<u>LANCASTER COUNTY – REVISED PERMIT/PUBLICATION FEES</u> <u>Effective July 1, 2021</u>

Building		Zoning	
Minimum Fee—Any Permit	\$50	Zoning	\$50
Refund Processing Fee	\$25	Special Exception	\$400
Reinspection fee when not ready	\$100	-Internet Antenna/Pole	\$200
New Construction/Additions	•		
New Construction/Additions	\$.12 per square foot (Residential)	-Utility Scale Solar Facility	no fee \$5,000
	\$.15 per square foot (Commercia)		\$500
Renovations (Materials & Labor)	\$50 plus	Ordinance Amendment	\$300
	\$2 per \$1000 (Residential)	Zoning Appeals	
	\$5 per \$1000 (Commercial)	Request for Variance	\$400
Condition Crawl Space	\$50	(plus \$15 per adjoining property owner)	
Accessory Buildings	same as new construction	Appeal Administrators Decision	\$400
Manufactured Homes	\$200 Single or double wide	Bay Act Waiver	\$300
		Wetlands	
Mobile Offices	\$200	Wetlands-All	\$300
Demolition	\$25	Permit Extension	\$100
Amusement Device	\$15 per ride		\$50
Signs	\$30 non-illuminated	Publications	ΨΣΟ
Signs	\$50 illuminated	Comprehensive Plan	\$40
Tent	\$50 manmated \$50	Comprehensive I lan	ΨΟ
Chimney/Flue	\$50 \$50	Code of Ordinances	\$40
Fire Suppression System	\$.03 per sq ft	Land Development Code	\$40
Underground Storage Tanks	\$50 per tank	Monthly permits issued report	\$5 C
	0.50	E-911 Address Assignment	no fee
Electrical Service	\$50		
Electrical – Residential	\$50		
-Commercial	\$50 plus \$5 per \$1000		
Plumbing- Residential	\$50		
-Commercial	\$50 plus \$5 per \$1000		
Mechanical-Residential	\$50		
-Commercial	\$50 plus \$5 per \$1000		
Septic-Safe, Adequate & Proper Review			
(Distribution box and tank top mus	st		
be exposed for inspection)			
Swimming Pools	\$75 above, \$150 in-ground		
Appeal to Building Code			
Board of Appeals	\$250		
Moving a Structure	\$.03 per square foot		
Reinspections	\$50		
Permit Renewal	\$50		
After-the-Facts	double original		
Bulkheads/Piers/Rip Rap/Groins	\$200		
• •		By Lancaster County Board of Supervisors	
Site Plan-Residential	\$50	Attest: Don G. Gill	
-Commercial	\$100	Don G. Gill, County Administrator	
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	\$100 first acre, \$50 each	, ,	
	additional acre		
Erosion and Sediment Control Agreement		Adopted: September 28, 1989 Amended: October	26, 1989
Stormwater Management Plan	\$100	Amended: February 22, 1990 Amended: September	
Environmental Site Assessment	\$50	Amended: October 25, 1990 Amended: November	
		Amended: August 26, 1993 Amended: January	
Subdivision	\$50 +\$20 per lot	Amended: December 28, 2005 Amended: May	
Boundary Line Adjustment	no fee	Amended: October 30, 2008 Amended: June	
Communications Tower	110 100	Amended: December 30, 2010 Amended: June	
-Co-location on existing tower	\$2000	Amended: June 24, 2021	-, -01)
-New tower	\$5000	Imonacu. Gunc 27, 2021	

\$5000

-New tower

LAND DISTURBANCE APPLICATION (PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT)

Lancaster Courthouse 8311 Mary Ball Road Lancaster, Virginia 22503 804-462-5129



Tax Map #:	
Project Name:	
Latitude (Decimal Degree):	
Longitude (Decimal Degree):	

OWNER INFORMATION		
Owner Developer Lessee	Utility Company	
Name:		
Legal Mailing Address:		{
City:	State: Z	ip Code:
Phone:	Email:	
CONTRACTOR INFORMATION		
Name:	Company Name:	
Legal Mailing Address:		
City:		Zip Code:
Phone:	Email:	
Contractor License #:	Expires:	
Responsible Land Disturber #:		
PROJECT DESCRIPTION		
Describe work to be performed:		
Directions to project site (including route numbers):		
_		

Erosion & Sediment Control and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Worksheet

Square Footage Disturbed:	
Cost of Job:	Cost of Land Disturbance:
Approximate Start Date:	Planned Completion Date:
STORMWATER PERMIT INFORMATION -	
Any development created after July 1, 2004 Management Plan and Permit (VSMP).	requires the creation and approval of a Virginia Stormwater
Was this parcel created after July 1, 2004?	Yes No
Is this parcel in a common plan of developn	nent of three lots or more?
If you answered yes to either or both of the	ese, you must obtain a VSMP permit.
VSMP permit coverage? Yes No	
Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan Determination	on —
Total square footage of parcel:	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Existing square footage of impervious cover	er on parcel: Percent%
	er on parcel:% ous cover on parcel: Percent%
Proposed new square footage of impervio	
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed impute the total impervious cover exceeds 16%,	ous cover on parcel: Percent%
Proposed new square footage of impervior. Total combined existing and proposed important of the total impervious cover exceeds 16%, a Professional Engineer, which details the suse of structural BMP(s).	pus cover on parcel: Percent% pervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by
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Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed imputed impervious cover exceeds 16%, a Professional Engineer, which details the use of structural BMP(s). WETLANDS INFORMATION Has a wetland delineation been performed What is the soil type in the proposed disturbed.	Percent% Dervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by required nutrient and stormwater reductions through the d?
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed important of the total impervious cover exceeds 16%, a Professional Engineer, which details the suse of structural BMP(s). WETLANDS INFORMATION Has a wetland delineation been performed What is the soil type in the proposed disturbed (Othello, Dragston and Falsington are Land)	Percent% Dervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by required nutrient and stormwater reductions through the d?
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed imposed is the soil type in the proposed disturbance in the imposed imp	pervious cover: Percent% pervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by required nutrient and stormwater reductions through the d? Yes No If no, answer the following questions. arbed area? caster hydric soils)
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed imposed is the same wetland delineation been performed. What is the soil type in the proposed distust (Othello, Dragston and Falsington are Land What is the dominant plant type? Trees Shrubs	pus cover on parcel:
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed imposed	pervious cover: Percent% pervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by required nutrient and stormwater reductions through the d?
Proposed new square footage of impervior Total combined existing and proposed implified the total impervious cover exceeds 16%, a Professional Engineer, which details the use of structural BMP(s). WETLANDS INFORMATION Has a wetland delineation been performed What is the soil type in the proposed distured (Othello, Dragston and Falsington are Land What is the dominant plant type? Trees Shrubs Shrubs What is the hydrology (water regime) like? A wet area has standing water for long performents.	pervious cover: Percent% pervious cover: Percent% a Chesapeake Bay Act Site Plan will need to be developed by required nutrient and stormwater reductions through the d?

Erosion & Sediment Control and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Worksheet

FLOOD INFORMATION
Is the parcel(s) located in a FEMA mapped flood zone?
Is the proposed disturbed area in a FEMA mapped flood zone? Yes No
Is there a perennial stream or tidal waters on the parcel(s)?
 a. Has a licensed Surveyor or Professional Engineer located and marked the 100' RPA buffer for further protection? *If disturbance in the buffer is required, fill out a Water Quality Impact Assessment/Landscape Plan Agreement and submit for approval.
b. If there is no prior approved 100' buffer footprint, has the buffer been flagged and signed for damage avoidance during construction?

Erosion & Sediment Control and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Worksheet

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Site Sketch, AERIAL VIEW: (TO SCALE)			
<u>PROFILE VIEW (TO SCALE)</u>			

Now that you have a permit, what's next?

- Post your permits so they are visible from the public right-of-way.
- Make sure the plans that have been stamped by the building official remain on site at all times.
- Install erosion control measures to include silt fencing and construction entrances if needed.
- Set back verification, Resource Protection Area, and initial flood elevation surveys, (when required), need to be received by the building office prior to inspections being called in.
- Permit holders are to schedule inspections by calling the inspection line at 804-462-0241 with the following information; permit number, type of inspections, and contact phone number.
 Please note that inspections called in prior to 2:30 in the afternoon will be scheduled for the next business day.

List of required inspections for typical single family residence construction

- Footings and E&S (erosion and sediment control) need to be ready for inspection and called in for the same day. E&S Inspections are done by the Zoning Office.
- Foundation (to include drain tile, waterproofing, projection)
- Floor joist
- Under slab trades inspections
- Slabs
- Water and Sewer Laterals
- Veneer
- Service
- Framing and trades rough-in inspections to include electrical, plumbing, mechanical, gas, fireplaces, etc...

The building office requests that framing and trades be scheduled at the same time. Note that framing typically can't be scheduled or inspected prior to trades rough-ins due to damage that can be done to framing during the installation of trades work. Also note that fire blocking and draft stopping should be ready at this time.

- Insulation
- Health Department approval and final flood elevation certificates need to be sent by the permit holder and received by the building office prior to scheduling final inspections.
- Final Inspections to include building, trades, and E&S (erosion and sediment control).

Certificates of Occupancy can not be issued until all finals are completed, 3rd party inspections are on file, and any accompanying documents are received.

Brett Dawson	Olivia Hall	
Building Official, Lancaster County VA	Director of Planning and Land Use/Zoning Office	



WETLANDS – WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE YOU BUY OR BUILD

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) define wetlands as follows, "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

Wetlands are areas that are covered by water or have saturated soils for long periods (a minimum of 14 consecutive days) during the growing season. Plants growing in wetlands are capable of living in saturated soil conditions for at least part of the growing season. Wetlands such as swamps and marshes are often obvious, but some wetlands are not easily recognized, often because they are dry during part of the year or "they just don't look very wet" from the roadside. *Caution: Many wetlands lack both standing water and saturated soils during at least part of the growing season.*

There are no definitive maps of federally regulated wetlands or waterways. Therefore, it is often difficult to determine USACE's jurisdiction based solely on an in-office review. In most cases, a site inspection is the only definitive means of determining the presence/absence and extent of wetlands, streams, and other conveyances of water that may be present on a parcel. The USACE consults the following in-office resources to evaluate the <u>potential</u> for wetlands or waterways that may be present on a site:

- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps http://www.usgs.gov/pubprod which typically indicate wetland and streams with unique symbols shown on the map legend.
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps http://www.fws.gov/wetlands Use these maps with caution. Many federally regulated wetlands in Ohio are not on the NWI maps. The NWI maps are published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as habitat maps based on aerial photography. These maps are not ground verified and mapped boundaries may not be consistent with wetland boundaries established according to the USACE 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual and associated Regional Supplements. These maps were not developed for use as confirmation as to the presence/absence of federally (USACE) regulated wetlands. Further, the absence of a mapped wetland on the NWI maps cannot be interpreted to indicate that no wetlands exist within the non-mapped area. As indicated above, the only definitive information usually results from a site inspection.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web soil survey which has replaced County Soil Surveys http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm This tool will help identify the presence of hydric soils or soils with hydric inclusions/components. Hydric soils exhibit poorly and/or very poorly drained characteristics that typically occur in wetlands.
- Other On-line Resources

http://maps.google.com http://bing.com/maps/ Aerial photography (various websites – see below)

Mapped indicators implying that wetlands or waterways may be present on a given parcel include, but are not limited to the following:

- Wetland or waterway symbols on the USGS maps
- Identified wetland types on the NWI or other wetland maps
- Hydric soils or partially-hydric (a non-hydric soil with hydric inclusions or components) indicated on the NRCS soil survey. Hydric soils are poorly and very poorly drained soils typically occurring in wetlands.
- Streams, drainageways, ponds or other water bodies indicated on the USGS map or NRCS Soil Survey.

If any of these indicators are mapped within a project site, the USACE recommends further investigation to determine if regulated wetlands or waterways exist and whether a Department of the Army permit may be required for the proposed work. It is not necessary that USACE personnel conduct the preliminary review of these resources. An individual can expedite the review process by conducting the initial review and compiling information which can be provided to the USACE in the event that further investigation is required. A review should be conducted on any land that is in an undeveloped "natural" state (e.g. wooded, scrub shrub, meadow, old field, etc.), that exhibits the mapped indicators noted above, or is not currently being cropped and designated as "Prior Converted" (PC) cropland by the U.S. Department of Agriculture/NRCS.

If your preliminary review indicates that wetlands and streams may be present on the parcel, you should engage an individual familiar with federal delineation, such as an environmental consultant, to conduct a formal delineation to identify all wetlands, streams, ditches, drainageways, etc. on the parcel. Delineation is the procedure used to flag and map the upland/wetland boundary and to identify and map all streams, drainages, other waterways/conveyances etc. on a parcel. Wetlands are required to be delineated in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Manual) and appropriate Regional Supplements to the Manual. Copies of the Manual and current versions of the Midwest Region or Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplements can be obtained at:

http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/reg_supp.aspx

After a wetland and waters delineation has been completed, a delineation report should be submitted to the USACE for review and verification. The report should contain a request that the USACE provide confirmation of the mapped location and boundaries of all aquatic resources identified and a request for determination of federal jurisdiction of the resources.

The delineation should be verified by the USACE **prior to finalizing any project design** for the site to ensure that no further modifications of project plans would be needed to comply with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (Guidelines). These Guidelines require that all practicable steps are taken to avoid and minimize impacts to aquatic resources. These steps may include, but are not limited to, redesign of the project and consideration of alternative project sites that contain less or no aquatic resources.