

Town of Scituate

Code of Bylaws SECTION 30770

Wetlands Protection

Rules and Regulations

By the

**Scituate
Conservation Commission**

www.town.scituate.ma.us

Revised November 17, 2003

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SWR 10.01 INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE, AND INTERESTS PROTECTED UNDER THE BYLAW

These regulations are promulgated pursuant to Section 7 of Scituate's Wetlands Protection Bylaw.

The purpose of these regulations is to define and to clarify, as necessary, statements and provisions of the bylaw. Scituate Wetland Regulations (SWR 10.00 - 10.99) are intended to enhance wetlands protection and to provide uniformity to the procedural requirements outlined in the bylaw for work in or near wetlands.

These regulations parallel the State Wetland Regulations 310 CMR 10.00, but provide more stringent control where it has been deemed appropriate to adequately protect wetland resource areas within Scituate.

THE INTERESTS PROTECTED UNDER THE BYLAW ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- *Protection of public and private water supply*
- *Protection of groundwater*
- *Flood control*
- *Storm damage prevention*
- *Prevention of pollution*
- *Protection of fisheries*
- *Protection of shellfish*
- *Protection of wildlife habitat*

SWR 10.02 STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

- (1) Areas Subject To Protection Under the Bylaw. The following resource areas are subject to protection under this bylaw:
 - (a) any bank, cliff, or bluff, freshwater wetland, coastal wetland, beach, dune, flat, marsh, wet meadow, bog, swamp;
 - (b) any lake, pond, river, stream, estuary, or ocean, or vernal pool
 - (c) and land under any of the water bodies listed in section (b) above;
 - (d) Any land subject to tidal action or bordering the ocean including but not limited to, beaches, dunes, tidal flats, coastal banks, salt marsh's, salt meadows and dredge spoils areas;
 - (e) Any land subject to coastal storm flowage, including, but not limited to the coastal floodplain, as set forth on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps;
 - (f) Any land subject to flooding;

- (g) Any land within one hundred (100) feet of any resource area set forth in SWR 10.02 (a) (b) and (c). This land area shall hereinafter be called the BUFFER ZONE.
 - (h) Land within 200 feet of the bank of any river, stream or creek continuously flowing throughout the year toward a body of water. This area shall hereafter be called the RIVERFRONT AREA.
- (2) Activities Subject to Regulation Under the Bylaw.
- (a) Any activity proposed or undertaken within an area specified in SWR 10.02 which, in the judgment of the Conservation Commission, will remove, fill, dredge or alter an Area Subject to Protection Under the bylaw is subject to regulation under the bylaw and requires the filing of a Notice of Intent or a Request for Determination of Applicability.
 - (b) Any activity proposed or undertaken outside the areas specified in SWR 10.02 shall not be subject to regulation under the bylaw unless, in the judgment of the Conservation Commission, said activity will result or has resulted in removing, filling dredging or altering an area specified in SWR 10.02.

SWR 10.03 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- (1) Burden of Proof and Going Forward
- (a) The applicant shall have the burden of going forward with credible evidence from a competent source in support of all matters asserted by the applicant in accordance with his/her burden of proof.
 - (b) The applicant shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the proposed work, as described in the NOI and presented at the Wetlands Hearing, will protect the interests of the bylaw. Failure to meet the Burden of Proof shall be cause for the Conservation Commission to issue a denial on the proposal and any work or activity proposed therein.
- (2) Title V, State Environmental Code 310 CMR 15.00
- (a) Preamble: The surficial geology in Scituate provides justification for careful consideration of the potential threat of pollution that on-site sewage disposal systems may pose to Scituate's wetland resource areas. Major surficial soil areas are characterized by layers of fairly dense material interspersed with sand and gravel strata deposits. This occurrence tends to result in an

unpredictable flow of contaminants which are generally associated with sewage disposal system effluent. Of equal consideration are the many sandy, highly permeable soil areas. These soils typically percolate too quickly to provide adequate treatment of contaminants.

The Scituate Conservation Commission will endeavor, through these regulations, to support the Scituate Board of Health and to insure maximum protection of the interests outlined under the local wetlands bylaw. The presumptions of significance adopted by the State Wetlands Regulations 310 CMR 10.03(3) correspond to public health standards more than environmental protection and are not adopted in these local wetlands regulations. As related to septic derived contaminants, the regulations are meant to complement local health regulations although authorized and administered separately.

- (b) Special Flood Hazard Regulations: Some coastal resource areas are subject to ongoing erosion, over wash and storm alteration. As such, these areas are not suitable for construction of septic systems.
 - (1) To ensure protection of all other interests of the bylaw, no new or substantially enlarged septic systems shall be allowed in FEMA V, AO and floodway areas where there is actively shifting sand (i.e., barrier beaches and dunes). This does not apply to B or C zones or numbered A zones as shown on the Federal Insurance Rate Map.
 - (2) A new mounded septic system, although permitted under Title V, shall not be permitted in a FEMA V or AO zone or floodway area. Where mounded systems are proposed in other FEMA A zones or to meet vertical groundwater setbacks, the applicant must demonstrate that construction and use of the system will not be inconsistent with protection of any interest protected under the bylaw.
 - (3) Where there is an existing dwelling, septic systems may be up-graded and/or improved, including mounded systems, where otherwise they would not be permitted.

(3) Incorporation

- (a) All of the procedures and requirements set forth in the Wetlands Protection Regulations of 310 CMR 10.00 et seq. are hereby incorporated and made a part of these regulations except where they differ from or depart from these regulation.
- (b) Where these regulations differ from the State regulations, they shall take precedence over the State regulations. The applicant should first address the regulations in 310 CMR 10.00 et seq. and then address any and all additional or differing content of the Scituate Wetland Regulations.

(4) Reservation

These regulations should not be construed to limit the Commission's authority under the Scituate Wetlands Bylaw. The Commission reserves the right to act in a manner consistent with the bylaw upon any matter within its jurisdiction.

(5) Amendments

Amendments to these regulations shall be made in the manner set forth in sections 7 and 8 of the Scituate Wetlands Bylaw.

(6) Effective Date

The effective date of these regulations as amended shall be November 4, 1998.

(7) Severability

Should any portion of these regulations be declared invalid by a decision of court, the legislature or other body having jurisdiction, the remainder of these regulations shall remain in full force and effect.

SWR 10.04 DEFINITIONS

The definitions applicable to the Scituate Wetland Bylaw shall be the same as set forth in 310 CMR 10.00 et seq. except for the following modifications to those definitions and additional definitions:

Abutter: Persons appearing on the Assessor's most recent valuation list as owners of property within a distance of 100' of the property lines of the lot on which the work is to be done.

Alter: To change the condition of any Area Subject to Protection under the bylaw. The term "alter" shall include, but not be limited to, the following activities when undertaken to, upon, within, or affecting resource areas protected by this bylaw:

- (1) Removal, excavation, or dredging of soils, sand, gravel, or aggregate materials of any kind;
- (2) Changing preexisting drainage characteristics, flushing characteristics, salinity distribution, sedimentation patterns, flow patterns, or flood retention characteristics, drainage or other disturbance of water level or water table;
- (3) Dumping, discharging or filling with any material;
- (4) Placing of fill, or removal of material;

- (5) Driving of piles or erection of buildings, placing of obstructions or objects in water (other than boats, fish, or shellfish traps, pens or trays used in conjunction with aquiculture, or aids to navigation).
- (6) Destruction of plant life, including cutting of trees;
- (7) Effecting a change in water temperature, biochemical oxygen demand, or other physical or chemical characteristics of water, and use of chemicals for plant or pest control;
- (8) Any activities, changes, or work, which may cause, contribute to, or tend to contribute to pollution of any body of water, groundwater or wetland including it's buffer zone.

Applicant: The individual filing a Notice of Intent, Request for Determination of Applicability, or Request for Amended Order, or on whose behalf one is filed before the Scituate Conservation Commission.

Area of Special Flood Hazard: is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A, AO, AH, AE, VE or V.

Base Flood: means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Bog: Areas where standing or slowly running water is near or at the surface during a normal growing season and where a plant community has a significant portion of the ground or water surface covered with Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum*) and where the plant community is made up of a significant portion of one or more, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or groups of plants: aster (*Aster nemoralis*), azaleas (*Rhododendron canadense* and *R. viscosum*), bog cotton (*Eriophorum*), cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), high-bush blueberry (*Vaccinium carymbosum*), laurels (*Kalmia augustifolia* and *K. polifolia*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), orchids (*Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, *Pagonia*), pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*), sedges

Bordering: As long as any one area subject to protection under the bylaw (SWR 10.02 [1]); touches any other area, it is bordering. Coastal Resource Areas may border on a freshwater Bordering Vegetated Wetland. Work within or adjacent to such a coastal Bordering Vegetated Wetland will be subject to the same performance standards as the freshwater Bordering Vegetated Wetland.

Buffer Strip: Land within the Buffer Zone (see below) immediately adjacent to the resource which is to be continuous and unaltered, undisturbed by human activity; ordinarily and minimally 50 feet in width, this dimension may be increased up to and exceeding 200 feet depending upon site specific variables, e.g. function to be met, (such as flood protection, water quality maintenance, protection of wildlife habitat), slope, existing vegetation, soil composition, stability of a bank or cliff, susceptibility to erosion (and desirability for being susceptible to erosion), etc.

Buffer Zone: Area of land within 100 feet of a resource area, except in the case of vernal pools, where the buffer zone shall be 250 feet.

Coastal High Hazard Area: means the area subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricane wave wash or tsunamis. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V, V1-30, VE.

Development: means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to building or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

District: means floodplain district.

Dunes: An elevated resource composed of accumulations of sand and/or overwash, or may be sediment or sand deposited by artificial (human) means, usually to serve the purpose of storm damage prevention or flood control. Dunes which are undisturbed appear as hills, mounds, or ridges of sand and are typically vegetated with beach grass and shrubs. The more or less continuous ridge of dunes parallel to, and just inland of the beach, is termed the "primary dune".

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): administers the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA provides a nationwide flood hazard area mapping study program for communities as well as regulatory standards for the development in the flood hazard areas.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map: means an official map of a community issued by FEMA that depicts, based on detailed analyses, the boundaries of the 100-year and 500-year floods and the 100-year floodway. (in Scituate the floodway designation is included on the FIRM.)

Floodway Fringe: Channel or stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100 year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.\

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) : means an official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study: means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

Floodway: means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation.

Issuing Authority: In the Town of Scituate, both under state wetland regulations and under the local bylaw, the issuing authority is the Conservation Commission, which is responsible for 1) making and publishing rulings on Requests for Determination of the Applicability of wetlands rules and regulations (**RDA's**) to proposed projects, and 2) enumerating Orders of Conditions which establish parameters for projects prior to their undertaking, following the submission and review of Notices of Intent (**NOI's**); such parameters apply to projects in process and may include elements that are permanently attached to property deeds.

Lawfully Located Structure or Facility: Such structure is one that had a building permit and any other permit required bylaw or regulation at the time of its construction and was constructed in accordance with state and local laws and regulations or one which, by virtue of state law or local zoning bylaw, is deemed to be in compliance with applicable regulations or as to which no action may be taken to compel its removal.

Limit of Work: This limit is the boundary beyond which no work may take place. Permission of the Commission must be granted in advance for any work beyond the Limit of Work.

Lowest Floor: means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, PROVIDED that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of NFIP Regulations 60.3.

Mean Annual High Water Line: with respect to a river, is the line that is apparent from visible markings or changes in the character of soils or vegetation due to prolonged presence of water and which distinguishes between predominantly aquatic and predominately terrestrial land. The mean high tide line shall serve as the mean annual high water line for tidal rivers.

New Construction: means, for floodplain management purposes, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community. For the purpose of determining insurance rates, NEW CONSTRUCTION means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later.

NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program

One-Hundred-Year Flood – see BASE FLOOD.

Regulatory Floodway – see FLOODWAY

Resource Areas: These are specified in SWR 10.02 (1).

River: A natural flowing body of water that empties into any ocean, lake, or other river and which flows throughout the year. All water features that are shown as solid blue lines on USGS quadrangles and which are not great ponds are included in this definition.

Riverfront Area: that land between a river's mean annual high-water line and a parallel line located two hundred feet away, measured outward horizontally from the river's mean high water line. This definition shall not create a buffer zone, so-called, beyond such riverfront area.

Significance: playing a role, having an influence or effect on protecting an interest under the bylaw. Resource areas and buffer strips are presumed to be significant. This presumption can be overcome only by credible evidence from a competent source based upon site specific data.

Special Flood Hazard Area: means an area having special flood and/or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on the FIRM dated October 16, 2003, as Zone A, AE, or VE.

Start of Construction: includes substantial improvements, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, or floor, or other structural part of

a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. Except where demolition of an existing structure is involved the start of construction shall include all demolition activities.

Structure: means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

Structure, for insurance coverage purposes, means a walled and roofed building, other than a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site, as well as a manufactured home on foundation. For the latter purpose, the term includes a building while in the course of construction, alteration, or repair, but does not include building materials or supplies intended for use in such construction, alteration, or repair, unless such materials or supplies are within an enclosed building on the premises.

Substantial Damage: means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement: means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed.

Vegetated Wetland: are freshwater wetlands which do or do not border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes, and may be isolated. The types of freshwater wetlands are wet meadows, marshes, swamps, and bogs. They exist where soils are saturated and/or inundated by water such that they support a predominance of wetland indicator plants. The ground and surface water regime and the vegetational community which occur in each type of freshwater wetland are specified in M.G.L. c. 131 s. 40.

The boundary of Vegetated Wetlands is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland indicator plants and saturated or inundated conditions exist. Wetland indicator plants shall include but not necessarily be limited to those plant species identified in the Act. Wetland indicator plants are also those classified in the indicator categories of Facultative, Facultative+, Facultative Wetland-, Facultative Wetland, Facultative Wetland+, or Obligate Wetland in the *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: Massachusetts* (Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988) or plants exhibiting physiological or morphological adaptations to life in saturated or inundated conditions.

- (1) Areas containing a predominance of wetland indicator plants are **presumed** to indicate the presence of saturated or inundated conditions. Therefore, the boundary as determined by 50% or more wetland indicator plants shall be presumed accurate when:
 - (a) all dominant species have an indicator status or obligate, facultative wetland+, facultative wetland, or facultative wetland- and the slope is distinct or abrupt between the upland plant community and the wetland plant community;
 - (b) the area where the work will occur is clearly limited to the buffer zone; or
 - (c) the Conservation Commission determines that sole reliance on wetland indicator plants will yield an accurate delineation.

- (2) When the boundary is not presumed accurate as described in 310 CMR 10.55 (2) (c) 1a. through 1 c. or to overcome the presumption, credible evidence shall be submitted by a competent source demonstrating that the boundary of Vegetated Wetlands is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland indicator plants and saturated or inundated conditions exist. The issuing authority must evaluate vegetation and indicators of saturated or inundated conditions if submitted by a credible source, or may require credible evidence of saturated or inundated conditions sufficient to support wetland indicator plants, such evidence shall include one or more of the following:
 - (a) groundwater, including the capillary fringe, within a major portion of the root zone;
 - (b) observation of prolonged or frequent flowing or standing surface water;
 - (c) characteristics of hydric soils.

- (3) Where an area has been disturbed (e.g., by cutting, filling, or cultivation), the boundary is the line within which there are indicators of saturated or inundated conditions sufficient to support a predominance of wetland indicator plants, a predominance of wetland indicator plants, or credible evidence from a competent source that the area supported or would support under undisturbed conditions a predominance of wetland indicator plants prior to the disturbance.

Vernal Pool:

- (1) any confined basin or depression which, at least in most years, holds water for a minimum of two consecutive months during the spring and/or summer,
- (2) is free of adult predatory fish populations, and
- (3) provides essential breeding and rearing habitat functions for amphibian, reptile, or other vernal pool community species,
- (4) as well as being a source of food and water for other animals (vernal pools are extremely productive, valuable ecosystems).
- (5) Sites confirmed as vernal pools, according to criteria used by the Commonwealth, are to be protected as resources under the local bylaw, even if the Massachusetts Division of Wildlife and Fisheries has not certified the sites as vernal pools.

(Note: Excluded from this definition are depressions occurring in existing cultivated lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, or driveways.)

- (6) The buffer zone for vernal pools shall be the area within a line parallel to the boundary of the vernal pool measuring 250 feet from that boundary; the buffer strip/no-build zone for a vernal pool shall be the area within a line parallel to the boundary of the vernal pool measuring 125 feet from that boundary.

Water Resource Protection District: shown on a map titled "Water Resource Protection District, Town of Scituate", adopted at the April 1987 Special Town Meeting, established to safeguard and protect Scituate's sources of water supply. The intent of this bylaw is to preserve and maintain the ability of the land to filter and purify water, to maintain the groundwater table, the purity of groundwater and surface water supplies, to conserve the natural environment and to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

Wetlands: Resource areas specified in SWR 10.02.(1).

Wildlife: All non-domestic animals, both vertebrate and invertebrate, and the habitat required by these animals for nesting, cover, and food; including but is not limited to species listed by state and federal agencies as endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The preservation of indigenous vegetation, including dead trees and dense understory, is essential to the support (i.e. cover, food, nesting) of wildlife populations.

Zone A means the 100-year floodplain area where the base flood elevation (BFE) has not been determined. To determine the BFE, use the best available federal, state, local, or other data.

Zone AE on the FIRM dated October 16, 2003 means the 100-year floodplain where the base flood elevation has been determined.

Zone AH and Zone AO means the 100-year floodplain with flood depths of 1 to 3 feet.

Zone X are areas identified in the community Flood Insurance Study as areas of moderate or minimal flood hazard.

Zone VE means a special flood hazard area along a coast subject to inundation by the 100-year flood with additional hazards due to velocity (wave action). Base flood elevations have been determined.

SWR 10.05 PROCEDURES

- (1) Request for a Determination of Applicability (RDA)
 - (a) RDA Filing Procedures and Explanations:
 - (1) Any person who would like a formal decision as to whether the Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over a specific area or a proposed activity (or both) may file a RDA (**WPA Form 1**) with the Conservation Commission.
 - (2) Payment to "Town of Scituate" in accordance with the fee schedule established December 1, 1988, and as amended currently and detailed in Scituate Wetland Regulations, shall accompany RDA submissions.
 - (3) The applicant is responsible for payment of the fee to provide public notice of the RDA and will be billed by the publishing local newspaper.
 - (4) Upon receipt of the RDA, the Conservation Commission will:
 - Schedule a date (within 21 days of the receipt of the RDA for the public meeting to review the request.
 - Secure public notice of the RDA and scheduled meeting date.

- Notify the applicant of the scheduled meeting date and time.
- (5) Within 21 days of the RDA filing date and after conducting a site inspection and the required public meeting, the Commission will issue a Negative or a Positive Determination of Applicability.
- A **Negative Determination** requires no further oversight by the Commission providing the work proceeds as proposed.
 - A **Positive Determination** requires the filing of a Notice of Intent (NOI , WPA Form 3) or an Abbreviated NOI (WPA Form 4 or 4A) on the project.

(b) RDA Submission Requirements

- (1) Include a plan or plans which show **all** of the following information which applies to the project: Applicant must supply all information requested on the RDA form. The Commission may refuse to accept incomplete filings.
- A locus map 8-1/2 x 11" on a USGS base map with title & address.
 - Location of Annual Mean High Water Line.
 - Any available spot elevations or contours at MSL (NGVD).
 - Location of the Scituate Flood Plain and Watershed Protection District.
 - FEMA 100 year Flood Elevations and Flood Zone.
 - Any boundary indicating the Water Resource Protection District, if applicable.
 - Location of the proposed work and distance to any Wetland Resource Area as listed in SWR 10.02(1).
 - A project drawing with accurate measurements or an engineer's schematic of the proposed work, including any foundation/deck footing locations, depth and tie down detail.
 - Vegetated areas of site including large trees & planting areas natural and cultivated.
 - Proposed modifications to on-site sewage disposal system, if necessitated by the design/scope of work on the property.
 - Assessors reference: map, block and parcel number.
 - Photographs of the property including structures.
 - Copy of the Deed to the property.

(2) Make *Nine* (**9**) copies of completed submission including plans.

(a) Return the **original and eight** (**8**) copies (8.5" X 11" format) to:

*The Conservation Commission
Town Hall
600 Chief Justice Cushing Highway
Scituate, Mass. 02066*

(b) Mail **two additional** copies to:

*The Department of Environmental Protection
DEP/SERO
20 Riverside Drive
Lakeville, MA 02347*

(3) RDA on-site inspection requirements to be met at the time of filing: When appropriate, the applicant shall stake or flag the resource area and project boundaries at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled public meeting.

(2) Notice of Intent

(a) Filing procedures and explanations:

(1) A Notice of Intent (NOI) is a standard application for a proposed activity which is likely to impact on a site or nearby wetland resource areas. The Conservation Commission is the town appointed body responsible for review of a NOI or Abbreviated Notice of Intent (ANOI). The information supplied with the NOI is the primary data base used in making decisions on wetlands projects. Complete and accurate submissions minimize possible delays to secure necessary information. Filing for both the local bylaw and the Wetland Protection Act shall be done on one form (see appendix).

(2) An Abbreviated Notice of Intent is the appropriate form to simplify filing for projects which are likely to result in limited impacts to wetlands, and which:

(a) are in the Buffer Zone (area within 100 feet of wetland boundary) or is within Land Subject to Flooding, as defined in Part III, Section 10.57 (2) of the DEP regulations; and,

(b) the proposed work will alter less than 1000 square feet of surface area within the Buffer Zone or Land Subject to Flooding; and

- (c) neither a Department of the Army permit nor a Division of Waterways Permit is required. April 7, 1999
- (3) Payment to the "Town of Scituate" in accordance with the fee schedule as amended on October 9, 1996 and detailed in the Scituate Wetland Regulations, shall accompany all NOIs, and ANOIs.
- (4) The applicant is responsible for payment of the fee to provide public notice and will be billed by the publishing local newspaper.
- (5) Upon receipt of the NOI or ANOI the Conservation Commission will:
 - (a) schedule a date (within 21 days of receipt of the filing) for a Public Wetlands Hearing to review the work proposed under the filing.
 - (b) secure public notice of the hearing date, time, and place.
 - (c) notify the applicant of the hearing date, time, and place.
- (6) The applicant shall supply the Commission with a listing of persons appearing on the Assessor's most recent valuation list as owners of property abutting within a radius of 100 feet of the property on which the work is to be done. Prior to the date of public hearing, the applicant shall supply all abutters with information (date, time, place & project description) on the filing. At the time of the hearing the applicant shall provide the commission with documentation (certified mail receipts) that abutters have been in receipt of notice of the hearing, no later than 5 business days prior to the Public Hearing. This shall be in addition to any notice required under DEP regulations.
- (7) After the NOI or Abbreviated NOI has been reviewed, on-site inspection conducted, if needed, and Wetland hearing held, the Commission will issue an Order of Conditions within 21 days from the date of the close of the hearing. Prior to closing a hearing, continuances may be requested by the applicant or the Commission.
- (8) Where a project involves the change or alteration of a watercourse (riverine) the following organizations shall be notified by the applicant by certified mail (return receipt requested) before the public hearing.

-Adjacent communities if up gradient or down gradient from the site

-NFIP State Coordinator
Massachusetts Office of Water Resources
251 Causeway Street, Suite 600-700
Boston, Ma. 02114-2104

-NFIP Program Specialist
FEMA Region I, Rm. 462
J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse
Boston, Ma. 02109

- (9) **Floodway Data.** In Zone A and AE, along watercourses that have not had a regulatory floodway designated, the best available Federal, State, local, or other floodway data shall be used to prohibit encroachments in floodways which would result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (10) In any proposed project greater than 50 lots or 5 acres in size within an A Zone where a flood elevation has not been determined, the applicant shall determine same, using standard engineering techniques which have been approved by the Commission.
- (11) In Zone AE, along watercourses that have a regulatory floodway designated on the Town of Scituate FIRM dated October 16, 2003, encroachments are prohibited in the regulatory floodway which would result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (12) All new construction within Zones VE shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.

(b) Notice of Intent (NOI) and Abbreviated Notice of Intent (ANOI) Requirements

- (1) The applicant must supply all of the information requested on either the NOI or ANOI.
- (2) Information to be shown on plans and / or included in the documentation of the project:
 - Title box: date, owner, bar scale, NGVD datum, North arrow.
 - Area of lot
 - Assessor's reference: map, block and parcel number
 - Registered Engineer's stamp and signature (smaller projects require plans with accurate measurements), Registered Land Surveyor's stamp and signature and/or Registered Sanitarian's Stamp and signature as appropriate
 - 10 and 100 year Flood Elevations and identification of any FEMA Flood boundaries and zones on the property

- Proposed and existing contours and estimate of amount of fill proposed plotted at a minimum of a 2 foot Contour interval based on MSL (NGVD)
- The "Water Resource Protection District" boundary if applicable
- Any high water line and/or Town of Scituate Floodplain and Watershed Protection District boundary line
- Boundaries and identify the location of any on site or adjacent vegetated wetlands, water bodies, banks, coastal beach, and or dunes or riverfront area
- Top and toe of the naturally occurring coastal bank, and both sides of any coastal dune
- Vegetated areas of site including large trees & planting areas natural and cultivated
- 100 foot setback (buffer zone) from delineated wetlands
- Limit of work (boundary and/or notation).
- The location and detail of any proposed sedimentation/erosion control.
- All below-ground alteration & structures e.g., drainage, septic systems, storage tanks, wells.
- Distance from wetlands, water courses or other resource areas to the leaching facility
- Easements.
- Existing stone walls, buildings or other fixed landmarks on the site.
- Proposed location for the stockpiling of any fill or spoils material to be stored on site.
- Existing and proposed lowest elevation of cellars or floors.
- The first floor elevation for any dwelling in the floodplain, existing or proposed.
- Calculations for drainage , based on standard methodologies set forth in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service Technical Release No 55, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds and Section 4 of the U.S. Soil Conservation, National Engineering Hydrology Handbook, and prepared by a registered professional engineer or another professional competent in such matters.
- Photographs of the property, including structures.
- Copy of the Deed to the property.

- *Nine* (9) copies of completed submission including plans.
- If Applicant is not property owner a letter of representation and/or authorization from the property owner.

- (3) Return **original and eight** (8) copies (8.5" x 11" format) to:

*Conservation Commission
Town Hall
Scituate, MA 02066*

- (4) Send *two* (2) copies to:

*Department of Environmental Protection
DEP/SERO
20 Riverside Drive
Lakeville, MA 02347*

- (c) NOI on site inspection requirements to be met at the time of filing:

- Visible identification of lot number or house number if existing house.
- Staking of all corners of new structures or additions.
- Staking of property boundaries , if required by the Commission.
- Flagging and numbering of the edge of wetlands and flood zone boundaries.

If these requirements are not met, the project may be denied for lack of information (SWR 10.05, (a)&(b)) or, at the applicant's request, continued to another hearing date. Any new information requested by the Commission must be submitted 7 days prior to the date of the continuance to allow for adequate review by the Commission. Additional time for review of tardy information may be requested by the Commission and may result in an additional continuance.

- (d) Abbreviated Notice of Intent Wetlands Line Delineation Requirements

See WPA Form 4A Abbreviated Resource Area Delineation Notice of Intent incorporated herein, in total, as part of these regulations.

- (3) **TOWN OF SCITUATE WETLANDS FILING FEE**

See Filing Fee forms attached.

(4) **Orders of Conditions**

- (a) **Preamble:** A **single decision** shall be made by the Commission simultaneously under the Wetlands Protection Act and the Scituate Wetlands Bylaw. An Order of Conditions is designed to permit the proposed construction activity while, at the same time, ensuring that valuable wetlands resources will be protected from either deliberate or accidental damage. Wetland protection is achieved by a combination of design elements within the approved plan and the additional conditions imposed by the Commission. All construction activities must be completed in compliance with the existing Order of Conditions.

Compliance may be monitored through periodic visits by the Agent or Commission members. members and Agents of the Conservation Commission shall have the right to enter and inspect the premises to evaluate and ensure compliance with the conditions and performance standards stated in the Order, the Act, 310 CMR 10.00 and Section 30700 of the Town of Scituate Code of Bylaws, and may acquire any information, measurements, photographs, observations and/or materials or may require the submission of any data or information deemed necessary for that evaluation. In addition, at the time it issues the Order, the Commission may strictly control construction activities by outlining stages of the work and by requiring periodic inspections and proof of compliance at each separate stage. A partial Certificate of Compliance may be required at discrete points of the project. The Commission will hold the permit recipient to strict accountability for the conditions contained in the Order.

- (b) **General Requirements.** The following shall apply to all Orders of Conditions:
- (1) Orders of Conditions are issued under both the Wetland Protection Act (M.G.L., Ch. 131, Sec. 40) and the Wetlands Protection Bylaw of the Town of Scituate, as voted at the April 8, 1988 adjourned session of the special Town Meeting of April 4,1988.
 - (2) Conditions may be for the construction period or may run with the Title to the property. Conditions may be structural or may require the meeting of a specified standard of performance.
 - (3) Conditions may refer both to M.G.L., Ch. 131, Sec. 40 and to the Town Wetlands Protection Bylaw or conditions may refer only to the Town Bylaw. These separate conditions shall be explicitly identified in the Order of Conditions.
- (c) **Standard Conditions.** A standard set of conditions will be imposed on all Orders of Conditions issued by the Commission.

- (d) Special Conditions. A special set of conditions will be imposed when applicable on Order of Conditions issued by the Commission.
- (e) If information significant to the Order becomes available which was previously not available or withheld, the Commission may issue an Enforcement Order pursuant to SWR 10.05(9). In such case, the Enforcement Order shall state that no work is to be undertaken until a new or Amended Order of Conditions is issued.

(5) **Appeal Procedure**

- (a) Procedure. Any applicant, owner, abutter, any person aggrieved, or any ten residents of Scituate may appeal an Order of the Commission under this bylaw to the Superior Court, pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 249, Section 4.

Note: Appeals to DEP must be made within ten days of the Commission's decision as set forth in 310 CMR10.05(7).

- (b) Mediation. Any applicant, owner, abutter, any ten residents of the town, or any person aggrieved by an Order of the Conservation Commission may, within ten (10) business days of the issuance of said Order, request that the matter be settled through a mediation process conducted by an individual(s) mutually agreed upon by the applicant, the Commission and any appellant (if different from the applicant or the Commission). Any party may refuse to participate in, or may withdraw from, the mediation proceeding at any time, and no settlement agreement shall be effective unless signed by all parties whose cooperation is necessary to its implementation. If no agreement to mediate is recorded within the said ten (10) business days, or for any reason the mediation process is abandoned before consummation, then the applicant, owner, abutter, ten residents of the town or any person aggrieved may appeal to the Superior Court, pursuant to MGL Chapter 249, Section 4.
- (c) Notification of Date Change for DEP On-site or Appeal Hearings. Because of the added responsibility of the Scituate Wetlands Bylaw, the Commission must be directly involved in all appeal processes before DEP.
 - (1) When a change of date for an appeal hearing is requested, it will be discussed and voted upon at the next regularly scheduled Commission meeting. The changing of a date for a DEP appeal hearing (on-site or adjudicatory) is to be made by the mutual consent of all parties. The DEP requires that the party requesting a date change must find a mutually agreeable date and must notify all other parties of the change of date.
 - (2) The Commission shall be represented at all appeal hearings by one or more of the Commission members and/or its agent, as designated by the Chairman.

(6) **Certificate of Compliance**

- (a) The Certificate of Compliance is issued when a project is completed within the constraints of the Order. The certificate may be used to permanently continue certain conditions from the original Order that are deemed appropriate by the Commission.
- (b) Procedure.
- (1) Upon completion of the work permitted, the applicant shall request, in writing, that a Certificate of Compliance be issued stating that the work has been satisfactorily completed.
 - (2) If a project has been completed in accordance with plans originally stamped by a registered professional engineer, architect, landscape architect or land surveyor, a written statement by such a professional person certifying substantial compliance with the plans or setting forth what deviation, if any, exists from the plans approved in the Order, shall accompany the request for a Certificate of Compliance. If the engineer, architect, landscape architect or land surveyor is unable to certify to certain conditions or activities relative to the site, he/she should so state.
 - (3) Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance a site inspection shall be made by the Agent and at least one (1) Commission member.
 - (4) Upon written request by the applicant, a Certificate of Compliance shall be issued within twenty-one (21) days of receipt thereof, and shall certify that the activity or portions thereof described in the Notice of Intent and submitted plans has/have been completed in compliance with the Order. The Certificate of Compliance shall be signed by a majority of the Commission. A copy of the Certificate of Compliance shall be sent to the DEP by the Commission.
 - (5) If the Commission determines, after review and inspection, that the work has not been done in compliance with the Order, it may refuse to issue a Certificate of Compliance. Such refusal shall be issued within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a request for a Certificate of Compliance, shall be in writing, and shall specify the reasons for denial.
 - (6) If the final Order contains conditions which continue past the completion of the work, such as maintenance or monitoring, the Order shall specify which, if any, of such conditions shall continue. These shall be specified in the Certificate of Compliance.

- (7) The Certificate of Compliance, together with any continuing conditions, shall be recorded in the Land Court or Registry of Deeds, whichever is appropriate. Certification of recording shall be sent to the Commission on the Form #3 at the end of 10.99. Upon failure of the applicant to so record, the Commission may do so.

(c) Definition of Compliance.

The Commission issues an Order of Conditions which is specific and unique to each project. It is the responsibility of all parties to read and to follow this Order. A project will be in compliance if it substantially conforms in all aspects to the Order. Compliance can be claimed if the completed project does not differ from the original proposal. If there is doubt as to compliance, an Amended Order should be considered, or the project should be revised to conform strictly to the written Order of Conditions.

In order to identify problems with compliance earlier in the process, the Commission may use special conditions when circumstances warrant.

(7) **Performance Guarantee**

- (a) Preamble. The performance guarantee is a tool available to the Commission and provided by the Applicant to ensure that monies are available should proposed work not be done in compliance with an Order of Conditions. The performance guarantee may be used in large, complex projects, or where the threat to particular Resource Areas warrants the additional security.
- (b) Procedure. The performance guarantee shall be either in the form of a cashier's check, a letter of credit from a bank, a true bond, in which a bonding agency takes over the responsibility of the contractor, or a bank pass book. The Commission has the authority to use any such funds held under this section for the purposes stated by a vote of the Commission.

The performance guarantee shall be retained by the Town Treasurer-Collector who shall record and file the original in the Treasurer-Collector's office. If a letter of credit is given to the Commission, it should include the following items:

- (1) The credit should be extended to "The Town of Scituate Conservation Commission" based on the Order of Conditions (DEP file # _____), Special Condition No. _____.
- (2) The specific work covered by the performance guarantee should be stated.

- (3) The guarantee may be released by a vote of the Commission. If the bank requires that a time period be stated, it is the responsibility of the Commission to insure that the guarantee be continued if the work is not successfully completed at the end of that period.

(8) **Emergency Certification**

- (a) Any person requesting to do an emergency project shall specify why the project is necessary for the protection of the health or safety of the citizens of the Town of Scituate and what agency or sub-agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to perform the project or has ordered the project to be performed. If the project is certified to be an emergency by the Conservation Commission, the certification shall include a description of the work which is to be allowed and shall not include work beyond that necessary to abate the emergency. A site inspection shall be made prior to certification.
- (b) An emergency certification shall be issued only for the protection of public health or safety.
- (c) The twenty-one (21) day notice required in 10.05 Section 1 [a] (4) of this bylaw shall not apply to emergency projects necessary for the protection of the health and safety of the citizens of Scituate which are to be performed by an administrative agency of the Commonwealth or by the Town. Emergency projects shall mean any projects certified to be an emergency by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Conservation Commission. Within thirty (30) days after a project is certified as an emergency, a public meeting shall be held on the project at which time the Conservation Commission may require the filing of a Notice of Intent or impose remedial conditions on the work. In no case shall any filling, dredging or altering commence prior to any emergency certification or extend beyond the time necessary to abate the emergency.

(9) **Enforcement Orders**

- (a) Preamble. Enforcement Orders may be issued by the Agent, a Commission Member or the Commission. The goal of enforcement is to secure prompt and continued compliance with the Scituate Wetlands Regulations and Orders of Conditions. The Commission oversees work under Superseding and Final Orders issued by DEP and can issue enforcement orders under them.
- (b) Ratification of Enforcement Orders. It is the policy of the Commission to issue Enforcement Orders after a vote at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission, unless the violation is of a very serious or emergency nature. If the Order is issued prior to a vote of the Commission, said Order shall be ratified by the Commission at its next meeting. The Order will be delivered by

hand or by certified mail, and will contain specifics of the violations, required actions and deadlines for response. Further, it is the role of the Commission to enforce DEP Orders, as well as local orders. The DEP will be promptly notified of all enforcement action taken.

(10) **Buffer Strip**

- (a) Preamble. This section is intended to define the policy of the Commission relative to the Buffer Strip which lies within the 100-foot Buffer Zone and to describe standards for preventing detrimental effects of activities on resource areas subject to protection under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c.131 s.40), and Section 30700 of the Town of Scituate Code of Bylaws, including the Buffer Zone itself.

It is the intent of the Commission to emphasize the use of vegetated Buffer Strips within the Buffer Zone as the primary mechanism for reducing the potential for adverse impacts on resource areas subject to protection under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c.131 s.40), and Section 30700 of the Town of Scituate Code of by laws. In general, buffer strips are intended to define an appropriate regulated distance between the limits of work (i.e., disturbance by human activity) and the limits of resource areas, such as wetlands or water resources. Designation of these Buffer Strips requires that natural vegetation within the strip be maintained in an undisturbed natural condition so that it functions effectively.

There is significant scientific data available to support the conclusion that Buffer Strips play a beneficial role in protecting resource areas from negative impacts. For instance, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued guidance policies recognizing the need for Buffer Strips ranging in width from 50 feet to over 200 feet depending upon the function and value of the particular resource area involved. Key environmental functions performed by Buffer Strips include:

- (1) Sediment removal
- (2) Nutrient removal
- (3) Fecal coliform removal
- (4) Temperature moderation
- (5) Human impact deterrence
- (6) Wildlife species distribution, habitat and diversity

It is generally accepted that undisturbed Buffer Strips of less than 50 feet in width are ineffective in protecting sensitive resource areas. To allow for a minimum of pollution attenuation, erosion control and wildlife habitat, the available research indicates that an undisturbed Buffer Strip of at least 50 feet in width is required. In addition, nearly all Buffer Strips that are less than 50 feet wide at the time they are established demonstrate a significant decrease in effectiveness within a few years, to the point of becoming nearly ineffective.

In areas with steep slopes, poor soils, minimal vegetative cover, high water tables, or other unique factors, a wider buffer strip may be necessary to protect the resource area. Buffer widths effective in preventing significant water quality impacts to wetlands are often 100 feet or greater in width.

- (b) Standards and Limitations. In keeping with the foregoing, the Commission hereby establishes the following standards and limitations on significant activities within the 50-foot Buffer Strip as defined in Chapter 310 CMR 10.00:
- (1) Buffer Strip: There shall be a continuous undisturbed Buffer Strip (hereafter referred to as the Buffer Strip), a minimum of 50 feet in width, from the edge of all areas subject to protection as defined in the regulations promulgated under Section 30700 of the Town of Scituate Code of Bylaws (with the exception of the Buffer Zone to Bordering Land Subject to Flooding, Isolated Land Subject to Flooding and Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage. As a general rule, the Buffer Strip shall be considered undisturbed if it is continuous, unaltered, and left in a natural state.

 - (2) Exceptions to the 50-Foot Buffer Strip. The foregoing notwithstanding, the Commission may find it appropriate to require a Buffer Strip of greater or less than 50 feet in width on a case-by-case basis. By allowing these exceptions to the 50-foot requirement, the Commission recognizes the need to account for site-specific variables that affect the pollutant removal capabilities of the Buffer Strip, such as slope, soil type, contributing land usage, and the surrounding patterns of land use.

The applicant or the Commission must demonstrate the appropriateness of a Buffer Strip of a width other than 50 feet through the use of an appropriate buffer designation method.

 - (3) Enhancement of the Buffer Strip. The Commission may require that the Buffer Strip be enhanced by the applicant, if it is determined that the quality of the existing buffer strip is insufficient to perform the desired resource protection functions. In such cases, the Commission will require the applicant to submit a vegetative enhancement plan prior to closing the Notice of Intent Hearing.

 - (4) Pre-Existing Conditions in the Buffer Strip. The Commission may allow a condition or activity within the Buffer Strip if the applicant is able to demonstrate to the Commission's satisfaction that the condition or activity existed prior to the date of this amendment to the Scituate Wetland Protection Regulations.

- (5) Demarcation of the Buffer Strip. There shall be a permanent row of designated appropriate plantings 4' on center delineating the Buffer Strip. These plantings shall be indicated on the plan submitted with the Notice of Intent.
- (c) Wildlife Habitat. The Commission encourages the preservation of indigenous vegetation because of its important function as wildlife habitat and to maintain natural diversity in the vegetative community. Native plants that are sometimes regarded as “trash” species are often used by wildlife for important functions such as nesting, feeding and protective cover sites. For example, fox grapes and other vine-like plants are used as food sources and nesting sites by both native and migratory avian species. Dead trees, often considered undesirable are used as nesting and perching sites for a variety of birds and mammals, and as a food source by insect-eating birds. A dense understory layer in wooded areas may provide nesting sites, travel corridors and protective cover for a wide variety of fauna. In addition to its aesthetic value, wildlife also serves to maintain the natural “checks and balances system” within various ecological communities. A well known example of this natural balance in biological communities is the predation of birds acting to control the populations of various insects. The Commission presumes that wildlife will be protected when we preserve sufficient open space, left in its natural state, to support the indigenous populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and vegetation.
- (d) Limit of Work. All development activity shall be contained within a defined building envelope as approved by the Commission. The Limit of Work line will be delineated by a demarcation acceptable to the Commission and shown on the plan approved by the Commission. Any work outside this line, including pruning, will require an amended Order of Conditions or a new filing [before the Commission].
- (e) Erosion Control. A barrier of firmly staked hay bales and siltation fencing, or other erosion control practice acceptable to the Commission, will be used to protect down-gradient resource areas from erosion and sedimentation during the construction phase. This barrier and/or the Limit of Work line must be shown on the submitted plans and maintained intact and in good condition until the disturbed area is stabilized and revegetated as required and a certificate of compliance is issued.
- (f) Pruning and Clearing. All proposed pruning and clearing projects will be done in consultation with and under the supervision of the Agent. Adherence to these guidelines and conditions of the Order of Conditions will be required in order that a full Certificate of Compliance can be issued.

The cutting, removal or other destruction of above-ground vegetation within a Resource Area (e.g. wetland bank) and within the required buffer strip will be strictly regulated and limited to Vista Cutting and Pruning. Although stricter performance standards will be maintained in the Resource Area and in the Buffer Strip, minimal vista cutting may be permitted. A request for work in this area should be made after construction is completed and a specific view is identified.

Property owners are required to consult the Commission when planning projects that involve the removal or replacement of vegetation adjacent to protected Resource Areas. All proposed clearing and pruning activities should be requested using the definitions listed below.

Definitions:

Pruning

Removal of dead, diseased, obstructing, and weak branches, as well as selective thinning of branches to lessen wind resistance. The removal of such described branches may include those on main trunks, as well as those inside the leaf area.

Lifting

Lifting of the canopy by removing lower limbs from the main trunk.

Selective Pruning

Limited pruning of tree branches and brush and the removal of dead trees. Removal of understory brush is prohibited. No tree whose trunk is greater than four (4") inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) shall be removed. Ninety percent of the existing crown cover shall be left intact and evenly distributed.

Selective Cutting

The removal of smaller weaker trees and less desirable tree species, leaving the older more vigorous trees. At least fifty percent (50%) of existing crown cover shall be left intact and evenly distributed. No tree whose trunk is greater than four (4") inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) shall be removed without specific permission. Specific specimen trees may be identified by the Commission for preservation. Understory brush may not be mowed.

Vista Cutting

The removal of vegetation that blocks a view. The Commission encourages that specific windows of view (containing top, sides and bottom) be opened on identified views and discourages "property line to property line" cutting. Vista cutting can be normally accomplished through pruning and lifting, although topping of trees may be permitted in specific cases. Clear cutting for a view is strongly discouraged.

Clear Cutting

Removal, to the ground, of all woody vegetation, including mowing of understory brush down to a minimum height of two inches (2"). All stumps are left in the ground and are cut flush.

- (g) Lawns. Lawns are a significant source of excess nutrients because the application of fertilizer is uncontrollable and subject to overuse. This results in excess nutrient loading. In the case of lawns within the Water Resource Protection District, where proposed development activities are likely to increase the nutrient loading to a wetland, the Commission may require the limiting of existing lawn area as a mitigation of the proposed activity.
- (h) Limited Projects. The foregoing notwithstanding, the Commission may issue an Order of Conditions permitting limited projects in the Buffer Zone as defined in 310 CMR 10.53(3)(e). Such projects will be subject to the requirements outlined at Section 10.12(b) of the Scituate Wetland Protection Regulations.

SWR 10.11 SCENIC RIVER/NORTH RIVER/RIVERS ACT

- (a) Preamble. The North River is a designated Scenic River and is presumed significant to all the interests of the Wetlands Protection Act and the Scituate Wetlands Bylaw. The North River Corridor includes the river and adjacent land up to 300 feet horizontally from the natural bank of each side of the river.
- (b) Jurisdiction: The Scituate Conservation Commission has jurisdiction from the Town Boundary along the River to within 100 feet of the top of the Coastal Bank. Beyond filing a Notice of Intent or a Request for Determination of Applicability with the Commission, a applicant desiring to alter within the area of the North River corridor must file with the North River Commission.

- (c) The Scituate Conservation Commission adopts and incorporates, in total, the provisions and regulations promulgated under the Rivers Act Chapter 131 section 10 M.G.L. into these regulations.

SWR 10.12 SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES REGULATED

- (a) Replication of Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- (1) Preamble. There is at present no published scientific evidence to substantiate that the process of wetland replication is a viable, realistic, or reasonable substitute for a mature, established wetland. Thus, the Commission's approach to replication will be cautious until such evidence is available. The following standards are established in an attempt to insure the viability and success of any replication project in the Town of Scituate.
 - (2) The Commission will make a determination as to whether the proposed wetland replication is necessary. The justification for the destruction of a wetland must be clear and convincing that there is **no** available alternative.
 - (3) The edge of the proposed replicated wetland must be at least 100 feet from any property line unless written permission is granted by the adjoining property owner.
 - (4) Area. Within the Water Resource Protection District, no Bordering Vegetated Wetland may be destroyed. In other areas up to 2500 square feet may be destroyed with replication at least twice that of the area lost.
 - (5) Submittals. The applicant must provide the Commission with;
 - (1) competent and complete analysis and survey of the area being destroyed, drained, or filled; and the area selected for replication as it exists before replication;
 - (2) A replication plan including a complete hydrological, geological, chemical, and biological survey and analysis.
 - (3) A complete record of the area being replicated and the area being filled. This shall include, but not necessarily limited to, photographs, soil profiles, water elevations, and vegetative cover for the area before, during and after replication.

- (6) The replication area must be the same type of wetland in form and vegetative composition and hydrologically connected to the filled, dredged, or destroyed wetland.
- (7) The applicant must show that alteration of said area for new replication will have no adverse effect on: flood protection, protection of private or public water supply, wildlife habitat, other protective vegetation and/or adjacent properties and habitats.
- (8) The new wetland must be created before the existing wetland is filled, drained or destroyed (unless material from the existing wetland is to be used in the creation of the new wetland). Completion shall include at minimum the creation of a natural wetlands soil profile, grading to natural water level and planting of species as conditioned by the Commission. In no case may other activities be undertaken until the replication is complete.
- (9) The applicant must monitor the replicated wetland for a minimum of 5 years and submit annual reports to the Commission. These reports must assess the soil, water, and plant conditions of the replicated wetland. The applicant may be required, on an annual basis, to remedy any deficiencies at the replication site.

(b) Limited Access Projects

- (1) Preamble. Limited access projects involve the construction and maintenance of a new roadway or driveway, through a resource area, of minimum legal and practical width acceptable to the Planning Board, where reasonable alternative means of access from a public way to an upland area of the same owner is unavailable. Such roadway or driveway shall be constructed in a manner which does not restrict the flow of water or the recharge of groundwater on-site.
- (2) Area. When limited access projects are permitted. A minimum replication area of twice that of the area being lost will be required.
- (3) Submittals. The applicant must provide the Commission with:
 - (1) Written documentation from the Planning Board that the new roadway or driveway is of minimum legal and practical width acceptable to the Planning Board.

- (2) Documentation of alternative accesses requested and the environmental or other reasons for denial by the Planning Board.
- (3) Presentation of alternative ways of constructing and or obtaining access (e.g.: bridge, pilings), and design of access (e.g.: minimum width, height, length).
- (4) Presentation of methods explored to minimize wetlands impacts and rationale for selected design decision. Applicants should explore the use of piling supports, bridging, box culverts with vertical walls, etc.
- (5) Construction methodology must be described in full. Proposals for coffer damming, type of equipment, size of equipment, etc. should be included. Construction area shall be the limits of the roadway.

(c) Detention Basins

Preamble. For the purposes of these regulations, a detention basin is defined as a man-made, basin-like flood control structure which is designed to collect stormwater runoff and to detain it for a specified period of time during major storm events. It also is designed to minimize contaminants from leaving the project site.

The purpose of these regulations is to establish guidelines and standards for the design and construction of detention basins. Given variations in soil conditions and topography, no "standard basin" is applicable in all cases. However, design assumptions, calculation formulas and construction details can be applied to the majority of designs.

A detention basin is not the only method of controlling excess runoff from developments. Before considering the use of a detention basin, other methods of controlling runoff including, but not limited to, stormwater leaching pits and natural or man-made swales shall be investigated. A detention basin should be used only if alternate, low-maintenance methods are not feasible. The applicant shall demonstrate, through a preponderance of credible evidence, that alternative solutions have been seriously considered.

Detention basins will not be allowed within a Resource Area or in the Buffer Strip.

SWR 10.28 COASTAL DUNES

- (1) Preamble. All coastal dunes are likely to be significant to storm damage prevention and flood control, and all coastal dunes on barrier beaches and the coastal dune closest to the coastal beach in any area are per se significant to storm damage prevention and flood control. Coastal dunes are also significant to the protection of wildlife habitat.

In particular, the foredune zone, like beaches, is a dynamic feature, created and shaped primarily by the wind.

The foredune zone dissipates energy from waves and storm-surge overwash, which results in decreased wave runup and lowered levels of overwash water. Thus the foredune zone serves as a buffer to help minimize property loss. The shape or form of the foredune zone is of paramount importance.

The seaward-facing slope of the foredune naturally forms at the same gradient as the seaward slope of the berm: this low-gradient surface serves to dissipate and absorb wave energy. Higher-gradient slopes on human-altered foredunes often do not absorb the wave energy, and the waves erode the foredune and are reflected seaward, transporting sand offshore.

As reservoirs of sand, the foredune zone provides sand and sediment to coastal beaches. Vegetation cover contributes to the growth and stability of coastal dunes by providing conditions favorable to sand deposition.

A number of birds, most commonly terns and gulls, nest at the base or sides of dunes. In some dune systems other birds also nest in the interdunal area. In a few dune systems, wet meadows or vernal pool habitats occur, which serve as important feeding areas for a wide variety of bird species.

Coastal dunes are presumed to be significant to storm damage prevention, flood control, and/or wildlife habitat. The characteristics critical to the protection of those interests are enumerated in 310 CMR 10.28 (1, a-f).

- (2) Definition. Coastal Dunes are elevated accumulations of sand and/or sediment landward of a coastal beach and formed by wind action or storm overwash, or may be sediment or sand deposited by artificial (human) means, usually to serve the purpose of storm damage prevention or flood control.

Dunes which are undisturbed appear as hills, mounds, or ridges of sand and are typically vegetated with beach grass and shrubs. The more or less continuous ridge of dunes parallel to, and just inland of the beach, is termed the “foredune zone.”

- (3) Goals. The Commission's goals are to:
- (a) protect the foredune zone from activities that have a potential to increase wind or wave erosion;
 - (b) protect the public from dangerous storm forces, which ordinarily will involve preventing construction in high hazard areas;
 - (c) enhance the ability of dunes to serve as a natural storm buffer;
 - (d) protect the ecologic value of the foredune zone and dunes, in particular but not exclusively including its functioning as a bird nesting habitat for threatened and endangered species.
- (4) Policies. Coastal dunes are presumed to be significant to storm damage mitigation and/or prevention, and/or flood control, and/or wildlife habitat. In order for the Commission to approve or condition any project that may affect the functioning of a coastal dune or the buffer zone of that resource, the applicant must demonstrate that the project will not have an adverse effect on such dune or buffer zone by:
- (a) affecting the ability of waves to remove sand from the dune;
 - (b) disturbing the vegetative cover so as to destabilize the dune and/or dune area;
 - (c) causing any modification of the dune form that could increase the potential for storm or flood damage;
 - (d) interfere with the landward or lateral movement of the dune;
 - (e) cause removal of sand from the dune artificially;
 - (f) interfere with identified bird nesting habitat.

Notwithstanding the provisions of SWR a-f above, if a building already exists upon a coastal dune, or in the buffer zone of same, a project accessory to the existing building may be permitted, provided that such work, using the best commercially available measures, minimizes the adverse effect on the coastal dune. Such accessory projects shall not include coastal engineering structures.

The following projects may be permitted and conditioned by the Commission, providing they adhere to the provisions of a-f above:

- (a) pedestrian walkways;
- (b) fencing and other devices designed to increase the dune development;
- (c) plantings compatible with natural vegetative cover;

- (d) other forms of non-structural protection, restoration, nourishment, or improvement of the feature intended to meet the goals enumerated in SWR 10.28 (3).

SWR 10.29 BARRIER BEACHES

In addition to those barrier beaches identified and mapped in the Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management publication "Massachusetts Barrier Beaches", published in December, 1982, the Scituate Conservation Commission has defined two other areas as barrier beaches subject to protection under these regulations. The first area is located between Egypt Beach and Shore Acres, bounded to the North by Priscilla Avenue, to the South by Bradford Avenue and to the West by Egypt Avenue. The second area is located in the Hatherly Beach area bounded to the North by Eighth Avenue and to the South by Tenth Avenue.

SWR 10.30 COASTAL BANKS

- (a) Coastal banks, including bluffs and cliffs, are naturally occurring features likely to be significant to storm damage protection and flood control because they may:
 - (1) supply sediment to coastal beaches, coastal dunes or barrier beaches;
 - (2) act as a vertical buffer to storm waters. Coastal banks that only function as a vertical buffer are further defined since some portions of a seaward- facing slope are not likely to be significant to storm damage prevention and flood control; and
 - (3) have ecological value.

The Scituate Conservation Commission's goals are to protect coastal banks from activities and alterations that may damage the value of these features, prevent any construction in contiguous areas that may weaken the feature and has the potential of creating a hazard, and to preserve the ecological values of these features.

Whenever possible in situations involving altered banks, the Conservation Commission will make every effort to restore coastal banks to something approximating their original state.

When a proposed project involves dredging, removing, filling, or altering a coastal bank, the Conservation Commission shall presume that the area is significant to storm damage prevention and flood control, as well as to the other values enumerated above. Among other concerns, any project on a coastal bank or within 100 feet landward of the top of such coastal bank shall have no adverse effects on the stability of the coastal bank.

(b) Definition

- (1) Preamble. The Scituate Conservation Commission finds it necessary to supplement the definition used in the regulations under the Wetlands Protection Act in order to provide a consistent and reliable means of defining the upper boundary or top of a coastal bank which recognizes formative and active processes. Consequently the 100 year flood elevation plus a factor to accommodate sea level rise is used in the definition.
- (2) The upper boundary or top of a Coastal Bank is the first observable *naturally* occurring break in slope above the 100 year flood plain or the 100 year flood elevation whichever is higher.

N.B. [SWR 10.31 - 10.37: refer to 310 CMR 10.00]

SWR 10.38 LAND SUBJECT TO COASTAL STORM FLOWAGE

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAND SUBJECT TO COASTAL STORM FLOWAGE

PREAMBLE

Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage is significant to storm damage prevention and flood control.

Storm Damage Prevention & Flood Control: Velocity zones (VE-zones) and AE-zones of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage (V-zones especially so) are areas which are subject to hazardous flooding, wave impact, and, in some cases, significant rates of erosion as a result of storm wave impact and scour. VE- and AE-zones in coastal areas are generally subject to repeated storm damage which can result in loss of life and property, increasing public expenditures for storm recovery activities, historic taxpayer subsidies for flood insurance and disaster relief, and increased risks for personnel involved in emergency relief programs. Alteration of land surfaces in AE-zones could change drainage characteristics that could cause increased flood damage on adjacent properties.

A number of complex and inter-related factors determine the wave height and the landward extent of wave run-up in VE- and AE-zones, including shoreline orientation, nearshore/offshore bathymetry, onshore topography, wave fetch, storm frequency and magnitude, and the presence of coastal engineering structures. The topography, soil characteristics (e.g. composition, size, density, & shape of soil material), vegetation, erodibility and permeability of the land surface within VE- and AE-zones are critical characteristics which determine how effective an area is in dissipating wave energy and in protecting areas within and landward of these zones from storm damage and flooding. Wave energy may be expended in eroding and transporting materials comprising the land surface within the VE- and AE-zones, as well as by percolation or the downward movement of the stormwater through more permeable land surfaces, thereby lessening the effects of backrush, scour and erosion.

Development in VE- and AE-zones poses environmental problems since construction and development activities can impair or destroy those characteristics cited above which are critical to the stated interests.

Dredging or the removal of materials within VE- and AE-zones acts to increase the landward velocity and height of storm waves, thereby allowing storm waves to break further inland and to impact upland and wetland resource areas which might not otherwise be impacted. Filling and the placement of solid fill structures within VE- and AE-zones may cause the refraction, diffraction and/or reflection of waves, thereby forcing wave energy onto adjacent properties, natural resources, and public or private ways potentially resulting in otherwise avoidable storm damage. When struck with storm waves, solid structures within VE- and AE-zones also may increase localized rates of erosion and scour.

Relative Sea Level Rise Considerations: Those portions of coastal floodplains which are immediately landward of salt marshes, coastal beaches, barrier beaches, coastal dunes or coastal banks require special protection. These areas are likely to be in a state of transition as the entire complex of coastal wetland resources gradually moves landward because of the fact that, “for the past thousands of years, relative sea level has been rising in Massachusetts, and it is still rising”, resulting in inundation of more landward area. As sea level rises, the shoreline may retreat and areas are successively inundated more frequently by storm and tidal activity. Activities carried out within these ‘special transitional areas’ of coastal floodplains may interfere with the natural landward migration of the adjacent coastal resource areas. Therefore, maintaining these special transitional areas in as much of their natural state as possible is necessary to protect the interests of other wetland resources.

DEFINITIONS, BOUNDARIES, AND CRITICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(a) Definitions (for purposes of these Regulations)

- (1) Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage: Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage means land subject to any inundation caused by coastal storms up to and including that resulting in a 100 year flood, surge of record, or flood of record, whichever is greater. One hundred year flood (or base flood as it is also referred to) means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The seaward limit is mean low water.
- (2) Velocity Zones (including VE): Velocity Zones are those portions of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage which are coastal high hazard areas or areas of special flood hazard extending from the mean low water line to the inland limit within the 100 year floodplain supporting waves greater than three feet in height.
- (3) Overwash: That portion of storm wave uprush that carries over the crest of a berm, dune, or man-made structure, often times depositing sediment or other storm laden material.

(b) Boundary & Boundary Modification Procedure:

- (1) The boundaries of the VE-, AE-, and A-zones within Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage shall be determined by reference to the October 16, 2003 FIRM prepared for the Town of Scituate. The boundaries shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) dated October 16, 2003, for Scituate shall be presumed accurate. This presumption may be overcome only by credible evidence, such as engineering calculations performed by a registered engineer or other professional competent in such matters and using FEMA procedures and guidelines.

- (2) The landward boundary of the 10 year floodplain is the estimated maximum lateral extent of the flood water which will theoretically result from the statistical 10 year storm. Said boundary shall be determined utilizing the 10 year Stillwater elevation as published in the community Flood Insurance Study.
- (3) Where NFIP flood data are unavailable, the boundary of any zone within Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage shall be the maximum lateral extent of flood water typical of that zone which has been observed or recorded.
- (4) In the event of a floodplain boundary conflict, the issuing authority may require the applicant to determine the boundary by engineering calculations which shall be:
 - (a) based upon the 100-year Stillwater flood elevation published in the effective Flood Insurance Study for the community for the affected shoreline reach or a revised 100 year Stillwater flood elevation calculated to account for hydrologic changes occurring subsequent to the effective date of the community Flood Insurance Study;
 - (b) based upon the appropriate wave height or wave run-up methodology for the affected shoreline reach as set forth in the FEMA Publication, Guidelines and Specifications for Wave Envelope Determination and V-Zone Mapping, and;
 - (c) prepared and certified by a registered professional engineer.
- (5) The seaward boundary of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage shall be mean low water.

(c) Critical Characteristics:

The topography, soil characteristics (i.e. composition, size, shape & density of material), vegetation, erodibility, and permeability allow for the dissipation of storm wave energy and, therefore, are the physical characteristics of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage which are critical to the protection of the statutory interests of flood control and storm damage prevention. In addition, for areas in AE-zones that are subject to ponding or AE-zones that are hydraulically constricted areas, the ability to store a volume of flood water is a critical characteristic. Hydraulically constricted A-zones are those in which the base flood elevation is lower on the landward side of the constriction.

PRESUMPTIONS

Where a project involves removing, dredging, filling or altering of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage, the issuing authority shall presume:

- (a) That said area is significant to the interests of flood control and storm damage prevention;
- (b) That it is likely to be significant to the prevention of pollution in those areas.

These presumptions may be overcome only upon a clear showing that the area is not significant to the interests cited above. If the presumption is overcome, the issuing authority shall make a written determination to this effect, setting forth its grounds on Form 6, in 310 CMR 10.99.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- (a) When the issuing authority determines that Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage (A, AE, and/or VE zones) overlays other resource areas listed in these Regulations, the applicable performance standards for each resource area shall be independently and collectively applied and the project shall be appropriately conditioned to protect all stated interests.
- (b) When Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage (AE and/or VE-zones) is significant to the interests of flood control and storm damage prevention, the following performance standards shall apply:
 - (1) Any activity shall not have an adverse effect by increasing the elevation or velocity of flood waters or by increasing flows due to a change in drainage or flowage characteristics (e.g. change in direction) on the subject site, adjacent properties, or any public or private way.
 - (2) Relative sea level rise and the landward migration of resource area in response to relative sea level rise shall be incorporated into the design and construction of structures and other activities proposed in Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage. At a minimum, for activities proposed in AE & VE zones, the historic rate of relative sea level rise in Massachusetts of 1 foot per 100 years shall be incorporated into the project design and construction by setting the TOP OF THE FOUNDATION one (1) foot above base flood elevation at a minimum unless a higher elevation is determined by the Commission.
- (c) The following activities proposed within Velocity zones of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage are likely to have an adverse affect on the protected interests:

Construction of:

- (1) new structures, including buildings, sheds, garages, additions and substantial improvements to existing structures supported on a solid foundation or proposed below the base flood elevation;
 - (2) new parallel/shear walls or vertical walls for existing structures;
 - (3) impermeable paving for new roads, driveways and parking lots;
 - (4) new or proposed expansions of coastal engineering structures;
 - (5) new mounded septic systems.
- (d) A proposed project within a Velocity-zone of a beach, dune, barrier beach, or coastal bank shall not destroy or otherwise impair the function of any portion of said landform and/or shall not have an adverse effect on adjacent wetland resources. Activities and their ancillary uses in Velocity zones which result in alterations to vegetative cover, interruptions in the supply of sediment to other wetland resources, and/or changes to the form or volume of a dune or beach will have an adverse effect on said landform's ability to provide storm damage prevention and flood control and are, therefore, prohibited. These activities include, but are not limited to:

Construction of:

- (1) foundations other than open pilings or columns;
 - (2) new or proposed expansions of roads, driveways or parking lots, or impermeable paving for existing unpaved roads, driveways or parking lots;
 - (3) new or proposed expansions of coastal engineering structure;
- (e) Where a project involves the change or alteration of a watercourse (riverine) the following organizations shall be notified by certified mail (return receipt requested) before the public hearing.

-Adjacent communities if upgradient or down gradient from the site

-NFIP State Coordinator
Massachusetts Office of Water Resources
251 Causeway Street, suite 600-700
Boston, Ma. 02114-2104

-NFIP Program Specialist
FEMA Region I, Rm. 462
J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse
Boston, Ma. 02109

SWR 10.39 VERNAL POOLS

- (1) Preamble. Vernal Pools may be found among land subject to flooding, and at various locations throughout the 100-year floodplain, as well as in other places. It is likely that the general area in which vernal pools are found, as well as the pools themselves, may fulfill functions in addition to those which are specific to the pools, such as providing temporary storage areas for flood water and/or ponding areas for run-off or high ground water, likely to be locally significant to flood control and storm damage prevention. Vernal pools are essential breeding areas for certain amphibians which require isolated areas that are generally flooded for at least two continuous months in the spring and/or summer and are free from fish predators. Most of these amphibians remain near the breeding pool during the remainder of their lifecycle. Many reptiles, birds and mammals also feed here.

- (2) Definition: See SWR 10.04 Vernal Pool.

- (3) Goals. The Commission's goal is to protect vernal pools' ability to perform their functions of:
 1. flood control, storm damage prevention, recharge of public, private and ground water supplies, whose underlain by pervious material;
 2. prevention of pollution, when underlain by pervious material covered by an organic layer of peat or muck;
 3. temporary storage areas for run-off and high ground water;
 4. provide, protect, and maintain wildlife habitat, including settings for potential vernal pools;
 5. provide food, shelter, migratory, overwintering and breeding areas.

- (4) Policies.
 1. Projects that may affect a vernal pool and/or its essential buffer zone are presumed to be a threat to the ability of the vernal pool to perform its functions. This presumption may be overcome only by expert testimony to the contrary demonstrating that the project will not have an adverse effect on such vernal pool or its buffer zone by:
 - a. affecting the ability of the vernal pool to hold water; and/or
 - b. affecting the quantity or quality of the water flowing to the vernal pool; and/or

- c. distributing the ability of the vernal pool and its buffer zone to provide food, shelter, overwintering and breeding areas for wildlife.
2. Notwithstanding the above, if a building already exists in the buffer zone of a vernal pool, a project accessory to the existing building may be permitted, provided that such work, using best management practices, minimizes adverse effects on the vernal pool and that some type of mitigation, acceptable to the Commission, is provided.

SWR 10.61 WAIVER

The Conservation Commission may at its discretion waive one or more of these regulations when, in the Commission's opinion, the proposed work potentially represents a significant ecological improvement when compared to existing conditions, or will not adversely affect any areas subject to protection within these regulations.

ADDENDUM

Rules for Hiring Outside Consultants Under GL Ch. 44 § 53G and Section 30700 of the Town of Scituate Code of Bylaws Adopted November 17, 2003

As provided by GL Ch. 44 § 53G, the Scituate Conservation Commission may impose reasonable fees for the employment of outside consultants, engaged by the Conservation Commission, for specific expert services deemed necessary by the Commission to come to a final decision on an application submitted to the Conservation Commission pursuant to the requirements of the Wetlands Protection Act (GL Ch. 131 § 40), and the Scituate Code of Bylaws 30770, Conservation Commission Act (GL Ch. 40 § 8C), or any other state or Scituate bylaw or regulation, as they may be amended or enacted from time to time.

Funds received by the Conservation Commission pursuant to these rules shall be deposited with Scituate's treasurer, who shall establish a special account for this purpose. Expenditures from this special account may be made at the direction of the Conservation Commission without further appropriation as provided in GL Ch. 44 § 53G. Expenditures from this account shall be made only in connection with the review of a specific project or projects for which a consultant fee has been collected from the applicant.

Specific consultant services may include, but are not limited to resource area survey and delineation, analysis of resource area values, hydrogeologic and drainage analysis, impacts on municipal conservation lands, and environmental or land use law. The consultant shall be chosen by, and report **only** to the Commission and/or its Agent.

The Conservation Commission shall give written notice to the applicant of the selection of an outside consultant, which notice shall state the identity of the consultant, the amount of the fee to be charged to the applicant, and a request for payment of said fee in its entirety. Such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date it is mailed or delivered. No such costs or expenses shall be incurred by the applicant if the application or request is withdrawn within five days of the date notice is given.

The fee must be received in its entirety prior to the initiation of consulting services. The Commission may request additional consultant fees, if necessary review requires a larger expenditure than originally anticipated or new information requires additional consultant services. Failure by the applicant to pay the consultant fee specified by the Commission within ten (10) business days of the request for payment shall be cause for the Commission to determine that the application is administratively incomplete (except in the case of an appeal). The Commission shall state such in a letter to the applicant, copied to the DEP. No additional review or action shall be taken on the permit request until the applicant has paid the requested fee.

The applicant may appeal the selection of the outside consultant to the Selectmen, who may disqualify the outside consultant selected only on the grounds that the consultant has a conflict of interest or does not possess the minimum required qualifications. The minimum qualifications shall consist of either an educational degree or three or more years of practice in the field at issue or a related field. Such an appeal must be in writing and received by the Selectmen and a copy received by the Conservation Commission, so as to be received within ten (10) days of the date consultant fees were requested by the Conservation Commission. The required time limits for action upon the application shall be extended by the duration of the administrative appeal.

Appendix A

List of Forms:

A list of all forms, filing instructions and Informative links can be found on the Town Of Scituate Municipal web site:

www.town.scituate.ma.us

WPA Form 1:	Request for Determination of Applicability
WPA Form 2:	Determination of Applicability
WPA Form 3:	Notice of Intent
WPA Form 4:	Abbreviated Notice of Intent
WPA Form 4A:	Abbreviated Notice of Resource Area Delineation
WPA Form 4B:	Order of Resource Area Delineation
WPA Form 5:	Order of Conditions
WPA Form 6:	Notification of Non-Significance
WPA Form 7:	Extension Permit for Order of Conditions
WPA Form 8A:	Request for Certificate of Compliance
WPA Form 8B:	Certificate of Compliance
WPA Form 9A:	Enforcement Order
WPA Appendix A:	Request for Determination – DEP Regional Addresses
WPA Appendix A:	Notice of Intent – DEP Wetland Fee Transmittal Form
WPA Appendix B:	Notice of Intent – DEP Stormwater Management Form
WPA Appendix C:	Abbreviated Notice of Intent – Stormwater Management Form
WPA Appendix D:	Regional Addresses
WPA Appendix E:	DEP Request for Departmental Action Fee Transmittal Form