TOWN OF PLAISTOW
NEW HAMPSHIRE

2023

SITE PLAN REVIEW REGULATIONS

Chapter 230

SITE PLAN REVIEW

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Planning Board of the Town of Plaistow as indicated in article histories. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction — See Ch. 31.
Numbering of buildings — See Ch. 34.
Zoning — See Ch. 220.
Planning Board rules of procedure — See Ch. 225.
Subdivision of land — See Ch. 235.

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ARTICLE V
Stormwater Management Standards [Added X-X-2023]

§ 230-27. Purpose and Goals.

The purpose of post construction stormwater management standards is to provide reasonable guidance for the regulation of stormwater runoff to protect local natural resources from degradation and prevent adverse impacts to adjacent and downstream land, property, facilities, and infrastructure. These standards regulate discharges from stormwater and runoff from land development projects and other construction activities to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff.

The goal of these standards is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public in the Town of Plaistow. This regulation seeks to meet that goal through the following objectives:

a. Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from any development to reduce flooding, siltation and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels.

b. Minimize increases in nonpoint source pollution caused by stormwater runoff from development which would otherwise degrade local water quality.

c. Minimize the total volume of surface water runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to not exceed the pre-development hydrologic condition to the maximum extent practicable as allowable by site conditions.

d. Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management controls and to ensure that these management controls are properly maintained and pose no threat to public safety or cause excessive municipal expenditures.

e. Protect the quality of groundwater resources, surface water bodies and wetlands.

§ 230-28. Minimum Thresholds for Applicability.

1. An applicant for any land use related permit from the Town of Plaistow shall design and submit a custom construction storm water management and erosion control plan to the Planning Board, or their agent, for any tract of land being developed, redeveloped, or subdivided, and for any tract of land being subdivided or developed in a manner that would be subject to site plan review, where one or more of the following conditions are proposed:
    a. A cumulative disturbed area exceeding 15,000 square feet
    b. Construction or reconstruction of a street or road
    c. A subdivision of two or more building lots or a Planned Residential Subdivision lot
    d. Proposed work adjacent to a wetlands buffer
    e. Disturbed critical areas (see definitions for disturbed areas and critical areas)

2. A waiver of this ordinance may be granted by the Planning Board. The applicant must

provide evidence, in writing, to support the request for waiver due to the size or character of the project, or the natural conditions of the site.

3. The following activities are considered exempt from these regulations:
    a. Agricultural and forestry practices located outside wetlands and surface water setbacks and/or buffers.
    b. Resurfacing and routine maintenance of roads and parking lots.
    c. Exterior and interior alterations and maintenance to existing buildings and structures.

§ 230-29. Construction/Post Construction Regulations

1. Construction/Post Stormwater Management Design: The following standards shall be applied in planning for storm water management and erosion control as related to construction: (Additionally, the Planning Board, by its adoption of this ordinance, has incorporated the same be referenced as a requirement of its subdivision and site plan regulations so that the plan and application contemplated hereunder should be presented to the Planning Board in connection with any such application as well. Such submission to the Planning Board shall be in addition to any requirements to storm water drainage system design that may also be contained in applicable subdivision and/or site plan regulations.)
    a. All measures in the plan shall meet as a minimum the Best Management Practices set forth in the "New Hampshire Stormwater Manual," NH Department of Environmental Service; and the "Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Urban and Developing Areas in New Hampshire" Rockingham County Conservation District, NH Department of Environmental Services, Soil Conservation Services (now the Natural Resources Conservation Service), August 1992, as amended from time to time.
    b. Whenever practical, natural vegetation shall be retained, protected, or supplemented. The stripping of vegetation shall be performed in a manner that minimizes soil erosion.
    c. Appropriate erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed prior to soil disturbance.
    d. The area of disturbance shall be kept to a minimum. Disturbed areas remaining idle for more than thirty (30) days shall be stabilized.
    e. Measure shall be taken to control erosion within the project area. Sediment and runoff water shall be trapped and retained within the project area using approved measures. Wetland areas and surface waters shall be protected from sediment.
    f. Off-site surface water and runoff from undisturbed areas shall be diverted away from disturbed areas where feasible or carried without erosion through the project area. Integrity of downstream drainage systems shall be maintained.
    g. Measures shall be taken to control the post-development peak rate of runoff so that it does not exceed pre-development runoff for the two-years, 24-hour storm event and for additional storm event frequencies as specified in the design criteria of the "Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Urban and Developing Areas in New Hampshire."

h. Priority should be given to preserving natural drainage systems including perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, swales, and drainage ditches for conveyance of runoff leaving the project area.

i. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed after final site stabilization. Trapped sediment and other disturbed soil areas resulting from the removal of temporary measures shall be permanently stabilized within 30 days unless conditions dictate otherwise.

j. Naturally occurring streams, channels, and wetlands shall be used for conveyance of runoff leaving the project area only after appropriate sedimentation control measures have been employed.

§ 230-29. Stormwater Management for New Development

1. All proposed stormwater management practices and treatment systems shall meet the following performance standards.

a. Stormwater management and erosion and sediment control practices shall be located outside any specified buffer zones unless otherwise approved by the Planning Board. Alternatives to stream and wetland crossings that eliminate or minimize environmental impacts shall be considered whenever possible.

b. Impact Development (LID) site planning and design strategies must be used to the maximum extent practicable (MEP to reduce stormwater runoff volumes, protect water quality, and maintain predevelopment site hydrology. Low Impact Development (LID) techniques with the goals of protecting water quality, maintaining predevelopment site hydrology. Low Impact Development (LID) techniques that preserve existing vegetation, reduce the development footprint, minimize or disconnect impervious area, and use enhanced stormwater BMP's (such as raingardens, bioretention systems, tree box filters, and similar stormwater management landscaping techniques) shall be incorporated into landscaped areas. Capture and reuse of stormwater is strongly encouraged. The applicant must document in writing why LID strategies are not appropriate when not used to manage stormwater.

c. All stormwater treatment areas shall be planted with native plantings appropriate for the site conditions: trees, grasses, shrubs and/or other native plants in sufficient numbers and density to prevent soil erosion and to achieve the water quality treatment requirements of this section.

d. Salt storage areas shall be fully covered with permanent or semi-permanent measures and loading/offloading areas shall be located and designed to not drain directly to receiving waters and maintained with good housekeeping measures in accordance with NH DES published guidance. Runoff from snow and salt storage areas shall enter treatment areas as specified above before being discharged to receiving waters or allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater. See NHDES published guidance fact sheets on road salt and water quality, and snow disposal.

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e. Surface runoff shall be directed into appropriate stormwater control measures designed for treatment and/or filtration to the maximum extent practicable and/or captured and reused onsite.

f. All newly generated stormwater from new development shall be treated on the

development site. A development plan shall include provisions to retain natural predevelopment watershed areas on the site by using the natural flow patterns.

g. Runoff from impervious surfaces shall be treated to achieve at least 80% removal of Total Suspended Solids and at least 50% removal of both total nitrogen and total phosphorus using appropriate treatment measures, as specified in the NH Stormwater Manual. Volumes 1 and 2, December 2008, as amended or other equivalent means. Where practical, the use of natural, vegetated filtration and/or infiltration practices or subsurface gravel wetlands for water quality treatment is preferred given its relatively high nitrogen removal efficiency. All new impervious area draining to surface waters impaired by nitrogen, phosphorus or nutrients shall be treated with stormwater BMP's designed to optimize pollutant removal efficiencies based on design standards and performance data published by the UNH Stormwater Center and/or included in the latest version of the NH Stormwater Manual.

h. Measures shall be taken to control the post-development peak runoff rate so that it does not exceed pre-development runoff. Drainage analyses shall include calculations comparing pre- and post-development stormwater runoff rates (cubic feet/second) and volumes (cubic feet) for the 1-inch rainstorm and the 2-year, 10-year, 25-year, and 50-year 24-hour storm events. Similar measures shall be taken to control the post-development runoff volume to infiltrate the groundwater recharge volume GRV according to the following ratios of Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) type versus infiltration rate multiplier: HSG-A: 0.4; HSG-B: 0.25; HSG-C: 0.1; HSG-D: 0.00. For sites where infiltration is limited or not practicable, the applicant must demonstrate that the project will not create or contribute to water quality impairment.

i. The design of the stormwater drainage systems shall provide for the disposal of stormwater without flooding or functional impairment to streets, adjacent properties, downstream properties, soils, or vegetation.

j. The design of the stormwater management systems shall account for upstream and upgradient runoff that flows onto, over, or through the site to be developed or re-developed and provide for this contribution of runoff.

k. Whenever practicable, native site vegetation shall be retained, protected, or supplemented. Any stripping of vegetation shall be done in a manner that minimizes soil erosion.

2. General Performance Criteria for Stormwater Management Plans.

a. All applications shall apply site design practices to reduce the generation of stormwater in the post-developed condition, reduce overall impervious surface coverage, seek opportunities to capture and reuse and minimize and discharge of stormwater to the municipal stormwater management system.

b. Water Quality Protection.

i. No stormwater runoff generated from new development or redevelopment shall be discharged directly into a jurisdictional wetland or surface water body without adequate treatment.

ii. All developments shall provide adequate management of stormwater runoff and prevent discharge of stormwater runoff from creating or contributing to water quality impairment.

c. Onsite groundwater recharge rates shall be maintained by promoting infiltration

through use of structural and non-structural methods. The annual recharge from the post development site shall maintain or exceed the annual recharge from pre-development site conditions. Capture and reuse of stormwater runoff is encouraged in instances where groundwater recharge is limited by site conditions All stormwater management practices shall be designed to convey stormwater to allow for maximum groundwater recharge. This shall include, but not be limited to:

i. Maximizing flow paths from collection points to outflow points.

ii. Use of multiple best management practices.

iii. Retention of and discharge to fully vegetated areas.

iv. Maximizing use of infiltration practices.

v. Stormwater System Design Performance Standards.

d. Stormwater system design, performance standards and protection criteria shall be provided as prescribed in Table 1. Calculations shall include sizing of all structures and best management practices, including sizing of emergency overflow structures based on assessment of the 100-year 24-hour frequency storm discharge rate.

e. The sizing and design of stormwater management practices shall utilize new precipitation data from the Northeast Region Climate Center (NRCC) or the most recent precipitation atlas published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the sizing and design of all stormwater management practices. See the NRCC website at http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/.

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f. All stormwater management practices involving bioretention and vegetative cover as a key functional component must have a landscaping plan detailing both the type and quantities of plants and vegetation to be in used in the practice and how and who will manage and maintain this vegetation. The use of native plantings appropriate for site conditions is strongly encouraged for these types of stormwater treatment areas. The landscaping plan must be prepared by a registered landscape architect, soil conservation district office, or another qualified professional.

3. Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

Any existing or otherwise permitted use or activity having regulated substances in amounts greater than five gallons, shall submit to the local official such as Fire Chief, Emergency Response Official a SPCC plan for review and approval. The Plan will include the following elements:

a. Disclosure statements describing the types, quantities, and storage locations of all regulated substances that will be part of the proposed use or activity.

b. Owner and spill response manager's contact information.

c. Location of all surface waters and drainage patterns.

d. A narrative describing the spill prevention practices to be employed when normally using regulated substances.

e. Containment controls, both structural and non-structural.

f. Spill reporting procedures, including a list of municipal personnel or agencies that will be contacted to assist in containing the spill, and the amount of a spill requiring outside assistance and response.

g. Name of a contractor available to assist in spill response, contaminant, and cleanup.

h. The list of available clean-up equipment with instructions available for use on-site and the names of employees with adequate training to implement containment and clean up response.

§ 230-30. Stormwater Management for Redevelopment

1. Redevelopment (as applicable to this stormwater regulation) means:

    a. Any construction, alteration, or improvement that disturbs existing impervious area (including demolition and removal of road/parking lot materials down to the erodible subbase) or expands existing impervious cover by any amount, where the existing land use is commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental, recreational, or multifamily residential.

    b. Any redevelopment activity that results in improvements with no increase in impervious area shall be considered redevelopment activity under this regulation if capital cost of improvements is greater than 30% of the appraised property value.

    c. Any new impervious area over portions of a site that are currently pervious.

The following activities are not considered redevelopment:

- Interior and exterior building renovation.
- Resurfacing of an existing paved surface (e.g. parking lot, walkway or roadway).
- Pavement excavation and patching that is incidental to the primary project purpose, such as replacement of a collapsed storm drain.
- Landscaping installation and maintenance.

2. Redevelopment applications shall comply with the requirements of §230-31. Construction Drawings/Supporting Documents, §230-29.2 General Performance Criteria for Stormwater Management Plans, and §230-29.3 Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

3. For sites meeting the definition of a redevelopment project and having less than 60% existing impervious surface coverage, the stormwater management requirements will be the same as other new development projects. The applicant must satisfactorily demonstrate that impervious area is minimized, and LID practices have been implemented on-site to the maximum extent practicable.

4. For sites meeting the definition of a redevelopment project and having more than 60% existing impervious surface area, stormwater shall be managed for water quality in accordance with one or more of the following techniques, listed in order of preference:

    a. Implement measures onsite that result in disconnection or treatment of 100% of the additional proposed impervious surface area and at least 30% of the existing impervious area and pavement areas, preferably using filtration and/or infiltration practices.

    b. If resulting in greater overall water quality improvement on the site, implement LID practices to the maximum extent practicable to provide treatment of runoff generated

from at least 60% of the entire developed site area.

5. Runoff from impervious surfaces shall be treated to achieve at least 80% removal of Total Suspended Solids and at least 50% removal of both total nitrogen and total phosphorus using appropriate treatment measures, as specified in the NH Stormwater Manual. Volumes 1 and 2, December 2008, as amended or other equivalent means. All new impervious area draining to surface waters impaired by nitrogen, phosphorus or nutrients shall be treated with stormwater BMP's designed to optimize pollutant removal efficiencies based on design standards and performance data published by the UNH Stormwater Center and/or included in the latest version of the NH Stormwater Manual.

Table 1. Stormwater Infrastructure Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Description
Water Quality Volume (WQV)	WQV = (P)(Rv)(A) P = 1 inch of rainfall Rv = unitless runoff coefficient, Rv = 0.05 + 0.9(I) I = percent impervious cover draining to the structure converted to decimal form A = total site area draining to the structure
Water Quality Flow (WQF)	WQF = (qu)(WQV) WQV = water quality volume calculated as noted above qu = unit peak discharge from TR-55 exhibits 4-II and 4-III Variables needed for exhibits 4-II and 4-III: Ia = the initial abstraction = 0.2S S = potential maximum retention in inches = (1000/CN) - 10 CN = water quality depth curve number = 1000/(10+5P+10Q-10[Q2+1.25(Q)(P)]0.5) P = 1 inch of rainfall Q = the water quality depth in inches = WQV/A A = total area draining to the design structure
Groundwater Recharge Volume (GRV)	GRV = (Al)(Rd) Al = the total area of effective impervious surfaces that will exist on the hydrologic site after development Rd = the groundwater recharge depth based on the USDA/NRCS soil group, as follows: Hydrologic Group — Hydrologic Group A — 0.40 B — 0.25 C — 0.10 D — 0.00
Channel Protection Volume (CPV)	If the 2-year, 24-hour post-development storm volume does not increase due to development then: control the 2-year, 24-hour post-development peak flow rate to the 2-year, 24-hour predevelopment level. If the 2-year, 24-hour post-development storm volume does increase due to development then: control the 2-year, 24-hour post-development peak flow rate to ½ of the 2-year, 24-hour pre-development level or to the 1-year, 24-hour predevelopment level.
Peak Control	Post-development peak discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development peak discharge rates for the 10-year and 50-year, 24-hour storms
EIC and UDC	%EIC = area of effective impervious cover/total drainage areas within a project area x 100 %UDC = area of undisturbed cover/total drainage area within a project area x 100

NH DES Stormwater Manual: Volume2 Post-Construction Best Management Practices Selection & Design (December 2008)

The following shall be required in the final plan unless the project is deemed to have sufficiently minimal impact.

1. Locus map showing property boundaries
2. North arrow, scale, date
3. Property lines
4. Structures, roads, utilities, earth stockpiles, equipment storage, and plan for stump and debris removal
5. Topographic contours at two-foot intervals
6. Critical areas
7. Within the project area and within 200 feet of project boundary surface waters, wetlands and drainage patterns and watershed boundaries
8. Vegetation
9. Extent of 100-year flood plain boundaries if published or determined
10. Soils information for design purposes from a National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) soil series map or a High Intensity Soil Map of the site, prepared in accordance with SSSNNE Special Publication No.1. Highly erodible soils shall be determined by soil series
11. Easements, existing and proposed
12. Areas of soil disturbance, including calculation of square footage disturbed
13. Areas of cut and fill, including existing and proposed elevations
14. Locations of earth stockpiles
15. Locations of equipment storage and staging
16. Stump disposal
17. Highlighted areas of poorly and very poorly drained soils
18. Highlighted areas poorly and/or very poorly drained soils proposed to be filled
19. Locations, descriptions, details, and design calculations for all structural, non- structural, permanent/temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures and BMPs
20. Identification of all permanent control measures
21. Identification of permanent snow storage areas
22. Identification of snow management areas during construction
23. Construction schedule
24. Earth movement schedule
25. Temporary (additional) detention and/or sediment control facilities may be designed to accommodate the storm most likely to occur during the anticipated duration of construction (i.e., construction duration of two (2) years requires a two-year evaluation)
26. A proposed schedule for the inspection and maintenance of all measures
27. Identification of all permanent control measures and responsibility for continued maintenance
28. Controls must be established for other wastes on constructions sites such as demolition debris, chemicals, litter, concrete truck wastes, and sanitary wastes.

§ 230-32. Stormwater Management Plan and Site Inspections

1. The applicant shall provide that all stormwater management and treatment practices have an enforceable operations and maintenance plan and agreement to ensure the system functions as designed. This agreement will include all maintenance easements required to access and inspect the stormwater treatment practices, and to perform routine maintenance as necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater system. The operations and maintenance plan shall specify the parties responsible for the proper maintenance of all stormwater treatment

practices. The operations and maintenance shall be provided to the Planning Board as part of the application prior to issuance of any local permits for land disturbance and construction activities.

2. The applicant shall provide legally binding documents for filing with the registry of deeds which demonstrate that the obligation for maintenance of stormwater best management practices and infrastructure runs with the land and that the Town has legal access to inspect the property to ensure their proper function or maintain onsite stormwater infrastructure when necessary to address emergency situations or conditions.
3. The property owner shall bear responsibility for the installation, construction, inspection, and maintenance of all stormwater management and erosion control measures required by the provisions of these regulations and as approved by the Planning Board, including emergency repairs completed by the town.

§ 230-33. Stormwater Management Plan Recordation

1. Stormwater management and sediment and erosion control plans shall be incorporated as part of any approved site plan. A Notice of Decision acknowledging the Planning Board approval of these plans shall be recorded at the Registry of Deeds. The Notice of Decision shall be referenced to the property deed (title/book/page number) and apply to all persons that may acquire any property subject to the approved stormwater management and sediment control plans. The Notice of Decision shall reference the requirements for maintenance pursuant to the stormwater management and erosion and sediment control plans as approved by the Planning Board.
2. The applicant shall submit as-built drawings of the constructed stormwater management system following construction.
3. Easements:

Where a development is traversed by or requires the construction of a watercourse or a drainage way, an easement to the Town of adequate size to enable construction, reconstruction and required maintenance shall be provided for such purpose. Easements to the Town shall also be provided for the purpose of periodic inspection of drainage facilities and BMPs should such inspections by the Town become necessary. All easements shall be recorded at the County Registry of Deeds.

§ 230-34. Inspection and Maintenance Responsibility

1. Municipal staff or their designated agent shall be granted site access to complete routine inspections to ensure compliance with the approved stormwater management and sediment and erosion control plans. Such inspections shall be performed at a time agreed upon with the landowner.
    a. If permission to inspect is denied by the landowner, municipal staff or their designated agent shall secure an administrative inspection warrant from the district or superior court under RSA 595-B Administrative Inspection Warrants. Expenses associated with inspections shall be the responsibility of the applicant/property owner.

b. If violations or non-compliance with a condition(s) of approval are found on the site during routine inspections, the inspector shall provide a report to the Planning Board documenting these violations or non-compliance including recommend corrective actions. The Planning Board shall notify the property owner in writing of these violations or non-compliance and corrective actions necessary to bring the property into full compliance. The Planning Board, at their discretion, may recommend to the Board of Selectmen to issue a stop work order if corrective actions are not completed within 10 days.

c. If corrective actions are not completed within a period of 30 days from the Planning Board or Board notification, the Planning Board may exercise their jurisdiction under RSA 676:4-a Revocation of Recorded Approval.

2. The applicant shall bear final responsibility for the installation, construction, inspection, and disposition of all stormwater management and erosion control measures required by the Planning Board. Site development shall not begin before the Stormwater Management Plan receives written approval by the Planning Board.

3. The municipality retains the right, though accepts no responsibility, to repair or maintain stormwater infrastructure if: a property is abandoned or becomes vacant; and in the event a property owner refuses to repair infrastructure that is damaged or is not functioning properly.

§ 230-35. Stormwater Management Report Section

The Stormwater Management Report should include:

1. Design calculations for all temporary and permanent structural control BMP measures.

2. A proposed schedule and procedural details for the inspection and maintenance of all BMPs during and after construction.

3. Identification of all permanent control measures and responsibility for continued maintenance.

4. Drainage report with calculations showing volume, peak discharge, and velocity of present and future runoff for the 10-year, 24-hour storm event.

5. Plans showing the entire drainage area affecting or being affected by the development of the site. Proposed lot boundaries and drainage areas shall be clearly shown on the plan.

6. The direction of flow of runoff through the use of arrows shall clearly be shown on the plan.

7. The location, elevation, and size of all existing and proposed catch basins, drywells, drainage ditches, swales, retention basin, and storm sewers shall be shown on the plan.

8. When detention structures are planned to reduce future condition peak discharge, the soil cover complex method shall be used to compute the runoff volume and peak discharge for designing the structure. The design will conform to the criteria outlined for the types of structures given in the “Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Urban and Developing Areas in New Hampshire”

9. Copies of pertinent State and Federal Permits

10. An example of Stormwater Management Plan table of contents follows:

    a. Project Overview

b. Owner

c. Address of Development

d. Location of the site

e. Description of receiving waters

f. Nature and purpose of the land disturbing activity

g. Limits of disturbance

h. Construction schedule

i. Existing conditions summary

j. Define topography, drainage patterns, soils, groundcover, critical areas adjacent areas, upstream areas draining through the site, existing development, existing stormwater facilities, on- and off-site utilities, construction limitations, buffers, wetlands, streams, sensitive areas, and other pertinent features.

k. Include an existing conditions plan (drawing) showing the above existing conditions and labeled per the narrative above.

l. Off-site analysis

m. Describe the tributary area (include at least 1/4-mile downstream), drainage channels, conveyance systems and downstream receiving waters.

n. Review existing or potential problems resulting from the development including, but not limited to, sedimentation, erosion, water quality issues, chemical spills.

o. Demonstrate that the development of the site will not affect the downstream systems negatively.

p. Demonstrate adequate capacity of the downstream system to handle flow conditions after development.

q. As applicable, include an off-site drainage plan (the plan may be part of the existing conditions plan).

r. Special reports, studies, maintenance information

s. As applicable, include test pit logs forms, soil conditions data, and wetland delineation information.

t. As applicable, include information regarding long-range maintenance of any closed drainage systems, detention/retention facilities, etc.

u. Demonstrate that slopes on the construction site are protected.

v. Demonstrate all storm-drain inlets are protected and that all newly constructed outlets are armored.

w. Perimeter controls are established at the site.

x. Demonstrate construction site entrances and exits to prevent off-site tracking.

y. Appendix (include copies of all tables, graphs, and charts, test pit, and percolation test data used in any of the above calculations

§ 230-36. Plan approval and review

1. The Planning Board or their designated agent shall indicate approval of the stormwater management and erosion control plan, as filed, if it complies with the requirements and objectives of this Ordinance. If applicable, such approval shall be a component of subdivision or site plan approval but shall not relieve the applicant of the need to comply with requirements relating to stormwater drainage systems design that may also be contained in other applicable subdivision and/or site plan regulations.
2. Final approval shall be contingent upon collection of any required fees or escrow amounts related to technical review of any stormwater management and erosion control plan prepared under this Ordinance.

§ 230-37. Other Required Permits

In addition to local approval, copies of the following permits shall be required if applicable:

A. RSA 485-A:17 requires a permit from the New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Division for "…any person proposing to significantly alter the characteristic of the terrain, in such a manner as to impede natural runoff or create an unnatural runoff…". Regulations require this permit for any project involving more the 100,000 contiguous square feet of disturbance or if such activity occurs in or on the border of the surface waters of the state.

B. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit. A permit issued by the EPA or by the State under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC, section 1342(b) that authorized the discharge of pollutants to water of the United States.

C. For a cumulative disturbance of one (1) acre of land that EPA considers "construction activity," which includes, but is not limited to clearing, grading, excavation and other activities that expose soil typically related to landscaping, demolition and construction of structures and roads, a federal permit will be required. Consult EPA for specific rules. This EPA permit is in addition to any state or local permit required. To apply, the entity or individual responsible for construction site operations shall file and Notice of Intent (NOI) with the EPA postmarked at least 24 hours prior to work beginning. EPA will respond within two (2) weeks with a written permit, provided the NOI meets their criteria.