
WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LAND USE LAWS



***STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND
EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS
SECTION H***

(Adopted June 19, 2013)

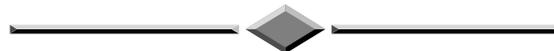


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PERMANENT (POST-CONSTRUCTION) STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

1.0 **PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES**

The purpose is to protect, maintain and enhance the public health, safety, environment, and general welfare of the citizens of the Town of Wilton by establishing minimum requirements and procedures to control stormwater discharges. To create a management plan that controls runoff in a manner compliant with the requirements of the Town of Wilton, State and Federal Law including US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Stormwater Management legislation. The plan shall address controlling the post-development storm water runoff, groundwater recharge, and non-point source pollution associated with new development and redevelopment that discharge into the Town's Stormwater Drainage System, water bodies, streams, rivers and associated wetlands.

The object is to prohibit non-permitted discharges by establishing design and construction standards for storm water drainage systems and to set forth the legal authority and procedures to carry out all inspections, monitoring and enforcement activities necessary to ensure compliance with this regulation and applicable State and Federal laws. In addition to have such standards incorporated into the existing standards and review processes governing new construction in site plan and subdivision review, as well as building permits that implicate the requisite disturbance of the site.

2.0 **JURISDICTION**

This Regulation shall pertain to all land within the boundaries of the Town of Wilton, New Hampshire. Any errors or omissions in these Regulations shall not exempt applications from complying with applicable State and Federal Statutes. In the event of conflicting requirements, pursuant to NH RSA 676:14 the stricter standard applies. The regulation shall become effective upon adoption by the Planning Board, in accordance with the provisions of RSA 674:16 &17 and 674:36 & 44.

3.0 **APPLICABILITY/SCOPE**

3.1. The requirements of this Article shall apply to land disturbance, development, and/or construction activities in all zoning district(s) when any lot development occurs within a critical area. The applicant shall design and submit a custom construction stormwater management and erosion control plan to the Planning Board, or their agent.

3.2. Completed application

3.2.1 A waiver of this Regulation may only be granted by the Planning Board after a public hearing or as part of an ongoing properly noticed hearing. The applicant must provide evidence to support the request for waiver due to size or character of the project, or the natural conditions of the site. The Planning Board may grant the waiver provided that the spirit of the regulations, and public health, safety and welfare of the neighbors and the surrounding area are not adversely affected.

4.0 AUTHORITY

The provisions of this Article are adopted pursuant to RSA 674:16 Grant of Power, RSA 674:17 Purposes of Zoning Ordinance, and RSA 674:21 Innovative Land Use Controls.

This Regulation is adopted pursuant to the authority vested in:

- The Planning Board pursuant to RSA 674:35 and 36, and RSA 674:44; and, RSA 155-E:1 1;

5.0 DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS

Best Management Practice (BMP): Structural, non-structural and managerial techniques that are recognized to be the most effective and practical means to prevent and/or reduce increases in stormwater volumes and rates of flow, reduce point source and non-point source pollution, and promote stormwater quality and protection of the environment.

Cease and Desist: Document issued related to a parcel or activity in violation of the Town of Wilton Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Regulations and/or the Town of Wilton Site Plan, Subdivision, other Land Use Regulations or Ordinances, or plans approved there under

Curve Number (CN): A numerical representation used to describe the stormwater runoff potential for a given drainage area based on land use, soil group, cover type and soil moisture, derived as specified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS).

Critical Areas: Disturbed areas of any size:

1. Within 75 feet of a permanent or intermittent vernal pool, stream, bog, river, water impoundments; or
2. Within 50 feet of poorly or very poorly drained soils; floodplain; or
3. Proposed work within a wetlands buffer; or
4. Disturbed areas with slopes greater than 15 percent; or
5. Disturbed areas that are within the Rivers Management and Protection Program or within areas covered by the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act.
6. Setbacks from Watershed, Wellhead & Aquifer Protection Districts.
7. Disturbances Greater than 1 Acre

Developer: A person who undertakes or proposes to undertake land disturbance activities.

Development: For the purposes of this article, development refers to alterations to the landscape that create, expand or change the location of impervious surfaces or alters the natural drainage of a site for all activities other than for agricultural and silvicultural practices.

Disconnected Impervious Cover: Impervious cover that does not contribute directly to stormwater runoff from a site, but directs stormwater runoff to on-site pervious cover to infiltrate into the soil or be filtered by overland flow.

Disturbed Area: An exposed soil area resulting from activities where the natural vegetation has been removed, or where grading, blasting, excavation or filling will or has occurred.

Drainage Area: Means a geographic area within which stormwater, drain to a particular point.

Effective Impervious Cover: Impervious cover that is not disconnected impervious cover.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The Federal agency responsible for implementing Clean Water Act entities including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Erosion: The detachment and movement of soil or rock or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

Impervious Cover: A structure or land surface with a low capacity for infiltration, including but not limited to roadways or roofs, that have a Curve Number of 98 or greater.

Infiltration: The process by which water enters the soil profile (seeps into the soil).

NOI: Notice of Intent as developed by the EPA

NOPV: Notice of Probable Violation; Document describing nonconformance with the Town of Wilton Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Regulations.

NOT: Notice of Termination as developed by the EPA

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as developed by the EPA

Owner: A person with a legal or equitable interest in a property.

Project Area: The disturbed area within the subdivision or site plan perimeter boundary including those areas associated with off-site improvements.

Pervious Cover: A land surface with a capacity for infiltration.

Recharge: The amount of water from precipitation that infiltrates into the ground and is not evaporated or transpired.

Redevelopment: The reuse of a site or structure with existing man-made land alterations. A site is considered a redevelopment if it has 35 percent or more of existing impervious surface, calculated by dividing the total existing impervious surface by the size of the parcel and convert to a percentage.

Regulated Substance: A “regulated substance” as defined in Env-Ws 421.03(f) or successor rule, Env-Wq 401.03(h).

Sediment: Solid material, mineral or organic, that was in suspension, was being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by erosion.

Sensitive Area: For the purpose this Article include rivers, ponds, perennial and intermittent streams, vernal pools, wetlands, highly erodible soils and slopes in excess of 15%.

Sheet Flow: Runoff that flows or is directed to flow across a relatively broad area at a depth of less than 0.1 feet for a maximum distance of 100 feet in such a way that velocity is minimized.

Site: The lot or lots on upon which development is to occur or has occurred.

Stabilized: When the soil erosion rate approaches that of undisturbed soils. Soils which are disturbed will be considered stabilized when covered with a healthy, mature growth of grass, or good covering of straw mulch or other equivalent (seedless) mulch (at a rate of not less than 2 tons/acre). Mulch is only a temporary measure; ultimately, the site needs vegetation.

Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan (SWMP): A plan which outlines project features, proposed temporary and permanent erosion control features, maintenance schedules and practices, and design basis used to establish both temporary and permanent design features.

Stormwater Permit (SWP): A permit issued by the Town of Wilton per the requirements outlined in this Regulation

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): A plan required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that clearly describes appropriate control measures that include a description of all pollution control measures (i.e., BMPs) that will be implemented as part of the construction activity to control pollutants in stormwater discharges and describes the interim and permanent stabilization practices for the site.

Stormwater Runoff: Water flow on the surface of the ground or in storm sewers, resulting from precipitation that is not absorbed, evaporated, or otherwise stored within the contributing drainage area.

Total Impervious Cover: The sum of Disconnected Impervious Cover plus Effective Impervious Cover.

Undisturbed Cover: A natural land surface whose permeability has not been altered by human activity.

Vegetation: Is defined to include a tree, plant, shrub, vine or other form of plant growth.

Wellhead Protection Area: As defined in RSA 485-C:2, XVIII, the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or well field.

6.0 TEMPORARY/CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN PLAN

- A.** Temporary/Construction Stormwater Management Design. The following standards shall be applied in planning for stormwater management and erosion control as related to construction: (These standards are in addition to requirements that may be found in this and other sections of the Site Plan, Subdivision, other Land Use Regulations or Ordinances.)
- 6.1.** All measures in the Plan shall meet as a minimum the Best Management Practices set forth in the New Hampshire Stormwater Management Manual, Volumes 1, 2, and 3, US EPA, NH Department of Environmental Services, Comprehensive Environmental, Inc., December 2008, or as revised or amended.

Additional BMP's are available at the following locations:

- a. <http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/wqe/wqe-6.htm> NHDES Environmental Fact Sheet WD-WQE-6, (*Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites, 1996*)
- b. <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm> EPA National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, (NPDES) (*Stormwater Menu of Best Management Practices (BMP's) and Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control*)).

Note: The web site links in this section are provided for information and are subject to change. The most current link reference should be utilized.

- 6.2. Whenever practical, natural vegetation shall be retained, protected, or supplemented. The stripping of vegetation shall be done in a manner that minimizes soil erosion.
- 6.3. Appropriate erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed prior to soil disturbance. The Town Planning Board or their designee shall review and approve installation of the measures prior to land disturbance.
- 6.4. The area of disturbance shall be kept to a minimum. Disturbed areas remaining idle for more than 30 days shall be stabilized.
- 6.5. Measures shall be taken to control erosion within the project area. Sediment in runoff water shall be trapped and retained within the project area using approved measures. Wetland areas and surface waters shall be protected from sediment.
- 6.6. Off-site surface water and runoff from undisturbed areas shall be diverted away from disturbed areas where feasible or carried non-erosively through the project area. Integrity of downstream drainage systems shall be maintained. It is not to be interpreted to use offsite flow without approval.
- 6.7. 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.
- 6.8. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be maintained in functioning condition until final site stabilization is accomplished.
- 6.9. 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.
- 6.10. 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.

7.0 PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

All applicable developments shall submit a permanent (post-construction) Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) with an application for subdivision or site plan review. The permanent SMP, which shall be prepared by a licensed New Hampshire professional engineer, shall address and comply with the

requirements set forth herein to reduce and properly manage stormwater post-construction and as specified by the planning board.

- 7.1. Maximum total impervious cover shall not exceed the limits as listed in the underlying zoning district of a site. Impervious cover may be disconnected from the stormwater drainage network, to reduce total effective impervious cover, through such techniques as infiltration or sheet flow over a pervious area.
- 7.2. BMP techniques shall be used to meet the conditions below for control of peak flow and total volume of runoff, water quality protection, and maintenance of on-site groundwater recharge.
 - 7.2.1. Stormwater management practices shall be selected to accommodate the unique hydrologic and geologic conditions of the site. Areas of the site with the best soils for infiltration shall be used to the maximum extent possible to maintain natural infiltration or set aside to be used for infiltrating stormwater generated elsewhere on the site.
 - 7.2.2. The use of nontraditional and/or nonstructural stormwater management measures, including site design approaches to reduce runoff rates, volumes, and pollutant loads, are preferred and shall be implemented to the maximum extent practical. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, minimization and/or disconnection of impervious surfaces; development design that reduces the rate and volume of runoff; restoration or enhancement of natural areas such as riparian areas, wetlands, and forests; and use of practices that intercept, treat, and infiltrate runoff from developed areas distributed throughout the site (e.g. bioretention, infiltration dividers or islands, or planters and raingardens).
 - 7.2.3. The applicant shall demonstrate how the proposed control(s) will comply with the requirements of this Regulation, including the control of peak flow and total volume of runoff, protection of water quality, and recharge of stormwater to groundwater. The applicant must provide design calculations and other back-up materials necessary.
 - 7.2.4. Stormwater management systems within the Commercial, Industrial, Aquifer and Well head Protection Districts shall be required to incorporate containment to protect against contamination of surface waters or groundwater in the event of an emergency spill or other unexpected contamination. All other areas shall be encouraged to provide stormwater management systems incorporating designs that allow for containment in the event of an emergency spill or other unexpected contamination event but shall be reviewed on a case by case basis and the need shall be determined at the discretion of the planning board.
 - 7.2.5. Stormwater management systems with areas greater than 1.0 acres shall not discharge to surface waters, ground surface, subsurface, or groundwater within 100 feet of a public water supply intake protection area.
 - 7.2.6. Stormwater management systems with areas greater than 1.0 acres shall not discharge within the setback area for a water supply well as specified in the following table:

Well Type	Well Production Volume (gallons per day)	Setback from Well (feet)
Private Water Supply Well	Any Volume	75
Non-Community Public Water Supply Well	0 to 750	75
	751 to 1,440	100
	1,441 to 4,320	125
	4,321 to 14,400	150
Community Public Water Supply Well	0 to 14,400	150
Non-Community and Community Public Water Supply Well	14,401 to 28,800	175
	28,801 to 57,600	200
	57,601 to 86,400	250
	86,401 to 115,200	300
	115,201 to 144,000	350
	Greater than 144,000	400

7.2.7. BMPs shall be designed to convey a minimum design storm event, as described in the table below, without overtopping or causing damage to the stormwater management facility.

Treatment Practice	Design Storm Event
Stormwater Pond	50-year, 24-hour storm
Stormwater Wetland	50-year, 24-hour storm
Infiltration Practices	10-year, 24-hour storm
Filtering Practices	10-year, 24-hour storm
Flow through Treatment Swales	10-year, 24-hour storm

7.3 Protection of Natural Hydrologic Features and Functions

7.3.1. Site disturbance shall be minimized. Vegetation outside the project disturbance area shall be maintained. The project disturbance area shall be depicted on site plans submitted as part of the site plan review process. The project disturbance area shall include only the area necessary to reasonably accommodate construction activities. The applicant may be required to install construction fencing around the perimeter of the proposed project disturbance area prior to commencing land disturbance activities.

7.3.2. Soil compaction on site shall be minimized by using the smallest (lightest) equipment possible and minimizing travel over areas that will be vegetated (e.g., lawn areas) or used to infiltrate stormwater (e.g., bioretention areas). In no case shall excavation equipment be placed in the base of an infiltration area during construction.

- 7.3.3.** Development shall follow the natural contours of the landscape to the maximum extent possible. A grading plan shall be submitted as part of the site plan review process showing both existing and finished grade for the proposed development.
- 7.3.4.** Cut and fill shall be minimized. The maximum height of any fill or depth of any cut area, as measured from the natural grade, shall not be greater than 30 feet. If a cut or fill slope of more than 30 feet in height becomes necessary then the slope shall be benched as follows: benches shall be provided wherever the vertical height of any 2:1 slope exceeds 20 feet, any 3:1 slope exceeds 30 feet, or any 4:1 slope exceeds 40 feet; Benches shall be located to divide the slope face into equal parts; Benches shall convey the stormwater to a stable outlet; Benches shall be a minimum of 6 feet wide; Benches shall be designed with a reverse slope of 6:1 or flatter from the top of the lower slope to the toe of the upper slope and with a minimum of one foot in depth; and The bench gradient to the outlet shall be between 2 and 3 percent.
- 7.3.5.** Any contiguous area of disturbance, not associated with the installation of a roadway, shall be limited to 20,000 square feet for residential development and to 100,000 square feet for other types of development. Contiguous areas of disturbance shall be separated by an area maintained at natural grade and retaining existing, mature vegetated cover that is at least 20 feet wide at its narrowest point.
- 7.3.6.** No ground disturbed as a result of site construction and development shall be left as exposed bare soil at project completion. All areas exposed by construction, with the exception of finished building, structure, and pavement footprints, shall be aerated and covered with a minimum thickness of four inches of non-compacted topsoil, and shall be subsequently planted with a combination of living vegetation such as grass, groundcovers, trees, and shrubs, and other landscaping materials (mulch, loose rock, gravel, stone).
- 7.3.7.** Priority shall be given to maintaining existing surface waters and systems, including, but not limited to, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, vernal pools, and natural swales.
- a. Existing site hydrology shall not be modified so as to disrupt on-site and adjacent surface waters. The applicant must provide evidence that this standard can be achieved and maintained over time.
 - b. Existing surface waters, including lakes, ponds, rivers, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, vernal pools, and natural swales, shall be protected by a 50 foot, vegetated buffer.
 - c. BMPs shall not be located within the 50 foot, vegetated buffer or within 50 feet of slopes greater than 15 percent.
 - d. Where roadway or driveway crossings of surface waters cannot be eliminated, disturbance to the surface water shall be minimized, hydrologic flows shall be maintained, there shall be no direct discharge of runoff from the roadway to the surface water, and the area shall be re-vegetated post-construction.

- e. Stream and wetland crossings shall be minimized whenever possible. When necessary, stream and wetland crossings shall comply with state recommended design standards to minimize impacts to flow and animal passage. (See NH Fish and Game Department, 2008.)

7.4 Post-Development Peak Flow Rates and Total Runoff Volumes

Engineering calculations used to determine drainage requirements for all drainage systems must be sized for the 25 year storm frequency. All structural measures such as detention/retention facilities must be reviewed and designed for 50 year storm impacts, with one foot of free board above the designed storm. If the project will affect drainage flow to an existing roadway culvert a minimum of a 25 year storm shall be used to evaluate potential off-site effects.

If a State-owned or maintained culvert is affected by the project, State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) Guidelines shall be used for evaluation of the culvert. Written approval from the NHDOT must be submitted before final approval from the Wilton Planning Board is granted.

- 7.4.1.** The applicant shall provide pre- and post-development peak flow rates. Any site that was wooded in the last five years must be considered undisturbed woods for the purposes of calculating pre-development peak flow rates.
- 7.4.2.** For any year storm the 24-hour post-development peak flow rates shall not exceed their respective pre-development 24-hour storm peak flow rates.
- 7.4.3.** Measurement of peak discharge rates shall be calculated using point of discharge or the down-gradient property boundary. The topography of the site may require evaluation at more than one location if flow leaves the property in more than one direction. Calculations shall include runoff from adjacent up-gradient properties.
- 7.4.4.** An applicant may demonstrate that a feature beyond the property boundary is more appropriate as a design point.
- 7.4.5.** The applicant shall provide pre- and post-development total runoff volumes. Any site that was wooded in the last five years shall be considered undisturbed woods for the purposes of calculating pre-development total runoff volumes.
- 7.4.6.** The post-development total runoff volume shall be equal to 90 to 110 percent of the pre-development total runoff volume (based on a 10-year, 25-year, and 50-year, 24-hour storms). Calculations shall include runoff from adjacent up-gradient properties. (The Planning Board may permit an increase in off-site stormwater runoff on submission of a detailed downstream study and on the recommendation of the Town Engineer).
- 7.4.7.** Velocities of less than ten (10) feet per second are required prior to entering a sedimentation swale. The maximum design velocity within the swale shall be 1.0 feet per second during passage of the 10-year storm.

- 7.4.8. Flows less than ten (10) cubic feet per second are required prior to entering a sedimentation swale.
- 7.4.9. All slopes equal to or steeper than 3:1 adjacent to a public right-of way must have special stabilization details provided with the submission.
- 7.4.10. Forebays for stilling and sediment trapment must be included in all basin and swale designs.
- 7.4.11. Velocities of ten (10) feet per second or less are desirable within a closed drainage system. Higher velocities may be allowed provided special design criteria have been used.
- 7.4.12. A minimum velocity of two feet per second (2 fps) is required within a closed drainage system.
- 7.4.13. Proposed riprap within a public right-of-way shall be placed to a minimum depth of twelve (12) inches.
- 7.4.14. Seasonal high-water table elevations must be accounted for in all BMP design criteria.

7.5 **Water Quality**

- 7.5.1. If more than 35 percent of the total area of the site will be disturbed or the site will have greater than 10 percent effective impervious cover, the applicant shall demonstrate that their stormwater management system will:
 - a. Remove 80 percent of the average annual load of total suspended solids (TSS), floatables, greases, and oils after the site is developed.
 - b. Remove 40 percent of phosphorus.
 - c. **Note:** Depending on the existing water quality of downstream receiving waters, in particular if a waterbody is impaired or designated as an “outstanding resource water,” development projects requiring an Alteration of Terrain Permit or a 401 Water Quality Certification from the state may be subject to more stringent pollutant removal requirements than specified in Sections 7.4 and 7.5.
- 7.5.2. Compliance with the recharge requirements under Section 7.6, consistent with the pre-treatment and design requirements in Sections 7.6.2 and 7.6.3, shall be considered adequate to meet the treatment standards specified in 7.5.1.
- 7.5.3. Applicants not able to employ Section 7.6 must provide suitable documentation, including a pollutant loading analysis from an approved model, that the treatment standards specified in 7.5.1 will be met.

7.6 **Recharge to Groundwater**

Except where prohibited, stormwater management designs shall demonstrate that the annual average pre-development groundwater recharge volume (GRV) for the major hydrologic soil groups found on-site are maintained.

7.6.1. For all areas covered by impervious cover, the total volume of recharge that must be maintained shall be calculated as follows:

a. $REQUIRED\ GRV = (Total\ Impervious\ Cover) \times (Groundwater\ Recharge\ Depth)$

Where Total Impervious Cover is the area of proposed impervious cover that will exist on the site after development.

And where Groundwater Recharge Depth is expressed as follows:

USDA/NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)	Groundwater Recharge Depth (inches)
A	0.40
B	0.25
C	0.10
D	not required

*Example: Applicant proposes 30,000 square foot parking lot over C soils.
 $REQUIRED\ GRV = 30,000 \times 0.10$
 $REQUIRED\ GRV = 250\ ft^3$*

b. Where more than one hydrologic soil group is present, a weighted soil recharge factor shall be computed.

7.6.2. Pre-Treatment Requirements

- a. All runoff must be pretreated prior to its entrance into the groundwater recharge device to remove materials that would clog the soils receiving the recharge water.
- b. Pretreatment devices shall be provided for each BMP, shall be designed to accommodate a minimum of one-year’s worth of sediment, shall be designed to capture anticipated pollutants, and be designed and located to be easily accessible to facilitate inspection and maintenance.

7.6.3. Sizing and design of infiltration (recharge) BMPs

- a. All units shall be designed to drain within 72 hours from the end of the storm.
- b. The floor of the recharge device shall be at least one foot above the seasonal high water table and bedrock.
- c. Soils under BMPs shall be scarified or tilled to improve infiltration.
- d. Infiltration BMPs shall not be located in areas with materials or soils containing regulated or hazardous substances or in areas known to DES to have contaminants in groundwater above ambient groundwater quality standards or in soil above site-specific soil standards.

- 7.6.4.** Infiltration may be prohibited or subject to additional pre-treatment requirements under the following circumstances:
- a. The facility is located in a well-head protection area or water supply intake protection area; or
 - b. The facility is located in an area where groundwater has been reclassified to GAA, GA1 or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-Dw 901; or
 - c. Stormwater is generated from a “high-load area,” as described under Section 7.7.

7.7. Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads

- 7.7.1.** The following uses or activities are considered “high-load areas,” with the potential to contribute higher pollutant loads to stormwater, and must comply with the requirements set forth in subsections 2, 3, and 4 below:
- a. Areas where regulated substances are exposed to rainfall or runoff; or
 - b. Areas that typically generate higher concentrations of hydrocarbons, metals, or suspended solids than are found in typical stormwater runoff, including but not limited to the following:
 1. Industrial facilities subject to the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP); not including areas where industrial activities do not occur, such as at office buildings and their associated parking facilities or in drainage areas at the facility where a certification of no exposure will always be possible [see 40CFR122.26(g)].
 2. Petroleum storage facilities.
 3. Petroleum dispensing facilities.
 4. Vehicle fueling facilities.
 5. Vehicle service, maintenance and equipment cleaning facilities.
 6. Fleet storage areas.
 7. Public works storage areas.
 8. Road salt storage and loading facilities.
 9. Commercial nurseries.
 10. Non-residential facilities having uncoated metal roofs with a slope flatter than 20 percent.
 11. Facilities with outdoor storage, loading, or unloading of hazardous substances, regardless of the primary use of the facility.
 12. Facilities subject to chemical inventory under Section 312 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).
 13. Commercial parking areas with over 1,000 trips per day.
 14. Auto recyclers/salvage/junk yards
 15. Facilities that handle transfer waste or otherwise recycling products.

- c. If a high-load area demonstrates, through its source control plan, the use of best management practices that result in no exposure of regulated substances to precipitation or runoff or release of regulated substances, it shall no longer be considered a high-load area.

7.7.2. In addition to implementation of BMPs for designing site-specific stormwater management controls, uses included under subsection 7.7.1 shall provide a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), describing methods for source reduction and methods for pretreatment. (Example Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) are available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp-msgp.cfm>.)

7.7.3. Infiltration of stormwater from high-load areas, except commercial parking areas, is prohibited. Infiltration, with appropriate pre-treatment (e.g., oil/water separation) and subject to the conditions of the SWPPP, is allowed in commercial parking areas and others areas of a site that do not involve potential “high-load” uses or activities (e.g., where a certification of “no exposure” under the MSGP will always be possible).

7.7.4. For high-load areas, except commercial parking areas, filtering and infiltration practices, including but not limited to, sand filters, detention basins, wet ponds, gravel wetlands, constructed wetlands, swales or ditches, may be used only if sealed or lined.

7.8. Parking

7.8.1. Snow may not be plowed to, dumped in, or otherwise stored within 15 feet of a wetland or waterbody, except for snow that naturally falls into this area. Snow storage areas shall be shown on the site plan to comply with these requirements.

7.8.2. At the discretion of the planning board, parking spaces may be allowed, or required, to be constructed of a pervious surface (i.e. grass, pervious asphalt, and pervious pavers).

7.8.3. Infrequently used emergency access points or routes shall be constructed with pervious surfaces (i.e. grass, pervious asphalt, and pervious pavers).

7.9. Redevelopment or Reuse

7.9.1. Redevelopment or reuse of previously developed sites must meet the stormwater management standards set forth herein to the maximum extent possible as determined by the planning board. To make this determination the planning board shall consider the benefits of redevelopment as compared to development of raw land with respect to stormwater.

7.9.2. Redevelopment or reuse activities shall not infiltrate stormwater through materials or soils containing regulated or hazardous substances.

7.9.3. Redevelopment or reuse of a site shall not involve uses or activities considered “high-load areas” unless the requirements under Section 7.7. are met.

7.10. Easements

7.10.1. Where a site is traversed by or requires construction of a watercourse or drainage way, an easement of adequate width may be required for such purpose. Access for maintenance of stormwater facilities must be included as part of the design, where necessary.

7.10.2. There shall be at least a ten foot wide maintenance easement path on each side of any stormwater management system element. For systems using underground pipes, the maintenance easement may need to be wider, depending on the depth of the pipe.

7.11. Performance Bond

7.11.1. To ensure that proposed stormwater management controls are installed as approved, a performance bond shall be provided as a condition of approval in an amount determined by the planning board.

7.11.2. To ensure that stormwater management controls function properly, a performance bond shall be required, as a condition of approval, which may be held after final certificate of occupancy, is issued.

8.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

8.1. All stormwater management systems shall have an operations and maintenance (O&M) plan to ensure that systems function as designed. This plan shall be reviewed and approved as part of the review of the proposed permanent (post-construction) stormwater management system and incorporated in the Permanent Stormwater Management Plan, if applicable. Execution of the O&M plan shall be considered a condition of approval of a subdivision or site plan. If the stormwater management system is not dedicated to the city/town pursuant to a perpetual offer of dedication, the planning board may require an applicant to establish a homeowners association or similar entity to maintain the stormwater management system. For uses and activities under Section G, the O&M plan shall include implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

8.2. The stormwater management system owner is generally considered to be the landowner of the property, unless other legally binding agreements are established.

8.3. The O&M plan shall, at a minimum, identify the following:

- a. Stormwater management system owner(s), (For subdivisions, the owner listed on the O&M plan shall be the owner of record, and responsibilities of the O&M plan shall be conveyed to the party ultimately responsible for the road maintenance, i.e. the Town should the road be accepted by the Town, or a homeowners association or other entity as determined/required under Section 8.1 above.)
- b. The party or parties responsible for operation and maintenance and, if applicable, implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- c. A schedule for inspection and maintenance.
- d. A checklist to be used during each inspection.

- e. The description of routine and non-routine maintenance tasks to be undertaken.
- f. A plan showing the location of all stormwater management facilities covered by the O&M plan.
- g. A certification signed by the owner(s) attesting to their commitment to comply with the O&M plan.

8.4. Recording:

- a. The owner shall provide covenants for filing with the registry of deeds in a form satisfactory to the planning board, which provide that the obligations of the maintenance plan run with the land.
- b. The owner shall file with the registry of deeds such legal instruments as are necessary to allow the Town of Wilton or its designee to inspect or maintain the stormwater management systems for compliance with the O&M plan.

8.5. Modifications:

- a. The owner shall keep the O&M plan current, including making modifications to the O&M plan as necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as designed and approved.
- b. Proposed modifications of O&M plans including, but not limited to, changes in inspection frequency, maintenance schedule, or maintenance activity along with appropriate documentation, shall be submitted to the planning board for review and approval within thirty days of change.
- c. The owner must notify the planning board within 30 days of a change in owner or party responsible for implementing the plan.
- d. The planning board may, in its discretion, require increased or approve decreased frequency of inspection or maintenance or a change in maintenance activity. For a reduced frequency of inspection or maintenance, the owner shall demonstrate that such changes will not compromise the long-term function of the stormwater management system.
- e. The planning board shall notify the owner of acceptance of the modified plan or request additional information within 60 days of receipt of proposed modifications. No notification from the planning board at the end of 60 days shall constitute acceptance of the plan modification. The currently approved plan shall remain in effect until notification of approval has been issued, or the 60 day period has lapsed.

9.0 COMPLETED APPLICATION SUBMISSION

9.1. The following minimum requirements apply to all applicable projects. Additional requirements may be found in this Regulation and sections of the Site Plan Review and Subdivision Regulations.

9.1.1. Site drawing of existing and proposed conditions:

- 1. Locus map showing property boundaries.

2. North arrow, scale, date.
 3. Property lines.
 4. Easements.
 5. Structures, utilities, roads (including names) and other paved areas.
 6. Topographic contours at 2 foot intervals.
 7. Critical areas.
 8. Surface water and wetlands, drainage patterns, and watershed boundaries.
 9. Vegetation.
 10. Limits of Work including square foot disturbance.
 11. Areas of cut or fill.
 12. Locations of earth stockpiles
 13. Locations of equipment storage and staging
 14. Locations of proposed construction and/or permanent vehicle or equipment fueling
 15. Stump disposal plan
 16. Highlighted areas of poorly and very poorly drained soils
 17. Highlighted areas of poorly and/or very poorly drained soils proposed to be filled.
 18. A narrative including a description of the development
 19. Extent of 100 year floodplain boundaries if published or determined
- 9.1.2.** Soils information for design purposes or for determining highly erodible soils shall be determined from a National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) soil series map. A High Intensity Soil Map of the site, prepared in accordance with the Society of Soil Scientists of Northern New England (SSSNNE) Special Publication No. 1, can only be used for design purposes and not for determining highly erodible soils.
- 9.1.3.** Construction details and/or application procedures for temporary and permanent stormwater management and erosion and sediment control BMPs (SWMP). Construction and earth movement schedule including project start and completion dates, sequence of grading and construction activities, sequence for installation and/or application of soil erosion and sediment control measures, and the sequence for final stabilization of the project site.
- a. Areas and timing of soil disturbance.
 - b. Schedule and procedures for the inspection and maintenance of all BMPs, during and after construction.
 - c. Narrative section including discussion of each measure, its purpose, construction sequence, and installation timing as they apply to the site.
 - d. If infiltration or exfiltration is proposed as part of the drainage solution, test pit information regarding estimated seasonal high water table shall be provided at the location and elevation of the proposed infiltrating or exfiltration device.

- e. Calculations for the infiltration or exfiltration system. These calculations should account for frozen ground conditions, when the devices may not function at their optimal design.
- f. Any other specific study, calculation, or investigation as requested by the Town.
- g. The drainage plans and report shall be stamped and prepared by a Licensed Professional Engineer, registered in the State of New Hampshire.
- h. Stormwater and Erosion Control Permit Application, see Attachment 1 for sample.
- i. Locations, descriptions, details, and design calculations for all structural, non-structural, permanent, and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures and BMPs.
- j. Identification of all permanent control measures.
- k. Identification of permanent snow storage areas.
- l. Identification of snow management measures during construction.
- m. Construction schedule.
- n. Earth movement schedule.
- o. 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 (e.g., construction duration of two years requires a two-year frequency storm evaluation).
- p. A proposed schedule for the inspection and maintenance of all measures.
- q. Identification of all permanent control measures and responsibility for continued maintenance.

9.2. Stormwater Management Report Section Including:

- a. Design calculations for all temporary and permanent structural control BMP measures.
- b. A proposed schedule and procedural details for the inspection and maintenance of all BMPs, during and after construction.
- c. Identification of all permanent control measures and responsibility for continued maintenance.
- d. Drainage report with calculations showing volume, peak discharge, and velocity of present and future runoff for the 10-year, 25-year, and 50 year 24-hour storm events.
- e. 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.
- f. The direction of flow of runoff through the use of arrows shall clearly be shown on the plan.
- g. The location, elevation, and size of all existing and proposed catch basins, drywells, drainage ditches, swales, retention basins, and storm sewers shall be shown on the plan.

- h. 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 those types of structures given in the “Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Urban and Developing Areas in New Hampshire”.
- i. Copies of pertinent State and Federal Permits.
- j. An example Stormwater Management Plan table of contents follows:
 - 1. Project Overview
 - 2. Owner.
 - 3. Address of development.
 - 4. Location of the site.
 - 5. Description of receiving waters.
 - 6. Nature and purpose of the land disturbing activity.
 - 7. Limits of disturbance.
 - 8. Construction schedule.
 - 9. Existing conditions summary.
 - 10. Define topography, drainage patterns, soils, ground cover, critical areas adjacent areas, upstream areas draining through site, existing development, existing stormwater facilities, on- and off-site utilities, construction limitations, buffers, wetlands, streams, sensitive areas, and other pertinent features.
 - 11. Include an existing conditions plan (drawing) showing the above existing conditions and labeled per the narrative above.
 - 12. Off-site analysis.
 - 13. Describe the tributary area (include at least 1/4-mile downstream), drainage channels, conveyance systems and downstream receiving waters.
 - 14. Review existing or potential problems resulting from the development including, but not limited to, sedimentation, erosion, water quality issues, chemical spills.
 - 15. Demonstrate that development of the site will not affect the downstream systems negatively.
 - 16. Demonstrate adequate capacity of the downstream system to handle flow conditions after development.
 - 17. As applicable, include an off-site drainage plan (the plan may be part of the existing conditions plan).
 - 18. Special reports, studies, maintenance information.
 - 19. As applicable, include test pit log forms, soil conditions data, and wetland delineation information.

20. As applicable, include information regarding long-range maintenance of any closed drainage systems, detention/retention facilities, etc.
21. Appendix (include copies of all tables, graphs, and charts, test pit, and percolation test data used in any of the above calculations).

9.3. Responsibility for Installation/Construction

- 9.3.1.** The applicant and the applicant’s engineer (or technical representative) shall schedule and attend a mandatory preconstruction meeting with the Town at least two weeks prior to commencement of construction. Two copies of the SWPPP (if required), SWMP, associated construction documents, and Notice of Intent (if required) must be provided at that time. All documents must bear the seal and signature of the registered Professional Engineer preparing the documents. Three copies of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Notice of Intent (NOI) (if required), the SWMP, up to date construction schedule, and associated construction documents must be provided at that time. The SWMP must bear the seal and signature of the New Hampshire Registered Professional Engineer preparing the documents. The SWMP may be combined with the SWPP if labeled as both, meeting the requirements of both. Prior to commencement of construction, all documents submitted must be confirmed to meet the conditions of plan approval. Appropriate notations will be made on the “official” construction plan set used by the Town.
- 9.3.2.** The Town reserves the right to prepare and request the applicant’s acknowledgement of a preconstruction checklist.
- 9.3.3.** The applicant shall bear final responsibility for the installation, construction, inspection and disposition of all stormwater management and erosion control measures required by the provisions of this Regulation.
- 9.3.4.** The Town shall require a bond or other security in an amount and with surety conditions satisfactory to the Board, providing for the actual construction and installation of such measures within a period specified and expressed in the bond or the surety.
- 9.3.5.** The Town may require the owner or his authorized agent to deposit in escrow with the Town an amount of money sufficient to cover the costs for inspection and any professional assistance required for compliance site monitoring.
- 9.3.6.** Site development shall not begin before the stormwater management and erosion control plan receives conditional approval from the BOH or their designated agent. Best Management Practices shall be installed as designed and scheduled as a condition of final approval of the SWMP.
- 9.3.7.** Commercial and Industrial Development and/or Redevelopment:
The applicant, owner, and owner’s legally designated representative (if any) shall all hold Responsibility for implementing the stormwater management and erosion control plan. Same as 9.3.1 above.
- 9.3.8.** Residential Development and Redevelopment:
The applicant is responsible for implementing the stormwater management and erosion control plan. There are two ways for the applicant to be removed from the responsible party (in the Town’s jurisdiction):

- a. The applicant completes the project in a satisfactory manner and files a Notice of Termination (NOT) with the EPA in accordance with the terms of the Federal requirements.
- b. The applicant passes legal responsibility of the plan to another competent party. In the case of a new subdivision where lots may be transferred to a different entity for construction of the buildings, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the applicant has a legal basis to require compliance by the new entity.

9.3.9. Individual Homeowner Development:

Once the homeowner has taken control of a subdivided property, the homeowner bears responsibility for compliance with the approved stormwater management and erosion control plan. If the homeowner is contracting building services to another person or entity, the homeowner may choose to pass legal responsibility of compliance to the contracted entity. If the responsibility is not passed, the homeowner remains the responsible party and must comply with the terms of the original plan.

10.0 AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE A SPECIAL USE PERMIT

10.1. Authority is hereby granted to the planning board, as allowed under RSA 674:21 II, to issue a special use permit to allow variations from the requirements and restrictions from this regulation without requiring the applicant to pursue a zoning variance. The development design and proposed stormwater management approach must satisfy the following conditions:

- 10.1.1.** Such modifications are consistent with the general purpose and standards of this section and shall not be detrimental to public health, safety or welfare;
- 10.1.2.** The modified design plan and stormwater management approach shall meet the performance standards under sections 7.4 to 7.6 of this regulation; and
- 10.1.3.** The modified design plan and stormwater management approach shall satisfy all state and/or federal permit requirements, as applicable.

11.0 ENGINEERING REVIEW AND PLAN APPROVAL

- 11.1.** The applicant shall submit an escrow fee, as determined by the planning board, in conjunction with their application for subdivision or site plan review to cover the cost of outside engineering review of their proposed permanent post-construction stormwater management system(s), and the separate Permanent Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), if applicable. This fee may be determined after the first public hearing.
- 11.2.** Additional copies of all plans, engineering studies, and additional information as requested by the planning board describing the proposed permanent post-construction stormwater management system shall be provided as necessary to allow for a thorough outside engineering review.
- 11.3.** Final approval shall be contingent upon collection of any required fees and/or escrow amounts in addition to satisfactorily fulfilling all applicable regulations.

12.0 OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED

In addition to local approval, copies of all applicable permits shall be required prior to final approval but not limited to:

12.1. 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 than 100,000 contiguous square feet of disturbance or more than 50,000 square feet if such activity occurs in or on the border of the surface waters of the state or the Protected Shoreland .

12.2. Wetlands Permit RSA 482-A requires a permit from the Department of Environmental Services for any person desiring to “... excavate, remove, fill, dredge or construct any structures in or on any bank, flat, mars, or swamp in and adjacent to any waters of the State ...”

The following applicable permits listed below shall be required at the time of the Pre-Construction Meeting, but not limited to:

12.3. 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 authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

12.4. For a cumulative disturbance of one 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 a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the EPA postmarked at least 7 days prior to work beginning. EPA will respond within two weeks with a written permit, provided the NOI meets their criteria. A sample NOI is provided in Attachment 3 at the end of this section.

13.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION OPERATION & MAINTENANCE/RECORD KEEPING

13.1. Stormwater Discharges Associated with Commercial/Industrial Activities:

Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of an approved stormwater management system under this Regulation shall be required to keep records detailing the original installation, maintenance and repairs to the system. The parties are to perform at least one annual site inspection and report. Such records shall be kept for a minimum of 5 years. The site inspection report must be documented and at a minimum should include: review of stormwater flow paths, condition of any sediment or contaminant control devices, water quality notations, corrective actions and time frames if unacceptable water quality runoff is noted, and the name and position of the inspector. All records of the inspections must be made available to the Town or their designee upon request.

13.2. Notification for Spills or Other Non-Stormwater Discharges:

As soon as any person responsible for a facility, site, activity or operation has information of any known or suspected release of pollutants or non-stormwater discharges which are resulting or may result in illicit discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater, the Town of Wilton's municipal storm system, state waters, or waters of the United States, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment and cleanup of such release as to minimize the effects of the discharge. (If said individual is not competent to assess, contain, or clean-up, that person shall immediately notify another competent individual or firm.) If the substance poses an immediate health or safety concern, the Town of Wilton Emergency Services must immediately be notified. This notification does not preclude and must be made in addition to any Federal or State required notifications. The site operator/owner must be aware that discharges such as treated swimming pool water are not allowed discharges unless appropriate measures have been taken to reduce the treatment chemical concentrations in the water.

14.0 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

When the responsible party fails to implement the O&M plan, including, where applicable, the SWPPP, as determined by the Planning Board or Board of Selectmen, the municipality is authorized to assume responsibility for their implementation and to secure reimbursement for associated expenses from the responsible party by placing a lien on the subject property. The responsible party including any mortgagee or other lien holder shall have appropriate notice given prior to placing a lien on the subject property.

- 14.1.** The purpose of this article is to enact locally the administrative and enforcement procedures set forth in RSA Title LXIV, specifically RSA 676:15, 16, 17, 17-a and 17-b, of the existing planning and land use statutes.
- 14.2.** RSA Title LXIV, (64), specifically RSA 676:15, 16, 17, 17-a and 17-b authorizes the following penalties and remedies for enforcement of the provisions of this regulation:
- a. Injunctive relief in accordance with RSA 676:15.
 - b. Fines and penalties in accordance with RSA 676:17.
 - c. Issuance of a cease and desist order in accordance with RSA 676:17-a.
 - d. Pleas by mail for local land use citations in accordance with RSA 676:17-b.
- 14.3.** Any violation of the requirements of this Regulation shall be subject to enforcement by the Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, or their designated agent for the Town of Wilton, who shall be empowered to take any action authorized by the provisions of RSA Title LXIV, or any other applicable law or regulation.
- 14.4.** Prior to taking any other action, the Town shall issue a Notice of Violation (see Attachment 2).

Attachment 1
Stormwater Permit Application

Failure to provide all required materials and information could result in the review of this application being delayed for consideration. The applicant certifies to the truth of the following facts as part of his/her application.

1. Name of Applicant:

2. Address:

Telephone/Fax Numbers:

3. Name of Engineer/Surveyor/Agent:

Company: _____

Address: _____

Telephone/Fax Numbers: _____

4. Address (including Map & Lot) of Property for which permit is requested:

5. Type of Request: Commercial/Industrial Subdivision Single Lot/Utility

6. Name(s) and address(es) of Owner(s) if different from Applicant:

7. Description of the project for which a Stormwater and Erosion Control Permit is requested. Include development name, type, start date, and total square footage of land to be altered/cleared. Attach additional sheets as necessary.

8. Required forms (submit six copies of all supporting materials): Legal

Description Drainage & Erosion Control Plan

Stormwater Management Plan Calculations & Drawings

I have reviewed Section XXXX of the Town of Wilton Land Use Regulations regarding Stormwater and Erosion Control. For residential construction, the Town of Wilton Planning Board or authorized representative must be contacted for inspection within one business day of rough grading completion.

I further grant the right-of-entry onto this property, as described above, to the designated personnel of the Town for the purpose of inspecting and monitoring for compliance with the aforesaid Regulation.

Signature of Applicant: _____

Date of Submission _____

Attachment 2

**Town of Wilton
Notice of Violation**

Dear Property Owner:

You are hereby informed that based on an inspection performed by the local administrator on _____ (date), your property does not comply with the requirements of the Town of Wilton Subdivision Regulations (Zoning Ordinance Article IX Section B) / Non-Residential Site Plan Review Regulations (Zoning Ordinance Article IX Section C) or plans approved thereunder. You are hereby served written notice and instructed to correct the violations listed below:

A copy of the inspection report, which details the nature of the violation at hand, is enclosed.

- a. Actions or conditions which violate the requirements of this Regulation or plans approved under this Regulation:

- b. The minimum that needs to be done to correct the violation(s):

- c. The violation must be corrected by: _____ (date)

- d. The property owner was forwarded a copy of this report on: _____(date).

- e. The original has been filed in the _____ Department on _____(date).

- f. A copy of the inspection report is attached: Yes: ____ No: ____

Sincerely,

Town of Wilton Board of Selectmen

cc: Mortgagee and/or other Lien Holder

References

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2007. *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Construction Sites (Interim)*. www.epa.gov/npdes/swpppguide

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater

New Hampshire Stormwater Management Manuals Volumes I, II and III, December 2008.
Prepared by: USEPA, NHDES, & CEI Comprehensive Environmental, Inc.
<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/stormwater/index.htm>

Town of Milford Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Regulations April 2007.
Prepared by: CLD Consulting Engineers

Town of Amherst - Amherst Stormwater Regulations. Last Updated 2007.
<http://amherstnh.gov/rules-regulations/>