone are described in detail in Appendix G.

## Best Management Practices During Construction

Many of the construction period measures cited in the manual are for areas that should not be disturbed. The desire to protect areas within the limit of disturbance can be easily nullified by poor construction site management. The required construction period management program must therefore specify how construction activities will be managed to protect forest retention areas. The following should be depicted on site construction documents and/or forest conservation plans; they shall also be itemized in the developers agreement.

- storage of equipment and materials
- disposal of construction debris washing of equipment, disposal of wastewater from concrete
- operations, etc.
- temporary structures such as trailers, sanitary facilities, etc.

Unless specifically exempted by the approved forest conservation plan, any use of forest retention areas for these activities or other intrusions shall be a violation of the approved forest conservation plan.

NOTES:

4. KEEP MULCH 1" FROM TRUNK

Because reforestation and afforestation typically may involve disturbances greater than 5,000 square feet, proper sediment and erosion controls may be required. Developers should refer to the Howard County Soil Conservation District for current standards, specifications and requiEements. It may be necessary to protect forest retention areas from erosion and sedimentation caused by implementation of reforestation or afforestation plantings.

### Construction Period Planting Procedures

The measures to protect forest retention areas emphasize isolating them from development impacts. Reforestation orafforestation, in contrast, will often occur on land already disturbed by development activities or may be located on land which will require substantial preparation to enable forest plantings to survive and thrive. Reforestation and afforestation plantings may also require a great deal of management once they are installed. Appendix H provides guideline specifications for proper planting, including techniques for site preparation and management. The following issues are of particular

General site preparation for planting: For undisturbed sites, disturbance of soils should be limited to the planting field for each plant. For disturbed areas, soils should be treated by incorporating natural mulch within the top 12 inches, or with needed amendments as determined by a soils analysis. Natural amendments such as organic mulch or leaf mold compost are

Stream buffer planting: Borders of streams and other waterways may have been damaged before reforestation and afforestation and therefore may need more extensive restoration work before reforestation or afforestation can be successful. The following are quidelines for any work within a riparian zone.

 Correct any erosion problems - Minimize or eliminate any chemical use - Maintain an undisturbed leaf layer and understory

Steep sloDe Dianting: In areas of steep slopes or erodible soils, the preferred method of reforestation or afforestation is the use of seedlings to minimize disturbance. Planting on open or disturbed steep slopes eventually will stabilize them. Until the roots become established, however, there may still be erosion problems. Monitoring the stability of the soil will be important to the survival of the trees.

<u>Post-Dlanting Considerations</u>: For areas of large-scale disturbance, soils must be stabilized using a non-turf-building ground cover or engineering fabric. To protect against intrusion and to prevent damage of planted areas, all reforestation and afforestation sites must be posted with appropriate signs and

## <u>Certification of Completion</u>

At the end of the construction period, the designated qualified professional shall convey to the Department of Planning And Zoning certification that all forest retention areas have been preserved, all reforestation and afforestation plantings have been installed as required by the forest conservation plan, and that all protection measures required for the post— construction period have been put in place. Appendix J contains a sample format for sUch certification. Planting must occur before June 30th to be credited toward the current growing season.

Upon review of the certification document for completeness and accuracy, the Department will notify the developer of the beginning of the post-construction management period.

## POST-CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Many of the protection and management practices for the construction period must be continued for at least 2 growing seasons following official notification of completion of the development (ora specific phase of the overall development if phasing has been approved). The responsibility to meet the survival standards requires adequate watering, replanting, thinning or other appropriate measures. Also, inappropriate uses or intrusions must not occur, a responsibility that requires the knowledge and cooperation of the new occupants of the

## Minimum Two Growing Season Post—Construction ManagementProgram

A post-construction management program must be approved as part of the original forest conservation plan and remain in effect for a minimum of two growing seasons. A longer period may be required for specific strategies (e.g. natural regeneration near high use areas whose long-term viability may take longer to confirm.) Implementation of the post-construction management program must be supervised by a qualified professional who should inspect the status of all forest retention, reforestation and afforestation areas at specified times during the life of the post construction agreement and who must certify that the required survival rates have been achieved in accordance with the agreement prior to release of bonds. There are five primary components of the post-construction program: inspection, management of retained or new plantings, replacement of dead or damaged material when

necessary, education of new occupants of the development and final inspection and release of developer from additional responsibilities.

LEADER MUST REMAIN INTACT

CROWN - SEE LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES' - DO NOT PRUNE

-2 STRANDS OF GALVANIZED

-UPRIGHT STAKES - SET IN

GROUND TO FIRM BEARING

WIRE TWISTED FOR SUPPORT

EVERGREEN TREES

- RUBBER HOSE

- CUT BURLAP & ROPE

- FINISH GRADE

FROM TOP OF BALL

-3" DEPTH MULCH

-2" EARTH SAUCER

- 1/8 DEPTH OF BALL

-PLANTING MIX - SEE

PLANTING NOTES

LOOSENED SUBSOIL

SEE "LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION GUIDELINES FOR BALTIMORE—WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREAS" FOR ALL MATERIAL, PRODUCT AND PROCEDURE SPECIFICATIONS.

2. SEE "LANDSCAPE GUIDLINES" FOR SUPPORTING TREES LARGER THAN 2 1/2" CALIPER.

3. PLACE UPRIGHT STAKES PARALLEL TO WALKS AND BUILDINGS.

TREE PLANTING AND STAKING

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES UP TO 3" CALIPER

NOT TO SCALE

PRUNE APPROXIMATELY 30% OF

Inspections should be carried out at the beginning and end of the growing season to pinpoint any problems, monitor survival rates, and specify remedial— actions needed to correct existing problems. Appendix J has an example of an inspection report checklist.

### Management of Forest Conservation Areas

Post construction management includes: maintenance of all fences, signs or other devices delineating forest conservation areas and other measures. Such other measures include: needed watering; removal of dead or damaged material and control of undesirable competing species; thinning or pruning to encourage proper growth; fertilizing, if necessary; and control of pests. Specific practices will depend on the weather prevailing during the post construction period, the types of plant material and planting methods used, and specific site conditions such as proximity to high use areas. It is the responsibility of the post-construction plan supervisor to take appropriate actions as needed. This

the needs of the post-construction program. Newly planted trees, whetherthey are seedlings or 4" caliper transplants, have basic needs. Some of these needs can be met by nature alone; others may require human intervention. (The three most likely causes of death for newly planted trees are drought, competing vegetation and deer.) The basic maintenance regime should be determined by on-site environmental conditions, structure and nutrient content of soil, and rainfall. Understanding these factors and the specific needs of the species and size of plants used will result in a healthy forested area at the end of the maintenance period. Appendix H contains guideline specifications for maintenance of forest

manual, therefore, does not cite required measures. Survival success, not

fulfillment of a given series of tasks, will be the measure of conformance to

control of competing vegetation

conservation areas and focuses on the following critical needs:

### protection from pests, diseases and mechanical injury. Replacement of Plant Material

An inspection shall take place at the end of year one or before the second growing season to evaluate survival rates with reference to the survival required at the end of the two year period. This is an opportunity to avoid the penalty for violating survival rate standards. This inspection should estimate survival potential based on the following:

vigor and threat of competing vegetation (i.e. if seedlings are free to grow) structure arowth rate crown development

If, after one year, the possibility exists that the original planting will not meet survival standards, the applicant may choose to establish reinforcement plantings. If plant mortality of reforestation or afforestation exceeds 10% of planted material at the end of the first growing season, such material should be replaced to bring the total number of trees to 90% of the original total. Such material shall be installed by the beginning of the second growing season. If at the end of the second growing season, survival rate drops below 75%, such material as needed to quarantee an 75% survival rate by the end of the third growing

# Education of New Occupants

season shall be installed.

trunk health

The occupants of a new development, whether owners or tenants, must avoid activities that destroy or degrade protected forest resources. The post-construction management program must therefore include steps to educate the new occupants about the proper use of forest conservation areas, about the need for the developer to carry out the postconstruction management program, and the eventual transfer of long-term responsibilities to the owners or occupants. Such educational material should include a plan locating all protected areas on the site and a description of permitted and prohibited activities within or affecting such areas. The format and method of conveying such information is left to the discretion of the developer,

# Final inspection and Release of Obligations

At the end of the post-construction management and protection period the designated responsible professional shall convey to the Department of Planning and Zoning certification that all forest conservation areas have remained intact or have been restored to the appropriate condition, that the stipulated survival rates have been achieved, and that any permanent protection measures required by the plan are in place. Appendix J contains a sample format for such certification.

Upon review of the final certification document for completeness and accuracy, the County will notify the developer of release of surety and all future obligations. The developer's last official responsibility will be to transmit a copy of this notification to the owner(s) of the property(ies). Such transmittal will serve as official notice to owners of their assumption of full responsibility for all future forest topservetion

JOHN CANOLES

DNR QUALIFIED FOREST PROFESSIONAL

LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

. RETENTION AREAS TO BE ESTABLISHED AS PART OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN REVIEW PROCESS.

BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREAS TO BE STAKED, FLAGGED AND/OR FENCED PRIOR TRENCHING.

5. ROOTS SHOULD BE CLEANLY CUT USING VIBRATORY KNIFE OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE EQUIPMENT,

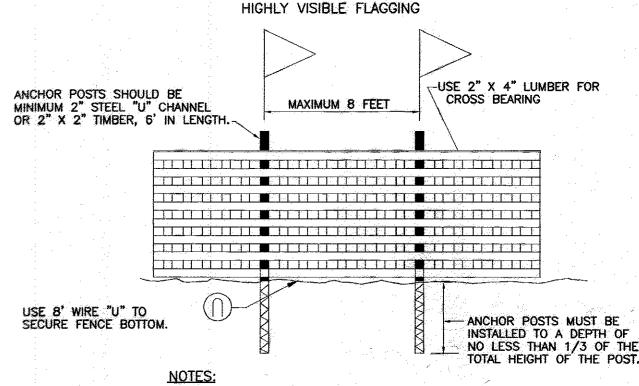
4. TRENCH SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY BACKFILLED WITH SOIL REMOVED OR ORGANIC SOIL

**ROOT PRUNING** 

. EXACT LOCATION OF TRENCH SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.

To maintain the integrity of forest conservation areas, the owners must refrain from any activities that would diminish the viability and environmental integrity of forest retention areas or hinder the growth and maturing of new forest plantings. When the site is occupied by tenants, the owner must insure that the tenants do not, willfully or out of ignorance, use the site in ways—that violate forest conservation restrictions ordamage protected forest resources. Depending on the location, as well as the size and type of plant material, some maintenance is very beneficial, particularly in the early years. In all instances, State law requires that noxious weeds be

In many developments a homeowners association, tenants association or other management organization will maintain the site. Such a group is well suited to assume explicit responsibility for protecting the integrity of forest conservation areas and performing any desired maintenance after the initial developer guarantees and obligations have expired. Responsibility or ensuring that all provisions of the conservation easement are adhered to, however, ultimately belong to the property owner(s).

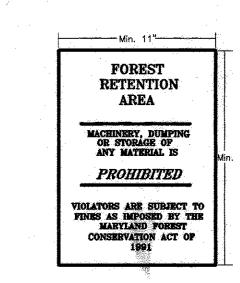


1. FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY. RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED

PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE. 4. ROOF DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

, PROTECTION SIGNAGE SHOULD BE USED. 6. DEVICE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH TYPICAL TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL



# RETENTION PROTECTION SIGNAGE

1. BOTTOM OF SIGNS TO BE HIGHER THAN TOP OF TREE PROTECTION FENCE. 2. SIGNS TO BE PLACED APPROXIMATELY 100' FEET APART, CONDITIONS ON SITE AFFECTING VISIBILITY MAY WARRANT PLACING SIGNS CLOSER OR FARTHER APART

3. ATTACHMENT OF SIGNS TO TREES IS PROHIBITED.

## DEVELOPER'S/OWNER'S LANDSCAPE CERTIFICATE

I/WE CERTIFY THAT LANDSCAPING SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL. I/WE FURTHER CERTIFY THAT UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, A LETTER OF LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXECUTED ONE YEAR GUARANTEE OF PLANT MATERIALS, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

SOIL LEGEND				
SYMBOL	NAME/DESCRIPTION	GROUP		
Ba	BAILE SILT LOAM	D		
Со	CODORUS SILT LOAM	С		
GIA	GLENELG LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	В		
GIB2	GLENELG LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED	В		
GIC2	GLENELG LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED	В		
GnA	GLENVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	С		
MnD	MANOR VERY STONY LOAM, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES	В		
MtB2	MT. AIRY CHANNERY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED	Α		
MtC2	MT. AIRY CHANNERY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED	Α		
MtC3	MT. AIRY CHANNERY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, SEVERELY ERODED	Α		
MtD2	MT. AIRY CHANNERY LOAM, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED	Α		

FINAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLAN FOREST CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE NOTES AND DETAILS KOGAN TRUST PROPERTY LOTS 16-18 AND BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL 'A'

A RESUBDIVISION OF KOGAN TRUST PROPERTY LOT 8 DPZ REF: SP-06-020, F-89-83, VP-80-81, F-81-17, WP-09-024 LOT 8. PARCEL 247 TAX MAP 6 BLOCK 23 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 4TH ELECTION DISTRICT

ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS 8407 MAIN STREET TEL: 410.461.7666 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961

OWNER/

DEVELOPER

WILLIAM S. DEVEREUX

1850 FLORENCE ROAD

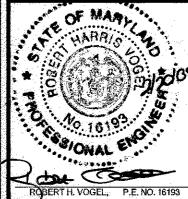
MT. AIRY, MD 21771

(301) 831-5141

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 16193 EXPIRATION DATE:

SEPTEMBER 27, 2010



DESIGN BY: RHV DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY: DATE: JANUARY 06, 2009

SCALE: AS SHOWN W.O. NO.:

\$5 SHEET 65