



Planning Board
754 North Groton RD, Groton NH 03241

The Town of Groton Zoning Ordinance

Adoption & Amendments	Date
Adopted by the voters of the Town of Groton	March 8, 2022

ZONING ORDINANCE
Town of Groton, New Hampshire

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Article 1: Purpose

The purpose of the Zoning Ordinance is to protect the rural environment that we love and want in our town and to preserve the town's beauty and natural resources. The ordinance in no way removes any of the property freedoms that you have grown accustomed to. It is designed to guarantee personal property uses and has a clause that will protect existing undersized lots or those lots without enough road frontage. That clause carries with the sale of your property to new owners.

The Ordinance will manage growth responsibly and help sustain a tax base adequate for the Town's needs. It is meant to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of all residents and visitors to Groton as set forth in Chapter 674, Sections 16 to 23, New Hampshire Planning and Land Use Regulations, as amended.

The Ordinance creates three districts. This will allow growth, but within limits which preserves our town and is consistent with our priorities. Without the Zoning Ordinance, our town becomes vulnerable to unwanted or misplaced large-scale housing developments, transient camps, and manufacturing, or commercial buildings anywhere developers want to place them.

1. The Town of Groton shall be designated a Single-Family Residential Town, with the exception of District C. Renewable Energy/Other Businesses, Forestry/Agricultural, Conservation Cluster and Recreation.
2. The primary intention of this Ordinance is to sustain single-family residential dwellings as well as to encourage agriculture and timber management.
3. Single-family residential uses, including one Accessory Dwelling Unit, all accessory structures to residential uses such as garages, tool and garden sheds, cordwood storage, as well as home occupation or home business accessory structures shall be permitted. Additionally, all uses associated with agriculture and forestry, the buildings and structures accessory to agriculture and forestry shall be permitted.
4. All other uses of land that are primarily non-residential in nature; specifically business, commercial, industrial, and larger scaled recreational (whether a home business or public commercial/business), shall be evaluated for inclusion in District C.

Article 2: Title

This ordinance shall be known and hereafter may be cited as "The Town of Groton Zoning Ordinance", hereinafter referred to as "the/this Ordinance."

Article 3: Administration

- A. **Permissive Zoning Ordinance:** To the extent permitted by law, this Ordinance shall be construed as a permissive zoning ordinance. Any uses of land are prohibited unless they are specifically listed in the "Permitted Uses" section for each Zoning District.
- B. Enforcement and Penalties
 1. Authority. It shall be the duty of the Board of Selectmen, and they are hereby empowered to administer and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.
 2. Penalties. Penalties shall be as set forth in RSA 676:15–18, as amended.

3. The Board of Selectmen shall be authorized to seek enforcement, conviction and injunction in the appropriate court and the violator shall, in addition to the fines, be liable for the Town's expenses in seeking said conviction and/or injunction.

C. Validity

1. **Separability:** If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, word or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court or any competent authority, such holding shall not effect, impair or invalidate any other section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, word or phrase of this Ordinance.
2. **Existing Ordinances:** Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed as repealing or modifying any other ordinance or regulation of this Town, except as may be specifically repealed or modified by enactment of this Ordinance.
 - a. Nor shall anything in this Ordinance be construed as repealing or modifying any private restrictions placed upon property by covenant, deed or other private agreement, or restrictive covenants running with the land, but shall be in addition thereto.
 - b. Whenever the provisions of this Ordinance differ from those prescribed by any statutes, other ordinance or other regulation or restriction, that provision which imposes greater restriction or the higher standard shall apply.
3. **Amendments:** This Ordinance may be amended in the manner provided in New Hampshire Planning and Land Use Regulations, Chapter 674, as amended.
4. **Effective Date:** The voters of the Town of Groton, New Hampshire, by official Ballot on March 8, 2022, voted affirmative to enact this Ordinance. The Ordinance takes effect immediately.

Article 4: Zoning Districts and District Regulations

The Town of Groton shall be composed of the following districts:

- A. Residential and Forestry/Agricultural
- B. Rural Residential, Forestry/Agricultural
- C. Renewable Energy/Other Businesses, Forestry/Agricultural, Conservation Cluster and Recreation

The districts are shown in Appendix A, "Maps of the Town of Groton" which are part of this Ordinance. The Town of Groton Planning Board ("Planning Board") has set the location of such boundaries subject to review of the Town's Tax Maps and the intent of this ordinance. If a boundary dispute is raised, the Planning Board shall have the authority to determine the location of the perimeter subject to consultation with the property owner, Groton's tax mapping authority and the Select board.

Any determination of the boundaries of the Floodplain Ordinance should be consistent with the Floodplain Management Ordinance together with the current Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and any revised/amended MAPs published by the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Undersized lots and lots with insufficient road frontage before enactment of the Ordinance are protected (see Article 5A. 1-2).

A. Residential and Forestry/Agricultural

I. Purpose Statement

This district contains the most appropriate land in Groton for building. It has access to existing state and town roads. This area invites housing, home occupations and home businesses, agriculture and small-scale forestry. To preserve the town's beauty and natural resources, maintain a family environment, and natural quiet, large-scale housing developments, transient camps, recreational/sporting facilities, manufacturing, or commercial buildings are better suited for District C.

II. Permitted Uses (See definitions in Article 9 & Article 5 for specific requirements)

- Single-Family Residential Dwelling and one Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)
- Accessory Structures
- Home Occupation and Home Business
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Conservation
- Recreational Vehicle Storage
- Tiny House
- Seasonal Camp
- Storage Structure
- Long-Term Rental
- Short-Term Rental

III. Dimensional Requirements

- A. Minimum Lot Size: 2 acres
- B. Frontage on State & Town Roads, and Private roads is a minimum of 150 feet
- C. Undersized lots and lots with insufficient road frontage before enactment of the Ordinance are protected (see Art. 5 A. 1-2).

B. Rural Residential, Forestry/Agricultural

I. Purpose Statement

The Rural Residential, Forestry/Agricultural District has limited access to state and town roads making it less desirable for housing. By zoning a very low density of development, the district will be safeguarded for large-scale forestry and agricultural and the wildlife habitat and corridors, water quality, wetlands and other natural resources protected.

For decades, forestry has been the prominent use of this district, much to the benefit of Groton residents. We have enjoyed hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, snowmobiling and other outdoor pursuits. It is hoped, we can enjoy those benefits for decades to come.

II. Permitted Uses (See definitions in Article 9 & Article 5 for specific requirements)

- Single-Family Residential Dwelling and one Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)
- Accessory Structures
- Home Occupation and Home Business
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Conservation
- Recreational Vehicle Storage
- Tiny House
- Seasonal Camp
- Storage Structure
- Long-Term Rental
- Short-Term Rental

III. Dimensional Requirements

- A. Minimum Lot Size: 25 acres
- B. Frontage on State & Town Roads, and Private roads is a minimum of 200 feet
- C. Undersized lots and lots with insufficient road frontage before enactment of the Ordinance are protected (see Art. 5 A. 1-2).

C. Renewable Energy/Other Businesses, Forestry/Agricultural, Conservation Cluster and Recreation

I. Purpose Statement

The District is to provide a location for commercial wind and solar installation in a portion of the community that has reasonable access to Route 25 and a system of currently existing private roads.

This portion of the community is currently the location of a large commercial wind operation. Its location near businesses of neighboring towns should support other business potential, while still sustaining Forestry/Agricultural and the potential of Conservation Cluster including Single-Family Residential, Recreational Campgrounds and Camping Parks

II. Permitted Uses (See definitions in Article 9 & Article 5 for specific requirements)

- Commercial Wind, Solar Energy Facilities and Wood Processing Facilities including Sawmills
- Other suitable Businesses
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Conservation
- Conservation Cluster including Single-Family Residential Dwellings and one ADU per dwelling, Recreational Campgrounds and Camping Parks
- Recreational Vehicle
- Recreational Vehicle Park
- Tiny House
- Seasonal Camp
- Storage Structure
- Long-Term Rental
- Short-Term Rental

III. Dimensional Requirements

- A. Minimum lot size, road frontage and cluster density and design will be adjusted on a case-by-case basis, guided by principles contained in Groton's Subdivision Regulations and Site Plan Review Regulations.

Article 5: General Provisions

- A. Parcels or Usage Existing Pre-Enactment of this Ordinance
 1. Uses. Any use as of the effective date of this Ordinance may continue uninterrupted, however, the use shall not be changed to a different use or expanded.
 2. Lots. Any lot of record as of the effective date of this Ordinance may be built upon if all provisions of state or federal law are fulfilled and a building permit is otherwise lawfully issued.
- B. Residential Dwelling Limit
 1. Within the Town of Groton, only one single-family residential dwelling and one Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) shall be allowed per each buildable lot. The ADU is subject to Article 5, Section C directly below.
- C. Accessory Dwelling Units
 1. An “accessory dwelling unit” (or “ADU”), as defined in Article 9, may be physically within or attached to the primary structure, or may be constructed as a standalone detached unit.
 2. An accessory dwelling unit shall be permitted by right in all districts that permit single-family dwellings, requiring only a building permit.
 3. A building permit shall be issued if all of the following criteria is met:
 - a. Only one (1) ADU shall be permitted for each single-family dwelling.
 - b. The ADU shall have an independent means of ingress and egress, or shall have ingress and egress through a common space such as a shared hallway to an exterior door.
 - c. Either the ADU or the principal dwelling unit shall be the principal residence and legal domicile of the owner of the property.
 - d. The ADU shall not be restricted to a specific habitable floor area, but cannot be larger than the single-family residential dwelling.
 - e. The ADU shall be provided adequate off-street parking spaces.
 - f. The ADU shall have provision for adequate water supply and sewage disposal service in compliance with RSA 485-A:38, as amended, regulations adopted by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and any other state or local legal requirement.
 - g. All ADUs must meet lot area requirements required for the principal dwelling unit. This includes frontage.
 - h. ADU’s must be constructed to the “look and feel” of a single-family dwelling and maintain the aesthetic continuity of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - i. Title to the ADU must be in the property owner/resident name and cannot be sold as a condominium or separate housing unit.
 - j. An ADU may be rented as a Long-Term Rental but shall not be rented as a Short-Term Rental.
- D. Home Occupation and Home Business Standards
 1. Purpose: Home-based opportunities are important to the Town in order to provide tax diversity, employment prospects and to support the variety of service needs

characteristic of small towns. At the same time, the ordinance intends to ensure the Town and neighborhood character is not changed, property values are protected, class VI/private roads/easements are maintained and plowed equitably among neighbors, the Town's natural resources and environment are protected and the quiet, rural and scenic features of Groton are preserved.

2. Home Occupation
 - a. A home occupation, as defined in Article 9, is permitted as an accessory use to the principal residential use in any district that permits single-family residential use.
 - b. The home occupation must be conducted on-site, within the dwelling or an accessory structure to the dwelling, only by a member (or members) of the domiciled family that resides in the dwelling as its primary residence. The use must be incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling as a residence. Examples of professionals who may operate a Home Occupation include but are not limited to doctors, lawyers, accountants, hairdressers, and barbers.
3. Home Business
 - a. A home business, as defined in Article 9, requires the filing of a Site Plan Review Application with the Planning Board, but not a variance from the Zoning Board of Adjustment. This provision is intended to allow residents to engage in business functions from their home. It is the only exception to the zoned requirement of directing businesses to District C. A Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall be considered a Home Businesses and be subject to all requirements of a Home Business under this Ordinance. Other examples of a Home Business include but are not limited to repair garages, woodworking shops, and small engine repair shops.
4. The Home Occupation or Home Business use must comply with the following:
 - a. There shall be no more than one non-obstructive, non-glaring outside light (directed down and away from neighbors) and only one sign, non-flashing, not to exceed nine (9) square feet,
 - b. There shall be no significant generation of traffic not normally associated with a residence. If the Home Occupation or Home Business is located on a class VI, private road or right-of-way easement, that access shall be maintained and plowed to maintain safety. The domiciled family must contribute a equitable share of the maintenance and plowing/sanding expenses or must demonstrate an alternative arrangement agreed upon by the property owners on the class VI road, private road, or right-of-way easement,
 - c. There shall be no on-street parking
 - d. There shall be septic and water systems, which comply with state and local requirements of design, capacity and maintenance for the number of, domiciled individuals and any full-time or full-time equivalent employees.
 - e. The Home Business or Home Occupation must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and permits.

- f. The Home Business or Home Occupation must comply with reasonable requests by local, state, and federal officials to inspect the property, dwelling and accessory structures.

E. Tiny House

1. A Tiny House shall be off wheels or have its wheels disabled and be attached to a permanent foundation. The following foundations are permissible: (1) basement foundation; (2) crawlspace stem walls on cement footings; (3) concrete slab with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab; (4) pier and beam with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab followed by steel straps connecting the anchors to a main beam on the structure's steel frame and beams connected using cross-members; or (5) engineered structural tie down system.
2. A Tiny House shall have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws.
3. A Tiny House shall comply with all applicable laws and Life-Safety Responsibilities.

F. Seasonal Camp

1. Only one (1) Seasonal Camp shall be permitted per buildable lot.
2. A Seasonal Camp shall be attached to a permanent foundation. The following foundations are permissible: (1) basement foundation; (2) crawlspace stem walls on cement footings; (3) concrete slab with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab; (4) pier and beam with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab followed by steel straps connecting the anchors to a main beam on the structure's steel frame and beams connected using cross-members; or (5) engineered structural tie down system.
3. A Seasonal Camp shall be constructed of wood, masonry, concrete, and/or steel.
4. A Seasonal Camp shall have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws.
5. A Seasonal Camp shall comply with all applicable laws and Life-Safety Responsibilities.

G. Storage Structure

1. A landowner shall be issued a building permit to construct one (1) storage structure—a standard garage, shed, or barn—on a vacant, unoccupied lot on which there is no pre-existing dwelling.
2. A Storage Structure shall only be used for personal storage; it shall not be used as a storage rental or for any form of habitation, including as a temporary dwelling unit during the period of construction, a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental, a Home Occupation, or a Home Business.
3. A Storage Structure shall not be limited to any footprint, except that it shall be subject the Dimensional Requirements for each district and shall be a reasonable size relative to the size of the lot.

4. A Storage Structure shall be attached to a permanent foundation. The following foundations are permissible: (1) basement foundation; (2) crawlspace stem walls on cement footings; (3) concrete slab with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab; (4) pier and beam with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab followed by steel straps connecting the anchors to a main beam on the structure's steel frame and beams connected using cross-members; or (5) engineered structural tie down system.

H. Long-Term Rental and Short-Term Rental

1. A Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall be considered a Home Business and be subject to all requirements of a Home Business under this Ordinance (*see* Article 5, Section D), including but not limited to site plan review by the Planning Board.
2. A Non-Resident Property Owner may operate a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental out of his or her seasonal Single-Family Residential Dwelling or Seasonal Camp. However, a Non-Resident Property Owner may not build and/or operate a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental out of a Dwelling Unit separate from the principal dwelling (whether a Single-Family Residential Dwelling or Seasonal Camp).
3. For a Resident Property Owner on the lot which he or she occupies as his or her principal residence and legal domicile, a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental may be a separate Dwelling Unit on the lot or be a portion of the principal dwelling. If a landowner is the record owner of multiple lots within the Town of Groton, the landowner may only operate a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental out of a separate Dwelling Unit from the principal dwelling on the one (1) lot that is the principal residence and legal domicile of the landowner; the landowner shall be treated as a Non-Resident Property Owner subject to Section H(2), above, for all other lots for which he or she is the record owner.
 - a. If a landowner qualifies as a Resident Property Owner, only one (1) Long-Term Rental or one (1) Short-Term Rental in a separate Dwelling Unit from the principal dwelling is permitted. If a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental is operated in a separate Dwelling Unit, the separate Dwelling Unit shall:
 - i. Be constructed of wood, masonry, concrete, and/or steel;
 - ii. Be attached to a permanent foundation – (1) basement foundation; (2) crawlspace stem walls on cement footings; (3) concrete slab with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab; (4) pier and beam with anchors driven into the ground or concrete slab followed by steel straps connecting the anchors to a main beam on the structure's steel frame and beams connected using cross-members; or (5) engineered structural tie down system;
 - iii. Have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws;
 - iv. Have a dump license separate from the owner of the lot and principal dwelling that shall be displayed on the vehicle(s) of tenants;

- v. Be constructed to the “look and feel” of a single-family dwelling and maintain the aesthetic continuity of the surrounding neighborhood; and
 - vi. Comply with all applicable laws and Life-Safety Responsibilities.
 - b. If a separate Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental Dwelling Unit is constructed pursuant to Section H(3), above, it shall require a building permit and Site Plan approval.
 4. If a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental is located on a class VI road, private road, or right-of-way easement, that access shall be maintained and plowed to maintain safety.
 5. A Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall have adequate off-street parking spaces.
 6. The owner of a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall post and ensure that tenants comply with House Rules about:
 - a. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs);
 - b. Snowmobiles;
 - c. Campfires;
 - d. New Hampshire Fish and Game Department regulations;
 - e. Prohibitions on the discharge of firearms;
 - f. Not causing any unreasonably loud noise or activity on the property—including parties—that might disturb the rights, comforts, or convenience of other persons; and
 - g. All other applicable laws which may be applicable to activities in which a tenant could reasonably be expected to partake.
 7. The owner of a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall be responsible for obtaining all applicable permits for All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), snowmobiles, campfires, and any other activities requiring a permit that the owner wishes to make available to tenants. The owner shall be responsible for enforcing any rules associated with such permits and activities or shall be liable to local law enforcement for the costs of enforcement.
 8. A Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall comply with all applicable laws and Life-Safety Responsibilities.
- I. Recreational Vehicle and Recreational Vehicle Storage
1. For clarity, a Recreational Vehicle, as defined in Article 9 below, shall only be permitted in District C. Recreational Vehicle Storage, as defined in Article 9 below, shall only be permitted in Districts A and B.
 2. Recreational Vehicle (District C Only):
 - a. Only one (1) Recreational Vehicle shall be permitted per buildable lot, except in the case of a Recreational Vehicle Park, in which case up to ten (10) Recreational Vehicles shall be permitted per buildable lot.
 - b. A Recreational Vehicle shall have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws.
 - c. A Recreational Vehicle shall never be used as a permanent dwelling for year-round use.
 3. Recreational Vehicle Storage (Districts A and B Only):

- a. One (1) Recreational Vehicle may be stored on each buildable lot on which there is a pre-existing principal dwelling.
- b. The Recreational Vehicle shall not be occupied in any capacity while stored on the property, including use as a seasonal or year-round dwelling, rental, Home Occupation, or Home Business. However, it may be occupied rent-free as a guest house by family members and guests for visits not to exceed 180 total days per calendar year.

Article 6: Floodplain Management Ordinance

Section A – Statutory Authority and Purpose

Section B – Findings of Fact and Applicability

Section C – Administrative Provisions

Section D – Floodplain Administrator Duties and Responsibilities

Section E – Flood Zone and Floodway Determinations

Section F – Substantial Improvement and Damage Determinations

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Section H – Flood Elevation Determinations

Section I – Floodplain Development Requirements

Section J – Structure Requirements

Section K – Detached Accessory Structures

Section L – Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles

Section M – Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Systems

Section N – Floodway Requirements

Section O – Watercourse Alterations

Section P – Variances and Appeals

A. Statutory Authority and Purpose

1. This ordinance, adopted pursuant to the authority of RSA 674:16, RSA 674:17, and 674:56, shall be known as the Groton Floodplain Management Ordinance

(“Ordinance”). The regulations in this Ordinance shall overlay and supplement the regulations in the Town of Groton Zoning Ordinance, and shall be considered part of the Zoning Ordinance for purposes of administration and appeals under state law.

2. The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare; minimize hazards to persons and property from flooding; to protect watercourses from encroachment; and to maintain the capability of floodplains to retain and carry off floodwaters.

B. Findings of Fact and Applicability

1. Certain areas of the Town of Groton are subject to periodic flooding, causing serious damages to properties within these areas. Relief is available in the form of flood insurance as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. Therefore, the Town of Groton has chosen to become a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and agrees to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) as detailed in this Ordinance.
2. The following regulations in this Ordinance shall apply to all lands within Groton designated as special flood hazard areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its “Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Groton NH” dated February 20, 2008 together with the associated Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panels 978 E and 979 E dated February 20, 2008 and associated amendments and revisions, which are declared to be a part of this Ordinance and are hereby incorporated by reference.
3. This area is called the “Floodplain Overlay District.”
4. This Ordinance establishes a permit system and review procedure for development in a special flood hazard area, Floodplain Overlay District, of the Town of Groton

C. Administrative Provisions

1. If any provision of this Ordinance differs or appears in conflict with any other ordinance or regulation, the provision imposing the greater restriction or more stringent standard shall be controlling.
2. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.
3. In accordance with RSA 676, the Floodplain Administrator shall enforce and administer the provisions of this Ordinance.
4. The degree of flood protection required by this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur, and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Ordinance does not imply that land outside of a Floodplain Overlay District or uses that are permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damage.

D. Floodplain Administrator Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Town of Groton Select Board or its designee is hereby appointed to administer and implement these regulations and is referred to herein as the “Floodplain Administrator.”
2. The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Ensure that permits are obtained for proposed development in a Floodplain Overlay District.
 - b. Review all permit applications for completeness and accuracy, and coordinate with the applicant for corrections or further documentation, as needed.
 - c. Interpret the Floodplain Overlay District and floodway boundaries and determine whether a proposed development is located in a Floodplain Overlay District, and if so, whether it is also located in a floodway.
 - d. Provide available flood zone and base flood elevation information pertinent to the proposed development.
 - e. Make the determination as to whether a structure will be substantially improved or has incurred substantial damage as defined in this Ordinance and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance for any structure determined to be substantially improved or substantially damaged.
 - f. Issue or deny a permit based on review of the permit application and any required accompanying documentation.
 - g. Ensure prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse that the required submittal and notification requirements in this Ordinance are met.
 - h. Review all required as-built documentation and other documentation submitted by the applicant for completeness and accuracy and verify that all permit conditions have been completed in compliance with this Ordinance.
 - i. Notify the applicant in writing of either compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
 - j. Ensure the administrative and enforcement procedures detailed in RSA 676 are followed for any violations of this Ordinance.
 - k. Submit to FEMA, or require applicants to submit to FEMA, data and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the Town of Groton within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analyses indicate changes in base flood elevations, special flood hazard area and/or floodway boundaries.
 - l. Maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of these regulations, including: local permit documents, flood zone and base flood elevation determinations, substantial improvement and damage determinations, variance and enforcement documentation, and as-built elevation and dry floodproofing data for structures subject to this Ordinance.
 - m. Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, inspectors, or other community officials as needed.

E. Flood Zone and Floodway Determinations

1. The Floodplain Administrator shall determine whether any portion of a proposed development is located in the Floodplain Overlay District and if so, whether it is also located in a floodway, using the effective FIRM. If the development is located wholly or partially in a Floodplain Overlay District, the Floodplain Administrator shall determine the flood zone and the applicable requirements in the Ordinance that shall apply to the development.
2. Where it is unclear whether a site is in the Floodplain Overlay District and/or in a floodway, the Floodplain Administrator may require additional information from the applicant to determine the development's location on the effective FIRM.
3. If any portion of a development including a structure and its attachments (e.g., deck posts, stairs) is located in multiple flood zones, the flood zone with the more restrictive requirements documented in this Ordinance shall apply.
4. Where a conflict exists between the floodplain limits illustrated on the FIRM and actual natural ground elevation, the base flood elevation(s) in relation to the actual natural ground elevation shall be the governing factor in locating the regulatory floodplain limits.
5. Within a riverine Floodplain Overlay District designated as Zone A, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data available from Federal, State, or other sources. If floodway data is available, the applicant shall meet the floodway requirements in Section 14 of this Ordinance.

F. Substantial Improvement and Damage Determinations

1. For all development in a Floodplain Overlay District that proposes to improve an existing structure, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, repairs of damage from any origin (such as, but not limited to flood, fire, wind or snow) and any other improvement of or work on such structure including within its existing footprint, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with any other applicable community official(s), shall be responsible for the following:
 - a. Review description of proposed work submitted by the applicant.
 - b. Use the community's current assessed value of the structure (excluding the land) to determine the market value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or in the case of damage, the market value prior to the damage occurring. If the applicant disagrees with the use of the community's assessed value of the structure, the applicant is responsible for engaging a licensed property appraiser to submit a comparable property appraisal for the total market value of only the structure.
 - c. Review cost estimates of the proposed work including donated or discounted materials and owner and volunteer labor submitted by the applicant. Determine if the costs are reasonable for the proposed work, or use other acceptable methods, such as those prepared by licensed contractors or professional construction cost estimators and from building valuation tables, to estimate the costs.

- d. Determine if the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage as defined in this Ordinance.
- e. Notify the applicant in writing of the result of the substantial improvement or damage determination. If the determination is that the work constitutes substantial improvement or substantial damage, the written documentation shall state that full compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance is required.
- f. Repair, alteration, additions, rehabilitation, or other improvements of historic structures shall not be subject to the elevation and dry floodproofing requirements of this Ordinance if the proposed work will not affect the structure's designation as a historic structure. The documentation of a structure's continued eligibility and designation as a historic structure shall be required by the Floodplain Administrator in approving this exemption.

G. Floodplain Permitting Requirements

1. All proposed development within a Floodplain Overlay District shall require a permit from the Floodplain Administrator prior to the commencement of any development activities. Development, as defined in this Ordinance, includes both building and non-building activities.
2. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first submit a completed application in writing on a form furnished by the Floodplain Administrator for that purpose. Every application shall include, but is not limited to:
 - a. The name, address, and phone number of the applicant, owner, and contractor(s);
 - b. A map indicating the location of the proposed development sufficient to accurately locate property and structure(s) in relation to existing roads and waterbodies;
 - c. A description of the proposed development and the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended;
 - d. If the development involves proposed work on an existing structure, a description of the total costs of the proposed work including all materials and labor;
 - e. In a Zone A, for proposed developments either greater than 50 lots or greater than 5 acres, the base flood elevation(s) established for the area, including any data such as hydraulic and hydrologic analyses, used to determine the elevation(s);
 - f. Submittal of evidence that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local government agencies from which prior approval is required; and
 - g. Such other material and information as may be requested by the Floodplain Administrator to determine conformance with, and provide enforcement of, this Ordinance.
3. The Floodplain Administrator shall review all permit applications for completeness and accuracy, and coordinate with the applicant for corrections or

further documentation, as needed. If the proposed development will comply with this Ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall approve the application and issue a permit. If the proposed development will not comply with this Ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall deny the permit application and return to the applicant with a written explanation of denial.

4. Following completion of new construction of a structure or an existing structure that was substantially improved or replaced, or that incurred substantial damage, or the placement or substantial improvement of a manufactured home, the applicant shall submit the following to the Floodplain Administrator:
 - a. A completed and certified copy of an Elevation Certificate that includes the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of the structure and whether the structure has a basement.
 - b. If a non-residential structure includes dry floodproofing, a completed and certified copy of the Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures that includes the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was dry floodproofed and certification of floodproofing.
5. The Floodplain Administrator shall review all required as-built documentation and other documentation submitted by the applicant for completeness and accuracy and verify that all permit conditions have been completed in compliance with this Ordinance.

The Floodplain Administrator shall either:

- a. Issue a Certificate of Compliance to the applicant if it has been determined that full compliance with this Ordinance has been met; or
- b. Notify the applicant in writing of any violation of this Ordinance and the actions required to bring the development into compliance with this Ordinance if it has been determined that full compliance with this Ordinance has not been met.

H. Flood Elevation Determinations

1. The Floodplain Administrator shall determine the flood elevation for a structure as applicable for each permit application in the following flood zones:
2. For Zone AE, the base flood elevation is determined from the data provided in the community's FIS and accompanying FIRM.
3. For Zone A with no base flood elevation shown in the FIS or on the FIRM:
 - a. The Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from any Federal, State or other source including data submitted to the community for development proposals (i.e. subdivisions, site plan approvals).
 - b. Where a base flood elevation is not available or not known, the base flood elevation shall be determined to be at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade.
 - c. For a development either greater than 50 lots or greater than 5 acres, the applicant shall develop a base flood elevation for the site and provide it to the Floodplain Administrator with their permit application.
4. If a structure is affected by multiple base flood elevations, the highest base flood

elevation shall apply.

I. Floodplain Development Requirements

1. All development located in a special flood hazard area shall be:
 - a. Reasonably safe from flooding;
 - b. Designed and constructed with methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
 - c. Designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement (including structures and above ground gas or liquid storage tanks);
 - d. Constructed with flood damage-resistant materials;
 - e. Constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities that are designed and/or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;
 - f. Adequately drained to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and
 - g. Compliant with the applicable requirements of the State Building Code and the applicable standards in this Ordinance, whichever is more restrictive.

J. Structure Requirements

1. New construction of a residential structure, or an existing residential structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage, located in a Floodplain Overlay District shall have the lowest floor elevated at least three feet above the base flood elevation.
2. New construction of a non-residential structure, or an existing non-residential structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage, located in the Floodplain Overlay District shall:
 - a. Have the lowest floor elevated at least three feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - b. Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:
 - i. Be floodproofed at least three feet above the base flood elevation so that below this elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - ii. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy; and
 - iii. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the dry floodproofing design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator in the form of a completed and signed Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures.
3. A fully enclosed area for new construction of a structure, or an existing structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage located in a special flood hazard area that is below the lowest floor of a structure, below the base flood elevation, and therefore subject to flooding, shall meet the

following requirements:

- a. Be constructed with flood damage-resistant materials;
 - b. Be used solely for the parking of vehicles, building access, or storage;
 - c. Be constructed with the floor of the enclosed area at grade on at least one side of the structure; and
 - d. Be constructed with flood openings installed in the enclosure walls so that they are designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - i. A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;
 - ii. The bottom of all flood openings shall be no higher on the enclosure wall than one foot above either the interior or exterior grade, whichever is higher; and
 - iii. Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
4. A fully enclosed area that has a floor that is below grade on all sides, including below-grade crawlspaces and basements are prohibited for new structures, existing structures to be substantially improved or replaced, or that have incurred substantial damage located in the Floodplain Overlay District.

K. Detached Accessory Structures

1. In a special flood hazard area, new construction or substantial improvement of a small, detached accessory structure of 400 square feet or less does not have to meet the elevation or non-residential dry floodproofing requirements as detailed in Section 10 of this Ordinance if the following wet floodproofing standards are met:
 - a. The structure has unfinished interiors and is not used for human habitation;
 - b. The structure is not located in the floodway;
 - c. The structure is not used for storage of hazardous materials;
 - d. The structure is wet floodproofed and designed to allow for the automatic entry and exit of flood water as detailed in Section 10 (C)(4);
 - e. The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse and lateral movement;
 - f. When possible, the structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters and be placed further from the source of flooding than the primary structure; and
 - g. Service facilities such as electrical, mechanical and heating equipment shall be elevated or dry floodproofed to or above the base flood elevation.

L. Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles

1. A new manufactured home to be placed, or an existing manufactured home to be

substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage, located in the Floodplain Overlay District shall:

- a. Have the lowest floor elevated at least three feet above the base flood elevation;
 - b. Be on a permanent, reinforced foundation;
 - c. Be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage;
 - d. Be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring are authorized to include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces; and
 - e. Comply with the requirements of Section 10(C) of this Ordinance in cases where fully enclosed areas are present below an elevated manufactured home, including enclosures surrounded by rigid skirting or other material attached to the frame or foundation. Flexible skirting and rigid skirting not attached to the frame or foundation of a manufactured home are not required to have flood openings.
2. A recreational vehicle located within the Floodplain Overlay District shall meet one of the following requirements:
- a. Be on a site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
 - b. Be fully licensed, on wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached additions; or
 - c. Meet the requirements for “manufactured homes” as stated in Section 12(A) of this Ordinance.

M. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Systems

1. The following standards shall apply to all water supply, sanitary sewage, and on-site waste disposal systems located in a special flood hazard area:
 - a. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems;
 - b. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed and located to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the system into flood waters; and
 - c. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

N. Floodway Requirements

1. Within a floodway, for any development, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development or land disturbing-activity the applicant must, prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator, submit certification prepared by a registered professional engineer, along with supporting technical data and analyses, that demonstrates that such development will not cause any increase in the base flood elevation at any location in the community.

If the analyses demonstrate that the proposed activities will result in any increase in the base flood elevation, the applicant must obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA prior to permit issuance by the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator reserves the right to deny a permit for the project if concerns about the development being reasonably safe from flooding remain following issuance of the CLOMR. If a permit is issued and the project completed, the applicant must also obtain a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) from FEMA. CLOMR and LOMR submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

2. Within a riverine special flood hazard area where a base flood elevation has been determined but a floodway has not been designated, for any development, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development or land disturbing-activity, the applicant must, prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator, submit certification prepared by a registered professional engineer, along with supporting technical data and analyses, that demonstrates that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the community.

If the analyses demonstrate that the proposed activities will result in more than a one (1) foot increase in the base flood elevation, the applicant must obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA prior to permit issuance by the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator reserves the right to deny a permit for the project if concerns about the development being reasonably safe from flooding remain following issuance of the CLOMR. If a permit is issued and the project completed, the applicant must also obtain a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) from FEMA. CLOMR and LOMR submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

O. Watercourse Alterations

1. Prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator for any alteration or relocation of any riverine watercourse, the applicant shall:
 - a. Notify the Wetlands Bureau of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and submit copies of such notification to the Floodplain Administrator, in addition to the copies required by RSA 482-A: 3; and
 - b. Submit to the Floodplain Administrator certification provided by a registered professional engineer, assuring that the flood carrying capacity of an altered or relocated watercourse can and will be maintained.
2. Prior to a permit being issued for any alteration or relocation of any riverine watercourse, the Floodplain Administrator shall notify adjacent communities and the State NFIP Coordinating Agency, and submit copies of such notification to FEMA's Federal Insurance Administrator.

P. Variances and Appeals

1. Any order, requirement, decision or determination of the Floodplain Administrator made under this Ordinance may be appealed to the Town of Groton Zoning Board of Adjustment as set forth in RSA 676:5.
2. If the applicant, upon appeal, requests a variance as authorized by RSA 674:33, I (b), the applicant shall have the burden of showing in addition to the variance standards under state law that:
 - a. The variance will not result in increased flood heights of any magnitude, additional threats to public safety, fraud on or victimization of the public; or extraordinary public expense;
 - b. The issuance of the variance will not conflict with other State, Federal or local laws or Ordinances;
 - c. If the requested variance is for activity within a floodway, no increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge will result; and
 - d. The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
3. The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall notify the applicant in writing that:
 - a. The issuance of a variance to construct below the base flood elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - b. Such construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.
 - c. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.
4. The community shall:
 2. Maintain a record of all variance actions, including their justification for their issuance; and
 3. Report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to FEMA's Federal Insurance Administrator.

Article 7: Large Wind Energy Systems Ordinance (LWES)

- A. Purpose: The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the development and use of wind power as an alternative energy source, benefiting both the economy and the environment, while protecting public health, safety, property values, wildlife, and general welfare by preserving environmental, historic and scenic resources, controlling Sound Pressure Levels, and preventing electromagnetic interference.

This Ordinance regulates for Large Wind Energy Systems (LWES) between 100 KW and 30MW of which the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee (NH SEC) has only discretionary jurisdictional authority. This Ordinance also provides the NH SEC siting guidance which reflects town sentiment regarding any proposed LWES exceeding 30 MW over which the NH SEC has exclusive jurisdiction.

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the enabling provisions of RSA 674:1(V), RSA 674:16, RSA 674:17, I(j), and RSA 162-H. In addition, pursuant to the provisions of RSA 674:43, the Groton Planning Board is hereby granted the authority to require preliminary review of site plans for LWES and to review and approve or disapprove site plans and

issue authorization for the construction or operation of LWES, including meteorological towers, in the Town of Groton, subject to these provisions.

If there is a conflict between provisions in this Ordinance, or between its provisions and those in any other Town ordinance or regulation, this Ordinance shall apply. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be invalid, such a decision shall not invalidate any other section or provision of the Ordinance.

B. Large Wind Energy System Requirements:

1. Design, Manufacture, Construction, and Maintenance Standards

- a. **Design:** In order to minimize visual clutter, wind turbines shall use tubular towers of similar design, size, operation, and appearance throughout the project, which shall be painted a non-reflective, non-obtrusive color. Blades shall be coated or otherwise designed with a material to minimize blade glint.
- b. **Aesthetics:** At LWES sites, the design of the buildings and related structures shall, to the extent reasonably possible, use materials, colors, textures, screening, and landscaping that will blend with the existing natural setting and environment.
- c. **Signs or advertising**
 - i. Wind turbines shall not be used for displaying any signs or advertising except for signs at ground level for reasonable identification of the manufacturer, owner, or operator of the LWES, the utility procuring the power, emergency contact information, and appropriate warnings as required by national, state, and local laws.
 - ii. Any such identification shall not be illuminated.
 - iii. All signage shall meet Groton's Site Plan Review Regulations.
 - iv. Any graffiti on LWES structures shall be removed as soon as practical.
- d. **Wiring:** Control wiring and power lines shall be wireless or below ground except where collector wiring is brought together for connection to the transmission or distribution network adjacent to that network. The Planning Board may permit above-ground wiring, if in the opinion of the Planning Board, its impact, including but not limited to environmental and visual impacts, is less than the impact of below-ground wiring.
- e. **Blasting:** The applicant for an LWES shall not undertake any blasting without specific approval of such blasting during Site Plan Review. Terms and conditions for the blasting, including any necessary notifications, shall be specified during Site Plan Review.
 - i. The applicant shall prepare an inventory of all structures, wells, bridges, and other seismically sensitive structures that could potentially be damaged by blasting.
 - a. Before each blasting event, the applicant shall notify all participating and non-participating landowners whose property can be potentially damaged of the time and date of

the event. The applicant shall receive signature verification of such notice.

- i. Flying rock traveling in the air or along the ground is not permitted to cross into the property of non-participating landowner(s).
 - ii. A blasting log for each blast shall be kept on site at the LWES office for not less than five (5) years, and copies of the required blasting log shall be promptly submitted to the Planning Board upon completion of construction of the LWES.
 - iii. Pre-blasting and post-blasting inspection and documentation may be required by the Planning Board.
2. Modification: If at any time during construction, operation, or maintenance of the LWES, the applicant wishes to modify the approved Site Plan, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Board an Amended Site Plan for review and approval.
3. Noise and Disturbance: Construction and maintenance activities shall be organized and timed to minimize impacts on residents and wildlife from noise, disruption (including disruption of wildlife habitat), and the presence of vehicles and people. Construction and maintenance, unless there is an imminent threat to life or property, shall be performed only on weekdays between the hours of 7 AM and 6 PM. The Planning Board has the authority to waive this requirement if, in its opinion, there is good reason to do so.
4. Storage: Any construction equipment or parts (used or unused) kept on site shall be stored indoors except during periods of construction, maintenance, and repair.
5. Height
 - a. The total height of the wind turbines shall not exceed 400 feet.
 - b. Met towers must be less than 200 feet in height, and must be designed so as not to require lighting in compliance with FAA regulations. Guy wires are allowed on met towers, but must be designed so as to limit environmental hazards to wildlife, especially birds and bats.
6. Setbacks
 - a. All wind turbine tower bases in an LWES must be sited to be set back from adjacent property lines by at least two thousand (2,000) feet.
 - i. Waiver: An exception can be made to this requirement in the case of a participating landowner who waives his or her rights under this ordinance.
 - a. Such waiver shall exclude the ability of the owner of that property to have or build any structures within 2,000 feet of the closest LWES wind turbine tower and shall be recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds.
 - b. In no case shall the setback be less than 1.5 times the maximum height of the wind turbine from the nearest property line.
 - ii. The applicant shall submit a graph of the required setback for each wind turbine tower as a circle for a single tower or as a series of

connected arcs for multiple wind turbine towers centered on each turbine and submitted with the required setback graphically superimposed to scale on Town maps, including map and lot numbers, lot owners, structures, and lot property lines.

7. Communications Interference

- a. Any LWES shall be sited and operated to avoid any interference with television, telephone (including cellular and digital), microwave, satellite (dish), navigational, or radio reception to neighboring areas. The applicant shall be responsible for the full cost of any remediation necessary to provide equivalent alternate service or to correct any problems.
- b. Remedies may include relocation or removal of the LWES. The applicant of the LWES shall respond within thirty (30) business days to any request for a communications interference investigation by a property owner within the project boundary and a three-mile radius beyond the project boundary. Testing shall commence within thirty (30) business days. The applicant is responsible for mitigating the cause, within sixty (60) business days from the identification of interference attributed to the operation of the LWES or, failing an identification and attribution of interference, the applicant shall provide certification from a NH licensed Professional Engineer confirming that the proposed project did not or does not interfere with television, telephone (including cellular and digital), microwave, satellite (dish), navigational, or radio reception to neighboring areas.

8. Sound Pressure Level Limits and Measurement

- a. The intent of this section is to preserve the quiet rural environment of the Town of Groton and to provide protection from excessive sound pressure levels that cause adverse impacts to public health, welfare, and well-being.
- b. Annoyance due to noise, as measured by community surveys, is the measurement of activity interference.
- c. Sound pressure level limits are based on the recommended guidelines found in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's document Information On Levels Of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety, 550/9-74-004, March 1974 and include levels requisite to protect against activity interference.
- d. These sound pressure level limits are consistent with the World Health Organization (WHO) night-noise guidelines for exposure to noise during sleep, found in the following documents: Night Noise Guidelines (NNLG) For Europe, 2007 and ISBN 978 92 890 4173 7, 2009.
- e. Sound pressure levels produced by the LWES shall not exceed 33 dBA (Leq 10 minute) anywhere at any time on a non-participating landowner's property.
- f. Any model used to predict wind turbine noise shall use the following parameters:
 - i. Each wind turbine shall be considered as an individual and unique noise emitter.

- ii. The prediction model shall use the manufacturer's highest sound-power levels, as measured using standard IEC 61400-11 (edition 2.1, dated November 2006), which shall be submitted in 1/3 octave band for frequencies 31.5 to 8000 Hz. Test reports performed for the same model(s) proposed for the LWES shall be submitted in full.
 - iii. The prediction model shall use a wind shear of no less than 0.50.
 - iv. There shall be zero attenuation for ground cover, because a wind turbine is an elevated noise emitter.
 - v. There shall be zero attenuation for foliage, because trees have no leaves from November to April.
 - vi. The model must add a plus-5-dB design margin to the predicted sound pressure levels to account for variations in atmospheric propagation due to refraction (the bending of sound waves in the atmosphere due to changes in air temperature or wind gradient).
 - vii. Ground absorption values used in the modeling software shall be set to 0 for water and hard concrete or asphalt surfaces and 0.5 for all other surfaces.
 - g. Noise measurements shall be taken with the wind turbines turned on and turned off to determine any background noise to be accounted for. The applicant shall cooperate by shutting wind turbines off and turning them on during acoustic testing at times required by the acoustic monitoring personnel.
 - h. The wind velocity at the sound measurement microphone shall not exceed 2 m/s (4.5 mph) during measurements of background sound pressure level, and the maximum wind speed at the microphone for noise measurements during wind turbine operation shall not exceed 4 m/s (9 mph).
9. Shadow Flicker, Tower Shadowing, and Blade Glint
- a. The facility shall be designed such that shadow flicker or tower shadowing falling on or in any non-participating landowner's property or a public or private road shall be limited as follows:
 - i. The shadow flicker or tower shadowing shall not exceed thirty (30) hours per year in total.
 - ii. The traffic volumes of an effected road shall be fewer than 500 vehicles per day on the roadway.
 - iii. The shadow flicker or tower shadowing shall not fall onto an intersection.
 - b. Blades shall be coated or otherwise designed with a material to minimize blade glint.
 - c. At any time upon receipt of a verified complaint of shadow flicker, tower shadowing, and/or blade glint, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Board a shadow flicker, tower shadowing, and blade glint study certifying that shadow flicker, tower shadowing, or blade glint present no deleterious effects for any occupied structure located within a one-mile radius of any wind turbine.

- d. If any existing shadow flicker and/or blade glint exceeds any of the conditions listed above, the source wind turbine(s) shall be shut down until the shadow flicker, tower shadowing, or blade glint problem is remedied.
10. Public Infrastructure: The applicant shall avoid, mitigate, or repair any and all adverse impacts to any public infrastructure occasioned by or in any manner related to the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair or decommissioning of the LWES. This includes reimbursement to the Town or State for any repairs or reconstruction reasonably deemed necessary by the Town or State.
 11. Erosion and Storm Water Control: During the useful life of the LWES, the applicant shall maintain any erosion and storm-water control practices described in the Erosion and Storm-Water Control Plans and Life Cycle and Decommissioning Plans submitted with the Application for Site Plan Review.
 12. Safety
 - a. Braking
 - i. Each wind turbine shall be equipped with both manual and automatic controls to limit the rotational speed of the blade within the design limits of the rotor.
 - ii. All wind turbines shall be equipped with redundant braking systems, including both aerodynamic (including variable pitch) over-speed controls and mechanical brakes.
 - iii. Mechanical brakes shall be operated in a fail-safe mode that will engage in the case of loss of load on the generator.
 - iv. Stall regulation shall not be considered a sufficient braking system for over-speed protection.
 - v. A manual electrical and/or over-speed shutdown disconnect switch shall be provided and clearly labeled on/in the wind turbine structure.
 - b. Structure:
 - i. The blade tip of any wind turbine shall, at its lowest point, have ground clearance of at least 75 feet.
 - ii. Any wind turbine and/or accessory structure shall not be climbable above 15 feet above ground level.
 - iii. All structures shall be self-supporting. No guy-wire-supported structures shall be permitted, except for met towers.
 - c. Access and Signage:
 - i. The LWES shall be designed to prevent unauthorized access to electrical and mechanical components and shall have access doors that are kept securely locked at all times when service personnel are not present.
 - ii. Appropriate warning and safety signage shall be placed on any wind turbine, accessory structure, and/or electrical equipment, and posted at all LWES entrances.
 - iii. A sign bearing emergency contact information shall be posted near the tower(s) or operations and maintenance office building.

- iv. All signage shall be placed at the road access to warn visitors about the potential danger of falling and thrown ice and other debris hazards.
 - d. Remedy: Any wind turbine that is found to present an imminent physical threat of danger to human life, wildlife, or property, or that is found to exceed the noise standards of this Ordinance, shall be immediately shut down. Following repair or redesign to comply with the noise standards of this Ordinance, the wind turbine shall be certified to be safe and to comply with this Ordinance by NH licensed Professional Engineer(s) prior to resumption of operation.
- 13. Rescue, Fire, and Hazard Protection
 - a. The applicant shall assure that the LWES complies with the following fire control and prevention measures.
 - b. A plan acceptable to the Town of Groton Select Board, the Town of Groton Fire Chief, any contracted services secured by the Town of Groton and/or the New Hampshire State Fire Marshall for fire-fighting and rescue services, including water accessibility, any necessary equipment, and/or training for local fire protection and rescue personnel, shall be prepared and updated annually.
 - c. The full cost of implementing and maintaining the plan, including equipment, equipment maintenance, and staffing, shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
 - d. The applicant shall comply with all laws applicable to the generation, storage, clean-up, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes generated during any phase of the project's life.
- 14. Environmental Impact
 - a. The applicant shall take appropriate measures to minimize, eliminate, or mitigate adverse impacts on the natural environment during the entire life cycle of the LWES and shall comply with all Federal, State and local laws regulating environmental impacts.
 - b. Guidelines. In making its determination under this section, the Groton Planning Board, the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee and/or any other applicable State or Federal Regulatory Departments should consider the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service "Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee Recommendations," dated March 4, 2010, or subsequent updates, the "Proposed Wind Power Siting Guidelines—May 29, 2007" (developed by the Wind Energy Facility Siting Guidelines Working Group and forwarded to the NH Energy Policy Committee Wind Siting Subcommittee), and any recommendations of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department and the Groton Conservation Commission.
 - c. Environmentally Sensitive Areas. The plan for the LWES shall reflect the natural capabilities of the site to support development. Environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, wetlands, vernal pools, seeps or springs, steep slopes (greater than 20%), watersheds, floodplains,

significant wildlife habitats, fisheries, habitat for rare or endangered plants and animals, unique natural communities and natural areas, and sand and gravel aquifers will be maintained and preserved to the maximum extent possible. The applicant shall demonstrate appropriate measures for protecting these resources during the entire life cycle of the project.

- d. Wildlife.
 - i. The applicant shall demonstrate that the LWES will have no significant adverse impact on area wildlife and wildlife habitat.
 - ii. Such analysis shall include but not be limited to adverse impacts on birds, bats, raptors, animals, and habitat fragmentation.
 - iii. In addition, the applicant must demonstrate that the LWES will have no undue adverse impact on rare, threatened, or endangered wildlife.
 - iv. The wildlife and habitat analysis must include pre-construction field studies conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist selected by the Planning Board and paid for by the applicant. Such studies shall span at least two coincident migration cycles.
 - v. Avian and Bat Species. Development and operation of a LWES shall have no adverse impact on bird or bat species.
 - i. All above-ground lines, transformers, or conductors should comply with the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC, <http://www.aplic.org/>) published standards to prevent avian mortality.
 - ii. The design and installation of the LWES shall avoid, to the extent practicable, the creation of artificial habitat for raptors or raptor prey; e.g., electrical equipment boxes on or near the ground that can provide shelter and warmth and horizontal perching opportunities on the towers or related structures.
 - iii. In order to minimize the detrimental impacts on bat and bird populations, all wind turbines shall be configured and or controlled so that the blades will not turn when wind velocity at hub height is less than 10 mph. In addition, there may be periods of time when the Wind Turbine operations must be curtailed to protect bats and raptors and other migratory birds.
- e. Ground and Surface Water.
 - i. The LWES will not adversely affect the quality or quantity of ground and surface waters.
 - ii. The applicant shall demonstrate to the Planning Board's satisfaction that there are no unusual risks caused by the LWES
 - iii. The Planning Board may require spill prevention and control measures be installed, and that all activities involving potentially permeable pollutants, including at delivery and transfer points, be conducted under cover and over an impervious surface surrounded by dikes.

- iv. Whenever sedimentation is caused by stripping vegetation or grading, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to remove it from all adjoining surfaces, drainage systems, and watercourses and to repair any damage as quickly as possible at the applicant's expense.
15. Historical, Cultural, Archeological. Because the preservation of historic resources is important to the Town of Groton, the applicant shall be required to:
 - a. Inventory and map all historically significant sites located within two thousand (2,000) feet of the proposed LWES project area, including but not limited to stone walls, structures, roadways, cellar holes, cemeteries and mines.
 - b. Provide a plan outlining how the applicant proposes to minimize the impact of construction and ongoing operation of the LWES on those sites. As a condition of approving the Applicant's Historical, Cultural, Archeological protection plan, the Planning Board may require specific setbacks of LWES structures or roadways from significant sites and/or other actions that protect or restore items of historic significance.
16. Visual Impact
 - a. An LWES shall be designed and located so as not to cause adverse visual impacts, including visual clutter and impacts caused by any lighting, and so as not to dominate views from residential areas, cultural resource areas, public recreational and scenic areas, trails used by the public open space within the Town, or any public road right-of-way.
 - b. For the purposes of this section, dominance is determined by how an LWES will be seen within the greater visual context. Dominance occurs when the project would cause a change in the balance or feel of the character of the surrounding area or create a very dominant focal point that detracts from other important natural or cultural focal points.
 - c. The Planning Board may use as a reference document: A Visual Impact Assessment Process for Wind Energy Projects, Vissering, Sinclair, and Margolis, May 2011.
 - d. Some of the factors to be considered in evaluating the degree of dominance are:
 - i. appearance of proximity,
 - ii. duration of view,
 - iii. expectation for natural or intact landscape setting,
 - iv. uniqueness of a scenic resource,
 - v. whether the view is directly ahead over extended distances, and
 - vi. whether large numbers of turbines are visible in many views.
 - e. All available mitigation techniques to reduce the visual impacts of the LWES shall be considered, including methods prescribed by the American Landscape Institute. The use of automatic obstruction lighting systems, such as those manufactured by DeTect and OCAS, is mandatory for wind turbines with FAA lighting.
 - f. Photographic Simulations.

- i. Photographic simulations shall be provided from potentially sensitive public and private viewpoints.
 - ii. The Planning Board may request that particular viewpoints be illustrated. Such locations could include the center of Town, public recreation areas, historic sites, and scenic sections of Town or State roads.
 - iii. Simulation photographs shall be taken at 50mm (or digital equivalent) and illustrated on 11 x 17" printed copies for each simulation.
 - iv. If several photographic frames are required to illustrate the breadth of the project from a particular viewpoint, illustrations shall be provided of each 50mm frame, plus a combined panoramic view.
 - v. Any visible roads, site clearing, and all project infrastructure shall be depicted on the simulations.
 - vi. The photo simulations report shall employ a standard visual-impact-assessment methodology for detailing what the visual impacts of the project would be and explaining why these may be acceptable or unacceptable.
 - f. The report shall identify all mitigation methods proposed by the applicant, if any, to address the potential visual impacts of the LWES.
 - i. These methods may include turbine siting and distance between towers; reductions in turbine height or numbers; design and size; hazard lighting mitigation by employing automatic obstruction lighting systems; underground placement of collector lines; and other methods.
 - ii. The Planning Board may require additional mitigation measures to minimize the impact on scenic resources of the Town.
17. Financial, Technical, and Managerial Capability
 - i. The applicant shall demonstrate to the Planning Board that it has adequate financial, technical, and managerial capability to assure construction and operation of the facility in continuing compliance with the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

C. Application Procedure

1. Applications for new and replacement LWES shall be filed and processed in accordance with the Town of Groton Planning Board's Site Plan Review regulations.
2. An application for LWES is presumed to have regional impacts. Therefore, the procedure shall include notification per RSA 36:54–57.
3. Submission Requirements: In addition to standard Planning Board requirements, applicants for a LWES shall submit the following:
 - a. A demonstration satisfactory to the Planning Board that the Applicant has adequate financial, technical, and managerial capability to assure construction and operation of the facility in continuing compliance with the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

- b. Plans prepared and stamped by a NH licensed Professional Engineer that show the location, shape, size, color, materials, textures, landscaping, design, and total height of all proposed components of met towers and LWES, including the proposed access to the project site (including Town and State roads) and associated transmission lines.
- c. A location map to scale of current and planned land uses within the project boundary and a one-mile radius beyond the project boundary, showing the location of all proposed wind turbines and required setbacks for each, and identifies participating landowners. These maps must be prepared by a NH licensed land surveyor.
- d. A site grading and clearing plan that shows all areas to be cleared and all grade changes.
 - i. The plan shall include details on the collector lines, locations and heights of poles, clearing limits for above-ground lines, substations, transmission line details, and upgrades or changes to existing power lines.
 - ii. This plan should delineate environmentally sensitive areas.
- e. Historical, Cultural, Archeological Inventory and Resource Map prepared by NH licensed land surveyor, and applicant's plan to minimize impact of LWES construction and operation on these sites.
- f. Environmental Resource Map prepared by a qualified NH licensed land surveyor.
- g. Intended period of data collection for the met tower.
- h. Certification of the non-reflecting properties of the external surfaces of the LWES.
 - i. Calculations and supporting data for all setbacks for each turbine.
- j. List of property owners whose property wholly or in part falls within the standard setback areas.
- k. Any studies and reports as required by the Planning Board, including but not limited to those listed below. The cost of any required study, report, plan, mitigation effort, or any other work required to be done by the Planning Board, is the full responsibility of the applicant.
 - i. Sound Pressure Level Study
 - ii. Rescue, Fire, and Hazard Protection Plan
 - iii. Road and Property Risk Assessment
 - iv. Wildlife and Bird Impact Study and Protection Plan
 - v. Groundwater and Surface Water Quality studies
 - vi. Visual Impact Assessment, including photographic simulations
 - vii. Communication Interference Certificate
 - viii. Shadow Flicker, Tower Shadowing, and Blade Glint study
 - ix. Safety Plan
- v. A Complaint Resolution Plan to address any complaints from affected parties during construction and over the life of the operation. The Plan shall identify a contact person and a process for mediation.
- w. A Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan as outlined in Section I (Decommissioning).

- x. Storm Water Management Plan – pre- and post-decommissioning.
 - y. Erosion Control Plan.
 - z. Landscape Plan showing restoration of disturbed areas after completion of construction.
 - aa. Estimate of decommissioning costs prepared by a NH licensed Professional Engineer.
 - bb. Blasting plan, including inventory of all potentially affected structures.
 - cc. Any other information deemed necessary by the Board in order to make an informed decision.
4. Repowering. When an LWES is planned for a retrofit, the Applicant must apply to the Planning Board for approval before any portion of the LWES may be repowered.
 5. Permit to Construct.
 - a. The Planning Board has the authority to approve or deny the Site Plan application. In the case of denial, the Planning Board may do so either for failure to provide any of the required documentation or for any other reason allowed under the Site Plan Regulations.
 - b. After the Planning Board reviews and approves the Site Plan for an LWES, the Select Board may issue a Permit to Construct.
 - c. No LWES may be constructed without a Permit to Construct.
 6. Permit to Operate.
 - a. Following construction of an LWES, before commencing operation, the Applicant shall apply to the Select Board for a Permit to Operate. The application shall include the following:
 - i. An Inspection Report prepared and signed by a NH licensed Professional Engineer certifying the structural and operational integrity of the LWES, and completion of construction in accordance with all submitted and approved building, road, and lighting plans, and any other plans submitted to the Planning Board as required.
 - ii. A decommissioning fund, the sufficiency of which will be determined by the Select Board. See Section G(5) Decommissioning Costs.
 - iii. A signed statement that the applicant and project site landowner(s) have read this Ordinance, understand all its provisions, and agree to abide by them.
 - b. The applicant shall complete decommissioning of the LWES or individual turbines within twelve (12) months after the end of the useful life of the LWES or any individual turbines.
 - c. Applications for a Permit to Operate will be heard at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning Board or Select Board, whichever is appropriate permitting board, for which adequate legal notice has been posted.
 - d. Before a Permit to Operate is transferred to a new owner or operator, the holder of the permit must satisfactorily demonstrate to the Planning Board that the new owner or operator has adequate financial, technical, and

managerial capability to assure construction and operation of the facility in continuing compliance with the terms and conditions of this Ordinance.

- e. If a Permit to Operate is transferred to a new owner or operator, the new owner or operator is bound by all conditions, requirements, and financial obligations of the original permit.
- f. All conditions of approval shall be reviewed annually for compliance by the Planning Board or Board of Selectman or their designee.
- g. A Permit to Operate may be revoked and the LWES required to cease operations, following lawful proceeding and court order or a revocation proceeding if the Select Board determines that there is a violation of any provision of this ordinance or other applicable regulations.

D. Administration and Associated Costs

1. At the time of acceptance of their application for the Site Plan Review by the Planning Board, the Applicant shall deposit into an escrow account the amount of \$25,000.
2. The purpose of this escrow account is:
 - a. To reimburse the Town of Groton for the costs incurred to hire consultants and experts as the Town, at its sole discretion, deems desirable to examine, evaluate, and verify the data and statements presented by the applicant.
 - b. To cover administrative and legal costs incurred by the Town of Groton in monitoring and enforcing the Applicant's ongoing compliance with this Article for the life of the LWES or any individual wind turbine.
3. The escrow account shall be managed as follows:
 - a. Funds may be withdrawn from this account only by the Select Board.
 - b. If the balance of this account shall fall below \$15,000 at any time, the Applicant shall deposit an amount sufficient to bring the account to a minimum value of \$25,000.
 - c. If the balance of this fund shall fall below \$15,000 for a continuous period of thirty (30) days, the application shall be considered to have been withdrawn, or the Site Plan approval for the LWES may be revoked.
 - d. The Select Board or its designee shall be charged with monitoring the escrow account and giving quarterly reports to the applicant.
 - e. After the LWES has been completely removed and all site restoration as defined in Section I(2) has been completed, as defined in this Ordinance, any balance remaining in this account shall be returned to the applicant.

E. Easements and Leases

1. Any landowner may grant an easement to the applicant for any impacts of the LWES on his or her property. Any landowner that grants an easement shall advise all subsequent owners of the property that such easement runs with the land and is enforceable against future property owners. The terms of the easement must be consistent with the current application for an LWES.
2. Any leases or easements shall be recorded with the Registry of Deeds.
3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to restrict the rights of landowners.

F. Ongoing Requirements

1. **Monitoring:** Upon reasonable notice, Town of Groton officials or their designated representatives may enter any lot on which an LWES has been approved for the purpose of monitoring noise, impacts on the natural environment, and other impacts that may arise. Reasonable notice will be considered 24-hour advance telephone notice from the Town to the applicant, followed by e-mail notification for the record.
2. **Post-construction Water-Quality Study:**
 - a. Within six (6) months of the first wind turbine becoming operational, and every twelve (12) months thereafter for a period of three (3) years, a water-quality study of all wells, springs, and water resources specifically identified during the Site Plan Review shall be designed and carried out by a water-quality professional approved by the Select Board.
 - b. Upon receipt of a substantiated complaint regarding the integrity or water quality of any well having been damaged by any LWES construction, the Planning Board may require prompt investigation of the complaint by a water-quality professional approved by the Select Board, at the expense of the applicant.
 - c. If degradation or contamination of any well, spring, or water resource is found to have occurred, the applicant shall be considered in violation of this Section and subject to the provisions of the Enforcement Subsection of this Section.
 - d. The applicant is responsible for all costs associated with water-quality testing and corrective action if necessary.
3. **Annual Power Production Report:** The applicant shall submit an annual power production report to the Select Board and the Planning Board]. The annual power-production report shall cover the preceding calendar year (e.g. for January 1 to December 31, 2018 when submitted in 2019), and shall be submitted by February 15 of the following year. The report shall be in a form agreed to by the Select Board and shall include actual power production in kilowatt-hours for each wind turbine.
4. **Environmental Impact Studies:** Recognizing the importance of wildlife as described in Section C(11), continuing environmental impact studies shall be required.
 - a. At least every 3 years, and more frequently if deemed appropriate by the Select Board, an environmental impact study shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist selected by the Select Board and paid for by the applicant.
 - b. If the post-construction field studies demonstrate substantive harm to the natural environment on the project property and/or in the surrounding area, the applicant shall develop an appropriate mitigation plan acceptable to the Select Board and Conservation Commission. The applicant shall be responsible for the full cost of implementation of the mitigation plan.
 - c. In addition, the applicant shall submit a quarterly report to the Select Board and Conservation Commission identifying all dead birds and bats

found within 500 feet of the LWES. Reporting shall continue for at least three (3) years after the first wind turbine becomes operational, or longer if required by the Planning Board during the Site Plan review, and/or by the Select Board at any time.

- d. In the event of an avian or bat mortality kill of threatened or endangered species, or discovery of more than six (6) dead birds or bats of any species on site, the applicant shall notify the Select Board, Conservation Commission and the New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game within twenty-four (24) hours.
 - e. Within thirty (30) days of the occurrence, the applicant shall submit a report to the Select Board describing the cause of the occurrence and the steps taken to avoid future occurrences. During migration seasons, the Select Board reserves the right to request video surveillance as part of environmental impact studies.
5. Decommissioning Costs. An estimated total cost of decommissioning, prepared at the applicant's expense by an independent NH licensed Professional Engineer(s) approved by the Select Board, shall be submitted to the Select Board at the time of application and again after every five years of operation. Funds required under Section I of this ordinance shall be updated within 90 days of acceptance by the Select Board.
 6. Noise Compliance Report. Within four (4) months of the first wind turbine becoming operational and again within two (2) months after all wind turbines have become operational, and at any time the Select Board deems it necessary due to the number and/or severity of complaints received, the applicant shall submit to the Select Board a noise-compliance report certifying compliance with the noise regulations set forth herein. The report shall be prepared under the direction of a Professional Engineer or a Board Certified member of the Institute of Noise Control Engineering (INCE). The report shall be signed or stamped by this person. This person shall be selected by the Select Board, and the report paid for by the applicant. The report shall comply with the following:
 - a. Except as specifically noted otherwise in this Ordinance or in any approval of an application, sound measurements shall be conducted in compliance with the most recent version of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard S12.18-1994 "Outdoor Measurements of Sound Pressure." Sound data shall be recorded with both dBA filtering and unfiltered down to 0.5Hz. Wind speeds shall be logged simultaneously with sound pressure level data.
 - b. Sound pressure level meters and calibration equipment shall comply with the most recent version of ANSI Standard S1.4 "Specifications for General Purpose Sound Pressure Level Meters," and shall have a calibration traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Testing (NIST) performed within the preceding twenty-four (24) months.
 - c. Noise measurements shall be taken at locations and times when the wind turbine is clearly audible and dominating the acoustical environment. All unattended measurements shall consider the wind turbine as dominating the acoustical environment.

- d. Noise measurements shall be taken with the wind turbines both on and off to determine the existence and level of any background noise. The applicant shall cooperate by shutting wind turbines off and turning them on during acoustic testing at times required by the acoustic-monitoring personnel.
 - e. The acoustic-monitoring personnel shall determine if extraneous sounds such as those made by insects, frogs, or other wildlife are contributing to the measured Leq sound pressure level and remove their contributions either by relocating the measurement microphone to a spot not affected by such sounds or conducting testing at dates and times when such sounds are not present. The acoustic-monitoring personnel may correct the Leq sound pressure level using full or 1/3 octave band analysis to subtract wind turbine “off” levels from wind turbine “on” levels, and by removing data in 1/3 octave bands from the Leq computation that are contaminated by extraneous sounds.
 - f. The wind velocity at the sound-measurement microphone shall not exceed 2 m/s (4.5 mph) during measurements of background sound pressure level, and the maximum wind speed at the microphone for noise measurements during turbine operation should not exceed 4 m/s (9 mph).
 - g. During wind turbine testing the atmospheric profile shall be Pasquill Stability Class E or F preferred, Class D as alternate. Wind turbine acoustic testing shall be conducted with hub-height wind speeds varying between cut-in and cut-out speeds.
 - h. The wind turbine shall be fully engaged blades-to-generator and running the standard power output program and producing the maximum power output for the incoming hub-height wind speed. Feathering or other blade angle manipulations that are not part of the normal wind turbine program to obtain maximum power output shall be prohibited during acoustic testing. If the wind turbine must be feathered due to a high wind condition for safety purposes, the testing shall be rescheduled.
 - i. Wind turbine power output and hub-height wind speed data at 10- minute or shorter intervals shall be provided to the acoustic-monitoring personnel by the applicant for the entire sound-measurement period.
 - j. Noise measurements shall be taken at locations specified by the Planning Board, which shall also set the direction of noise monitoring. The Planning Board may employ a NH licensed Professional Engineer, whose fees shall be paid by the Applicant, for advice regarding these measurements.
7. If the Applicant intends to assign or transfer the ownership, control, or authority of the LWES, the Applicant must give the Select Board 30 days’ advance notice. Applicant shall also provide notice of any change in name or contact information.

G. Public Inquiries and Complaints

1. Throughout the life of the project, including the decommissioning phase, the LWES applicant shall maintain a phone number and identify a responsible person for the public to contact with inquiries and complaints. The Complaint Resolution

Plan submitted with the initial application shall be used to resolve complaints. However, this process shall not preclude the local government from acting on a complaint, and local provisions for complaint resolution shall prevail and supersede all applicant complaint resolution processes.

- a. Any individual, group of individuals, or reasonably-identifiable entity may file a signed-and-dated written complaint with the applicant of any LWES. If a complaint is received by phone, the applicant shall inform the complainant that complaints must be submitted in writing. Any complaints received directly by the Select Board shall be referred to the applicant.
- b. The applicant shall report to the Select Board all complaints received concerning any aspect of LWES construction, operation, or decommissioning as follows:
 - i. Complaints received by the applicant shall be reported to the Select Board or its designee within five (5) business days, except that complaints regarding activities that endanger public health and/or public safety shall be reported to Town of Groton and/or State of New Hampshire public safety personnel immediately, and the Select Board or its designee by the following business day.
 - ii. The applicant shall document each complaint by maintaining a record of all complaints that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - a. Name of the LWES and the applicant
 - b. Name of complainant with address and phone number
 - c. A copy of the written complaint
 - d. Specific property description (if applicable) affected by complaint
 - e. Nature of complaint (including weather conditions if germane)
 - f. Name of person receiving complaint, date received
 - g. Date reported to the Select Board or its designee
 - h. Initial response, final resolution, and date of resolution
- c. The applicant shall maintain a chronological log of all complaints received, including the above information. A copy of this log, and a summary of the log by type of complaint, shall be sent quarterly to the Select Board on or before January 15, March 15, July 15, and October 15. An annual summary shall accompany the January 15 submission.
- d. The Select Board shall forward copies of any health-related complaints to the Groton Health Officer and the State of New Hampshire Board of Health.
- e. The Select Board may designate a person to seek a complaint resolution that is acceptable to the complainant, the Select Board, and the applicant. If such a resolution cannot be obtained, the Select Board may act as authorized by Section I: Enforcement and Penalties.
- f. The Select Board may at any time determine that a complaint shall be subject to enforcement and penalties as defined in Section I: Enforcement and Penalties.

H. Enforcement and Penalties

1. The enforcement of this Ordinance shall be the responsibility of the Groton Select Board or its duly-authorized agent or designee. The Groton Select Board or its duly-authorized agent or designee is hereby authorized to cause any LWES, building, place, premises, or use to be inspected, and to order in writing the remedying of any condition found to exist in violation of this Section.
2. Any applicant not responding to the following conditions in the manner specified shall be considered to be in violation of this Section.
 - a. Unsafe. If any one wind turbine, multiple wind turbines, or the LWES presents an imminent physical threat of danger to life or significant threat to property, as determined by the Planning Board, the Select Board, or one of their duly-authorized agents, it shall be deemed unsafe and be required to immediately shut down. It shall then be repaired or otherwise made safe and certified as safe by a NH licensed Professional Engineer selected by the Planning Board prior to resumption of operation. Costs for the NH licensed Professional Engineer shall be the responsibility of the applicant. The Select Board, or its duly-authorized designee, shall have the right to access the LWES site to verify conditions and/or repair progress.
 - b. Serious Violations. The applicant is responsible for mitigating any serious violations of the standards in this Ordinance within ten (10) business days of receipt of written notification of any violation by the LWES. A serious violation is defined as any of the following:
 - i. Sound pressure level exceeding the levels specified in Section C(5) of this ordinance, for anything other than a single, accidental and unpredictable occurrence.
 - ii. The occurrence of shadow flicker, tower shadowing, or blade glint exceeding the standards specified in Section C(6) of this Ordinance.
 - iii. Degradation or contamination exceeding U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards for any surface or subsurface water resource.
 - a. In the case of degradation or contamination of a well, the obligation for mitigation shall be deemed satisfied if the applicant provides the affected well owner with a reasonable emergency water supply within two (2) days of the determination of violation and within thirty (30) days commences implementation of corrective measures to the satisfaction of the well owner and subject to the approval of the Planning Board.
 - iv. Any hazardous substance spill.
 - v. Communication/electromagnetic interference (other than emergency communication).
 - c. Emergency Communication. Interference with emergency communications must be mitigated within 24 hours.

- d. Other Violations. If the Select Board determines that a violation of this Section has occurred, and the violation is determined to not endanger public health and/or welfare, a serious violation, or an interference with emergency communications, the Select Board shall provide written notice to the applicant, and the applicant shall be responsible for mitigating the problem within thirty (30) days. Mitigation involving significant construction or physical modification may take up to ninety (90) days to be completed, with prior approval of the extended deadline by the Select Board.
3. Any applicant that fails to comply with any provision of this Section by failing to resolve a violation before the expiration of the mitigation periods defined in Section I(2)(d) may be subject to the following penalties:
 - a. Revocation of Site Plan approval, requiring immediate shutdown and removal of any wind turbine(s) and restoration of the site as described under Subsection I;
 - b. Fines pursuant to RSA 676:17;
 - c. Reimbursement to the Town of Groton for any and all expenses incurred in obtaining relief, including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees.
- I. Decommissioning
1. The applicant shall, at its expense, complete decommissioning (including full site restoration as required in Section I(2) and by the Select Board and Planning Board in any approvals) of the LWES, or individual wind turbine(s), within twelve (12) months after it is deemed unsafe, abandoned, or at the end of its useful life.
 2. Site Restoration shall include:
 - a. Removal of any and all wind turbines, buildings, cabling, electrical components, foundations, structures, and any other associated facilities to a depth of four (4) feet below the ground surface. Conduits buried deeper than four (4) feet below the ground surface may remain in place, but all cables must be removed, and any pull boxes, junction boxes, transformer vaults, and other structures within four (4) feet of the surface must be removed and any remaining conduit ends permanently sealed and capped.
 - b. Removal from the property of all items in outdoor storage.
 - c. On-site road and open work area removal, if any, to preconstruction conditions, excepting portions of roads useful for the proposed use post-restoration of the site. If any roads are retained, excess paving and gravel shall be removed back to an appropriate width approved by the Planning Board and the areas from which paving and/or gravel has been removed shall be loamed and seeded.
 - d. Regrading and revegetation necessary to return the subject property to the condition existing prior to establishment of the LWES. The restoration shall reflect the site-specific character including topography, vegetation, drainage, and any unique environmental features. If, in the opinion of the Planning Board, grades and vegetation existing at the time of decommissioning are sufficiently stable and well established, they may be allowed to remain.

- e. Implementation of the post-decommissioning stormwater runoff plan.

J. Financial Assurance

1. As a condition precedent to Site Plan approval, the applicant must submit an acceptable form of financial assurance such as cash, performance bond, or certificate of deposit to the Town of Groton. The amount of the financial assurance required shall be established by the Planning Board and be based on a reasonable estimate of the cost to repair public infrastructure, decommission the LWES and reclaim the site in the event the applicant fails to do so.
 2. The amount of financial assurance shall be reviewed periodically by the Select Board to ensure that it equals all outstanding costs for decommissioning and reclamation under Section K(1). Financial assurance may be adjusted, upwards or downwards, when required by the Select Board. For instance, the Select Board may adjust financial assurance based upon prevailing or projected inflation rates, or the latest cost estimates for decommissioning and reclamation.
 3. Such financial assurance shall be kept in full force and effect during the entire time the relevant LWES facility exists or is in place. Such financial assurance shall be irrevocable and non-cancelable until such time as the Select Board certifies that decommissioning and reclamation are complete and releases the obligation. If the applicant fails to fully remove the LWES and reclaim the site as required under Section I, the Town of Groton may remove or cause the removal of the LWES and the reclamation of the site. The Town may recover the cost of decommissioning and reclamation from any financial assurance provided by the applicant. Any decommissioning and reclamation costs incurred by the Town not recovered from the applicant will become a lien on the property from which the LWES was removed or any land reclaimed. Any shortfall in decommissioning and/or reclamation costs may be collected from the landowner in the same manner as property taxes.
 4. If the applicant fails to complete decommissioning within the periods prescribed in Section I, then the Town may take such any measures necessary to complete decommissioning. The entry into and submission of evidence of a participating landowner agreement to the Town shall constitute agreement and consent of the parties to the agreement, and of their respective heirs, successors, and assigns, that the Town may take such action as necessary to implement the decommissioning plan.
 5. The escrow agent shall release the financial assurance funds when the applicant has demonstrated that decommissioning and reclamation has been satisfactorily completed and the Select Board approves of the completion of decommissioning and/or reclamation, or upon written approval of the Town in order to implement the decommissioning plan.
- K. Law: All references to the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs) refer to the statute in effect at the time of enactment of this section, as subsequently amended or revised.

- L. **Warning and Disclaimer of Liability:** This Section shall not create a duty or liability on the part of or a cause of action against the Town of Groton, its officers, or employees thereof, for any damages that may result from administration of or reliance on this section.

Article 8: Zoning Board of Adjustment

- A. Groton's Zoning Board of Adjustment shall consist of five (5) members conforming in duties to the provisions of Chapter 674:33 of the New Hampshire Planning and Land Use Regulations. In addition to the general powers granted the Board of Adjustment by Chapter 674, may, in harmony with its general purposes and intent, grant a variance from the terms of the ordinance if the Board finds:
1. The variance will not be contrary to the public interest;
 2. The spirit of the ordinance is observed;
 3. Substantial justice is done;
 4. The values of surrounding properties are not diminished; and
 5. Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.
- B. "Unnecessary hardship" means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
1. No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and
 2. The proposed use is a reasonable one.
- C. If the criteria in subparagraph (B) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.
1. The definition of "unnecessary hardship" set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (C) shall apply whether the provision of the ordinance from which a variance is sought is a restriction on use, a dimensional or other limitation on a permitted use, or any other requirement of the ordinance.
- D. Any variance approving a use, which use has not commenced within two years from the granting of said variance, shall lapse and be invalid.

Article 9: Definitions

Accessory Dwelling Units ("ADU"): A residential living unit that is within, attached to a single-family dwelling or detached from the single-family dwelling, on a foundation, that provides independent living facilities for one or more persons, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel of land as the principal dwelling it accompanies. **An ADU may include a Tiny House consistent with the definition of "Tiny House" below.**

Accessory Structure: a structure which is: 1) detached from and clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal use and dwelling on a lot, 2) located on the same lot as the principal dwelling and use, 3) clearly and customarily related to the principal dwelling and use, and 4) only used for Home Occupation or Home Business, Forestry or Agriculture, vehicle parking, or primarily building access. Examples include, but are not limited to, garages, garden and tool sheds, cordwood storage, barns, equipment storage, work areas, ETC.

Adverse noise impacts: any disturbances that interfere with customary speech and communications both indoors and outdoors, telephone conversations, reading, tasks requiring concentration, listening to music or television, and sleep.

Agriculture: the growing, production, processing, marketing and other activities associated with any agricultural product.

Applicant: The person, firm, corporation, company, or other entity who applies for approval under this section, as well as the applicant's successor(s), assign(s) and/or transferee(s) as to any approved LWES or testing facility.

Automatic Obstruction Lighting System: a lighting system that provides continuous 360-degree surveillance of the airspace around an LWES from the ground level to above aircraft flight altitudes, automatically activating obstruction lighting when aircraft are detected at a defined outer perimeter and course of travel.

A-weighted decibels (dBA): The unit of measurement for the human response to noise, using an electronic filter as specified by ANSI, approximating the frequency response of the human ear from 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

Background Sound Pressure Level: the sound pressure level without any wind turbines operating and when other man-made and natural intrusive sounds are at a minimum. This excludes sound pressure level contributions from intermittent noises such as traffic and emergency vehicles, and from seasonal natural sounds such as tree frogs and crickets that are not present year round.

Base Flood or 1 Percent Annual Chance Flood: means the flood having a one-percent possibility of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): means the elevation of the base (one-percent annual chance) flood referenced to a specified vertical datum (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 or North American Vertical Datum of 1988).

Basement: means any area of a structure having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Blade Glint: the intermittent reflection of the sun off the surface of the blades of a single wind turbine or multiple turbines.

Building: A structure on a foundation, enclosed within exterior walls, built, erected and framed of a combination of materials, fixed, having a roof, to form a structure for the shelter of persons, animals, or property.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): means FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic and/or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing floodway, base flood elevation, or the Floodplain Overlay District. CLOMRs do not revise an effective FIRM since they do not reflect as-built conditions.

Conservation: The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or degradation.

Conservation Easement: A legal agreement between a landowner and the easement holder that restrict future activities on the land to protect the land's conservation values.

Debris Hazard: any hazard from the possibility that the parts of a LWES, or any material (ice or other debris) accumulated on its rotating elements, could be dislodged and fall or be thrown some distance.

Development: any man made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

Dwelling Unit: A building or structure or portion thereof, on a foundation, containing living, sleeping, housekeeping accommodations, and sanitary facilities for occupancy by one family for residential purposes as a single unit.

Elevation Certificate: means a form developed by FEMA to collect surveyed elevations and other information about a building, which can be used for the purposes of compliance with a community's floodplain regulations, flood insurance rating, and Letters of Map Amendment applications.

Enclosed Area: means an area created by a crawlspace or solid walls that fully enclose an area below an elevated building.

FAA: means the Federal Aviation Administration.

FEMA: means the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flood or Flooding: means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- a. the overflow of inland or tidal waters, or
- b. the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM): means the official map on which FEMA has delineated the Regulatory floodway. This map should not be used to determine the correct flood hazard zone or base flood elevation. The FIRM will be used to make determinations of flood hazard zones and base flood elevations.

Flood Damage-Resistant Materials: means any building product (material, component or system) capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining significant damage. See FEMA “Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements.”

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): means the official map incorporated with this Ordinance, on which FEMA has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. The FIRM is a graphic representation of the data contained in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): means a compilation and presentation of flood risk data for specific watercourses, lakes, and coastal flood hazard areas within a community. The FIS report contains detailed flood elevation data in flood profiles and data tables.

Flood Opening: means an opening in a foundation or enclosure wall that allows automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. See FEMA “Technical Bulletin 1, Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures.”

Floodplain or Flood-prone Area: means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

Floodplain Administrator: means a person responsible for administering and implementing the community’s local floodplain ordinance and ensuring that the community is complying with minimum NFIP standards and enforcing any locally imposed higher standards.

Floodproofed or Floodproofing: means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures that reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures and their contents.

Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures: means the form developed by FEMA for use in the certification of non-residential dry floodproofing designs.

Floodproofing, Dry: means making a structure watertight below the level that needs flood protection to prevent floodwaters from entering.

Floodproofing, Wet: means permanent or contingent measures applied to a structure and/or its contents that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding by allowing floodwaters to enter the structure.

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 more than a designated height.

Forestry: The management of forest and timberlands when practiced in accordance with sound forest management practices through developing, cultivating, harvesting, transporting, and selling trees for commercial purposes, which does not involve any existing, proposed, or future land development.

Frontage: The horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured at the point where the side lot lines intersect the street right-of-way. The street with frontage shall be a street conforming to RSA 674:41, as amended. All sides of a lot that abuts a street shall be considered frontage.

Hazardous Conditions: Conditions that are likely to cause death or serious personal injury to persons exposed.

Health: a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Highest Adjacent Grade: means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic Structure: means any structure that is:

- a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Home Business: A business which is conducted on-site, transacted within the dwelling or an accessory structure to the dwelling, or fully or in some part off-site with storage of materials, vehicles, or other property of the business at a dwelling, by at least one member of the domiciled family with up to four employees unrelated to the domiciled family and who are not domiciled at the dwelling. A Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental shall be considered a Home Business for purposes of this Ordinance. Other examples of a Home Business include but are not limited to repair garages, woodworking shops, and small engine repair shops.

Home Occupation: An occupation conducted on-site, within the dwelling or an accessory structure to the dwelling, by a member or members of the domiciled family. Examples of professionals who may operate a Home Occupation include but are not limited to doctors, lawyers, accountants, hairdressers, and barbers.

Impact(s): any effect on the environment, including but not limited to sound and visual impacts such as changes in sound pressure, noise and light.

Impervious Surface: a surface that limits or does not allow water or other liquids to pass through. Examples include, but are not limited to, buildings, rooftops, decks, patios, and asphalt, concrete, and compacted gravel driveways, parking areas, and walkways.

Infrasound: sound energy below 20 Hz.

Large Wind Energy System (LWES): an electricity-generating facility with a generating capacity of over 100 kilowatts, including but not limited to one or more wind turbines, any substations, meteorological towers, cables/wires, and/or other buildings accessory to such facility.

Legal Domicile: The place where a person has his/her permanent principal home to which he/she returns or intends to return.

Leq: the equivalent continuous sound pressure level that has the same acoustic energy for a constant sound pressure level as a fluctuating or intermittent level in the same period of time.

Letter of Map Change: means an official document issued by FEMA that revises or amends the flood hazard information shown on the FIRM without requiring the FIRM to be physically revised and/or re-published. Letters of Map Change can include Letters of Map Amendment, Letters of Map Revision, and Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): means FEMA's modification to an effective FIRM, usually as a result of physical changes to the flooding source and floodplain that result in the modification of the existing Regulatory floodway, base flood elevations, or special flood hazard area. LOMRs are a cost effective way to keep FIRMs up to date without republishing an entire map panel or panels. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM and/or FIS report.

Life-Safety Responsibilities: Life-Safety Responsibilities include compliance with the New Hampshire State Fire Code and Building Code, as well as compliance with all Town laws and operational requirements for sanitation, fire safety and insurance, emergency rescue and police access, and any other requirements pertaining to the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Long-Term Rental: A Dwelling Unit, or a portion thereof, rented for residential use on a month-to-month basis or for a period of more than thirty (30) days. A Long-Term Rental shall not include a bed and breakfast, hotel, motel, or similar form of lodging. A Long-Term Rental shall be considered a Home Business for purposes of this Ordinance.

Lot Coverage: percentage of the area of the lot covered by an impervious surface.

Lowest Floor: means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). 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 an enclosure be built in compliance with the applicable non-elevation design requirements in this Ordinance.

Manufactured Home: means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on site for greater than 180 consecutive days. This includes manufactured homes located in a manufactured home park or subdivision.

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Mean Sea Level: means the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other vertical datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's FIRMs are referenced.

Met tower: any meteorological tower used for the measurement of wind speed.

Natural environment: any navigable waters, ocean waters, and any other surface water, groundwater, drinking-water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States, wildlife, ecosystems, and habitat, and historical, cultural, recreational and archeological resources.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) means the program created by the Congress of the United States in 1968 through the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-448). The program enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection, administered by the government, against losses from flooding.

Natural Grade: means the grade unaffected by construction techniques such as fill, landscaping or berming.

Neighboring area: Town of Groton and abutting towns.

New Construction means structures for which the *start of construction* commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Noise: any unwanted sound or any sound that is not part of the natural environment.

Non-conforming Use: A legally permitted use of a building, structure or land which in whole or in part does not conform to the regulations of the district in which it exists, but which is legally existing at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance, or which is allowed to exist pursuant to a special exception or variance of the Board of Adjustment.

Non-participating landowner: any landowner who is not a participating landowner as defined.

Non-Resident Property Owner: A landowner who is a record owner of property within the boundaries of the Town of Groton, but whose principal residence and legal domicile and/or mailing address as shown on the current tax rolls is outside the boundaries of the Town of Groton.

Octave band: a band of sound covering a range of frequencies such that the highest frequency is twice the lowest frequency, as defined in ANSI Standard S1.11.

One-third octave band: a band of sound covering a range of frequencies such that the highest frequency is the cube root of two times the lowest frequency, as defined in ANSI Standard S1.11.

Participating landowner: any landowner on whose property all or a portion of a LWES is located pursuant to an agreement with the applicant, or any landowner who has waived his or her rights for protection under this Ordinance.

Permit to construct: a permit to construct a project issued by the Groton Board of Selectmen after the application has been reviewed, approved and the site plan is authorized by the Planning Board.

Permit to operate: a written approval issued by the Groton Board of Selectmen to operate a LWES once such project has been approved and authorized by the Planning Board.

Project boundary: a continuous line that encompasses all wind turbines and related equipment for a Large Wind Energy System.

Prosperity: a state that often encompasses wealth but also includes other factors which can be independent of wealth to varying degrees, such as happiness and health.

Public infrastructure: any roadways, culverts, and bridges maintained by the Town of Groton or State of New Hampshire.

Recreational Vehicle:

A. Means a vehicle:

1. built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. designed primarily **not** for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters (less than 180 days annually) for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

B. A Recreational Vehicle shall be permitted only in District C and shall never be used as a permanent dwelling for year-round use.

C. Any tiny house that does not meet the definition of "Tiny House" (below) shall be considered a Recreational Vehicle for purposes of this Ordinance.

Recreational Vehicle Park: A parcel of land of at least five (5) acres intended for occupancy by no more than ten (10) Recreational Vehicles, as defined above. Recreational Vehicles in a Recreational Vehicle Park shall never be used as permanent dwellings for year-round use.

Recreational Vehicle Storage: In Districts A and B, one (1) Recreational Vehicle, as defined above, may be stored on each buildable lot on which there is a pre-existing principal dwelling. The Recreational Vehicle shall not be occupied in any capacity while stored on the property, including use as a seasonal or year-round dwelling, rental, Home Occupation, or Home Business. However, it may be occupied rent-free as a guest house by family members and guests for visits not to exceed 180 total days per calendar year.

Refraction: the bending of sound waves in the atmosphere due to changes in air temperature or wind gradient.

Residential Dwelling: A building regularly used by its occupants as a permanent place of abode, is made one's home as opposed to one's place of business, and has housekeeping, sleeping, sanitation, and cooking facilities for its occupants.

Resident Property Owner: A landowner who is a record owner of property within the boundaries of the Town of Groton, and whose principal residence and legal domicile and mailing address as shown on the current tax rolls is within the boundaries of the Town of Groton.

Seasonal Camp: A Dwelling Unit that is used or occupied no more than 180 total days and no more than 120 consecutive days per calendar year. A Seasonal Camp shall be occupied as a secondary residence and shall not be used or intended to be used for year-round occupancy.

A. A Seasonal Camp shall:

1. Be attached to a permanent foundation;
2. Be constructed of wood, masonry, concrete, and/or steel;

3. Have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws; and
 4. Comply with all applicable laws and Life-Safety Responsibilities.
- B. A building permit shall be required to:
1. Construct a Seasonal Camp on a buildable lot; or
 2. Convert a Seasonal Camp into a Single-Family Residential Dwelling.
- C. If occupants begin using a Seasonal Camp for year-round occupancy, it shall be considered a Single-Family Residential Dwelling and shall be required to meet the requirements for a Single-Family Residential Dwelling under this Ordinance. Such conversion shall also require a new building permit consistent with Subsection (B)(2) above.

Setback: The minimum distance by which any building or structure must be located from a legal boundary (right-of-way, lot line, or property line), measured from the legal boundary to any part of the structure, including decks and roofs, as measured from the drip line.

Setback for purposes of LWES: the distance a LWES tower base is located from abutting property lines, structures, or other features.

Shadow flicker: the visual effect that occurs when the blades of an operating wind turbine pass between the sun and an observer, casting a readily observable, moving shadow on the observer and his/her immediate environment.

Short-Term Rental: A Dwelling Unit, or a portion thereof, rented for transient residential use for a period of thirty (30) days or less. A Short-Term Rental shall not include a bed and breakfast, hotel, motel, or similar form of lodging. Examples of Short-Term Rental platforms include Airbnb and Vrbo. A Short-Term Rental shall be considered a Home Business for purposes of this Ordinance.

Single-Family Residential Dwelling: A Residential Dwelling that is occupied or intended to be occupied as the home or residence of one family.

Solar Installation: A device or combination of devices that use direct sunlight as a source of energy for generating electricity.

Sound power level (Lw): ten times the logarithm to the base ten of the ratio of the sound power radiated by the source to a reference sound power, expressed in decibels (dB). The reference sound power is 1 picowatt (pW).

Sound pressure level: twenty times the logarithm to the base ten of the ratio of a given sound pressure to a reference sound pressure of 20 microPascals (uPa), expressed in decibels (dB).

Start of Construction: includes substantial improvements, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, 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 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. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or part of the main structure.

State Building Code: means the current codes adopted by the state of New Hampshire.

State NFIP Coordinating Agency: means the agency of the state government (or other office designated by the Governor of the state or by state statute) that, at the request of the Federal Insurance Administrator, assists in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in that state.

Steep Slope: A naturally existing, continuous area of land with a contiguous area of 0.25 acre or more which has an average slope of 20% or greater.

Storage Structure: A structure used in connection with personal storage or construction work on a vacant, unoccupied lot on which there is no pre-existing principal dwelling. A Storage Structure may be used for personal storage and construction-related activities like material storage and work

preparation but shall not be used as a storage rental or for any form of habitation, including as a temporary dwelling unit during the period of construction, a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental, a Home Occupation, or a Home Business. Regardless of cost or construction, all Storage Structures shall require a building permit and shall conform to all requirements of this Ordinance. Examples of a Storage Structure include a garage, shed, or barn.

Structure: any walled and/or roofed construction, decks, stairs, gas or liquid storage tanks, manufactured homes and travel trailers, or other erected objects, which requires location on the ground or attached to something having location on the ground.

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. The market value of the structure should equal the appraised value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.

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. The term does not, however, include either:

- a. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure”.

Surface Water: Any river, stream, pond, lake, and/or wetland larger than 0.25 acre.

Surface Water Buffer: A vegetated area containing various species of native trees, shrubs, and ground covers.

Tiny House: A Dwelling Unit that is 400 square feet or less that is intended to be used as a Single-Family Residential Dwelling.

A. A Tiny House shall:

1. Not be on wheels or have its wheels disabled and be attached to a permanent foundation;
2. Have living, sleeping, housekeeping accommodations, and sanitary facilities;
3. Have water and sewage disposal systems that comply with all applicable state and local laws;
4. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws; and
5. Comply with all applicable Life-Safety Responsibilities.

B. Any tiny house that does not meet this definition shall be considered a Recreational Vehicle for purposes of this Ordinance and shall be subject to all requirements for a Recreational Vehicle under this Ordinance.

C. Construction of a Tiny House on a buildable lot shall require a building permit.

D. If a Single-Family Residential Dwelling is constructed on a buildable lot after the construction of a Tiny House on the same lot, the Tiny House may remain on the lot and shall be considered the one (1) Accessory Dwelling Unit per lot that is permitted by right in all districts that permit Single-Family Residential Dwellings.

E. A Tiny House shall not be used as a Long-Term Rental or Short-Term Rental.

Total height: when referring to a wind turbine, the distance measured from ground level to the blade extended at its highest point.

Tower shadowing: the shadow created on the surrounding area by the sun shining on a wind turbine.

Useful life: the period of time in the existence of an LWES or individual wind turbine(s) before the point when no electricity is generated for a continuous period of twelve (12) months.

Visual clutter: any accumulation of diverse, built elements on a site, especially elements that contrast with their surroundings in form, color, texture, or pattern.

Welfare: a state of well-being.

Well-being: a good or satisfactory condition of existence; a state characterized by health, happiness, and prosperity.

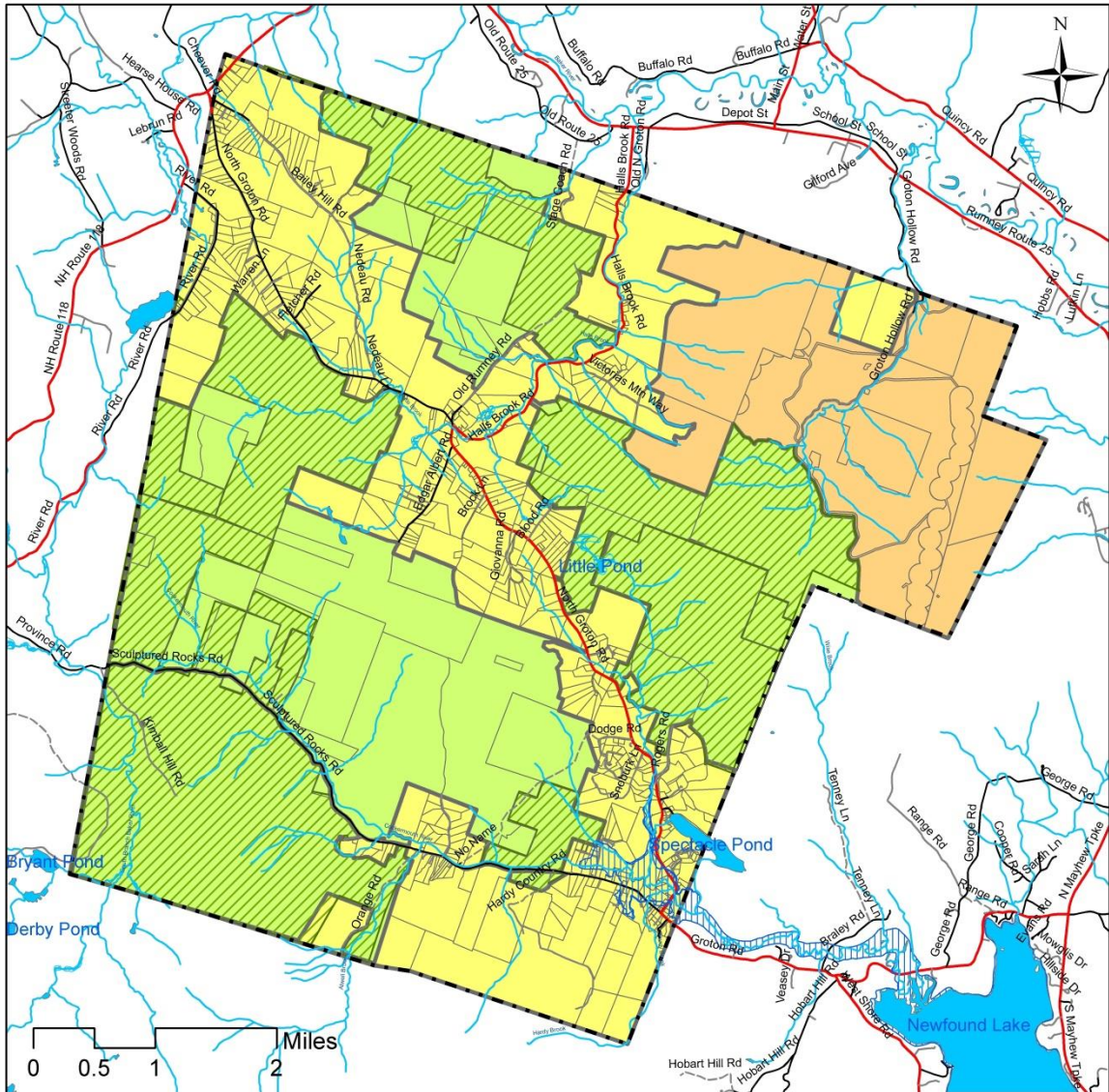
Wetlands: An area inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wind shear: the difference in atmospheric wind speed and direction occurring over relatively small increases in altitude.

Wind turbine: a wind-energy conversion system that converts wind energy into electricity through the use of a wind-turbine generator, including the turbine, blade, tower, base, and pad transformer, if any.

Violation: the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the ordinances of the Town of Groton.

Appendix A: MAPS



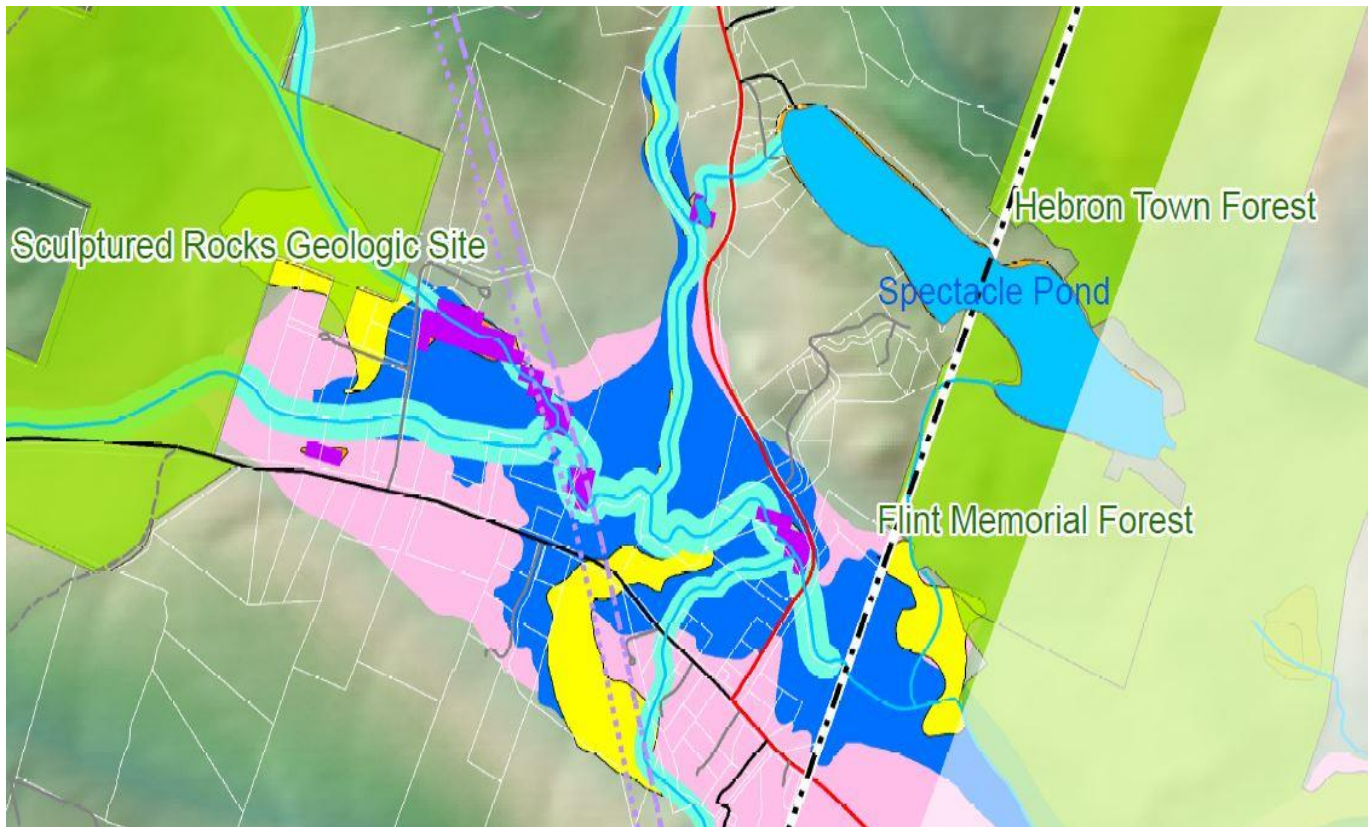
The Town of Groton shall be composed of the following districts:

Yellow - Residential and Forestry/Agricultural

Light Green - Rural Residential, Forestry/Agricultural

Orange - Renewable Energy/Other Businesses, Forestry/Agricultural, Conservation Cluster and Recreation

Areas of the Map showing Green w/thru-lines represent conservation lands



Floodplain & Aquifer

- Key: Blue – Flood Plain
Pink – Aquifer
Yellow – Hydric Soils
Light Blue – Surface Waters
Purple – Marsh/Wetland