AMBIT ENGINEERING,INC. CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
200 Griffin Road, Unit 3, Portsmouth, NH 03801 Phone (603) 430-9282 Fax 436-2315

9 March 2021

Wetland Inspector
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Wetlands Bureau
29 Hazen Drive / P.O. Box 95
Concord, New Hampshire 03302

Re: NHDES Major Impact Wetland Permit Application
Tax Map 207, Lot 13
60 Pleasant Point Drive
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Dear Wetland Inspector:

This letter transmits a New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Major Impact Wetland Permit Application request to permit 1,484 sq. ft. of permanent impact to tidal wetland and 120 sq. ft. of permanent impact to the previously developed 100' Tidal Buffer Zone for the construction of a tidal docking structure including a 6' x 20' accessway, a 6' x 150' fixed pier, a 3' x 40' gangway and a 10' x 40' float (overall structure length 200') providing two slips on 508+/- feet of frontage along the Piscataqua River-back channel. The permanent impact also includes 64 sq. ft. for the use of four (4) concrete moorings to secure the float.

Attached to this application you will find a "NH DES Dock Permit Plan-C2" which depicts the existing lot, jurisdictional areas, abutting parcels, existing structures, proposed work, and permanent impact areas.

Per Env-Wt 306.05, Certified Wetland Scientist Steve Riker from Ambit Engineering, Inc. classified all jurisdictional areas and identified the predominant functions off all relevant resources. The Highest Observable Tide Line marks the reference line for the 100' TBZ, as well the beginning of Tidal Wetland on the attached plan set. Attached to this application is a Wetland Functions and Values Assessment and Coastal Vulnerability Assessment summarizing these functions; as this project is subject to the requirements of Env-Wt 603.04 and Env-Wt 603.05.

The proposed structure will be constructed on piles within the tidal wetland further reducing permanent impacts to the tidal wetland resource. The project will have no impact on the functions and values of the adjacent tidal wetland. The docking structure has been designed to allow the adjacent tidal resource to maintain its current functions and values. The docking structure will not contribute to additional storm water or pollution. It is anticipated that there will be no affect on any fish and wildlife species that currently use the site for food, cover, and/or habitat. The tidal docking structure will not impede tidal flow or alter hydrology, it will not deter use by wildlife species that currently use the wetland area, and it will not impede any migrational fish movement. The float and gangway will be temporary docking structures and will be removed during winter months as to not interfere with ice floe.

The docking structure has been designed to provide recreational boating access utilizing the natural grade of the dock location. There is no grading of the shoreline required to construct the dock. There will be no construction activity that will disturb the area adjacent to the use. All work will be performed from a crane barge at low tide. Piles to be driven are above the Mean Low Water (MLW) line and there is no need for erosion control. There will be no water in this location during pile driving and therefore no temporary disturbance associated with construction. The barge floats into position and the piles are driven by the crane equipped with a vibratory hammer. This method eliminates any contact of construction equipment with the protected resource. Portions of the docking structure are pre-fabricated off site and transported to the site via crane barge.

The construction sequence for the proposed structure are as follows:

- Mobilization of a crane barge, push boat, work skiff, materials and prefabricated components such as the gangway and float to the site via the Piscataqua River.
- Mobilization of equipment trucks to the site.
- The barge will be positioned alongside the proposed location of the new dock and waterward of any emergent vegetation to minimize impacts.
- Installation of the sub structure will be performed from a crane barge or skiff to reduce the amount of foot traffic in the intertidal area.
- All work will be performed at low tide to minimize sedimentation.
- Piles will be driven by a vibratory hammer eliminating any excavation for installation of the pilings. Piles are driven to refusal.
- Piles are cut and beam caps are installed and the super structure of the pier is built. Materials are lifted from the barge and set into position by the crane.
- Once the pier is complete, the gangway and float are brought into position and installed.

The project represents the alternative with the least adverse impacts to areas and environments while allowing reasonable use of the property. The project does propose the use of four (4) concrete mooring blocks to secure the float as helical moorings are not suitable due to the presence of ledge in the dock location.

Per Env-Wt 603.02(b), attached to this application you will find a plan set which depicts the existing lot, jurisdictional areas, all natural resources in the area, abutting parcels, existing structures, and proposed structures. Also included in this application are maps created in accordance with Env-Wt 603.03 and Env-Wt 603.05.

In order to complete the application package for this project, the DES Wetlands Bureau rules in Chapter Env-Wt 306.05 (a)(2) has been evaluated and addressed below.

(2) a. Contains any documented occurrences of protected species or habitat for such species, using the NHB DataCheck tool;

Attached to this application are the results of the NHB review and it was determined that marsh elder (Iva frutescens), Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus) and shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum) has the potential to occur within the project area. Ambit Engineering, Inc. surveyed the property for marsh elder and has depicted the locations on the attached plan set. Ambit Engineering will coordinate with NHB and NHF & G regarding the protected species and comments will be forwarded to NH DES upon receipt.

(2) b. Is a bog;

Utilizing the NH DES WPPT, the subject property is not a bog, nor does it contain any portion of a bog.

(2) c. Is a floodplain wetland contiguous to a tier 3 or higher watercourse;

Utilizing the NH DES WPPT, the subject property does contain a floodplain wetland contiguous to a tier 3 or higher watercourse.

(2) d. Does the property contain a designated prime wetlands or a duly established 100-foot buffer; or

The property does not contain a prime wetland or duly established 100 foot buffer.

(2) e. Does the property contain a sand dune, tidal wetland, tidal water, or undeveloped tidal buffer zone;

The property does not contain a sand dune. The property does contain a tidal wetland and tidal waters.

The DES Wetlands Bureau rules in Chapter Env-Wt 306.05 (a)(4) and (a)(7) has been evaluated and addressed below.

(4) a. Is the subject property within LAC jurisdiction;

The property does not fall within an area of LAC jurisdiction.

(4) b. Does the subject property fall within or contain any areas that are subject to time of year restrictions under Env-Wt 307;

The property does not fall within or contain any areas that are subject to time of year restrictions.

(7) Does the project have potential to impact impaired waters, class A waters, or outstanding resource waters;

I do not believe the nature of the proposed project has the potential to impact an impaired water.

The DES Wetlands Bureau rules in Chapter Env-Wt 603.02 (e) & (f) have been evaluated and addressed below.

(e)(1) The project meets the standard conditions in Env-Wt 307;

The project meets the standard conditions in Env-Wt 307 as the proposed docking structure meets the standards of Env-Wq 1000, RSA 483-B and Env-Wq 1400. Sediment and erosion controls will also be used and maintained during the proposed construction ensuring protection of water quality on the site. Since the construction will be conducted during low tide conditions, it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts to fish or shellfish. Under Env-Wt 306.05 (a)(2)a. a NHB review has been performed to ensure there are no impacts to protected species or habitats of such species. The protection of Prime Wetlands or Duly-Established 100 foot buffers does not apply as none exist on or adjacent to the subject lot.

(e)(2) The project meets the approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01;

The project meets the approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01 as the project requires a functional assessment (attached), meets the avoidance and minimization requirements specified in Env-Wt 313.03, does not require compensatory mitigation, meets applicable conditions specified in Env-Wt 307 (above), meets project specific criteria listed in Env-Wt 600 (above), and the project is located entirely within the boundary of the applicants property.

(f)(1) The project design narrative as described in Env-Wt 603.06;

The project design narrative is provided above.

(f)(2) Design plans that meet the requirements of Env-Wt 603.07;

The design plans meet the above standard.

(f)(3) The water depth supporting information required by Env-Wt 603.08;

The design plans provide water depth information.

(f)(4) A statement regarding impact on navigation and passage required by Env-Wt 603.09.

The Permit Plan Set will be provided to the Pease Development Authority, Division of Ports and Harbors, for formal review and comment by the Harbormaster. That documentation will be provided to NH DES upon receipt.

In accordance with New Hampshire Administrative Rule Env-Wt 606.02(a) and 606.06(e), the marine contractor which will be constructing the proposed dock modification utilizes a vibratory hammer to install piles. The vibratory hammer uses vibration to install the pile in the marine sediment, instead of a standard hammer which uses a physical force to drive the pile, and subsequently a much greater noise impact. Using the vibratory hammer is the least impacting alternative to drive piles for dock construction.

All of the proposed pile locations for the dock are located above the Mean Low Water (MLW) line and will be installed at low tide. Installation during "the dry" greatly reduces the amount of noise that is transmitted into the water column, as no water will be present at the pile location.

Lastly, the proposed structure will use CCA (Chromated Copper Arsenate) treated lumber. The proposed piles will be CCA treated 12" diameter southern yellow pine. Attached to this application is a Safety Data Sheet for CCA treated wood. Per the data sheet, toxicity is limited to inhalation of wood dust originating from CCA treated lumber. Additionally, per the Safety Data Sheet, 12. Ecological Information (page 12) "The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment." The product is also insoluble in water. The marine contractor that will be constructing the proposed docking structure receives the timber piles and lumber pre-treated. The marine contractor does not treat the lumber, and therefore there is no risk of spilling the treatment chemical in or near resource areas.

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns regarding this application.

Respectfully submitted,

Steven D. Riker, CWS
NH Certified Wetland Scientist/Permitting Specialist
Ambit Engineering, Inc.

9 February, 2021

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: State of New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Application for proposed docking structure within the previously developed 100' Tidal Buffer Zone and jurisdictional wetlands for *120-0 Wild Rose Lane, LLC of 60 Pleasant Point Drive Portsmouth, NH 03801*

This letter is to inform the State of New Hampshire DES and the City of Portsmouth, in accordance with State Law that the following entities:

Riverside Marine Construction, Inc.
Ambit Engineering, Inc

Is authorized to represent us as our agents in the approval process.

Please feel free to call me if there is any question regarding this authorization.

Sincerely,

John G Morris, Member

John Morris, Authorized Member
120-0 Wild Rose Lane, LLC
209 Water Street
Newburyport, MA 01950

STANDARD DREDGE AND FILL WETLANDS PERMIT APPLICATION

Water Division/Land Resources Management
Wetlands Bureau

Check the Status of your Application

RSA/Rule: RSA 482-A/Env-Wt 100-900

APPLICANT'S NAME: 120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC **TOWN NAME:** Portsmouth

Administrative Use Only	Administrative Use Only	Administrative Use Only	File No.:
			Check No.:
			Amount:
			Initials:

A person may request a waiver of the requirements in Rules Env-Wt 100-900 to accommodate situations where strict adherence to the requirements would not be in the best interest of the public or the environment but is still in compliance with RSA 482-A. A person may also request a waiver of the standards for existing dwellings over water pursuant to RSA 482-A:26, III(b). For more information, please consult the Waiver Request Form.

SECTION 1 - REQUIRED PLANNING FOR ALL PROJECTS (Env-Wt 306.05; RSA 482-A:3, I(d)(2))

Please use the Wetland Permit Planning Tool (WPPT), the Natural Heritage Bureau (NHB) DataCheck Tool, the Aquatic Restoration Mapper, or other sources to assist in identifying key features such as: priority resource areas (PRAs), protected species or habitats, coastal areas, designated rivers, or designated prime wetlands.

Has the required planning been completed?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Does the property contain a PRA? If yes, provide the following information:	☒ Yes ☐ No
• Does the project qualify for an Impact Classification Adjustment (e.g. NH Fish and Game Department (NHF&G) and NHB agreement for a classification downgrade) or a Project-Type Exception (e.g. Maintenance or Statutory Permit-by-Notification (SPN) project)? See Env-Wt 407.02 and Env-Wt 407.04.	☐ Yes ☒ No
• Protected species or habitat? o If yes, species or habitat name(s): marsh elder (Iva frutescens), Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxirinchus), shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum) o NHB Project ID #: 20-3570	☒ Yes ☐ No
• Bog?	☐ Yes ☒ No
• Floodplain wetland contiguous to a tier 3 or higher watercourse?	☒ Yes ☐ No
• Designated prime wetland or duly-established 100-foot buffer?	☐ Yes ☒ No
• Sand dune, tidal wetland, tidal water, or undeveloped tidal buffer zone?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Is the property within a Designated River corridor? If yes, provide the following information: • Name of Local River Management Advisory Committee (LAC):	☐ Yes ☒ No

• A copy of the application was sent to the LAC on Month: Day: Year: N/A	
For dredging projects, is the subject property contaminated? • If yes, list contaminant:	☐ Yes ☒ No
Is there potential to impact impaired waters, class A waters, or outstanding resource waters?	☐ Yes ☒ No
For stream crossing projects, provide watershed size (see WPPT or Stream Stats): N/A	

SECTION 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Env-Wt 311.04(i))

Provide a **brief** description of the project and the purpose of the project, outlining the scope of work to be performed and whether impacts are temporary or permanent. DO NOT reply "See attached"; please use the space provided below.

The project proposes 1,484 sq. ft. of permanent impact to tidal wetland and 120 sq. ft. of impact to the previously developed 100' Tidal Buffer Zone for the construction of a tidal docking structure including a 6' x 20' accessway, a 6' x 150' fixed pier, a 3' x 40' gangway, and a 10' x 40' float (overall structure length 200') providing two slips on 508+/- feet of frontage along the Piscataqua River. The permanent impact also includes 64 sq. ft. of the use of four (4) concrete moorings.

SECTION 3 - PROJECT LOCATION

Separate wetland permit applications must be submitted for each municipality within which wetland impacts occur.

ADDRESS: 60 Pleasant Point Drive

TOWN/CITY: Portsmouth

TAX MAP/BLOCK/LOT/UNIT: Map 207, Lot 13

US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) TOPO MAP WATERBODY NAME: Piscataqua River
☐ N/A

(Optional) LATITUDE/LONGITUDE in decimal degrees (to five decimal places): X: 1,231,031.9381° North

	Y: 208,527.6659° West	
SECTION 4 - APPLICANT (DESIRED PERMIT HOLDER) INFORMATION (Env-Wt 311.04(a)) If the applicant is a trust or a company, then complete with the trust or company information.		
NAME: 120-0 Wild Rose Lane, LLC		
MAILING ADDRESS: 209 Water Street		
TOWN/CITY: Newburyport	STATE: MA	ZIP CODE: 01950
EMAIL ADDRESS: jmorris@harbourvest.com		
FAX:	PHONE: 617-283-2294	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here: , I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically.		
SECTION 5 - AUTHORIZED AGENT INFORMATION (Env-Wt 311.04(c)) ☐ N/A		
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: Riker, Steven, D.		
COMPANY NAME: Ambit Engineering, Inc.		
MAILING ADDRESS: 200 Griffin Road, Unit 3		
TOWN/CITY: Portsmouth	STATE: NH	ZIP CODE: 03801
EMAIL ADDRESS: sdr@ambitengineering.com		
FAX:	PHONE: 603-430-9282	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here SR, I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically.		
SECTION 6 - PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION (IF DIFFERENT THAN APPLICANT) (Env-Wt 311.04(b)) If the owner is a trust or a company, then complete with the trust or company information. ☐ Same as applicant		
NAME:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
TOWN/CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:
EMAIL ADDRESS:		
FAX:	PHONE:	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here , I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically.		

SECTION 7 - RESOURCE-SPECIFIC CRITERIA ESTABLISHED IN Env-Wt 400, Env-Wt 500, Env-Wt 600, Env-Wt 700, OR Env-Wt 900 HAVE BEEN MET (Env-Wt 313.01(a)(3))

Describe how the resource-specific criteria have been met for each chapter listed above (please attach information about stream crossings, coastal resources, prime wetlands, or non-tidal wetlands and surface waters):
Please see attached narrative.

SECTION 8 - AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION

Impacts within wetland jurisdiction must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable (Env-Wt 313.03(a)).* Any project with unavoidable jurisdictional impacts must then be minimized as described in the Wetlands Best Management Practice Techniques For Avoidance and Minimization and the Wetlands Permitting: Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation Fact Sheet. For minor or major projects, a functional assessment of all wetlands on the project site is required (Env-Wt 311.03(b)(10)).*

Please refer to the application checklist to ensure you have attached all documents related to avoidance and minimization, as well as functional assessment (where applicable). Use the Avoidance and Minimization Checklist, the Avoidance and Minimization Narrative, or your own avoidance and minimization narrative.

**See Env-Wt 311.03(b)(6) and Env-Wt 311.03(b)(10) for shoreline structure exemptions.*

SECTION 9 - MITIGATION REQUIREMENT (Env-Wt 311.02)

If unavoidable jurisdictional impacts require mitigation, a mitigation pre-application meeting must occur at least 30 days but not more than 90 days prior to submitting this Standard Dredge and Fill Permit Application.

Mitigation Pre-Application Meeting Date: Month: Day: Year:

(☒ N/A - Mitigation is not required)

SECTION 10 - THE PROJECT MEETS COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS (Env-Wt 313.01(a)(1)c)

Confirm that you have submitted a compensatory mitigation proposal that meets the requirements of Env-Wt 800 for all permanent unavoidable impacts that will remain after avoidance and minimization techniques have been exercised to the maximum extent practicable: ☐ I confirm submittal.

(☒ N/A – Compensatory mitigation is not required)

SECTION 11 - IMPACT AREA (Env-Wt 311.04(g))

For each jurisdictional area that will be/has been impacted, provide square feet (SF) and, if applicable, linear feet (LF) of impact, and note whether the impact is after-the-fact (ATF; i.e., work was started or completed without a permit).

For intermittent and ephemeral streams, the linear footage of impact is measured along the thread of the channel. *Please note, installation of a stream crossing in an ephemeral stream may be undertaken without a permit per Rule Env-Wt 309.02(d), however other dredge or fill impacts should be included below.*

For perennial streams/rivers, the linear footage of impact is calculated by summing the lengths of disturbances to the channel and banks.

Permanent impacts are impacts that will remain after the project is complete (e.g., changes in grade or surface materials).

Temporary impacts are impacts not intended to remain (and will be restored to pre-construction conditions) after the project is completed.

JURISDICTIONAL AREA		PERMANENT			TEMPORARY		
		SF	LF	ATF	SF	LF	ATF
Wetlands	Forested Wetland			☐			☐
	Scrub-shrub Wetland			☐			☐
	Emergent Wetland			☐			☐
	Wet Meadow			☐			☐
	Vernal Pool			☐			☐
	Designated Prime Wetland			☐			☐
	Duly-established 100-foot Prime Wetland Buffer			☐			☐
Surface Water	Intermittent / Ephemeral Stream			☐			☐
	Perennial Stream or River			☐			☐
	Lake / Pond			☐			☐
	Docking - Lake / Pond			☐			☐
	Docking - River			☐			☐
Banks	Bank - Intermittent Stream			☐			☐
	Bank - Perennial Stream / River			☐			☐
	Bank / Shoreline - Lake / Pond			☐			☐
Tidal	Tidal Waters			☐			☐
	Tidal Marsh			☐			☐
	Sand Dune			☐			☐
	Undeveloped Tidal Buffer Zone (TBZ)			☐			☐
	Previously-developed TBZ	120		☐			☐
	Docking - Tidal Water	1,484		☐			☐
TOTAL		1,604					

SECTION 12 - APPLICATION FEE (RSA 482-A:3, I)

☐ **MINIMUM IMPACT FEE**: Flat fee of $400.

☐ **NON-ENFORCEMENT RELATED, PUBLICLY-FUNDED AND SUPERVISED RESTORATION PROJECTS, REGARDLESS OF IMPACT CLASSIFICATION:** Flat fee of $400 (refer to RSA 482-A:3, 1(c) for restrictions).

☒ **MINOR OR MAJOR IMPACT FEE:** Calculate using the table below:

Permanent and temporary (non-docking):	SF	× $0.40 =	$	
Seasonal docking structure:	520 SF	× $2.00 =	$	1040
Permanent docking structure:	1,084 SF	× $4.00 =	$	4,336
Projects proposing shoreline structures (including docks) add $400 =			$	400
Total =			$	5,776

The application fee for minor or major impact is the above calculated total or $400, whichever is greater = $

SECTION 13 - PROJECT CLASSIFICATION (Env-Wt 306.05)

Indicate the project classification.

☐ Minimum Impact Project	☐ Minor Project	☒ Major Project

SECTION 14 - REQUIRED CERTIFICATIONS (Env-Wt 311.11)

Initial each box below to certify:

Initials: SR	To the best of the signer's knowledge and belief, all required notifications have been provided.
Initials: SR	The information submitted on or with the application is true, complete, and not misleading to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.
Initials: SR	The signer understands that: • The submission of false, incomplete, or misleading information constitutes grounds for NHDES to: 1. Deny the application. 2. Revoke any approval that is granted based on the information. 3. If the signer is a certified wetland scientist, licensed surveyor, or professional engineer licensed to practice in New Hampshire, refer the matter to the joint board of licensure and certification established by RSA 310-A:1. • The signer is subject to the penalties specified in New Hampshire law for falsification in official matters, currently RSA 641. • The signature shall constitute authorization for the municipal conservation commission and the Department to inspect the site of the proposed project, except for minimum impact forestry SPN projects and minimum impact trail projects, where the signature shall authorize only the Department to inspect the site pursuant to RSA 482-A:6, II.
Initials: SR	If the applicant is not the owner of the property, each property owner signature shall constitute certification by the signer that he or she is aware of the application being filed and does not object to the filing.

SECTION 15 - REQUIRED SIGNATURES (Env-Wt 311.04(d); Env-Wt 311.11)

SIGNATURE (OWNER):	PRINT NAME LEGIBLY:	DATE:
SIGNATURE (APPLICANT, IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER):	PRINT NAME LEGIBLY:	DATE:
SIGNATURE (AGENT, IF APPLICABLE):	PRINT NAME LEGIBLY: Steven D. Riker	DATE: 3/9/2021

SECTION 16 - TOWN / CITY CLERK SIGNATURE (Env-Wt 311.04(f))

As required by RSA 482-A:3, I(a)(1), I hereby certify that the applicant has filed four application forms, four detailed plans, and four USGS location maps with the town/city indicated below.

TOWN/CITY CLERK SIGNATURE:	PRINT NAME LEGIBLY:
TOWN/CITY:	DATE:

COASTAL RESOURCE WORKSHEET

Water Division/Land Resources Management
Wetlands Bureau

Check the Status of your Application

RSA/Rule: RSA 482-A/ Env-Wt 600

APPLICANT LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: **120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC**

Applicability: This worksheet may be used to present the information required for projects in coastal areas in addition to the information required for Lower-Scrutiny Approvals, Expedited Permits, and Standard Permits under Env-Wt 603.01.

Please refer to Env-Wt 605.03 for impacts requiring compensatory mitigation.

SECTION 1 - REQUIRED INFORMATION (Env-Wt 603.02; Env-Wt 603.06; Env-Wt 603.09)
The following information is required for projects in coastal areas.

Describe the purpose of the proposed project, including the overall goal of the project, the core project purpose including a concise description of the facilities and work that could impact jurisdictional areas, and the intended project outcome. Specifically identify all natural resource assets in the area proposed to be impacted and include maps created through a data screening in accordance with Env-Wt 603.03 (refer to Section 2) and Env-Wt 603.04 (refer to Section 3) as attachments.

The project proposes to construct a tidal docking structure consisting of a 6' x 20' access stairway, a 6' x 150' fixed wood pier, a 3' x 40' gangway, a 10’ x 40’ float and four (4) concrete block moorings resulting in 1,484 sq. ft. of permanent impact to tidal wetland and 120 sq. ft. of permanent impact to the previously developed 100' Tidal Buffer Zone. Since the proposed tidal dock will serve to provide a water dependent function, practicable alternatives along the 508+/-feet of shoreline are severely reduced. The proposed pier and gangway wil be placed over saltmarsh, however the proposed structure has been designed to have at least a 1:1 height to width ratio over the saltmarsh to reduce shading, as required by NH DES. The proposed tidal docking structure will provide recreational boating access to the Piscataqua River.

For standard permit projects, provide:

☒ A Coastal Functional Assessment (CFA) report (refer to Section 3); and

☒ A vulnerability assessment (refer to Section 4).

Explain all recommended methods and other considerations to protect the natural resource assets during and as a result of project construction in accordance with Env-Wt 603.04, Env-Wt 311.07, and Env-Wt 313.

A Coastal Functional Assessment and a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment is attached to this application per Env-Wt 603.04. An Avoidance & Minimization Form is attached to this application, and also described in the attached narrative letter per Env-Wt 311.07 and Env-Wt 313.

Provide a narrative showing how the project meets the standard conditions in Env-Wt 307 and the approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01.

The project plan set, specifically the Details-Sheet D1 includes all notes demonstrating compliance with Env-Wt 307 and Env-Wt 313.01.

Provide a project design narrative that includes the following:

☒ A discussion of how the proposed project:

- Uses best management practices and standard conditions in Env-Wt 307;
- Meets all avoidance and minimization requirements in Env-Wt 311.07 and Env-Wt 313.03;
- Meets approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01;
- Meets evaluation criteria in Env-Wt 313.01(c);
- Meets CFA requirements in Env-Wt 603.04; and
- Considers sea-level rise and potential flooding evaluated pursuant to Env-Wt 603.05;

☒ A construction sequence, erosion/siltation control methods to be used, and a dewatering plan; and

☒ A discussion of how the completed project will be maintained and managed.

The completed project will result in a permanent fixed pier, with an attached gangway and associated float. The gangway and float are/will be seasonal structures and will be removed in the non-boating season. Other than removal and re-installation, there is no maintenance or management of the tidal docking structure over its expected life span, which is 50-100 years.

☒ Provide design plans that meet the requirements of Env-Wt 603.07 (refer to Section 5);

☒ Provide water depth supporting information required by Env-Wt 603.08 (refer to Section 6); and

☒ For any major project that proposes to construct a structure in tidal waters/wetlands or to extend an existing structure seaward, provide a statement from the Pease Development Authority Division of Ports and Harbors ("DP&H") chief harbormaster, or designee, for the subject location relative to the proposed structure's impact on navigation. If the proposed structure might impede existing public passage along the subject shoreline on foot or by non-motorized watercraft, the applicant shall explain how the impediments have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable.

Review and comment by the Pease Development Authority will be provided to NH DES upon receipt.

SECTION 2 - DATA SCREENING (Env-Wt 603.03, in addition to Env-Wt 306.05)

Please use the Wetland Permit Planning Tool, or any other database or source, to indicate the presence of:

☒ Existing salt marsh and salt marsh migration pathways;

☒ Eelgrass beds;

☒ Documented shellfish sites;

☒ Projected sea-level rise; and

☒ 100-year floodplain.

Conduct data screening as described to identify documented essential fish habitat, and tides and currents that may be impacted by the proposed project, by using the following links:

☒ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Tides & Currents; and

☒ NOAA Essential Fish Habitat Mapper.

☒ Verify or correct the information collected from the data screenings by conducting an on-site assessment of the subject property in accordance with Env-Wt 406 and Env-Wt 603.04.

SECTION 3 - COASTAL FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT/ AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION (Env-Wt 603.04; Env-Wt 605.01; Env-Wt 605.02; Env-Wt 605.03)

Projects in coastal areas shall:

☒ Not impair the navigation, recreation, or commerce of the general public; and

☒ Minimize alterations in prevailing currents.

An applicant for a permit for work in or adjacent to tidal waters/wetlands or the tidal buffer zone shall demonstrate that the following have been avoided or minimized as required by Env-Wt 313.04:

☒ Adverse impacts to beach or tidal flat sediment replenishment;

☒ Adverse impacts to the movement of sediments along a shore;

☒ Adverse impacts on a tidal wetland's ability to dissipate wave energy and storm surge; and

☒ Adverse impacts of project runoff on salinity levels in tidal environments.

For standard permit applications submitted for minor or major projects:

☒ Attach a CFA based on the data screening information and on-site evaluation required by Env-Wt 603.03. The CFA for tidal wetlands or tidal waters shall be:

- ☒ Performed by a qualified coastal professional; and
- ☒ Completed using one of the following methods:

  a. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Highway Methodology Workbook, dated 1993, together with the USACE New England District *Highway Methodology Workbook Supplement*, dated 1999; or

  b. An alternative scientifically-supported method with cited reference and the reasons for the alternative method substantiated.

For any project that would impact tidal wetlands or tidal waters or associated sand dunes, the applicant shall:

☐ Use the results of the CFA to select the location of the proposed project having the least impact to tidal wetlands, tidal waters or associated sand dunes;

☐ Design the proposed project to have the least impact to tidal wetlands, tidal waters or associated sand dunes;

☐ Where impact to wetland and other coastal resource functions is unavoidable, limit the project impacts to the least valuable functions, avoiding and minimizing impact to the highest and most valuable functions; and

☐ Include on-site minimization measures and construction management practices to protect coastal resource areas.

Projects in coastal areas shall use results of this CFA to:

☐ Minimize adverse impacts to finfish, shellfish, crustacea, and wildlife;

☐ Minimize disturbances to groundwater and surface water flow;

☐ Avoid impacts that could adversely affect fish habitat, wildlife habitat, or both; and

☐ Avoid impacts that might cause erosion to shoreline properties.

SECTION 4 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (Env-Wt 603.05)

Refer to the New Hampshire Coastal Flood Risk Summary Part 1: Science and New Hampshire Coastal Flood Risk Summary Part II: Guidance for Using Scientific Projections or other best available science to:

a. Determine the time period over which the project is designed to serve;

A Coastal Vulnerability Assessment is attached to this appication.

b. Identify the project's relative risk tolerance to flooding and potential damage or loss likely to result from flooding to buildings, infrastructure, salt marshes, sand dunes and other valuable coastal resource areas;

See attached CVA

c. Reference the projected sea-level rise (SLR) scenario that most closely matches the end of the project design life and the project's tolerance to risk or loss;

See attached CVA

d. Identify areas of the proposed project site subject to flooding from SLR;

See attached CVA

e. Identify areas currently located within the 100-year floodplain and subject to coastal flood risk;

See attached CVA

f. Describe how the project design will consider and address the selected SLR scenario within the project design life, including in the design plans;
See attached CVA

g. Where there are conflicts between the project's purpose and the vulnerability assessment results, schedule a pre-application meeting with the department to evaluate design alternatives, engineering approaches, and use of the best available science.

☐ Pre-application meeting date held: **N/A**

SECTION 5 - DESIGN PLANS (Env-Wt 603.07, in addition to Env-Wt 311)

Submit design plans for the project in both plan and elevation views that clearly depict and identify all required elements:

☒ The plan view shall depict the following:

- ☒ The engineering scale used, which shall be no larger than one inch equals 50 feet;
- ☒ The location of tidal datum lines depicted as a line with the associated elevation noted, based on North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), derived from https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/datum_options.html, as described in Section 6.
- ☒ An imaginary extension of property boundary lines into the waterbody and a 20-foot setback from those property line extensions;
- ☒ The location of all special aquatic sites at or within 100 feet of the subject property;
- ☒ Existing bank contours;
- ☒ The name and license number, if applicable, of each individual responsible for the plan, including:
  a. The agent for tidal docking structures who determined elevations represented on plans; and
  b. The qualified coastal professional who completed the CFA report and located the identified resources on the plan; and
- ☒ The location and dimensions of all existing and proposed structures and landscape features on the property;
- ☒ Tidal datum(s) with associated elevations noted, based on NAVD 88; and
- ☒ Location of all special aquatic sites within 100-feet of the property.

☒ The elevation view shall depict the following:

- ☒ The nature and slope of the shoreline;
- ☒ The location and dimensions of all proposed structures, including permanent piers, pilings, float stop structures, ramps, floats, and dolphins; and
- ☒ Water depths depicted as a line with associated elevation at highest observable tide, mean high tide, and mean low tide, and the date and tide height when the depths were measured. Refer to Section 6 for more instructions regarding water depth supporting information.

☒ See specific design and plan requirements for certain types of coastal projects:

- Overwater structures (Env-Wt 606);
- Dredging activities (Env-Wt 607);
- Tidal beach maintenance (Env-Wt 608);
- Tidal shoreline stabilization (Env-Wt 609);
- Protected tidal zone (Env-Wt 610);
- Sand Dunes (Env-Wt 611).

SECTION 6 - WATER DEPTH SUPPORTING INFORMATION REQUIRED (Env-Wt 603.08)

Using current predicted NOAA tidal datum for the location, and tying field measurements to NAVD 88, field observations of at least 3 tide events, including at least one minus tide event, shall be located to document the range of the tide in the proposed location showing the following levels:

☒ Mean lower low water;

☒ Mean low water;

☒ Mean high water;

☒ Mean tide level;

☒ Mean higher high water;

☒ Highest observable tide line; and

☒ Predicted sea-level rise as identified in the vulnerability assessment in Env-Wt 603.05.

The following data shall be presented in the application project narrative to support how water depths were determined:

☒ The date, time of day, and weather conditions when water depths were recorded; and

☒ The name and license number of the licensed land surveyor who conducted the field measurements.

☐ For tidal stream crossing projects, provide water depth information to show how the tier 4 stream crossing is designed to meet Env-Wt 904.07(c) and (d), and for repair, rehabilitation or replacement of tier 4 stream crossings, demonstrate how the requirements of Env-Wt 904.09 are met.

SECTION 7 - GENERAL CRITERIA FOR TIDAL BEACHES, TIDAL SHORELINE, AND SAND DUNES (Env-Wt 604.01)

Any person proposing a project in or on a tidal beach, tidal shoreline, or sand dune, or any combination thereof, shall evaluate the proposed project based on:

☒ The standard conditions in Env-Wt 307;

☒ The avoidance and minimization requirements in Env-Wt 311.07 and Env-Wt 313.03;

☒ The approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01;

☒ The evaluation criteria in Env-Wt 313.05;

☒ The project specific criteria in Env-Wt 600;

☒ The CFA required by Env-Wt 603.04; and

☒ The vulnerability assessment required by Env-Wt 603.05.

New permanent impacts to sand dunes that provide coastal storm surge protection for protected species or habitat shall not be allowed except:

☐ To protect public safety; and

☐ Only if constructed by a state agency, coastal resiliency project, or for a federal homeland security project.

Projects in or on a tidal beach, tidal shoreline, or sand dune shall support integrated shoreline management that:

☒ Optimizes the natural function of the shoreline, including protection or restoration of habitat, water quality, and self-sustaining stability to flooding and storm surge; and

☒ Protects upland infrastructure from coastal hazards with a preference for living shorelines over hardened shoreline practices.

SECTION 8 - GENERAL CRITERIA FOR TIDAL BUFFER ZONES (Env-Wt 604.02)

The 100-foot statutory limit on the extent of the tidal buffer zone shall be measured horizontally. Any person proposing a project in or on an undeveloped tidal buffer zone shall evaluate the proposed project based on:

☒ The standard conditions in Env-Wt 307;

☒ The avoidance and minimization requirements in Env-Wt 311.07 and Env-Wt 313.03;

☒ The approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01;

☒ The evaluation criteria in Env-Wt 313.05;

☒ The project specific criteria in Env-Wt 600;

☒ The CFA required by Env-Wt 603.04; and

☒ The vulnerability assessment required by Env-Wt 603.05.

Projects in or on a tidal buffer zone shall preserve the self-sustaining ability of the buffer area to:

☒ Provide habitat values;

☒ Protect tidal environments from potential sources of pollution;

☒ Provide stability of the coastal shoreline; and

☒ Maintain existing buffers intact where the lot has disturbed area defined under RSA 483-B:4, IV.

SECTION 9 - GENERAL CRITERIA FOR TIDAL WATERS/WETLANDS (Env-Wt 604.03)

Except as allowed under Env-Wt 606, permanent new impacts to tidal wetlands shall be allowed only to protect public safety or homeland security. Evaluation of impacts to tidal wetlands and tidal waters shall be based on:

☒ The standard conditions in Env-Wt 307;

☒ The avoidance and minimization requirements in Env-Wt 311.07 and Env-Wt 313.03;

☒ The approval criteria in Env-Wt 313.01;

☒ The evaluation criteria in Env-Wt 313.05;

☒ The project specific criteria in Env-Wt 600;

☒ The CFA required by Env-Wt 603.04; and

☒ The vulnerability assessment required by Env-Wt 603.05.

Projects in tidal surface waters or tidal wetlands shall:

☒ Optimize the natural function of the tidal wetland, including protection or restoration of habitat, water quality, and self-sustaining stability to storm surge;

☒ Be designed with a preference for living shorelines over hardened stabilization practices; and

☒ Be limited to public infrastructure or restoration projects that are in the interest of the general public, including a road, a bridge, energy infrastructure, or a project that addresses predicted sea-level rise and coastal flood risk.

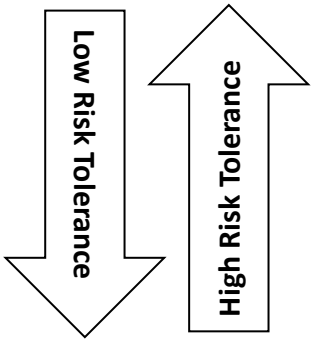
SECTION 10 – GUIDANCE

Your application must follow the New Hampshire Coastal Risk and Hazards Commission's Guiding Principles or other best available science. Below are some of these guidance principles:

- Incorporate science-based coastal flood risk projections into planning;
- Apply risk tolerance* to assessment, planning, design and construction;
- Protect natural resources and public access;
- Create a bold vision, start immediately, and respond incrementally and opportunistically as projected coastal flood risks increase over time; and
- Consider the full suite of actions including effectiveness and consequences of actions.

*Risk tolerance is a project's willingness to accept a higher or lower probability of flooding impacts. The diagram below gives examples of project with lower and higher risk tolerance:

Critical Infrastructures, historic sites, essential ecosystems, and high value assets typically have lower risk tolerance, and thus should be planned, designed, and constructed using higher coastal flood risk projections.



Sheds, pathways, and small docks typically have higher risk tolerance and thus may be planned, designed, and constructed using less protective coastal flood risk projections.

STANDARD DREDGE AND FILL WETLANDS PERMIT APPLICATION ATTACHMENT A: MINOR AND MAJOR PROJECTS

Water Division/Land Resources Management

Wetlands Bureau

Check the Status of your Application

RSA/ Rule: RSA 482-A/ Env-Wt 311.10; Env-Wt 313.01(a)(1); Env-Wt 313.03

APPLICANT LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: 120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC.

Attachment A can be used to satisfy some of the additional requirements for minor and major projects regarding avoidance and minimization, as well as functional assessment.

PART I: AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION

In accordance with Env-Wt 313.03(a), the Department shall not approve any alteration of any jurisdictional area unless the applicant demonstrates that the potential impacts to jurisdictional areas have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable and that any unavoidable impacts have been minimized, as described in the Wetlands Best Management Practice Techniques For Avoidance and Minimization.

SECTION I.I - ALTERNATIVES (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(1))

Describe how there is no practicable alternative that would have a less adverse impact on the area and environments under the Department's jurisdiction.

THE PROJECT PROPOSES A TIDAL DOCKING STRUCTURE CONSISTING OF A 6' X 20' ACCESSWAY, A 6' X 150' FIXED WOOD PIER, A 3' X 40' GANGWAY AND A 10' X 40' FLOAT, RESULTING IN 1,484 SQ. FT. OF PERMANENT IMPACT TO TIDAL WETLAND AND 120 SQ. FT. OF PERMANENT IMPACT TO THE PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED 100' TIDAL BUFFER ZONE. SINCE THE PROPOSED TIDAL DOCK CONFIGURATION SERVES TO PROVIDE A WATER DEPENDENT FUNCTION, PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVES ARE SEVERELY REDUCED. THE PROPOSAL MAINTAINS THE REQUIRED 20 FOOT SETBACK FROM PROPERTY LINES EXTENDED.

SECTION I.II - MARSHES (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(2))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts to tidal marshes and non-tidal marshes where documented to provide sources of nutrients for finfish, crustacea, shellfish and wildlife of significant value.

The proposal maintains the required 20 foot setback from property lines extended. Locating the dock further south, completely avoiding impact to salt marsh, extending toward Belle Isle would result in navigational congestion as at low tide there is a narrow channel which recreational boaters use to gain access to the basin to the west that includes docking structures associated with residences on Moebus Terrace, Driftwood Lane, Baycliff Road, Ball Street, Fernald Court and Ridges Court. This narrow channel also contains 4 moorings, and adding a 10' x 40' float to the channel further contributes to navigational congestion. The proposed location represents the least impacting alternative while providing safe boating access to the Piscataqua River.

SECTION I.III – HYDROLOGIC CONNECTION (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(3))

Describe how the project maintains hydrologic connections between adjacent wetland or stream systems.

The proposed docking structure will be constructed on piles within the tidal wetland further reducing permanent impacts to the tidal wetland resource. Since the docking structure will be constructed on piles, the structure will not impede tidal flow or alter hydrology, it will not deter use by wildlife species that currently use the wetland area, and it will not impede any migrational fish movement.

SECTION I.IV - JURISDICTIONAL IMPACTS (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(4))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts to wetlands and other areas of jurisdiction under RSA 482-A, especially those in which there are exemplary natural communities, vernal pools, protected species and habitat, documented fisheries, and habitat and reproduction areas for species of concern, or any combination thereof.

The project does not propose any impacts to exemplary natural communities or vernal pools. Per the NHB Review, marsh elder (Iva frutescens), shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum) and Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus) have been identified as sensitive species on or near the project site. The locations of marsh elder along the shoreline have been identified and depicted on the plan set. The proposed dock does not imapct any of the marsh elder populations. Coordination with NHB and NHF & G in regards to the above protected species is expected and comments from those departments will be forwarded to NH DES upon receipt.

SECTION I.V - PUBLIC COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, OR RECREATION (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(5))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts that eliminate, depreciate or obstruct public commerce, navigation, or recreation.

The proposed tidal docking structure has been designed to not impede recreation, public commerce, and navigation. The docking structure does not extend into any federal or local navigation channel and maintains the required 20 foot setbacks from boundary lines extended over water.

SECTION I.VI - FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(6))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts to floodplain wetlands that provide flood storage.

The project does not propose any impacts to floodplain wetlands as the dock will be constructed on piles therefore providing no significant decrease in flood storage potential.

SECTION I.VII - RIVERINE FORESTED WETLAND SYSTEMS AND SCRUB-SHRUB –MARSH COMPLEXES (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(7))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts to natural riverine forested wetland systems and scrub-shrub – marsh complexes of high ecological integrity.

The project does not propose impacts to riverine forested wetland systems and scrub shrub marsh complexes.

SECTION I.VIII - DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND GROUNDWATER AQUIFER LEVELS (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(8))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes impacts to wetlands that would be detrimental to adjacent drinking water supply and groundwater aquifer levels.

The wetland resources associated with the project site are not hydrologically connected to a groundwater aquifer or drinking water supply.

SECTION I.IX - STREAM CHANNELS (Env-Wt 313.03(b)(9))

Describe how the project avoids and minimizes adverse impacts to stream channels and the ability of such channels to handle runoff of waters.

The project does not propose any impacts to stream channels.

PART II: FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT
REQUIREMENTS Ensure that project meets requirements of Env-Wt 311.10 regarding functional assessment (Env-Wt 311.04(j); Env-Wt 311.10).
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT METHOD USED: Wetland functions and values were assessed using the Highway Methodology Workbook, Wetland Functions and Values: A Descriptive Approach. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1999. The Highway Methodology Workbook Supplement, Wetland Functions and Values: A Descriptive Approach. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. New England Division. 32pp. NAEEP-360-1-30a.
NAME OF CERTIFIED WETLAND SCIENTIST (FOR NON-TIDAL PROJECTS) OR QUALIFIED COASTAL PROFESSIONAL (FOR TIDAL PROJECTS) WHO COMPLETED THE ASSESSMENT: STEVEN D. RIKER, CWS
DATE OF ASSESSMENT: DECEMBER 10 2020
Check this box to confirm that the application includes a NARRATIVE ON FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT: ☒
For minor or major projects requiring a standard permit without mitigation, the applicant shall submit a wetland evaluation report that includes completed checklists and information demonstrating the RELATIVE FUNCTIONS AND VALUES OF EACH WETLAND EVALUATED. Check this box to confirm that the application includes this information, if applicable: ☒ Note: The Wetlands Functional Assessment worksheet can be used to compile the information needed to meet functional assessment requirements.

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION WRITTEN NARRATIVE

Water Division/Land Resources Management

Wetlands Bureau

Check the Status of your Application

RSA/ Rule: RSA 482-A/ Env-Wt 311.04(j); Env-Wt 311.07; Env-Wt 313.01(a)(1),b; Env-Wt 313.01(c)

APPLICANT LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: 120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC.

An applicant for a standard permit shall submit with the permit application a written narrative that explains how all impacts to functions and values of all jurisdictional areas have been avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. This attachment can be used to guide this narrative (attach additional pages if needed). Alternatively, the applicant may attach a completed Avoidance and Minimization Checklist (NHDES-W-06-050) to the permit application.

SECTION 1 - WATER ACCESS STRUCTURES (Env-Wt 311.07(b)(1))

Is the primary purpose of the proposed project to construct a water access structure?

Yes. A component of the project is to construct a tidal docking structure for recreational boating access.

SECTION 2 - BUILDABLE LOT (Env-Wt 311.07(b)(1))

Does the proposed project require access through wetlands to reach a buildable lot or portion thereof?

No. This is not applicable.

SECTION 3 - AVAILABLE PROPERTY (Env-Wt 311.07(b)(2))

For any project that proposes permanent impacts of more than one acre or that proposes permanent impacts to a PRA, or both, are any other properties reasonably available to the applicant, whether already owned or controlled by the applicant or not, that could be used to achieve the project's purpose without altering the functions and values of any jurisdictional area, in particular wetlands, streams, and PRAs?

Since the proposal includes the construction of a tidal docking structure, providing a water dependent function, this is not applicable.

SECTION 4 - ALTERNATIVES (Env-Wt 311.07(b)(3))

Could alternative designs or techniques, such as different layouts, different construction sequencing, or alternative technologies be used to avoid impacts to jurisdictional areas or their functions and values on the subject property or on other property that is reasonably available to the applicant as described in the *Wetlands Best Management Practice Techniques for Avoidance and Minimization*?

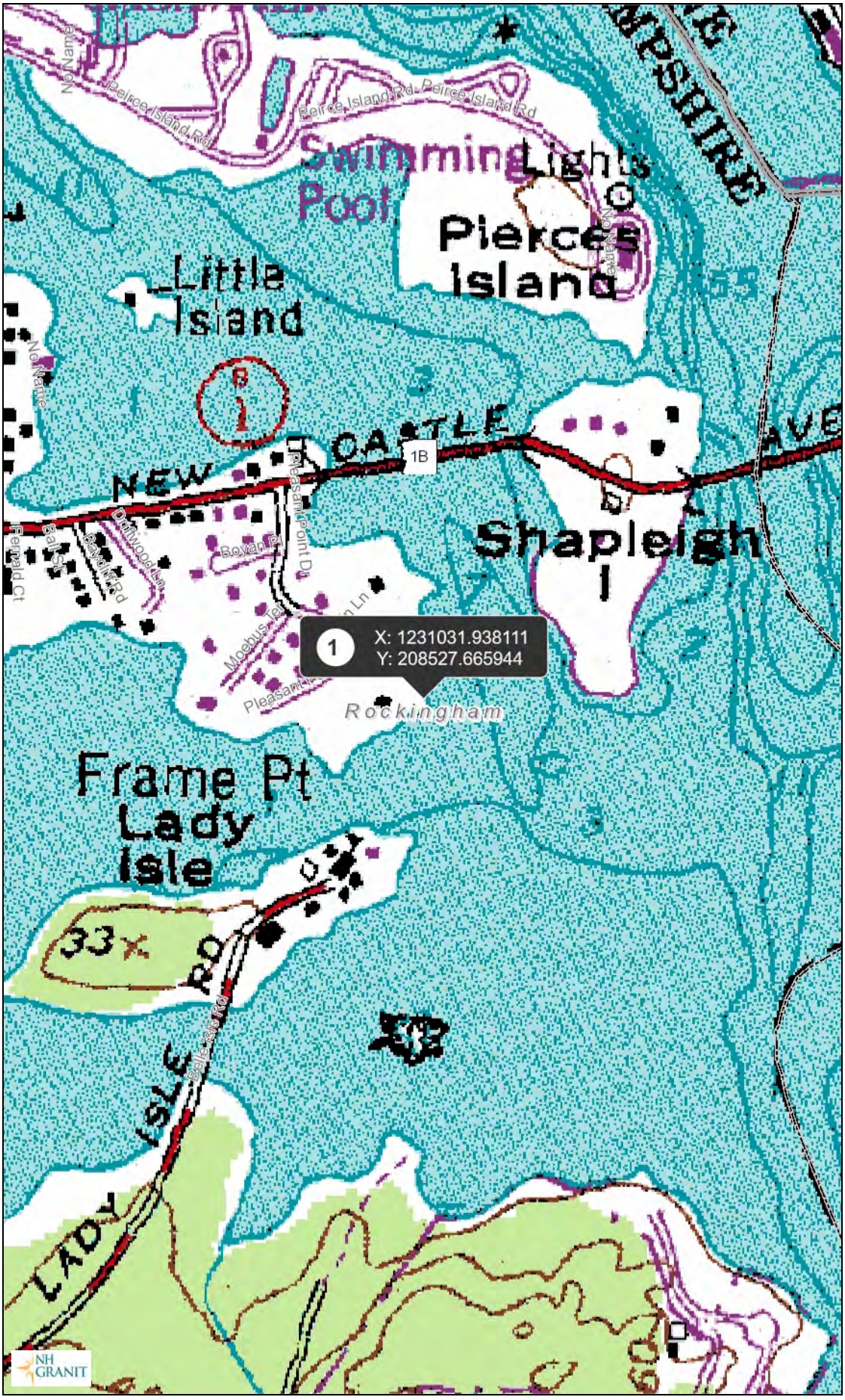
THE PROJECT PROPOSES A TIDAL DOCKING STRUCTURE CONSISTING OF A 6' X 20' ACCESSWAY, A 6' X 150' FIXED WOOD PIER, A 3' X 40' GANGWAY AND A 10’ X 40’ FLOAT, AND FOUR (4) CONCRETE BLOCK MOORINGS RESULTING IN 1,484 SQ. FT. OF PERMANENT IMPACT TO TIDAL WETLAND AND 120 SQ. FT. OF PERMANENT IMPACT TO THE PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED 100' TIDAL BUFFER ZONE. SINCE THE PROPOSED TIDAL DOCK CONFIGURATION SERVES TO PROVIDE A WATER DEPENDENT FUNCTION, PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVES ARE SEVERELY REDUCED. THE PROPOSAL MAINTAINS THE REQUIRED 20 FOOT SETBACK FROM PROPERTY LINES EXTENDED. Locating the dock further south, completely avoiding impact to salt marsh, extending toward Belle Isle would result in navigational congestion as at low tide there is a narrow channel which recreational boaters use to gain access to the basin to the west that includes docking structures associated with residences on Moebus Terrace, Driftwood Lane, Baycliff Road, Ball Street, Fernald Court and Ridges Court. This narrow channel also contains 4 moorings, and adding a 10' x 40' float to the channel further contributes to navigational congestion. The proposed location represents the least impacting alternative while providing safe boating access to the Piscataqua River.

SECTION 5 - CONFORMANCE WITH Env-Wt 311.10(c) (Env-Wt 311.07(b)(4))

How does the project conform to Env-Wt 311.10(c)? Please note that for a minimum impact project, the applicant may replace this explanation with a certification signed by a certified wetland scientist that the project is located and designed to minimize impacts to wetlands functions and values.

The proposed docking structure will be constructed on pilings within the tidal wetland further reducing permanent impacts to the tidal wetland resource. The docking structure has been designed to allow the adjacent tidal resource to maintain its current functions and values. The tidal docking structure will not impede tidal flow or alter hydrology, it will not deter use by wildlife species that currently use the wetland area, and it will not impede any migrational fish movement. As a result, The project will have no impact on the functions and values of the adjacent tidal wetland. A Wetland Functions and Values Assessment is attached to this application.

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

- State
- County
- City/Town

Map Scale

1: 6,494

Map Generated: 12/9/2020

Notes

Property Information

Property ID	0207-0013-0000
Location	60 PLEASANT POINT DR
Owner	120-0 WILD ROSE LANE LLC

MAP FOR REFERENCE ONLY
NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT

City of Portsmouth, NH makes no claims and no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the validity or accuracy of the GIS data presented on this map.

Geometry updated 4/1/2019
Data updated 7/17/2019

ABUTTER'S LIST

JN 3050.37
Client: 120-0 Wild Rose Lane, LLC
Project Address: 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, NH

MAP	LOT	NAME(S)	PO BOX	STREET ADDRESS	CITY/STATE/ZIP
207	14	Jonathan & Kimberly W. Levy Family Trust Jonathan & Kimberly W. Levy Trustees		64 Pleasant Point Drive	Portsmouth, NH 03801
207	12	James M. McSharry Revocable Trust James M. McSharry Trustee		58 Pleasant Point Drive	Portsmouth, NH 03801

AMBIT ENGINEERING,INC. CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
200 Griffin Road, Unit 3, Portsmouth, NH 03801 Phone (603) 430-9282 Fax 436-2315

9 January, 2020

Jonathan & Kimberly W. Levy Family Trust
Jonathan & Kimberly W. Levy Trustees
64 Pleasant Point Drive
Portsmouth, NH 03801

RE: New Hampshire Wetland Application for construction of a tidal docking structure for the 120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC, 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, NH.

Dear Property Owner,

Under NH RSA 482-A, this letter is to inform you in accordance with State Law that a Wetlands Permit will be filed with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) Wetlands Bureau for a permit to **impact jurisdictional wetlands for the construction of a tidal docking structure,** on behalf of your abutter, **120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC.**

This letter is sent to inform you as an abutter to the above-referenced property (according to local Municipal records) that **120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC** proposes a project that requires construction in the previously developed tidal buffer zone, and jurisdictional wetland areas.

Plans are on file at this office, and once the application is filed, plans that show the proposed project and wetland and other jurisdictional impacts will be available for viewing during normal business hours at the office of the **Portsmouth** clerk, **Portsmouth city offices**, or once received by DES, at the offices of the DES Wetlands Bureau, (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.) (603) 271-2147. It is suggested that you call ahead to the appropriate office to ensure the application is available for review.

Please feel free to call if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Riker
NH Certified Wetland Scientist – Permitting Specialist

CERTIFIED MAIL/Return Receipt Requested

AMBIT ENGINEERING,INC. CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
200 Griffin Road, Unit 3, Portsmouth, NH 03801 Phone (603) 430-9282 Fax 436-2315

9 February, 2020

James M. McSharry Revocable Trust
James M. Mc Sharry Trustee
58 Pleasant Point Drive
Portsmouth, NH 03801

RE: New Hampshire Wetland Application for construction of a tidal docking structure for the 120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC, 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, NH.

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Please feel free to call if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Riker
NH Certified Wetland Scientist – Permitting Specialist

CERTIFIED MAIL/Return Receipt Requested

7018 1830 0002 1128 0961

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Extra Services & Fees *(check box, add fee as appropriate)*
- ☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy) $
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- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $
- ☐ Adult Signature Required $
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage
$

Total Postage and Fees
$

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USPS

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LEVY

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.
64 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE

City, State, ZIP+4®
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7018 1830 0002 1128 0954

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For delivery information, visit our website at *www.usps.com®*.

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Extra Services & Fees *(check box, add fee as appropriate)*
- ☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy) $
- ☐ Return Receipt (electronic) $
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $
- ☐ Adult Signature Required $
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage
$

Total Postage and Fees
$

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USPS

Sent To
Mc SHARRY

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.
50 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE

City, State, ZIP+4®
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

NH DES-Wetlands Bureau Application
120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC
Proposed Tidal Docking Structure

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
Portsmouth, NH

Site Photograph #1 December 2020

Site Photograph #2 December 2020

Site Photograph #3 December 2020

Site Photograph #4 December 2020

Site Photograph #5 December 2020

Map by NH GRANIT

Legend

Highest Ranked Wildlife Hat

- Not Top Ranked
- Highest Ranked Habitat in NH
- Highest Ranked Habitat in Region
- Supporting Landscape

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

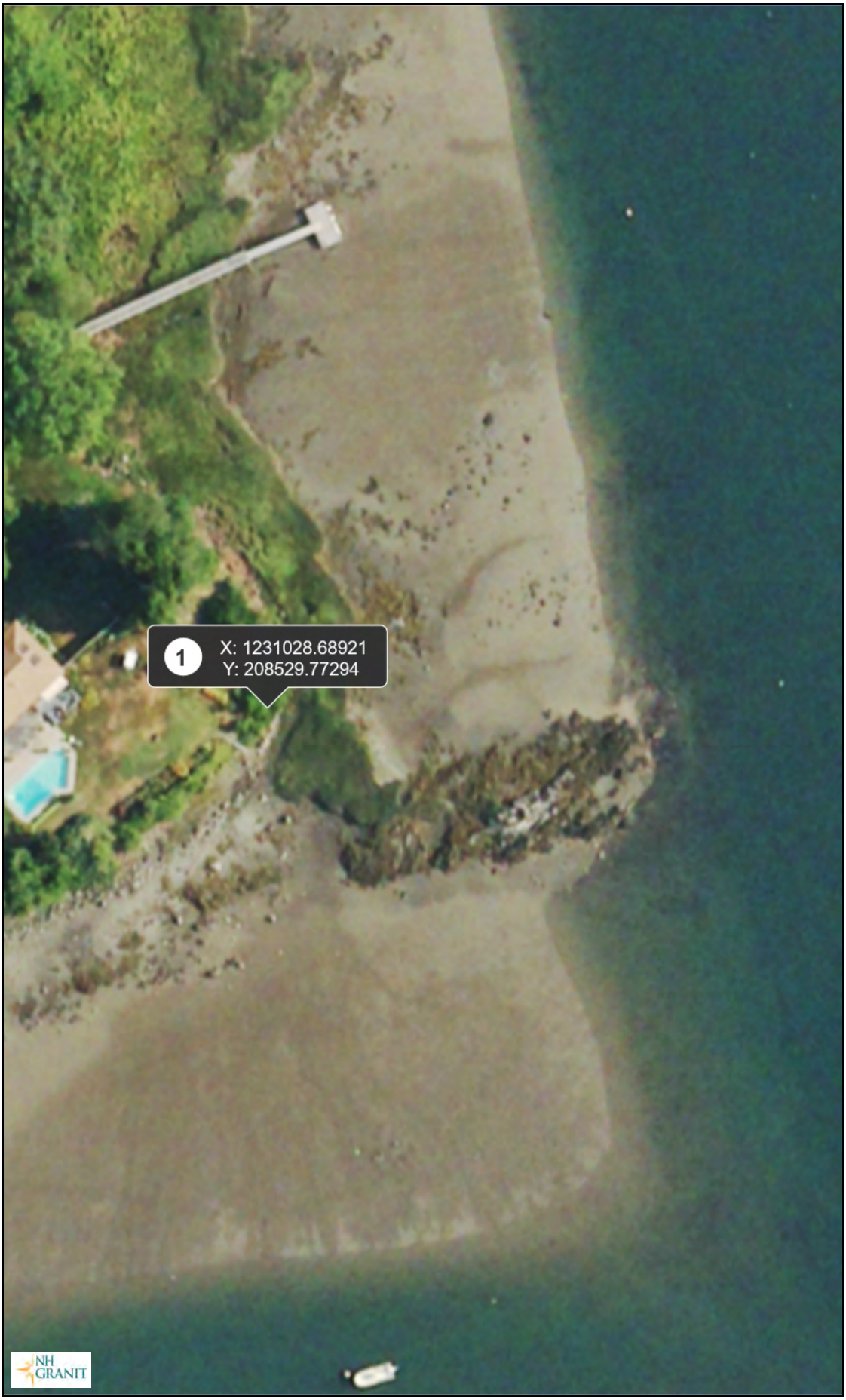
Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

Current Shellfish Beds
- Blue Mussel
- Oyster
- Razor Clam
- Softshell Clam
- Surf Clam

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

Map Scale

1: 812

Map Generated: 12/9/2020

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT

Legend

High Resolution Tidal Wetla
Detail

- Brackish Marsh
- High Marsh Mix
- High Marsh, J. gerardii
- High Marsh, S.patens / D.spicata
- Low Marsh
- Mudflat
- Open Water
- Panne
- Phragmites australis
- Pool
- Recently Flooded Forest
- Short form S. alterniflora
- Terrestrial border
- Wrack

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

Map Scale

1: 812

Map Generated: 12/9/2020

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT

Legend

2019
Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

Map Scale
1: 1,624

Map Generated: 12/9/2020

Notes

2019 Eelgrass

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau
HB Datacheck Results Letter

To: John Chagnon, Ambit Engineering, Inc.
200 Griffin Road
Unit 3
Portsmouth, NH 03801

From: Amy Lamb, NH Natural Heritage Bureau
Date: 12/7/2020 (valid for one year from this date)
Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau
NHB File ID: NHB20-3570 Town: Portsmouth Location: Tax Maps: Map 207, Lot 13
Description: The project proposes a tidal docking structure to provide recreational boating access to the Piscataqua River.
cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments: Please send NHB a site plan detailing any areas where marsh elder has been documented. Please send site photos if available.

Please contact the NH Fish & Game Department to address wildlife concerns.

Plant species	**State[1]**	**Federal**	**Notes**
marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*)	T	--	Threats are primarily alterations to the hydrology of the wetland, such as ditching or tidal restrictions that might affect the sheet flow of tidal waters across the intertidal flat, activities that eliminate plants, and increased input of nutrients and pollutants in storm runoff.

Vertebrate species	**State[1]**	**Federal**	**Notes**
Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)	T	T	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (see below).
Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*)	E	E	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (see below).

[1]Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NH F&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Division of Forests and Lands
(603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

DNCR/NHB
172 Pembroke Rd.
Concord, NH 03301

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

NHB20-3570

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Plant Record

marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*)

Legal Status		Conservation Status	
Federal:	Not listed	Global:	Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure
State:	Listed Threatened	State:	Imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Excellent quality, condition and landscape context ('A' on a scale of A-D).
Comments on Rank:	This rank may be for the state rather than relative to others in the region.
Detailed Description:	2017: Leachs Island: Several thousand plants spread along 800+ feet of shoreline. 10-20% dieback, 10-15% yellowing, 65-80% normal to vigorous. Aphids observed on 80% of clumps.á 2016: Peirce Island: Additional subpopulations located, raising total number of plants to over 600. Plants appear to be in much better health than 2014, with all individuals in fruit and in good vigor. Shaws Hill: Several clumps over an area approximately 30 x 15 feet. Estimated at over 200 individuals. Tidal Pool: Plants in 3 areas along shoreline near tidal pool. 2014 Peirce Island: Over 500 plants were observed, all stunted, with approximately 50-60% dead stems, mostly confined to the upper portions of the plants. 1996: Constant observation since 1953 reported, including all stages of phenology and age structure. 1982: Good clump observed.
General Area:	2017: Leachs Island: Upper edge of brackish marsh/rocky shore. Plants absent from areas with broader expanse of marsh. Rocks present in most areas where the plants are growing. Associated species include black oak (*Quercus velutina*), saltmarsh rush (*Juncus gerardii*), sea-blite (*Suaeda* sp.), hastate-leaved orache (*Atriplex* cf. *prostrata*), smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), Carolina sea-lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), and seaside plantain (*Plantago maritima* ssp. *juncoides*). 2016: Peirce Island: Population forms a narrow band immediately above the highest observed wrack line along the shore. Associated upland species include staghorn sumac (*Rhus hirta*), autumn-olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata* var. *parvifolia*), Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), and speckled alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *rugosa*). The saline areas downslope of the marsh elder contained over 50% unvegetated substrate, as well as a mixture of cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.) and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). Shaws Hill: Surrounding land use is developed. All plants below highest observable tide line in ***high salt marsh***, located among saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*). Tidal Pool: Sagamore Creek/Great Bay shoreline, with smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), saltmarsh rush (*Juncus gerardii*), saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), and sea-blite (*Suaeda* spp.). 1996: On shores of several islands and peninsulas in the more or less enclosed bay system. Associated plant species: *Solidago sempervirens* (seaside goldenrod), *Juncus gerardii* (salt marsh rush), *Spartina patens* (salt-meadow cord-grass), *Triglochin maritimum* (arrow-grass), *Elymus virginicus* (Virginia wild rye), *Atriplex patula* (narrow-leaved orach), and *Artemisia vulgaris* (common mugwort). Substrate: gravel and marsh peat and muck. 1982: On shore at Pleasant Point.
General Comments:	2016: Peirce Island: "The population currently appears to be in good health, although the results of the June 2014 surveys indicated that there may be some intermittent pressure on this population. The propensity of this species to grow in a very narrow band along the tide line does not allow for rapid adaptation to changing sea levels, storm events, or polluted runoff that a larger, robust population may resist. If sea levels gradually rise as expected, the marsh elder will be unable to move inland due to a small but steep cut bank that forms the upland break adjacent to the marsh elder population. The remaining subpopulations may also be getting shaded by the adjacent upland vegetation, which appears to be encroaching on the shoreline. This vegetation is comprised of large shrub species and the invasive Oriental bittersweet that is capable of overtaking the native plants in the area."
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Little Harbor, back channel
Managed By: Little Harbor Trust

County: Rockingham
Town(s): Portsmouth
Size: 59.9 acres Elevation:

Precision: Within (but not necessarily restricted to) the area indicated on the map.

Directions: 2017: Leachs Island: Island in New Castle only accessible by boat.á Plants observed on south shore of island
2016: Peirce Island: Along the southern shore of Peirce Island, along the edge of a small cove west of the wastewater treatment facility. Shaws Hill: Take Laurel Lane off New Castle Avenue, bear left onto driveway right-of-way servicing 51A & 51B Laurel Lane. At end of right-of-way, 51B will be located on the right.
Tidal Pool: Along Sagamore Creek shoreline on Creek Farm Reservation property in Portsmouth.
In the vicinity of Rte. 1B which encircles the Little Harbor back channel from Portsmouth to New Castle and Rye. Many of the sites are visible only by boat.

Dates documented

First reported: 1953 Last reported: 2017-09-05

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Animal Record

Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)

Legal Status		**Conservation Status**	
Federal:	Listed Threatened	Global:	Rare or uncommon
State:	Listed Threatened	State:	Critically imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Not ranked
Comments on Rank:	--
Detailed Description:	2016: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in the lower Piscataqua River. 2015: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in Portsmouth Harbor. 2012: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in Little Bay.
General Area:	2016: Tidal waters in Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.
General Comments:	--
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Piscataqua River
Managed By:

County:
Town(s): Out-Of-State
Size: 7749.3 acres Elevation:

Precision: Within 1.5 miles of the area indicated on the map (location information is vague or uncertain).

Directions: 2016: Tidal waters of Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.

Dates documented

First reported: 2012-06-02 Last reported: 2016-05-27

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over Federally listed species. Please contact them at 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord NH 03301 or at (603) 223-2541.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Animal Record

Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*)

Legal Status		Conservation Status	
Federal:	Listed Endangered	Global:	Rare or uncommon
State:	Listed Endangered	State:	Critically imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Not ranked
Comments on Rank:	--
Detailed Description:	2016: 2 individuals, 1 female and 1 sex unknown, detected in Portsmouth Harbor and the lower Piscataqua River. 2015: 3 females and 2 other individuals, sex unknown detected in Portsmouth Harbor. 2014: 1 female detected moving from Portsmouth Harbor up the Piscataqua River to the mouth of the Cocheco River. 2012: 1 female detected in Little Bay. 2011: 1 female detected in Little Bay. 2010: 1 female detected in Little Bay.
General Area:	2016: Tidal waters in Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.
General Comments:	--
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Piscataqua River
Managed By:

County:
Town(s): Out-Of-State
Size: 7749.3 acres Elevation:

Precision: Within 1.5 miles of the area indicated on the map (location information is vague or uncertain).

Directions: 2016: Tidal waters of Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.

Dates documented

First reported: 2010-11-03 Last reported: 2016-10-20

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over Federally listed species. Please contact them at 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord NH 03301 or at (603) 223-2541.

EFH Data Notice: Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional Fishery Management Councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

Greater Atlantic Regional Office
Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management Division

Query Results

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = 43º4'11" N, Longitude = 71º15'39" W
Decimal Degrees: Latitude = 43.07, Longitude = -70.74

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

*** W A R N I N G ***

Please note under "Life Stage(s) Found at Location" the category "ALL" indicates that all life stages of that species share the same map and are designated at the queried location.

EFH

Show	Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Atlantic Sea Scallop	ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop FMP
			Atlantic Wolffish	ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Winter Flounder	Eggs Juvenile Larvae/Adult	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Little Skate	Juvenile Adult	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
			Atlantic Herring	Juvenile Adult Larvae	New England	Amendment 3 to the Atlantic Herring FMP

Show	Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Atlantic Cod	Larvae Adult Eggs	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Pollock	Juvenile Eggs Larvae	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Red Hake	Adult Eggs/Larvae/Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Windowpane Flounder	Adult Larvae Eggs Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Winter Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
			Smooth Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
			White Hake	Adult Eggs Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Thorny Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
			Bluefin Tuna	Adult	Secretarial	Amendment 10 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP: EFH

Show	Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Atlantic Mackerel	Eggs Larvae Juvenile	Mid-Atlantic	Atlantic Mackerel, Squid,& Butterfish Amendment 11
			Bluefish	Adult Juvenile	Mid-Atlantic	Bluefish
			Atlantic Butterfish	Adult	Mid-Atlantic	Atlantic Mackerel, Squid,& Butterfish Amendment 11

HAPCs

Show	Link	Data Caveats	HAPC Name	Management Council
			Inshore 20m Juvenile Cod	NEFMC

EFH Areas Protected from Fishing

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.

Spatial data does not currently exist for all the managed species in this area. The following is a list of species or management units for which there is no spatial data. **For links to all EFH text descriptions see the complete data inventory: open data inventory -->

Mid-Atlantic Council HAPCs,
No spatial data for summer flounder SAV HAPC.

E # 20053090 10/05/2020 02:26:48 PM
Book 6174 Page 1450 Page 1 of 3
Register of Deeds, Rockingham County

Cathy Ann Stacey

LCHIP	ROA519205	25.00
TRANSFER TAX	RO100523	54,750.00
RECORDING		18.00
SURCHARGE		2.00

After Recording, Return to:
John G. Morris
Michelle A. Morris
209 Water Street
Newburyport, MA 01950

FIDUCIARY DEED

BRUCE W. FELMLY and LIBBY FIELDING GIORDANO, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEES of THE CHARLES A. DeGRANDPRE REVOCABLE TRUST OF 1992, a New Hampshire trust created u/d/t dated April 30, 1992, with a mailing address of 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for consideration paid, grant to **120-0 WILD ROSE LANE, LLC,** a New Hampshire limited liability company, with a mailing address of 209 Water Street, Newburyport, Massachusetts 01950, as joint tenants with rights of survivorship, the following described premises:

Two tracts or parcel of land, with any improvements thereon, situated in the City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, New Hampshire, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

TRACT I:

A certain parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, located on the southerly side of New Castle Avenue, in Portsmouth, County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, bounded and described as follows:

1. Beginning at a point which bears S 17° 10' E, 788.1 feet from the northeast corner of a parcel of land at New Castle Avenue, now or formerly of Robert A. Moebus and Henry C. Sivik as owners in common; then

Registry of Deeds at Book 5267, Page 2454. Charles A. DeGrandpre died on February 12, 2020 in Pinellas County, Florida, see 10th Circuit – Probate Division – Brentwood, NH, Case #318-2020-ET-00461.

This deed was prepared from information supplied by the within grantors and no independent title examination has been performed.

This is not the homestead property of any person.

Signed on October 5, 2020.

Bruce W. Felmly, Trustee of The Charles A. DeGrandpre Revocable Trust of 1992

Libby Fielding Giordano, Trustee of The Charles A. DeGrandpre Revocable Trust of 1992

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on October 5, 2020, by Bruce W. Felmly, Trustee of The Charles A. DeGrandpre Revocable Trust of 1992, on behalf of the trust

Notary Public/Justice of the Peace
My Commission Expires:
(Seal)

ALICE A. BELFIORE NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE - MY COMMISSION EXPIRES AUGUST 3, 2021

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on October 5, 2020, by Libby Fielding Giordano, Trustee of The Charles A. DeGrandpre Revocable Trust of 1992, on behalf of the trust.

Notary Public/Justice of the Peace
My Commission Expires:
(Seal)

ALICE A. BELFIORE NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE - MY COMMISSION EXPIRES AUGUST 3, 2021

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier CCA Treated Wood

Other means of identification

SDS number 92-KPC

Recommended use Preservative Treated Wood for various weather protected and exterior uses.

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name Koppers Performance Chemicals Inc.

Address 1016 Everee Inn Rd., Griffin, GA 30224

Telephone number 770-233-4200

Contact person Regulatory Manager, KPC Inc.

Emergency Telephone Number CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

E-mail KPCmgrsds@koppers.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Carcinogenicity (inhalation) Category 1A

OSHA defined hazards Combustible dust

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May cause cancer by inhalation. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical for extinction. Collect spillage.

Storage Store away from incompatible materials.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	<3
Copper Oxide	1317-39-1	<1.5
Trivalent Chromium	1308-38-9	<3.5
Wood	N/A	<85

Composition comments	All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Components not listed are either non-hazardous or are below reportable limits. Depending on the additives applied to the treating solution, this wood may also contain <1 % of mold inhibitors, <1% of a non-hazardous oil emulsion, and <% of a colorant.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for several minutes. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions.
Eye contact	Do not rub eye. Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. If irritation persists get medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly if dust is ingested. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight are ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder. Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust in a contained area may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance. Toxic vapors from wood and preservative may be given off in a fire. Ash will contain free arsenic and chromium and may be toxic.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use only non-sparking tools. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Large Spills: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Do not burn preserved wood. Do not use preserved wood as Mulch. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, spark, open flames and other sources of ignition. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

U.S. - OSHA

Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
		15 mg/m3	Total fraction.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	PEL	0.5 mg/m3

ACGIH

Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	TWA	0.01 mg/m3
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Ceiling	0.002 mg/m3	

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)			
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust.

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	35 µg/l	Inorganic arsenic, plus methylated metabolites, as As	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Appropriate engineering controls
Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Wear dust-resistant safety goggles with side shields where there is danger of eye contact.

Skin protection

Hand protection
When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves.

Other
Wear suitable protective clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator if there is a potential for exposure to dust exceeding exposure limits (See 29 CRF 1910.134, respiratory protection standard).

Thermal hazards
Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations
If wood dust contacts the skin, workers should wash the affected areas with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with wood dust should be removed, and provisions should be made for the safe removal of the chemical from the clothing. Persons laundering the clothes should be informed of the hazardous properties of wood dust. A worker who handles wood dust should thoroughly wash hands, forearms, and face with soap and water before eating, using tobacco products, using toilet facilities, applying cosmetics, or taking medication. Workers should not eat, drink, use tobacco products, apply cosmetics, or take medication in areas where wood dust is handled, or processed.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state
Solid.

Form
Solid.

Color
Yellow/green.

Odor
Wood odor.

Odor threshold
Not available.

pH
Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point
Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range
Not available.

Flash point
Not available.

Evaporation rate
Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)
Combustible solid.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Highly insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Density	As wood.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Toxic vapors from wood and preservative may be given off in a fire. Ash will contain free arsenic and chromium and may be toxic.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Wood dust, treated or untreated, is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.
Skin contact	Handling may cause splinters. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.
Eye contact	Dust may irritate the eyes.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting. If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight are ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects in humans.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be acutely toxic.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may irritate skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Dust may irritate the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH Sensitization

Wood (CAS N/A)	Dermal sensitization Respiratory sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Exposure to wood dusts can result in hypersensitivity,

Skin sensitization Exposure to wood dust can result in the development of contact dermatitis. The primary irritant dermatitis resulting from skin contact with wood dusts consist of erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur.

Germ cell mutagenicity No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a mutagen by OSHA.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer by inhalation.
This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancers in people exposed to wood dusts.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Wood (CAS N/A)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Cancer

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Chronic effects Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis. Individuals with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.

Further information The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to these preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.
Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicate that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods. Leaf, stem, and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limit of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble in water.

Mobility in general The product is not volatile but may be spread by dust-raising handling.

Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. DO NOT BURN! Ash may be toxic and a hazardous waste; combustion vapors may be toxic. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

US RCRA Hazardous Waste P List: Reference

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2) P011

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are listed on or exempt from the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Cancer
	Liver
	Skin
	Respiratory irritation
	Nervous system
	Acute toxicity

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	LISTED
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)	LISTED
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories
Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, lower value (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, upper value (pounds)
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	1		100	10000

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	<3
Copper Oxide	1317-39-1	<1.5
Trivalent Chromium	1308-38-9	<3.5

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 05-April-2015
Revision date 01-June-2015
Version # 02

Further information

HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.
E - Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator

PERCENTAGE OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS COMPONENT %:

0.25 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.3%, Copper Oxide 0.15%, Chromium Trioxide 0.4%, Wood Dust* 84.28%
0.4 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.4%, Copper Oxide 0.2%, Chromium Trioxide 0.6%, Wood Dust* 83.98%
0.6 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.6%, Copper Oxide 0.3%, Chromium Trioxide 0.9%, Wood Dust* 83.47%
1.0 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 1.0%, Copper Oxide 0.6%, Chromium Trioxide 1.4%, Wood Dust* 82.45%
2.5 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 2.6%, Copper Oxide 1.3%, Chromium Trioxide 3.3%, Wood Dust* 78.88%

* This represents the maximum amount of wood dust that could be generated if the wood was completely machined.

The above percentages are based on the applicable retention, a wood density of 32 pcf., and a moisture contact of 15%, the above values may vary due to the variability of treatment and the natural variability of wood.

HMIS® ratings

Health: 1*
Flammability: 1
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: E

NFPA ratings

Disclaimer

Koppers Performance Chemicals Inc. cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

Coastal Vulnerability Assessment

Prepared for:

120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC
60 Pleasant Point Drive
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Prepared By:
Ambit Engineering, Inc
200 Griffin, Unit 3
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

AMBIT ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors

Introduction
This Coastal Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) is being provided in support of a New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Wetland Permit Application for the construction of a tidal docking structure at 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, NH (herein referred to as "project site"). The project site is a residential lot located on the western side of Piscataqua River-back channel with one occupied residential dwelling. The surrounding land use is residential with similar docking structures.

Methods
On December 10 2020, Steven D. Riker, CWS from Ambit Engineering, Inc. conducted a site visit to evaluate coastal characteristics of the project site, as well as the functions and values of the tidal wetland area (see attached Coastal Functions and Values assessment). This CVA was completed utilizing the NH Coastal Flood Risk Science and Technical Advisory Panel (2019). New Hamsphire Coastal Flood Risk Summary Part: Guidance for Using Scientific Projections. Report Published by the University of New Hampshire (herein refered to as Guidance Document).

Part 1.1 – Project Type
This project proposes the construction of a tidal docking structure on the residential lot adjacent to the Piscataqua Riker-back channel. The purpose for the docking structure is to provide the applicant with recreational boating access to the Piscataqua River. For more details regarding construction of the docking structure and construction sequences; please refer to the NH DES Wetlands Bureau Application Letter to the Wetlands Inspector, and attached NHDES Permit Plan – C2 and Detail Sheet D1.

Part 1.2 – Project Location
The project location is 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, NH, Tax Map 207, Lot 13 and consists of 1.16 acres of residential upland and 508+/- of shoreline frontage along the Piscataqua River-back channel. Access to the project site will be from Pleasant Point Drive for the staging of equipment, and the Piscataqua River for the staging of the barge to be used for dock and pile installation.

Part 1.3 – Timeline for Desired Useful Life
The desired useful life for this project is considered to be 2100 (50-100 years) due to the fact that it is a docking structure which has a life expectancy of approximately 50-75 years.

2.1 – Project Risk Tolerance
The proposed project is considered to have a high risk tolerance considering that the docking structure has a relatively low cost, is relatively easy to modify, proposes little to no implications on public function and/or safety; and has relatively low sensitivity to inundation, as docks are designed to withstand fluctuating tidal conditions including storm surge.

2.2 – Risk Tolerance of Important Access and Service Areas
The risk tolerance of surrounding access and service areas is not applicable to this project, as the project occurs on a residential, private lot and is intended for private use; primary access of which would be by foot from the residence.

3.1 – Relative Sea Level Rise Scenario (RSLS)

Based on Table 3 in the Guidance Document (see table below), the RSLS for this project (based on the previously determined high risk tolerance) is considered to be on the lower magnitude, and higher probability. The following table depicts the probable see level rise from 2000 through 2150.

Table 3 from the Guidance Document:

Risk Tolerance	High	Medium	Low	Extremely Low
Example Project	Walking Trail *Docking structure & Stone Revetment	Local Road Culvert	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Hospital
Timeframe	Manage to the following sea level rise (ft*) *Compared to the sea level in the year 2000*			
	Lower magnitude Higher probability	←	→	Higher magnitude Lower probability
2030	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.1**
2050	**1.3**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.3**
2100	**2.9**	**3.8**	**5.3**	**6.2**
2150	**4.6**	**6.4**	**9.9**	**11.7**

*Added by Ambit Engineering, Inc. based on the application of the Guidance Document towards our project.

3.2 – RSLR Impacts to the Project Evaluation

Please see the attached Figure 1 – Projected SLR's; which depicts the project site and relevant Highest Observable Tide Line (HOTL), MHHW, and the projected SLR's for the year 2100. Relative to surrounding topography and considering the High Risk Tolerance of this project; it is not expected the projected RSLR for this project needs to be a strong consideration. The fixed pier will be constructed at elevation 1. The projected sea level rise in year 2100 is 2.9 feet resulting in future Mean High Water (MHW) elevation of 11.33 feet. MHW and projected SLR is depicted in the profile view on Details-Sheet D1 in relation to the proposed dock elevation.

3.3 – Other Factors

Other factors were evaluated in conjunction with RSLR including surface water levels, groundwater levels, and current velocities which will increase with sediment erosion and deposition, which will also change. The projects position in the landscape was also considered relative to other infrastructure. The closest surface water to the project site is the adjacent Piscataqua River, projections of RSLR of which have already been depicted and discussed. There are no current restrictions on the project site or associated with the proposed project. Mean High Water (MHW) associated with the project site is located approximately at elevation 8.43. Considering a 2.9 foot RSLR in the year 2100 resulting in an elevation of 11.33, and the proposed tidal docking structure constructed at elevation 13, the structure will function as intended throughout the expected useful life of the residential structure they will serve, simply by the means in which they are constructed.

4.1 – RSLR and Coastal Storms

Due to the project site location being immediately adjacent to the Piscataqua River, it is anticipated that RSLR and storm surge on the proposed project site will be comparable to adjacent properties

with similar docking structures. Considering the high risk tolerance of this project, it is not anticipated that this project has a significant level of vulnerability to RSLR and coastal storms given the method in which tidal docks are constructed.

4.2 – Other Factors
Other factors such as surface water levels, groundwater levels, wind and current velocities have been considered. Considering the high risk tolerance of this project, it is not anticipated that this project has a significant level of vulnerability to groundwater levels, wind and current velocities given the method in which tidal docks are constructed.

5.1 – Projected RSL-Induced Groundwater Rise
Based on the Sea-Level Rise Mapper, there is projected groundwater rise associated with RSLR on the project site, however given that the project provides a structure that has a water dependent use, we do not believe groundwater rise should be a strong consideration.

5.2 – Projected Groundwater Depth at the Project Location
Based on knowledge of the site and soil morphology of the site, groundwater depth (Estimated Seasonal High Water Table) is between 20-30" below the soil surface.

6.1 – Best Available Precipitation Estimates
Please see the attached Extreme Precipitation Tables from the Northeast Regional Climate Center.

7.1 – Cumulative Coastal Flood Risk to the Project
Based on the high risk tolerance of this project combined with all other factors including RSLR, coastal storms, RSLR-induced groundwater rise, extreme precipitation and/or freshwater flooding occurring together; this project is not considered to be at high risk from coastal flooding.

7.2 – Possible Actions to Mitigate Coastal Flood Risk
Given the high risk tolerance of the proposed project, it is not anticipated that it is necessary to mitigate for coastal flood risk beyond what has already been incorporated into the design plan for the docking structure. The projected SLR scenario through 2100 is 2.9' (See profile view on Sheet D1), and the proposed docking structure has been designed to account for this projection.

Extreme Precipitation Tables

Northeast Regional Climate Center

Data represents point estimates calculated from partial duration series. All precipitation amounts are displayed in inches.

Smoothing	Yes
State	
Location	
Longitude	70.745 degrees West
Latitude	43.071 degrees North
Elevation	0 feet
Date/Time	Tue, 21 Jan 2020 12:37:30 -0500

Precipitation estimates multiplied by 1.15 are listed below:

1-yr: 3.06
2-yr: 3.69
10-yr: 5.59
50-yr: 8.49

Extreme Precipitation Estimates

	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.26	0.40	0.50	0.65	0.81	1.04	**1yr**	0.70	0.98	1.21	1.56	2.03	2.66	2.92	**1yr**	2.35	2.81	3.22	3.94	4.55	**1yr**
2yr	0.32	0.50	0.62	0.81	1.02	1.30	**2yr**	0.88	1.18	1.52	1.94	2.49	3.21	3.57	**2yr**	2.84	3.43	3.94	4.68	5.33	**2yr**
5yr	0.37	0.58	0.73	0.98	1.25	1.61	**5yr**	1.08	1.47	1.89	2.43	3.14	4.07	4.58	**5yr**	3.60	4.40	5.04	5.94	6.70	**5yr**
10yr	0.41	0.65	0.82	1.12	1.45	1.89	**10yr**	1.25	1.73	2.23	2.90	3.75	4.86	5.53	**10yr**	4.30	5.32	6.09	7.11	7.98	**10yr**
25yr	0.48	0.76	0.97	1.34	1.78	2.34	**25yr**	1.54	2.15	2.78	3.64	4.74	6.17	7.10	**25yr**	5.46	6.83	7.81	9.02	10.05	**25yr**
50yr	0.54	0.86	1.10	1.54	2.08	2.77	**50yr**	1.79	2.53	3.30	4.33	5.67	7.38	8.58	**50yr**	6.54	8.25	9.43	10.81	11.97	**50yr**
100yr	0.60	0.97	1.25	1.78	2.43	3.27	**100yr**	2.09	2.99	3.92	5.17	6.77	8.85	10.37	**100yr**	7.83	9.98	11.39	12.96	14.26	**100yr**
200yr	0.68	1.11	1.43	2.05	2.84	3.85	**200yr**	2.45	3.53	4.63	6.14	8.09	10.60	12.54	**200yr**	9.38	12.06	13.76	15.54	17.00	**200yr**
500yr	0.80	1.32	1.72	2.50	3.50	4.79	**500yr**	3.02	4.40	5.79	7.72	10.23	13.47	16.13	**500yr**	11.92	15.51	17.68	19.77	21.47	**500yr**

Lower Confidence Limits

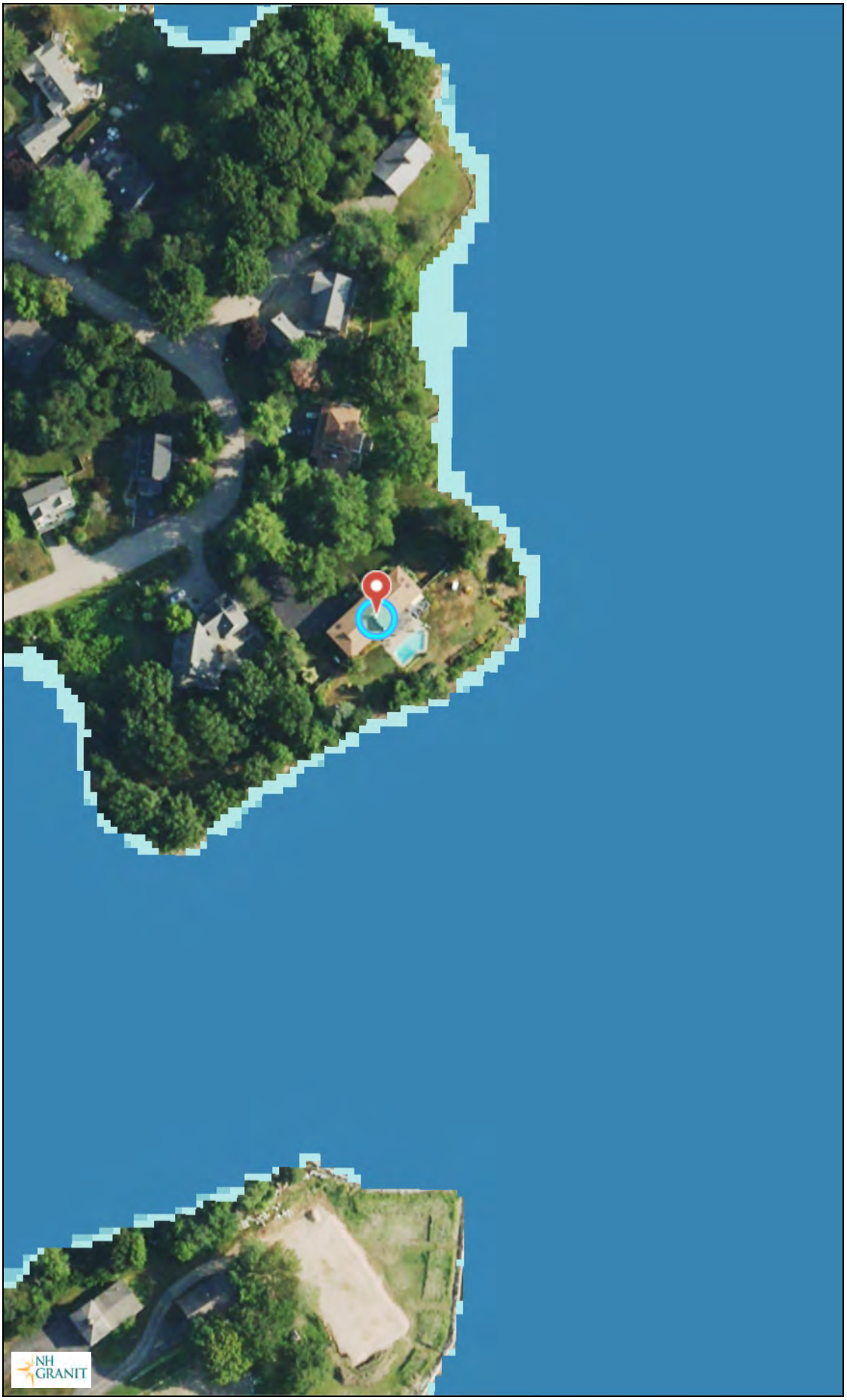
	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.23	0.36	0.44	0.59	0.72	0.88	**1yr**	0.62	0.86	0.93	1.33	1.69	2.25	2.48	**1yr**	1.99	2.38	2.87	3.20	3.91	**1yr**
2yr	0.31	0.49	0.60	0.81	1.00	1.19	**2yr**	0.86	1.16	1.37	1.82	2.33	3.06	3.45	**2yr**	2.71	3.32	3.82	4.55	5.09	**2yr**
5yr	0.35	0.54	0.67	0.92	1.17	1.40	**5yr**	1.01	1.37	1.61	2.11	2.73	3.78	4.18	**5yr**	3.35	4.02	4.72	5.53	6.23	**5yr**
10yr	0.39	0.59	0.73	1.03	1.33	1.60	**10yr**	1.14	1.56	1.80	2.38	3.05	4.36	4.85	**10yr**	3.86	4.66	5.43	6.40	7.18	**10yr**
25yr	0.44	0.67	0.83	1.19	1.56	1.90	**25yr**	1.35	1.86	2.10	2.75	3.52	4.74	5.87	**25yr**	4.20	5.64	6.62	7.77	8.66	**25yr**
50yr	0.48	0.73	0.91	1.31	1.76	2.16	**50yr**	1.52	2.12	2.34	3.06	3.91	5.36	6.76	**50yr**	4.75	6.50	7.69	9.01	9.99	**50yr**
100yr	0.53	0.81	1.01	1.46	2.01	2.46	**100yr**	1.73	2.41	2.62	3.40	4.32	6.03	7.80	**100yr**	5.34	7.50	8.92	10.47	11.53	**100yr**
200yr	0.59	0.89	1.13	1.63	2.27	2.81	**200yr**	1.96	2.75	2.93	3.76	4.76	6.77	8.99	**200yr**	5.99	8.64	10.34	12.17	13.33	**200yr**
500yr	0.68	1.02	1.31	1.90	2.70	3.36	**500yr**	2.33	3.28	3.41	4.28	5.40	7.89	10.84	**500yr**	6.99	10.43	12.56	14.89	16.15	**500yr**

Upper Confidence Limits

	5min	10min	15min	30min	60min	120min		1hr	2hr	3hr	6hr	12hr	24hr	48hr		1day	2day	4day	7day	10day	
1yr	0.29	0.44	0.54	0.72	0.89	1.09	**1yr**	0.77	1.06	1.26	1.74	2.20	2.97	3.17	**1yr**	2.63	3.05	3.58	4.37	5.04	**1yr**
2yr	0.34	0.52	0.64	0.87	1.07	1.27	**2yr**	0.92	1.24	1.48	1.96	2.52	3.42	3.71	**2yr**	3.03	3.57	4.10	4.84	5.62	**2yr**
5yr	0.40	0.62	0.77	1.05	1.34	1.62	**5yr**	1.15	1.59	1.89	2.54	3.26	4.34	4.97	**5yr**	3.84	4.78	5.38	6.39	7.17	**5yr**
10yr	0.47	0.72	0.89	1.25	1.61	1.98	**10yr**	1.39	1.94	2.29	3.11	3.97	5.34	6.22	**10yr**	4.72	5.98	6.84	7.86	8.77	**10yr**
25yr	0.58	0.88	1.09	1.56	2.05	2.58	**25yr**	1.77	2.52	2.96	4.08	5.17	7.74	8.37	**25yr**	6.85	8.05	9.20	10.36	11.43	**25yr**
50yr	0.67	1.03	1.28	1.84	2.47	3.14	**50yr**	2.13	3.07	3.61	5.02	6.35	9.69	10.50	**50yr**	8.57	10.10	11.51	12.76	13.99	**50yr**
100yr	0.79	1.20	1.50	2.17	2.98	3.83	**100yr**	2.57	3.74	4.39	6.18	7.81	12.11	13.17	**100yr**	10.72	12.66	14.41	15.74	17.13	**100yr**
200yr	0.93	1.40	1.77	2.57	3.58	4.68	**200yr**	3.09	4.57	5.36	7.61	9.61	15.19	16.53	**200yr**	13.44	15.89	18.08	19.41	20.97	**200yr**
500yr	1.16	1.72	2.21	3.21	4.57	6.07	**500yr**	3.94	5.94	6.96	10.07	12.67	20.50	22.33	**500yr**	18.14	21.48	24.39	25.60	27.40	**500yr**

Powered by ACIS
Northeast Regional Climate Center

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

MHHW + 1-ft SLR
- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

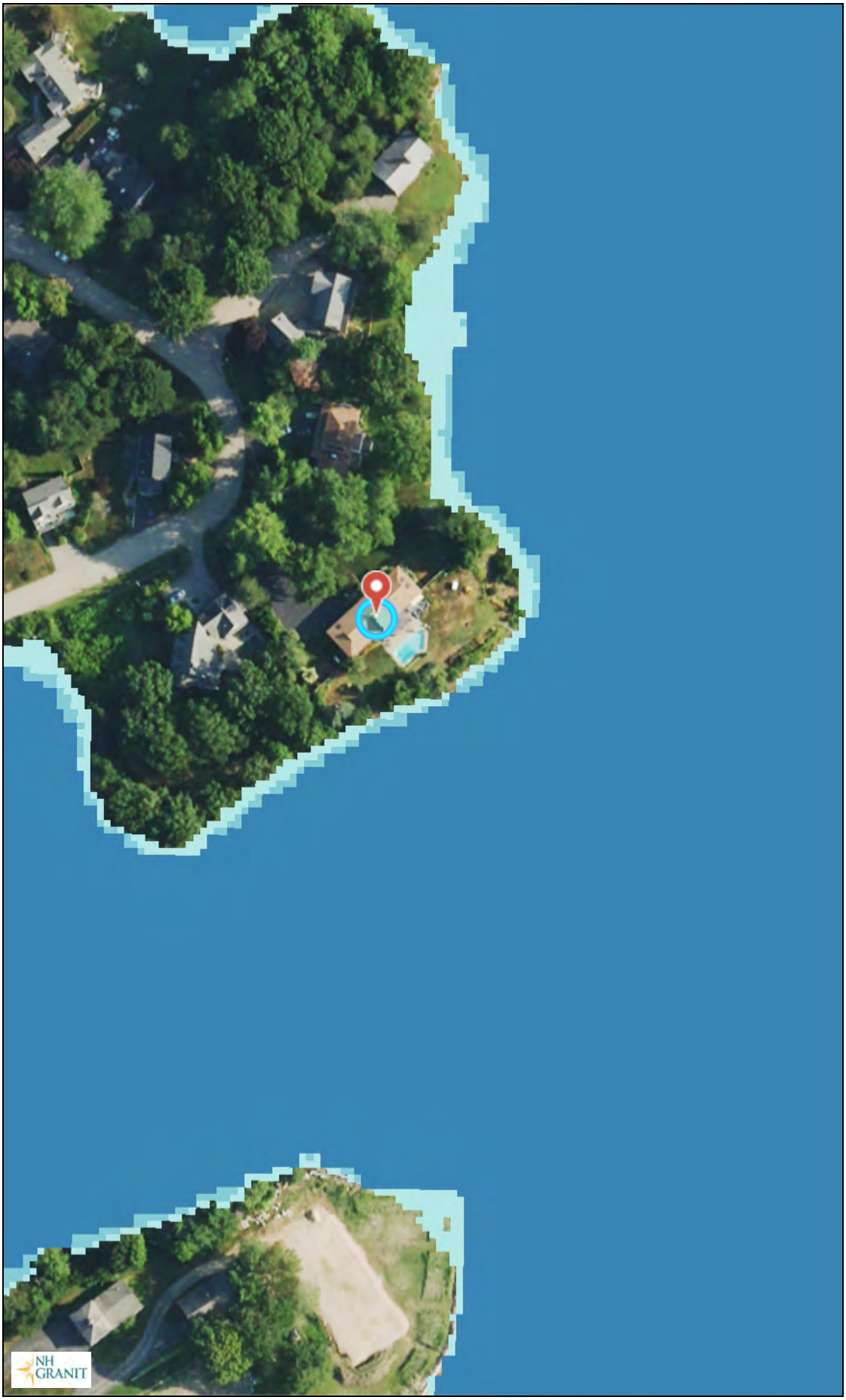
Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

MHHW + 2-ft SLR

- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- 10 +

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

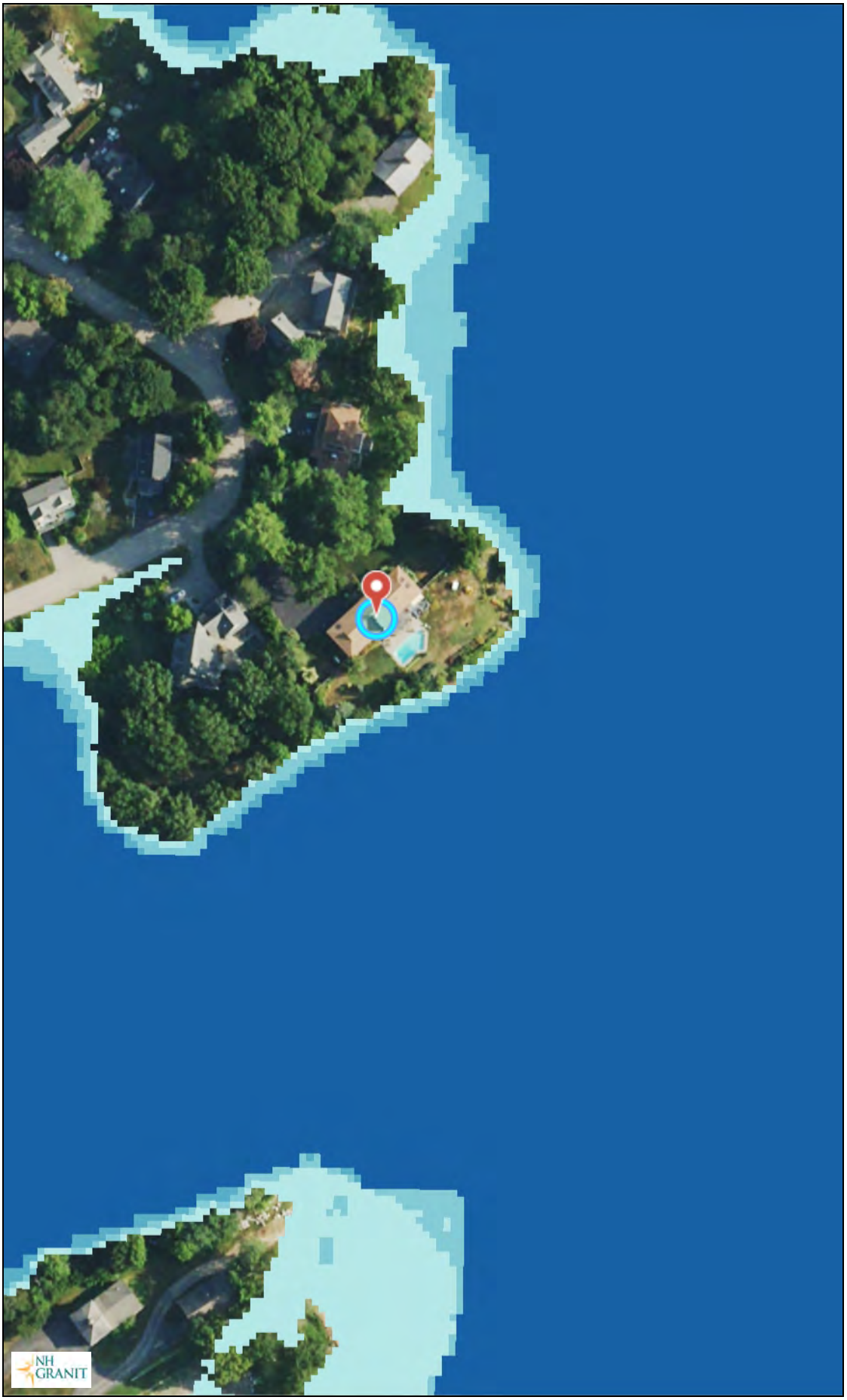
Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

MHHW + 4-ft SLR

- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- 10 +

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

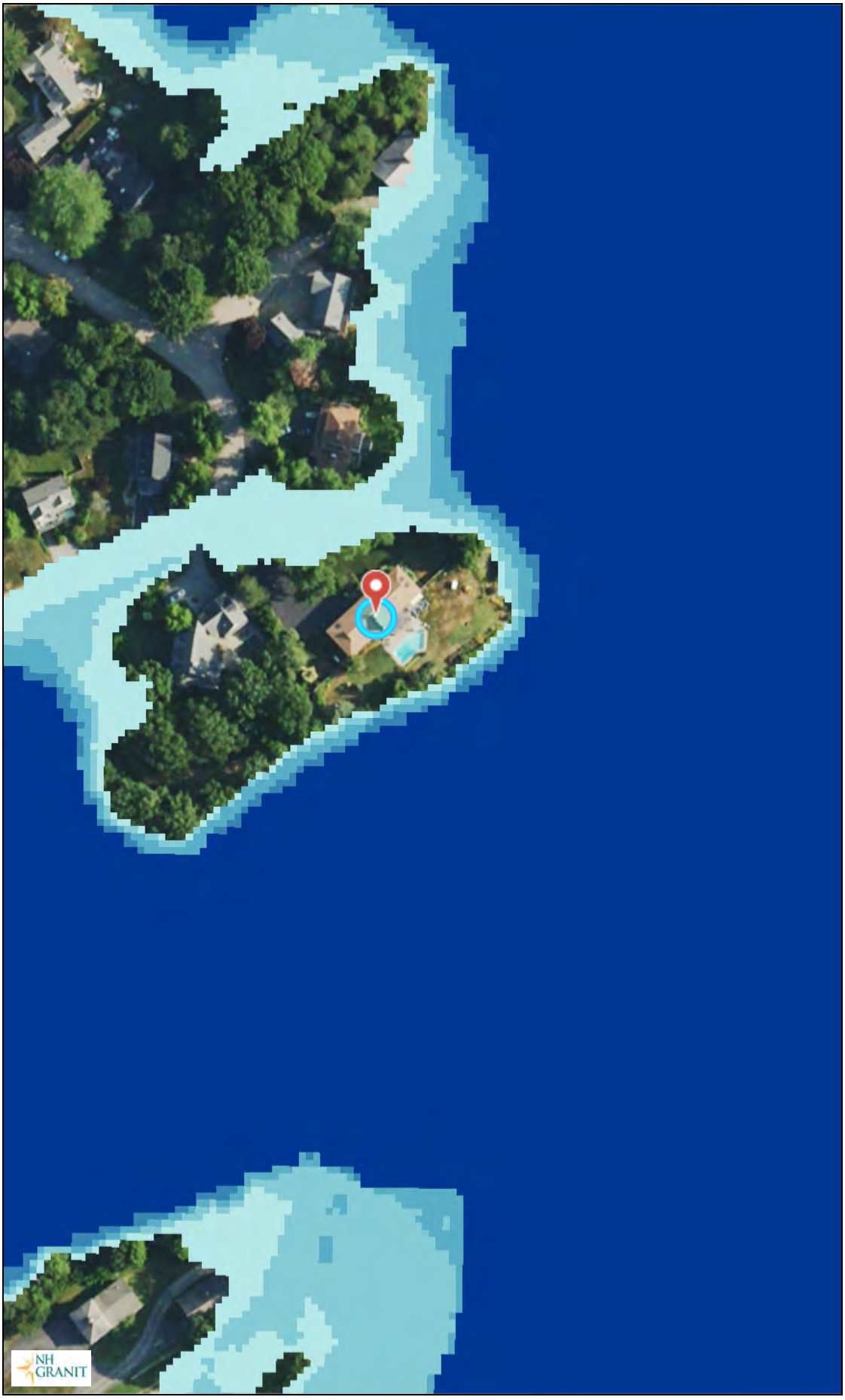
Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

MHHW + 6-ft SLR

- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- 10 +

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

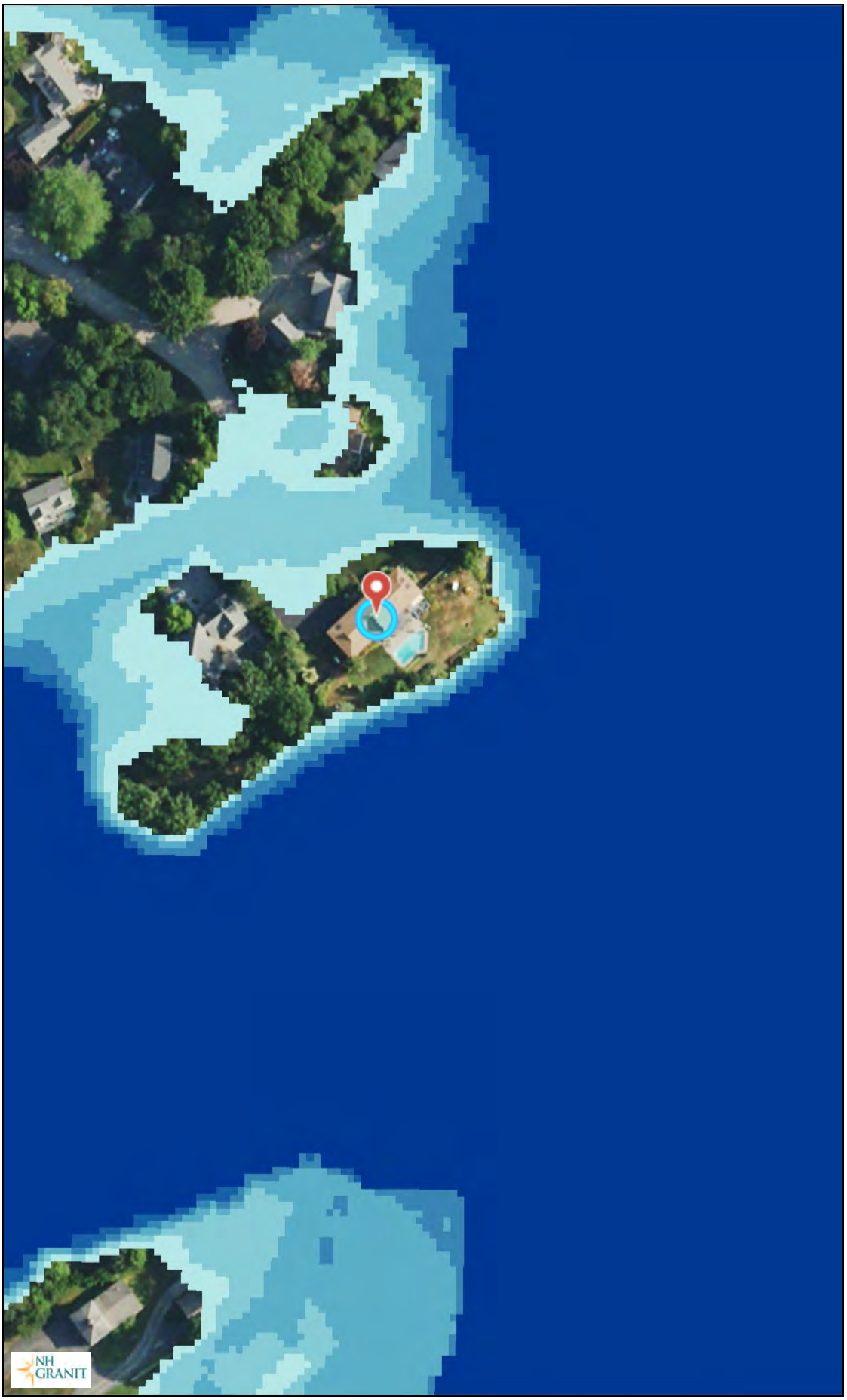
Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Map by NH GRANIT



Legend

MHHW + 8-ft SLR

- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- 10 +

Coastal 2019 1-foot RGB

Map Scale

1: 1,624

Map Generated: 1/7/2021

Notes

Wetland Functions and Values Assessment

Prepared for:

120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC
60 Pleasant Point Drive
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Prepared By:
Ambit Engineering, Inc
200 Griffin, Unit 3
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

AMBIT ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors

Date: December 10, 2020

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Appendix C NH Natural Heritage Bureau Letter

INTRODUCTION

The applicant is proposing the construction of a tidal docking structure at 60 Pleasant Point Drive, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The project site is identified on Portsmouth Tax Map 207 as Lot 13, and is approximately 1.16 acres in size. As currently designed, the proposed project would require impacts to tidal wetlands associated within the Piscataqua River.

The purpose of this report is to present the existing functions and values of the tidal wetlands and to assess any impacts the proposed project may have on their ability to continue to perform these functions and values. The tidal wetlands being impacted were assessed with consideration to their association with the Piscataqua River and the larger marine ecosystem, and was not limited to the tidal wetlands immediately on-site.

METHODS

DATA COLLECTION

The tidal wetlands associated with this project area were identified and characterized through field survey and review of existing information. Ambit Engineering, Inc. (Ambit) conducted a site visit in December of 2020 to characterize the tidal wetlands and collect the necessary information to complete a functions and values assessment. In addition, Ambit contacted the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau (NHB) regarding existing information of documented rare species or natural communities within the vicinity of the project site.

WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT

Ambit assessed the ability of the tidal wetlands to provide certain functions and values and analyzed the potential affects the proposed project may have on their ability to continue to provide those functions and values. Wetland functions and values were assessed using the *Highway Methodology Workbook, Wetland Functions and Values: A Descriptive Approach*.[1] This method bases function and value determinations on the presence or absence of specific criteria for each of the 13 wetland functions and values (see definitions below). These criteria are assessed through direct field observations and a review of existing resource maps and databases. As part of the evaluation, the most important functions and values associated with the on-site wetlands are identified. In addition, the ecological integrity of the wetlands is evaluated based on the existing levels of disturbance and the overall significance of the wetlands within the local watershed.

° **Groundwater Interchange (Recharge/Discharge)**
This function considers the potential for the project area wetlands to serve as groundwater recharge and/or discharge areas. It refers to the fundamental interaction between wetlands and aquifers, regardless of the size or importance of either.

° **Floodwater Alteration (Storage and Desynchronization)**
This function considers the effectiveness of the wetlands in reducing flood damage by attenuating floodwaters for prolonged periods following precipitation and snow melt events.

° **Fish and Shellfish Habitat**
This function considers the effectiveness of seasonally or permanently flooded areas within the subject wetlands for their ability to provide fish and shellfish habitat.

° **Sediment/Toxicant Retention**
This function reduces or prevents degradation of water quality. It relates to the effectiveness of the wetland to function as a trap for sediments, toxicants, or pathogens, and is generally related to factors such as the type of soils, the density of vegetation, and the position in the landscape.

° **Nutrient Removal/Retention/Transformation**
This wetland function relates to the effectiveness of the wetland to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of excess nutrients entering aquifers or surface waters such as ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, or estuaries.

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[1] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1999. *The Highway Methodology Workbook Supplement, Wetland Functions and Values: A Descriptive Approach.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. New England Division. 32pp. NAEEP-360-1-30a.

° **Production Export (Nutrient)**
This function relates to the effectiveness of the wetland to produce food or usable products for humans or other living organisms.

° **Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization**
This function considers the effectiveness of a wetland to stabilize stream banks and shorelines against erosion, primarily through the presence of persistent, well-rooted vegetation.

° **Wildlife Habitat**
This function considers the effectiveness of the wetland to provide habitat for various types and populations of animals typically associated with wetlands and the wetland edge. Both resident and/or migrating species must be considered.

° **Recreation (Consumptive and Non-Consumptive)**
This value considers the suitability of the wetland and associated watercourses to provide recreational opportunities such as hiking, canoeing, boating, fishing, hunting, and other active or passive recreational activities.

° **Educational/Scientific Value**
This value considers the effectiveness of the wetland as a site for an "outdoor classroom" or as a location for scientific study or research.

° **Uniqueness/Heritage**
This value relates to the effectiveness of the wetland or its associated water bodies to provide certain special values such as archaeological sites, unusual aesthetic quality, historical events, or unique plants, animals, or geologic features.

° **Visual Quality/Aesthetics**
This value relates to the visual and aesthetic qualities of the wetland.

° **Endangered Species Habitat**
This value considers the suitability of the wetland to support threatened or endangered species.

FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT

Results of the wetland functions and values assessment are presented below. This assessment includes a discussion of potential changes to existing wetland functions and values that may occur as a result of the proposed project:

Groundwater Interchange (Recharge/Discharge)
Because there is no identified sand and gravel aquifer underlying the project area, and the wetlands are not underlain by sands or gravel, it is unlikely that significant groundwater recharge is occurring within the tidal wetlands.

Floodwater Alteration (Storage and Desynchronization)
The tidal wetlands associated with the Piscataqua River receive floodwaters from the surrounding watershed and connected waterways; therefore, is considered a principal function considering the large size of the combined waterways.

Fish and Shellfish Habitat
The tidal wetland does provide fish and shellfish habitat, is associated with the Piscataqua River and the Atlantic Ocean; therefore, is considered a principal function.

Sediment/Toxicant Retention
The tidal wetland (on site) contains dense vegetation and a significant source of sediments or toxicants; therefore, is considered a principal function.

Nutrient Removal/Retention/Transformation
The tidal wetland (on site) contains dense vegetation and a significant source of sediments or toxicants; therefore, is considered a principal function.

Production Export (Nutrient)
Production export is a wetland function that typically occurs in the form of nutrient or biomass transport via watercourses, foraging by wildlife species, and removal of timber and other natural products. Because the tidal wetland provides fish and wildlife habitat, commercial and recreational fisheries opportunities, and nutrients are transferred over several trophic levels in the marine ecosystem, this is considered a principal function.

Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization
Due to the tidal nature and wave action of this wetland; sediment/shoreline stabilization is considered a principal function.

Wildlife Habitat
The greater tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River provide a variety of coastal and marine habitats, therefore would be considered a principal function.

Recreation (Consumptive and Non-Consumptive)
The greater tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River provides a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing and bird watching; therefore, would be considered a principal function.

Education/Scientific Value
The greater tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River are part of a larger marine ecosystem with multiple areas of public access making this a principal value.

Uniqueness/Heritage
The tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River are unique to the seacoast area. Additionally, there are pre and post-colonial historical components associated with the Piscataqua River and the surrounding areas making this a principal value.

Visual Quality/Aesthetics
The Piscataqua River provides aesthetically pleasing coastal views that are viewable from surrounding uplands as well as from the water, making this a principal function.

Endangered Species Habitat
An online inquiry with the NHB resulted in the potential for marsh elder (Iva frutescens, Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxirinchus), short nose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrom) occurrence near the project area. Ambit Engineering has performed a Protected Species survey and did observe marsh elder along the shoreline associated with the subject lot. These locations of marsh elder are depicted on the NH DES Wetland Application plan set. This information will be provided to NHB and NHF & G and will be provided to NH DES upon receipt.

PROPOSED IMPACTS

This report is accompanying a New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Major Impact Wetland Permit Application request to propose 1,484 sq. ft. of permanent impact to tidal wetland and 120 sq. ft. of permanent impact to the previously developed 100’ Tidal Buffer Zone for the construction of a tidal docking structure including a 6’ x 20’ accessway, a 4’ x 150’ fixed pier, a 3’ x 40’ gangway and a 10’ x 40’ float (overall structure length 200’) providing one slip on 508+/- feet of frontage along the Piscataqua River.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The jurisdictional tidal wetland is part of a large marine system and provides eleven principal functions and values when evaluated as a whole. These functions and values include: floodflow alteration, fish and shellfish habitat, production export, sediment/shoreline stabilization, wildlife habitat, recreation, education/scientific value, uniqueness/heritage, and visual quality aesthetics. While the entire marine

system provides these principal functions and values, the proposed impacts associated with the dock modification will not have any effect on its ability to continue to provide them.

The proposed impacts have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable, while allowing reasonable use of the property. The proposed docking structure will be constructed on piles within the tidal wetland further reducing permanent impacts. The docking structure will not contribute to additional storm water or pollution. It is anticipated that there will be no effect on any fish or wildlife species that currently use the site for food, cover, and/or habitat. The tidal docking structure will not impede tidal flow or alter hydrology, it will not deter use by wildlife species that currently use the wetland area, and it will not impede any migrational fish movement. The float and gangway will be temporary docking structures and will be removed during winter months as to not interfere with ice floe.

The docking structure has been designed to provide recreational boating access utilizing the natural grade of the dock location. There is no grading of the shoreline required to construct the dock. There will be no construction activity that will disturb the area adjacent to the use. All work will be performed from a crane barge at low tide. Piles to be driven are above the Mean Low Water line and there is no need for erosion control. There will be no water in this location during pile driving and therefore no temporary disturbance associated with construction. The barge floats into position and the piles are driven by the crane equipped with a vibratory hammer. This method eliminates any contact of construction equipment with the protected resource. Portions of the docking structure are pre-fabricated off site and transported to the site via crane barge.

Based on our assessment of the current functions and values, the proposed modification of the existing tidal docking structure; it is our belief that the proposed project will have no significant impact on the tidal wetlands or greater marine systems ability to continue to provide their functions and values.

APPENDIX A

WETLAND FUNCTION - VALUE EVALUATION FORM

Wetland Function – Value Evaluation Form

Wetland Description: Wetland A is a tidal wetland associated with the Piscataqua River.	**File number**: 3050.37	
	Wetland identifier: Wetland A	
	Latitude:X:1,231,031.93	Longitude:Y:208,527
	Preparer(s): Ambit Engineering, Inc.	
	200 Griffin Road	
	Date: December 10, 2020	

Function/Value	Capability Y	Capability N	Summary	Principal Yes/No
Groundwater Recharge/Discharge		X	This wetland does not possess the characteristics needed to provide this function as there are no identified underlying sand or gravel aquifers.	—
Floodwater Alteration	X		The tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River do receive floodwater from the surrounding watershed and connected waterways; therefore, this would be considered a principal function.	Y
Fish and Shellfish Habitat	X		The tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River are part of a larger coastal marine system and provide both fish and shellfish habitat. This is considered a Principal Function.	Y
Sediment/Toxicant Retention	X		The immediate tidal wetland contains dense vegetation and a source of sediments and toxicants, therefore a principal function.	Y
Nutrient Removal	X		The immediate tidal wetland contains dense vegetation and a source of nutrients, therefore a principal function.	Y
Production Export	X		Because the tidal wetland provides fish and wildlife habitat, commercial and recreational fishing opportunities, and nutrients are transferred over several trophic levels in the marine ecosystem, this is considered a principal function.	Y
Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	X		Due to the tidal nature and wave action of this wetland; sediment/shoreline stabilization is considered a principal function.	Y
Wildlife Habitat	X		The greater tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River provides a variety of coastal and marine habitat, therefore would be considered a principal function.	Y
Recreation	X		The adjacent tidal wetland provides a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing and bird watching; therefore, would be considered a principal function.	Y
Education/Scientific Value	X		The tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River are part of a larger marine ecosystem with multiple areas of public access making this a principal value.	Y
Uniqueness/Heritage	X		The tidal wetland and the Piscataqua River are unique to the seacoast area. Additionally, there are pre and post-colonial historical components associated with the Piscataqua River and the surrounding areas making this a principal value.	Y
Visual Quality/Aesthetics	X		The Piscataqua River provides aesthetically pleasing coastal views that are seeable from surrounding uplands as well as from the water, making this a principal function.	Y
ES Endangered Species Habitat	X		An online inquiry with the NH Natural Heritage Bureau resulted in an occurrence of a sensitive species near the project area. Ambit Engineering will coordinate with NHB and NHF & G and will forward comment to NH DES upon receipt.	—
Other				

Notes:

* Attach list of considerations.

APPENDIX B

PHOTO LOG

NH DES-Wetlands Bureau Application
120-0 Wild Rose Lane LLC
Proposed Tidal Docking Structure

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
Portsmouth, NH

Site Photograph #1 December 2020

Site Photograph #2 December 2020

Site Photograph #3 December 2020

Site Photograph #4 December 2020

Site Photograph #5 December 2020

APPENDIX C

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATURAL HERITAGE BUREAU CORRESPONDENCE

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

Memo

NH Natural Heritage Bureau
HB Datacheck Results Letter

To: John Chagnon, Ambit Engineering, Inc.
200 Griffin Road
Unit 3
Portsmouth, NH 03801

From: Amy Lamb, NH Natural Heritage Bureau
Date: 12/7/2020 (valid for one year from this date)
Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau
NHB File ID: NHB20-3570 Town: Portsmouth Location: Tax Maps: Map 207, Lot 13
Description: The project proposes a tidal docking structure to provide recreational boating access to the Piscataqua River.
cc: Kim Tuttle

As requested, I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities, with the following results.

Comments: Please send NHB a site plan detailing any areas where marsh elder has been documented. Please send site photos if available.

Please contact the NH Fish & Game Department to address wildlife concerns.

Plant species	**State[1]**	**Federal**	**Notes**
marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*)	T	--	Threats are primarily alterations to the hydrology of the wetland, such as ditching or tidal restrictions that might affect the sheet flow of tidal waters across the intertidal flat, activities that eliminate plants, and increased input of nutrients and pollutants in storm runoff.

Vertebrate species	**State[1]**	**Federal**	**Notes**
Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)	T	T	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (see below).
Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*)	E	E	Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (see below).

[1]Codes: "E" = Endangered, "T" = Threatened, "SC" = Special Concern, "--" = an exemplary natural community, or a rare species tracked by NH Natural Heritage that has not yet been added to the official state list. An asterisk (*) indicates that the most recent report for that occurrence was more than 20 years ago.

Contact for all animal reviews: Kim Tuttle, NH F&G, (603) 271-6544.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Division of Forests and Lands
(603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

DNCR/NHB
172 Pembroke Rd.
Concord, NH 03301

CONFIDENTIAL – NH Dept. of Environmental Services review

NHB20-3570

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Plant Record

marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*)

Legal Status		Conservation Status	
Federal:	Not listed	Global:	Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure
State:	Listed Threatened	State:	Imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Excellent quality, condition and landscape context ('A' on a scale of A-D).
Comments on Rank:	This rank may be for the state rather than relative to others in the region.
Detailed Description:	2017: Leachs Island: Several thousand plants spread along 800+ feet of shoreline. 10-20% dieback, 10-15% yellowing, 65-80% normal to vigorous. Aphids observed on 80% of clumps.á 2016: Peirce Island: Additional subpopulations located, raising total number of plants to over 600. Plants appear to be in much better health than 2014, with all individuals in fruit and in good vigor. Shaws Hill: Several clumps over an area approximately 30 x 15 feet. Estimated at over 200 individuals. Tidal Pool: Plants in 3 areas along shoreline near tidal pool. 2014 Peirce Island: Over 500 plants were observed, all stunted, with approximately 50-60% dead stems, mostly confined to the upper portions of the plants. 1996: Constant observation since 1953 reported, including all stages of phenology and age structure. 1982: Good clump observed.
General Area:	2017: Leachs Island: Upper edge of brackish marsh/rocky shore. Plants absent from areas with broader expanse of marsh. Rocks present in most areas where the plants are growing. Associated species include black oak (*Quercus velutina*), saltmarsh rush (*Juncus gerardii*), sea-blite (*Suaeda* sp.), hastate-leaved orache (*Atriplex* cf. *prostrata*), smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), Carolina sea-lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), and seaside plantain (*Plantago maritima* ssp. *juncoides*). 2016: Peirce Island: Population forms a narrow band immediately above the highest observed wrack line along the shore. Associated upland species include staghorn sumac (*Rhus hirta*), autumn-olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata* var. *parvifolia*), Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), and speckled alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *rugosa*). The saline areas downslope of the marsh elder contained over 50% unvegetated substrate, as well as a mixture of cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.) and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). Shaws Hill: Surrounding land use is developed. All plants below highest observable tide line in ***high salt marsh***, located among saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*). Tidal Pool: Sagamore Creek/Great Bay shoreline, with smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), saltmarsh rush (*Juncus gerardii*), saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), and sea-blite (*Suaeda* spp.). 1996: On shores of several islands and peninsulas in the more or less enclosed bay system. Associated plant species: *Solidago sempervirens* (seaside goldenrod), *Juncus gerardii* (salt marsh rush), *Spartina patens* (salt-meadow cord-grass), *Triglochin maritimum* (arrow-grass), *Elymus virginicus* (Virginia wild rye), *Atriplex patula* (narrow-leaved orach), and *Artemisia vulgaris* (common mugwort). Substrate: gravel and marsh peat and muck. 1982: On shore at Pleasant Point.
General Comments:	2016: Peirce Island: "The population currently appears to be in good health, although the results of the June 2014 surveys indicated that there may be some intermittent pressure on this population. The propensity of this species to grow in a very narrow band along the tide line does not allow for rapid adaptation to changing sea levels, storm events, or polluted runoff that a larger, robust population may resist. If sea levels gradually rise as expected, the marsh elder will be unable to move inland due to a small but steep cut bank that forms the upland break adjacent to the marsh elder population. The remaining subpopulations may also be getting shaded by the adjacent upland vegetation, which appears to be encroaching on the shoreline. This vegetation is comprised of large shrub species and the invasive Oriental bittersweet that is capable of overtaking the native plants in the area."
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Little Harbor, back channel
Managed By: Little Harbor Trust

County: Rockingham
Town(s): Portsmouth
Size: 59.9 acres Elevation:

Precision: Within (but not necessarily restricted to) the area indicated on the map.

Directions: 2017: Leachs Island: Island in New Castle only accessible by boat.á Plants observed on south shore of island
2016: Peirce Island: Along the southern shore of Peirce Island, along the edge of a small cove west of the wastewater treatment facility. Shaws Hill: Take Laurel Lane off New Castle Avenue, bear left onto driveway right-of-way servicing 51A & 51B Laurel Lane. At end of right-of-way, 51B will be located on the right.
Tidal Pool: Along Sagamore Creek shoreline on Creek Farm Reservation property in Portsmouth.
In the vicinity of Rte. 1B which encircles the Little Harbor back channel from Portsmouth to New Castle and Rye. Many of the sites are visible only by boat.

Dates documented

First reported: 1953 Last reported: 2017-09-05

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Animal Record

Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)

Legal Status		**Conservation Status**	
Federal:	Listed Threatened	Global:	Rare or uncommon
State:	Listed Threatened	State:	Critically imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Not ranked
Comments on Rank:	--
Detailed Description:	2016: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in the lower Piscataqua River. 2015: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in Portsmouth Harbor. 2012: 1 individual, sex unknown, detected in Little Bay.
General Area:	2016: Tidal waters in Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.
General Comments:	--
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Piscataqua River
Managed By:

County:
Town(s): Out-Of-State
Size: 7749.3 acres Elevation:

Precision: Within 1.5 miles of the area indicated on the map (location information is vague or uncertain).

Directions: 2016: Tidal waters of Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.

Dates documented

First reported: 2012-06-02 Last reported: 2016-05-27

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over Federally listed species. Please contact them at 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord NH 03301 or at (603) 223-2541.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau - Animal Record

Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*)

Legal Status		Conservation Status	
Federal:	Listed Endangered	Global:	Rare or uncommon
State:	Listed Endangered	State:	Critically imperiled due to rarity or vulnerability

Description at this Location

Conservation Rank:	Not ranked
Comments on Rank:	--
Detailed Description:	2016: 2 individuals, 1 female and 1 sex unknown, detected in Portsmouth Harbor and the lower Piscataqua River. 2015: 3 females and 2 other individuals, sex unknown detected in Portsmouth Harbor. 2014: 1 female detected moving from Portsmouth Harbor up the Piscataqua River to the mouth of the Cocheco River. 2012: 1 female detected in Little Bay. 2011: 1 female detected in Little Bay. 2010: 1 female detected in Little Bay.
General Area:	2016: Tidal waters in Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.
General Comments:	--
Management Comments:	--

Location

Survey Site Name: Piscataqua River
Managed By:

County:
Town(s): Out-Of-State
Size: 7749.3 acres Elevation:

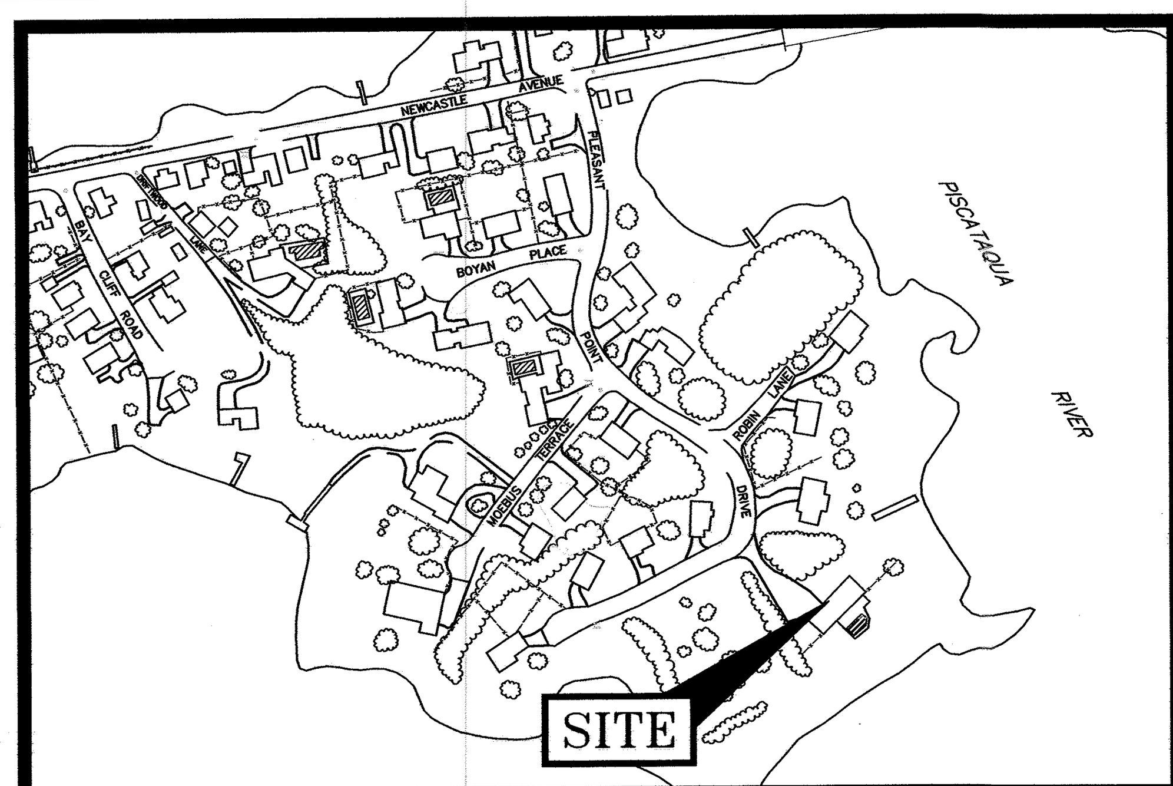
Precision: Within 1.5 miles of the area indicated on the map (location information is vague or uncertain).

Directions: 2016: Tidal waters of Portsmouth Harbor, Little Bay, and the Piscataqua River.

Dates documented

First reported: 2010-11-03 Last reported: 2016-10-20

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over Federally listed species. Please contact them at 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord NH 03301 or at (603) 223-2541.



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1'=300'

LEGEND:

N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
RP	RECORD OF PROBATE
RCRD	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS
11/21	MAP 11 / LOT 21
○	IRON ROD/IRON PIPE FOUND
	APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY
MLLW	MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
MLW	MEAN LOW WATER LINE
MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
MHW	MEAN HIGH WATER LINE
HOTL	NH DES HIGHEST OBSERVABLE TIDE LINE
PSS	NH DES 50' PRIMARY STRUCTURE SETBACK
TBZ	NH DES 100' TIDAL BUFFER ZONE
100	CONTOUR
97x3	SPOT ELEVATION
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT (EP)
	WOODS / TREE LINE
	SALT MARSH
EL.	ELEVATION
FF	FINISHED FLOOR
INV.	INVERT
TBM	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
TYP.	TYPICAL
LSA	LANDSCAPED AREA

WETLAND NOTES:

1) HIGHEST OBSERVABLE TIDE LINE DELINEATED BY STEVEN D. RIKER, CWS ON 12/10/2020 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

A) U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL. TECHNICAL REPORT Y-87-1 (JAN. 1987). AND REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DELINEATION MANUAL: NORTHCENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGION, VERSION 2.0, JANUARY 2012.

B) FIELD INDICATORS OF HYDRIC SOILS IN THE UNITED STATES, VERSION 8.2, USDA-NRCS, 2018 AND (FOR DISTURBED SITES) FIELD INDICATORS FOR IDENTIFYING HYDRIC SOILS IN NEW ENGLAND, VERSION 4. NEIWPCC WETLANDS WORK GROUP (2019).

C) NATIONAL LIST OF PLANT SPECIES THAT OCCUR IN WETLANDS: NORTHEAST (REGION 1). USFWS (MAY 1988).

D) CLASSIFICATION OF WETLANDS AND DEEPWATER HABITATS OF THE UNITED STATES. USFW MANUAL FWS/OBS-79/31 (1997).

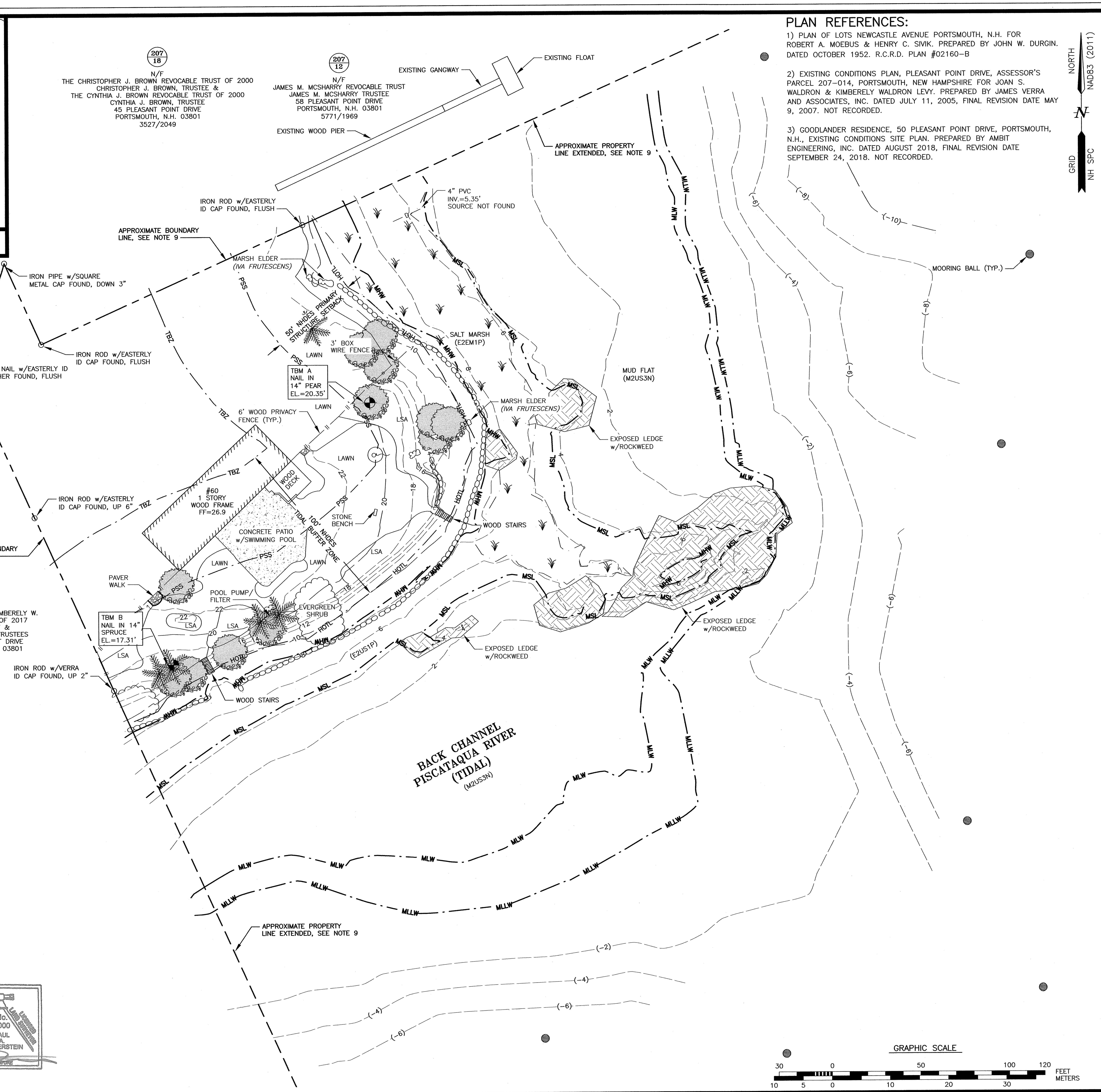
E) ''IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF VERNAL POOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'' (1997). NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

2) WETLAND FLAGS WERE FIELD LOCATED BY AMBIT ENGINEERING, INC.

''I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION, THAT IT IS THE RESULT OF A FIELD SURVEY BY THIS OFFICE AND HAS AN ACCURACY OF THE CLOSED TRAVERSE THAT EXCEEDS THE PRECISION OF 1:15,000.''

PAUL A DOBBERSTEIN, LLS — 2/5/2021 DATE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE — PAUL E. DOBBERSTEIN — No. 1000 — LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR



PLAN REFERENCES:

1) PLAN OF LOTS NEWCASTLE AVENUE PORTSMOUTH, N.H. FOR ROBERT A. MOEBUS & HENRY C. SIVIK. PREPARED BY JOHN W. DURGIN. DATED OCTOBER 1952. R.C.R.D. PLAN #02160-B

2) EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN, PLEASANT POINT DRIVE, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 207-014, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR JOAN S. WALDRON & KIMBERELY WALDRON LEVY. PREPARED BY JAMES VERRA AND ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED JULY 11, 2005, FINAL REVISION DATE MAY 9, 2007. NOT RECORDED.

3) GOODLANDER RESIDENCE, 50 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE, PORTSMOUTH, N.H., EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN. PREPARED BY AMBIT ENGINEERING, INC. DATED AUGUST 2018, FINAL REVISION DATE SEPTEMBER 24, 2018. NOT RECORDED.

AMBIT ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
200 Griffin Road - Unit 3
Portsmouth, N.H. 03801-7114
Tel (603) 430-9282
Fax (603) 436-2315

RIVERSIDE & PICKERING MARINE CONTRACTORS

NOTES:

1) PARCEL IS SHOWN ON THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH ASSESSOR'S MAP 207 AS LOT 13.

2) OWNERS OF RECORD:
120-0 WILD ROSE LANE, LLC
209 WATER STREET
NEWBURYPORT, MA 01950
6174/1450

3) A PORTION OF THE PARCEL IS LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA, ZONE (AE EL.9), AS SHOWN ON FIRM PANEL 33015C0278E. EFFECTIVE DATE MAY 17, 2005.

4) EXISTING LOT AREA:
1.16± ACRES (PER ASSESSOR)

5) PARCEL IS LOCATED IN THE SINGLE RESIDENCE B (SRB) ZONING DISTRICT.

6) DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

MIN. LOT AREA:		15,000 S.F.
FRONTAGE:		100 FEET
LOT DEPTH:		100 FEET
SETBACKS:	FRONT	30 FEET
	SIDE	10 FEET
	REAR	30 FEET
MAXIMUM STRUCTURE HEIGHT:		35 FEET
MAXIMUM STRUCTURE COVERAGE:		20%
MINIMUM OPEN SPACE:		40%

7) THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW THE EXISTING CONDITIONS ON A PORTION OF ASSESSOR'S MAP 207 LOT 13 IN THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

8) VERTICAL DATUM IS MEAN LOW LOW WATER (MLLW). BASIS OF VERTICAL DATUM IS REDUNDANT RTN GNSS OBSERVATIONS. REDUCTION FROM NAVD88 TO MLLW BASED ON NOAA STATION 8419870 - SEAVEY ISLAND, PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.

9) THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE REFERENCE PLAN LISTED HEREON. NO DEED RESEARCH OR BOUNDARY DETERMINATION WAS MADE TO CONFIRM OR REFUTE MATTERS SHOWN ON SAID PLANS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PLAN. EASEMENTS, RESERVATIONS, ETC. THAT MAY EXIST ARE NOT SHOWN OR NOTED HEREON.

TIDAL DOCKING STRUCTURE MORRIS RESIDENCE 60 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

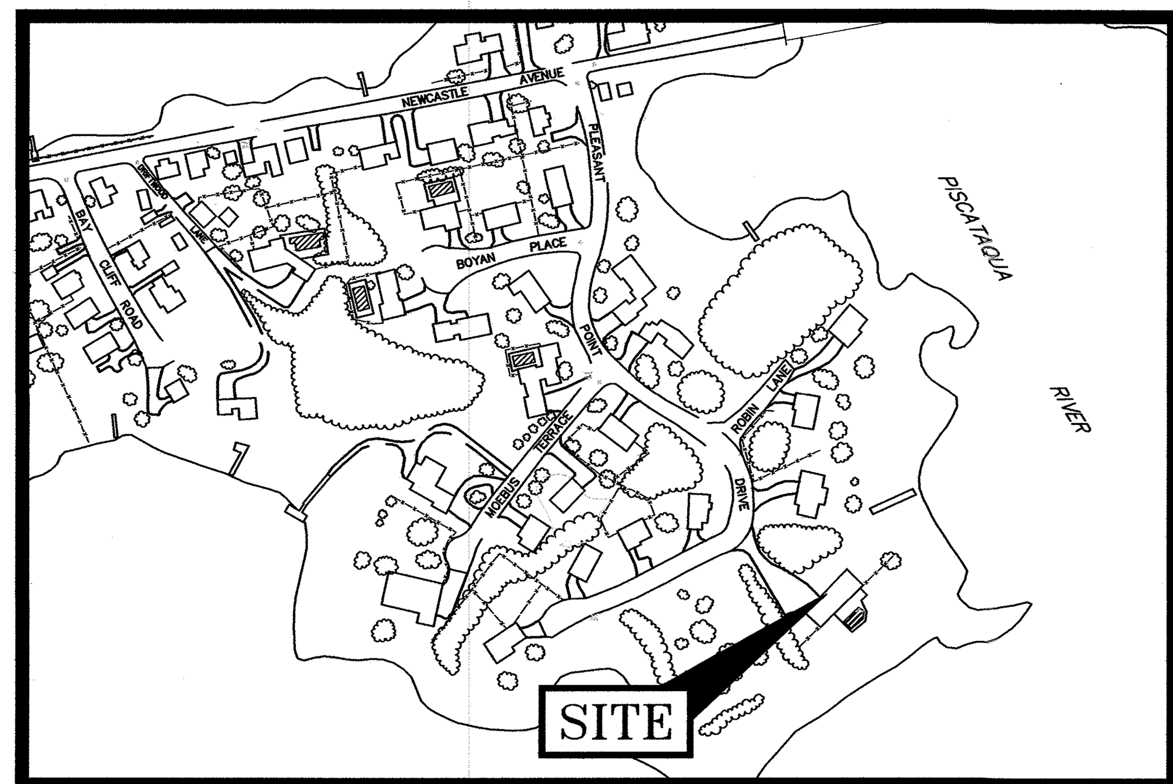
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	1/20/21

REVISIONS

SCALE 1"=30' JANUARY 2021

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN — C1

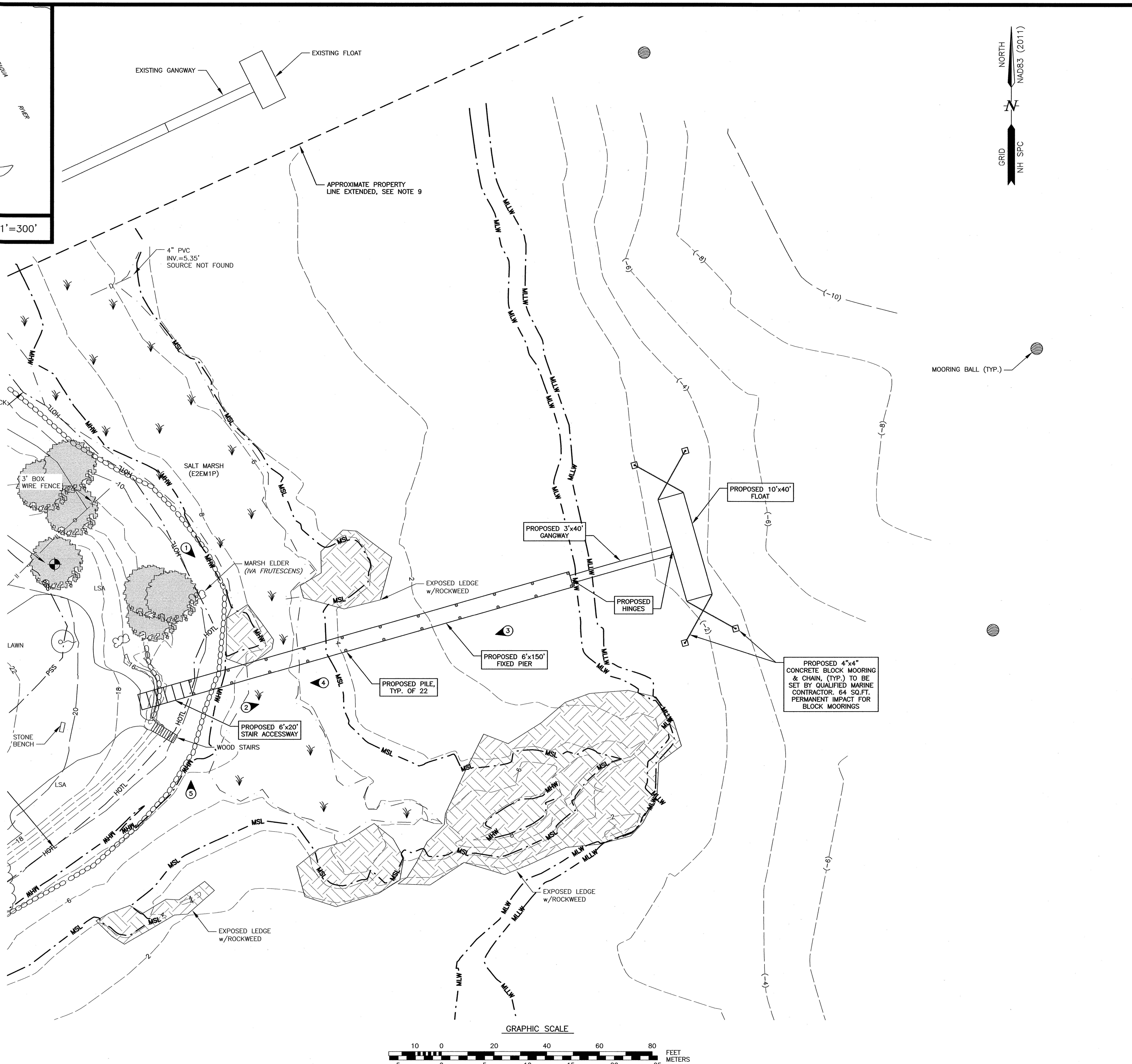
FB 285 & PG 30 — 3050.37



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1'=300'

LEGEND:

N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
RP	RECORD OF PROBATE
RCRD	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS
11/21	MAP 11 / LOT 21
O	IRON ROD/IRON PIPE FOUND
	APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY
MLLW	MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
MLW	MEAN LOW WATER LINE
MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
MHW	MEAN HIGH WATER LINE
HOTL	NH DES HIGHEST OBSERVABLE TIDE LINE
PSS	NH DES 50' PRIMARY STRUCTURE SETBACK
TBZ	NH DES 100' TIDAL BUFFER ZONE
100	CONTOUR
97x3	SPOT ELEVATION
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT (EP)
	WOODS / TREE LINE
	SALT MARSH
EL.	ELEVATION
FF	FINISHED FLOOR
INV.	INVERT
TBM	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
TYP.	TYPICAL
LSA	LANDSCAPED AREA
1	PHOTO LOCATION



"I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION, THAT IT IS THE RESULT OF A FIELD SURVEY BY THIS OFFICE AND HAS AN ACCURACY OF THE CLOSED TRAVERSE THAT EXCEEDS THE PRECISION OF 1:15,000."

PAUL A DOBBERSTEIN, LLS 3/4/2021 DATE

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RIVERSIDE & PICKERING MARINE CONTRACTORS

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TIDAL DOCKING STRUCTURE
MORRIS RESIDENCE
60 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE
PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	MOORING BLOCKS, STRINGERS, IMPACTS	3/4/21
0	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	1/28/21

REVISIONS

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE JOHN R. CHAGNON No. 8351 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STEVEN D. RIKER No. 219 CERTIFIED WETLAND SCIENTIST 3/4/21

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR No. 1000 PAUL A. DOBBERSTEIN

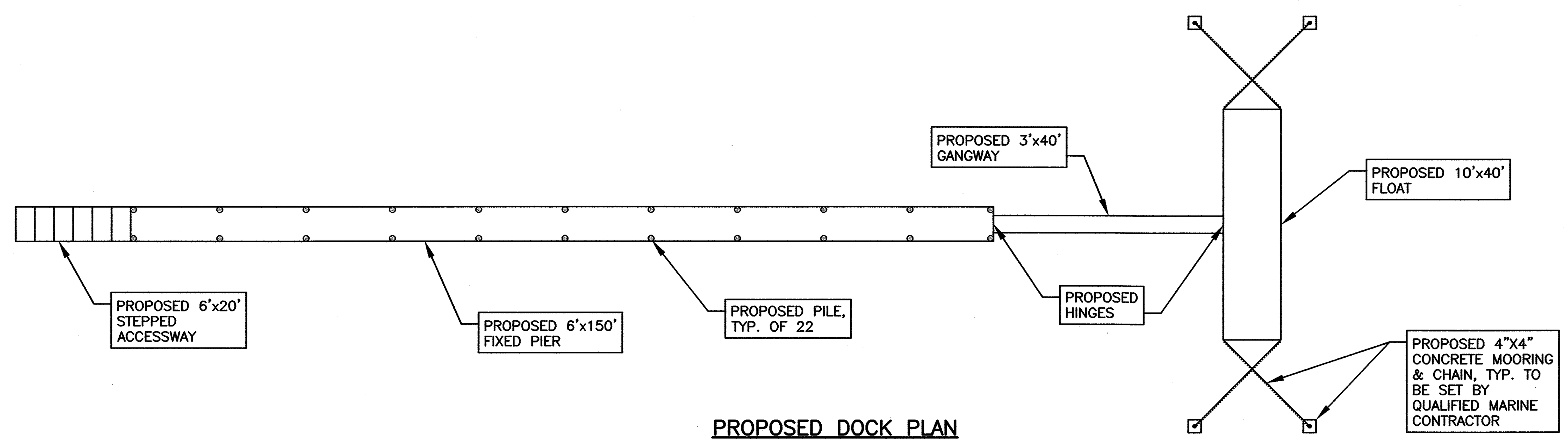
SCALE 1"=20' JANUARY 2021

NHDES PERMIT PLAN

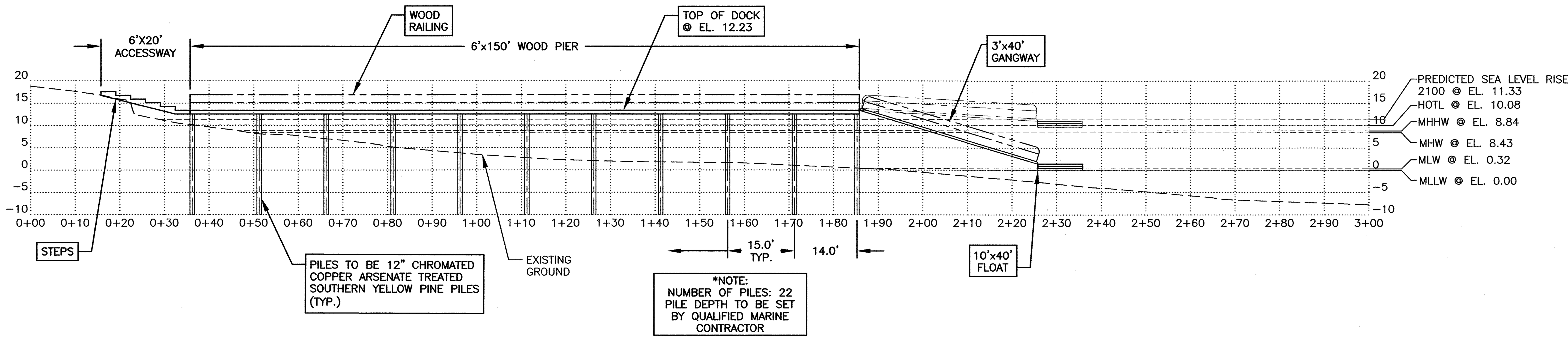
C2

FB 285 PG 30

3050.37

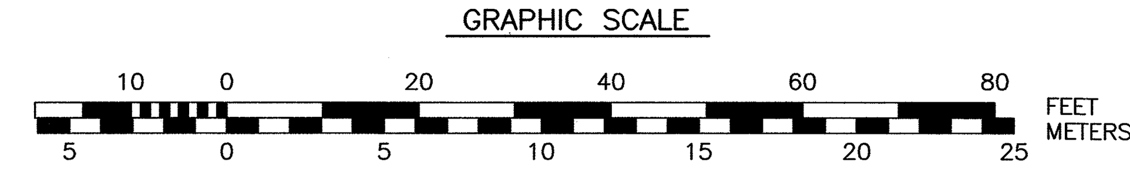


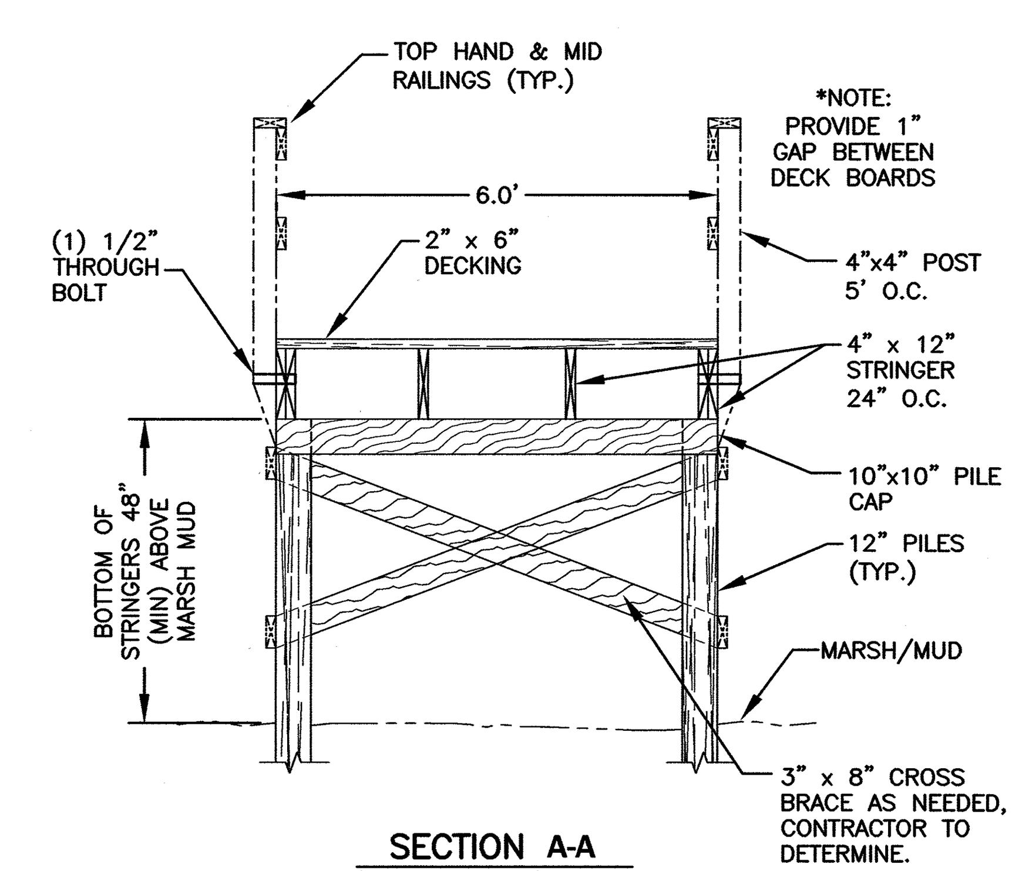
PROPOSED DOCK PLAN



PROPOSED DOCK ELEVATION

PROPOSED PIER, GANGWAY & FLOAT w/PILES





SECTION A-A
(THROUGH PIER) NTS

PROPOSED PIER DETAIL
NTS

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1) MOBILIZATION OF A CRANE BARGE, PUSH BOAT, WORK SKIFF, MATERIALS AND PREFABRICATED COMPONENTS SUCH AS THE GANGWAY AND FLOAT TO THE SITE VIA APPROVED ACCESS.
2) MOBILZATION OF EQUIPMENT TRUCKS TO THE SITE.
3) THE BARGE WILL BE POSITIONED ALONGSIDE THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF THE NEW DOCK AND WATERWARD OF ANY EMERGENT VEGETATION TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
4) INSTALLATION OF THE SUB STRUCTURE WILL BE PERFORMED FROM A CRANE BARGE OR SKIFF TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF FOOT TRAFFIC IN THE INTERTIDAL AREA.
5) ALL WORK WILL BE PERFORMED AT LOW TIDE TO MINIMIZE SEDIMENTATION.
6) PILINGS WILL BE MECHANICALLY DRIVEN BY A CRANE ELIMINATING ANY EXCAVATION FOR INSTALLATION OF THE PILINGS. PILING ARE DRIVEN TO REFUSAL.
7) PILINGS ARE CUT AND BEAM CAPS ARE INSTALLED AND THE SUPER STRUCTURE OF THE PIER IS BUILT. MATERIALS ARE LIFTED FROM THE BARGE AND SET INTO POSITION BY THE CRANE.
8) ONCE THE PIER IS COMPLETE, THE GANGWAY AND FLOAT ARE BROUGHT INTO POSITION AND INSTALLED.

DISCHARGES. AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION AND MITIGATION

DISCHARGES OF DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL INTO WATERS OF THE U.S. AND ANY SECONDARY IMPACTS SHALL BE AVOIDED AND MINIMIZED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. PERMITTEES MAY ONLY FILL THOSE JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS THAT THE CORP AND NHDES AUTHORIZES TO BE FILLED AND IMPACT THOSE AREAS THAT THE CORPS AND AND NHDES AUTHORIZES AS SECONDARY IMPACTS. IF NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY USACOE AND AND NHDES, ANY UNAUTHORIZED FILL OR SECONDARY IMPACT TO WETLANDS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS A VIOLATION OF THE CWA.

- UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED USACOE AND AND NHDES, NO WORK SHALL DRAIN A WATER OF THE U.S. BY PROVIDING A CONDUIT FOR WATER ON OR BELOW THE SURFACE.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT IN FRESH WATER WETLANDS

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OTHER THAN FIXED EQUIPMENT (DRILL RIGS, FIXED CRANES, ETC.) WORKING IN WETLANDS SHALL NOT BE STORED, MAINTAINED OR REPAIRED IN WETLANDS, UNLESS IT IS LESS ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING OTHERWISE, AND AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE SHALL NOT BE OPERATED WITHIN THE INTERTIDAL ZONE. WHERE CONSTRUCTION REQUIRES HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATION IN WETLANDS, THE EQUIPMENT SHALL EITHER HAVE LOW GROUND PRESSURE (<3 PSI), OR SHALL NOT BE LOCATED DIRECTLY ON WETLAND SOILS AND VEGETATION; IT SHALL BE PLACED ON SWAMP MATS THAT ARE ADEQUATE TO SUPPORT THE EQUIPMENT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE OF WETLAND SOIL AND VEGETATION. SWAMP MATS ARE TO BE PLACED IN THE WETLAND FROM THE UPLAND OR FROM EQUIPMENT POSITIONED ON SWAMP MATS IF WORKING WITHIN A WETLAND. DRAGGING SWAMP MATS INTO POSITION IS PROHIBITED. OTHER SUPPORT STRUCTURES THAT ARE LESS IMPACTING AND ARE CAPABLE OF SAFELY SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT MAY BE USED WITH WRITTEN CORPS AND NHDES AUTHORIZATION. SIMILARLY, NOT USING MATS DURING FROZEN, DRY OR OTHER CONDITIONS MAY BE ALLOWED WITH WRITTEN CORPS AND NHDES AUTHORIZATION. AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SPILL CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE. CORDUROY ROADS AND SWAMP/CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE CONSIDERED AS FILL WHETHER THEY'RE INSTALLED TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY.

TIME OF YEAR WORK WINDOW AND NOISE RESTRICTIONS

I. PILES INSTALLED IN-THE-DRY DURING LOW WATER OR IN-WATER BETWEEN NOV. 8TH – APR. 9TH, OR
II. MUST BE DRILLED AND PINNED TO LEDGE, OR
III. VIBRATORY HAMMERS USED TO INSTALL ANY SIZE AND QUANTITY OF WOOD, CONCRETE OR STEEL PILES, OR
IV. IMPACT HAMMERS LIMITED TO ONE HAMMER AND <50 PILES INSTALLED/DAY WITH THE FOLLOWING: WOOD PILES OF ANY SIZE, CONCRETE PILES ≤18-INCHES DIAMETER, STEEL PILES 12-INCHES DIAMETER IF THE HAMMER IS ≤3000 LBS. AND A WOOD CUSHION IS USED BETWEEN THE HAMMER AND STEEL PILE.

FOR II-IV ABOVE:

I. IN-WATER NOISE LEVELS SHALL NOT >187dB SEL RE IμPa OR 206dB PEAK RE IμPa AT A DISTANCE >10M FROM THE PILE BEING INSTALLED, AND
II. IN-WATER NOISE LEVELS >155dB PEAK RE IμPa SHALL NOT EXCEED 12 CONSECUTIVE HOURS ON ANY GIVEN DAY AND A 12 HOUR RECOVERY PERIOD (I.E., IN-WATER NOISE BELOW 155dB PEAK RE IμPa) MUST BE PROVIDED BETWEEN WORK DAYS.

WORK SITE RESTORATION

1) UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, ALL DISTURBED WETLAND AREAS SHALL BE PROPERLY STABILIZED. ANY SEED MIX SHALL CONTAIN ONLY PLANT SPECIES NATIVE TO NEW ENGLAND.

2) THE INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN DISTURBED AREAS IS PROHIBITED.

3) IN AREAS OF AUTHORIZED TEMPORARY DISTURBANCE, IF TREES ARE CUT THEY SHALL BE CUT AT GROUND LEVEL AND NOT UPROOTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISRUPTION TO THE WETLAND SOIL STRUCTURE AND TO ALLOW STUMP SPROUTS TO REVEGETATE THE WORK AREA, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED.

4) WETLAND AREAS WHERE PERMANENT DISTURBANCE IS NOT AUTHORIZED SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION AND ELEVATION, WHICH UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL BE HIGHER THAN THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION ELEVATION. ORIGINAL CONDITION MEANS CAREFUL PROTECTION AND/OR REMOVAL OF EXISTING SOIL AND VEGETATION, AND REPLACEMENT BACK TO THE ORIGINAL LOCATION SUCH THAT THE ORIGINAL SOIL LAYERING AND VEGETATION SCHEMES ARE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME, UNLESS AUTHORIZED.

SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL

ADEQUATE SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL MANAGEMENT MEASURES, PRACTICES AND DEVICES, SUCH AS PHASED CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATED FILTER STRIPS, GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCES, STORMWATER DETENTION AND INFILTRATION SYSTEMS, SEDIMENT DETENTION BASINS, OR OTHER DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED TO REDUCE EROSION AND RETAIN SEDIMENT ON-SITE DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. THEY SHALL BE CAPABLE OF PREVENTING EROSION, OF COLLECTING SEDIMENT, SUSPENDED AND FLOATING MATERIALS, AND OF FILTERING FINE SEDIMENT. THE DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AND THESE DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON COMPLETION OF WORK. THE SEDIMENT COLLECTED BY THESE DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED AT AN UPLAND LOCATION, IN A MANNER THAT WILL PREVENT ITS LATER EROSION INTO A WATERWAY OR WETLAND. ALL EXPOSED SOIL AND OTHER FILLS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE.

SPAWNING AREAS.

DISCHARGES OF DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL, AND/OR SUSPENDED SEDIMENT PRODUCING ACTIVITIES IN FISH AND SHELLFISH SPAWNING OR NURSERY AREAS, OR AMPHIBIAN AND MIGRATORY BIRD BREEDING AREAS, DURING SPAWNING OR BREEDING SEASONS SHALL BE AVOIDED. IMPACTS TO THESE AREAS SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE DURING ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR. INFORMATION ON SPAWNING HABITAT FOR
SPECIES MANAGED UNDER THE MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT (I.E., EFH FOR SPAWNING ADULTS) CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE NMFS WEBSITE AT: WWW.NERO.NOAA.GOV/HCD.

STORAGE OF SEASONAL STRUCTURES.

COASTAL STRUCTURES SUCH AS PIER SECTIONS, FLOATS, ETC., THAT ARE REMOVED FROM THE WATERWAY FOR A PORTION OF THE YEAR (OFTEN REFERRED TO AS SEASONAL STRUCTURES) SHALL BE STORED IN AN UPLAND LOCATION, LOCATED ABOVE HIGHEST OBSERVABLE TIDE LINE (HOTL) AND NOT IN TIDAL WETLANDS. THESE SEASONAL STRUCTURES MAY BE STORED ON THE FIXED, PILE-SUPPORTED PORTION OF THE STRUCTURE THAT IS SEAWARD OF HOTL. THIS IS INTENDED TO PREVENT STRUCTURES FROM BEING STORED ON THE MARSH SUBSTRATE AND THE SUBSTRATE SEAWARD OF MHW.

ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS AND VALUES

THE PERMITTEE SHALL MAKE EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO 1) CARRY OUT THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF THE WORK AUTHORIZED BY USACOE AND NHDES HEREIN IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES ADVERSE IMPACTS ON FISH, WILDLIFE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES, AND 2) PROHIBIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OR SPREAD OF PLANT SPECIES IDENTIFIED AS NON-NATIVE INVASIVE SPECIES BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE AGENCY. SEE THE SECTION
ON INVASIVE SPECIES AT HTTP://WWW.NAE.USACE.ARMY.MIL/REGULATORY/ FOR CONTROL METHODS.

INSPECTIONS

THE PERMITTEE SHALL ALLOW THE CORPS AND NHDES TO MAKE PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AT ANY TIME DEEMED NECESSARY IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE WORK IS BEING OR HAS BEEN PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT. THE CORPS AND NHDES MAY ALSO REQUIRE POST-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DRAWINGS FOR COMPLETED WORK, AND POST-DREDGING SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR ANY DREDGING WORK.

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RIVERSIDE & PICKERING MARINE CONTRACTORS

NOTES:

1) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY DIG SAFE AT 1-888-DIG-SAFE (1-888-344-7233) AT LEAST 72 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY EXCAVATION ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

2) UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE BASED UPON BEST AVAILABLE EVIDENCE AND ARE NOT FIELD VERIFIED. LOCATING AND PROTECTING ANY ABOVEGROUND OR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR THE OWNER. UTILITY CONFLICTS SHOULD BE REPORTED AT ONCE TO THE DESIGN ENGINEER.

3) CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE STORMWATER MANUAL, VOLUME 3, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION. (NHDES DECEMBER 2008).

4) NUMBER OF PILES TO BE DRIVEN FOR DOCKING STRUCTURE NOT TO EXCEED 22 AS DEPICTED ON PROPOSED DOCK ELEVATION. ALSO NOTE TIME OF YEAR AND NOISE RESTRICTIONS FOR DRIVING OF PILES.

TIDAL DOCKING STRUCTURE
MORRIS RESIDENCE
60 PLEASANT POINT DRIVE
PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

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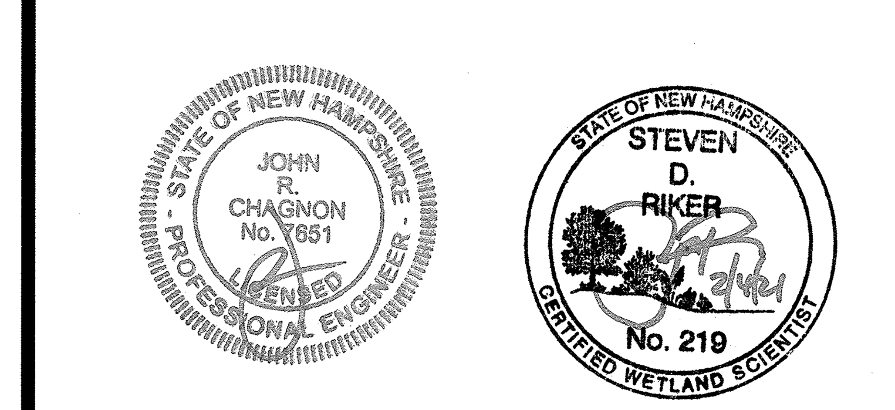

SCALE 1"=20' JANUARY 2021

DOCK DETAILS

D1

FB 285 PG 30

3050.37