



City of Auburn, Maine

Office of Planning & Permitting

Eric Cousens, Director

60 Court Street | Auburn, Maine

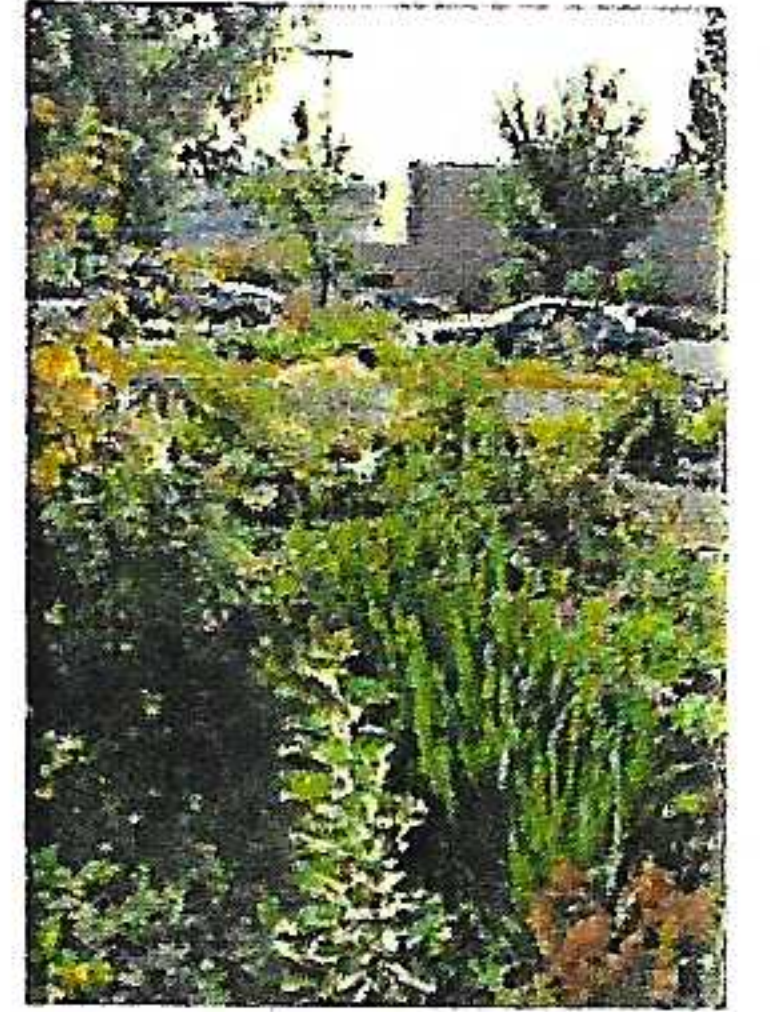
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Council Adoption: May 2, 2022

Author: John A. Blais, Deputy Director of Planning and Permitting

Subject: Updated Chapter 60, ARTICLE XIII, DIVISION 2, Sec 60-1066 (1)
Phosphorous control for any new building or structure.



Information: The Planning Board reviewed this proposal and provided a positive (7-0) recommendation (attached) at the April 12, 2022, meeting.

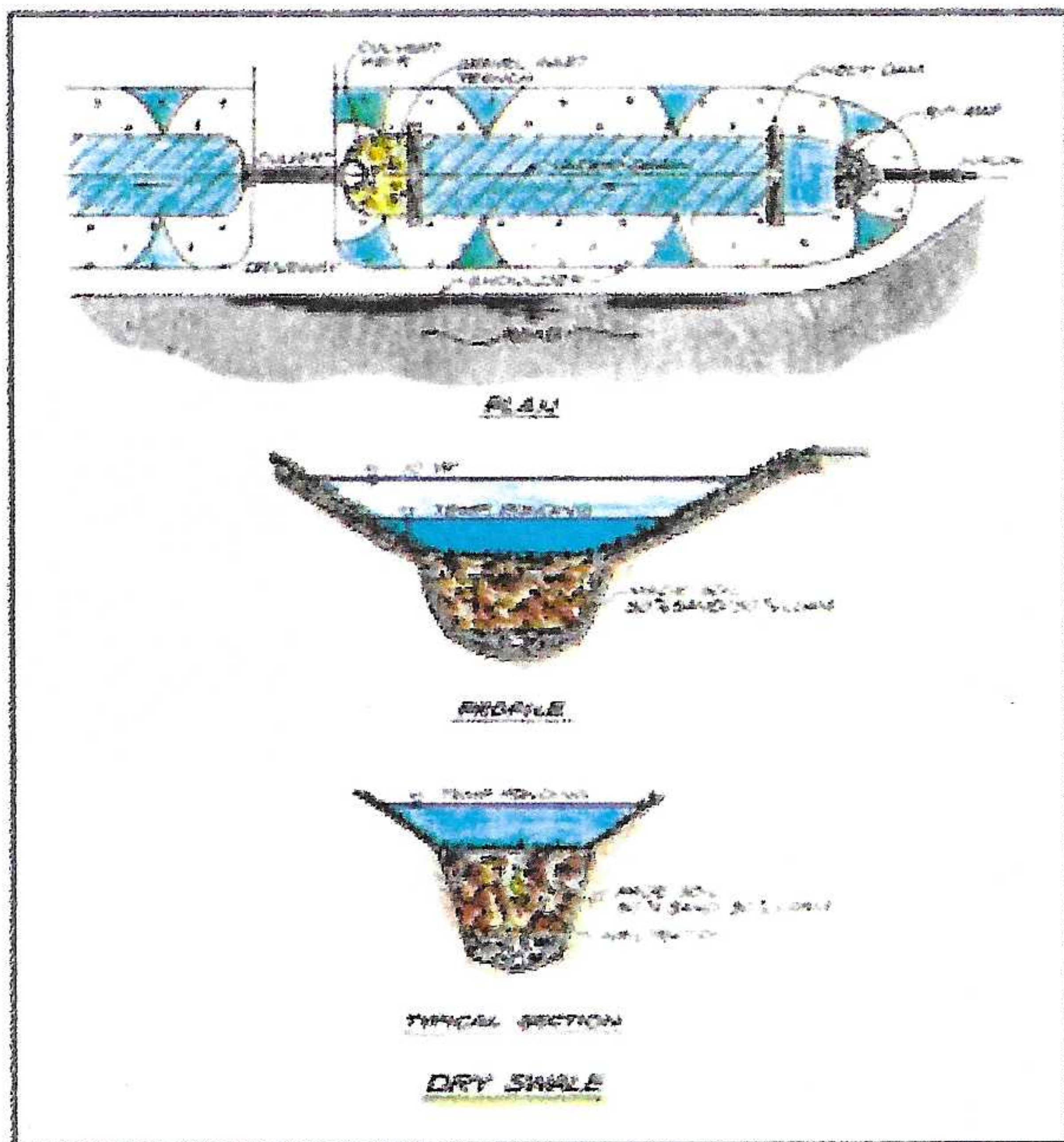
Sec. 60-1066 -Applicability (1) Any new building or structure with more than 575 200
square feet of ground floor area.

Selection Matrix 2. Selecting Appropriate Practices for Different Runoff Source Areas

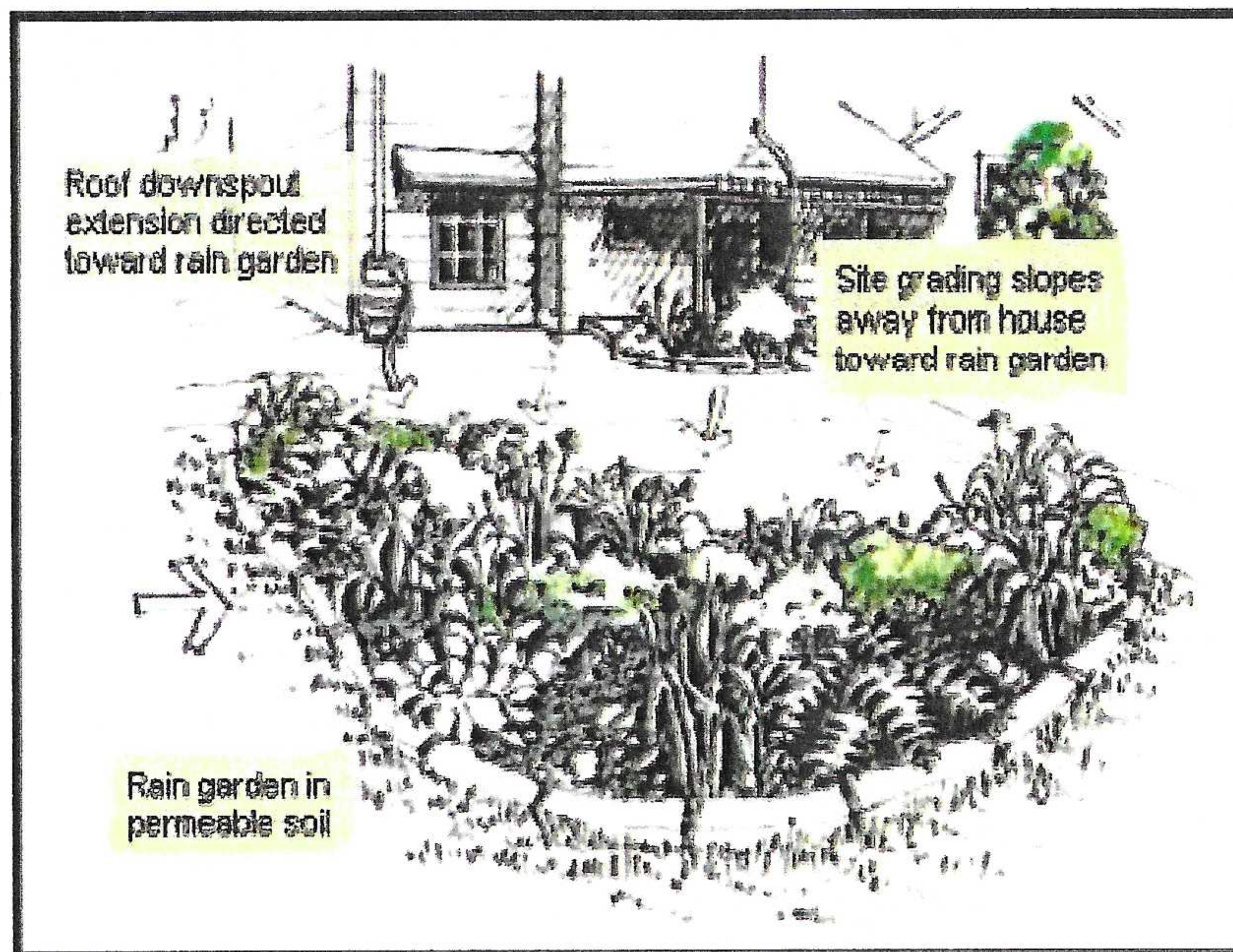
LID Practices	Rooftop	Non-Rooftop Impervious Areas	Disturbed Pervious Areas (Lawn)
Underdrain Soil Filters			
Bioretention System	●	●	●
Rain Garden	●	●	●
Swale	●	●	●
Vegetated Buffer	●	●	●
Infiltration Practices¹			
Dry well	●	○	○
Infiltration Trench	●	●	○
Pervious Pavement	○	●	○
Rain Barrel/ Cistern	●	○	○
Green Roof	●	○	○
Stormwater Planter	●	○	○
Micro-bio Inlet	○	●	●

1. Infiltration practices are not appropriate in wellhead protection zones, and must have pretreatment to remove sediments that can clog the system unless the practice collects rooftop runoff only.

Key: ● = suitable, ○ = unsuitable



Dry Swale

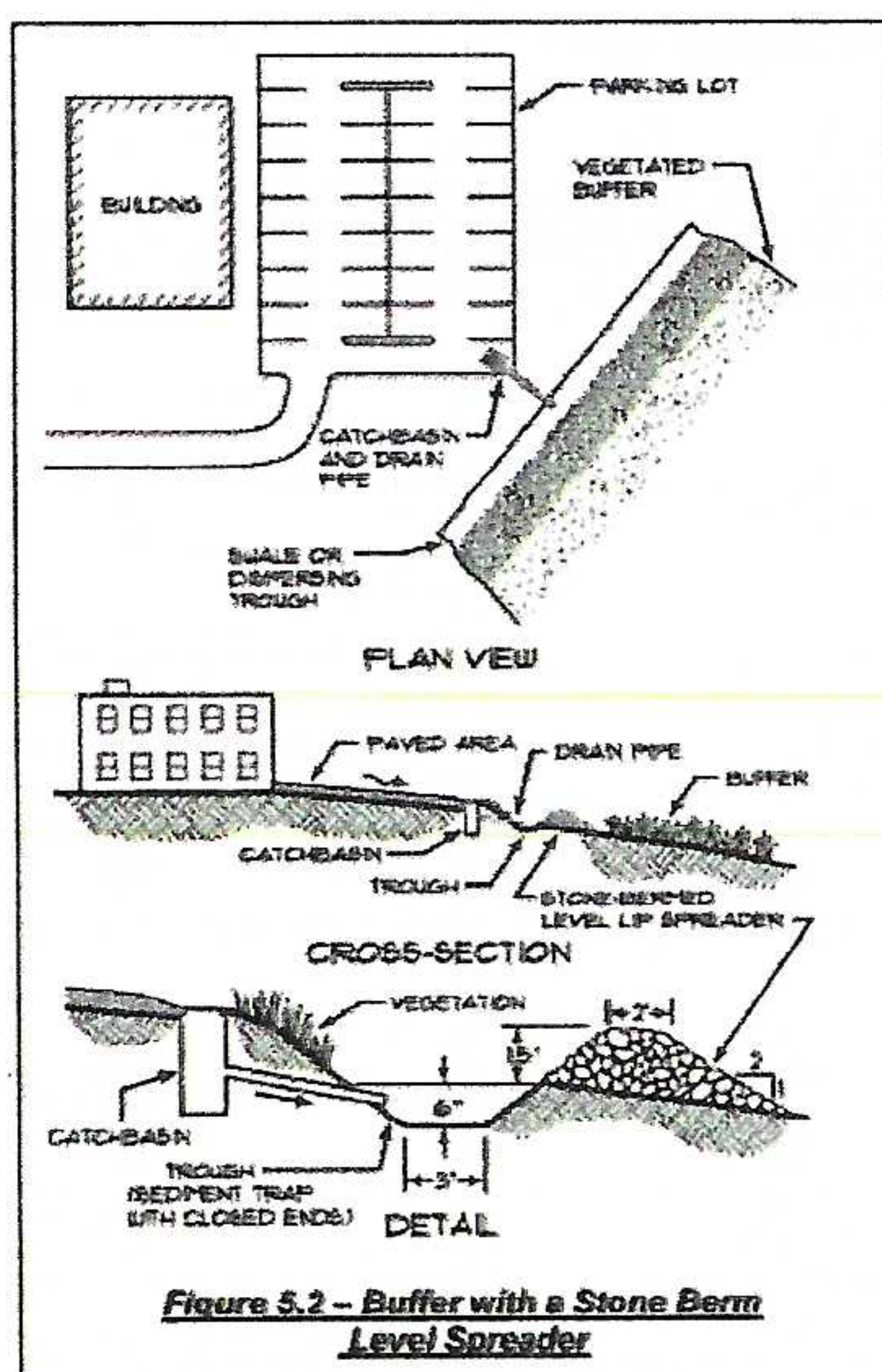


Rain Garden

5.2 - Buffer with a Stone Bemed Level Lip Spreader

In this type of buffer, runoff is directed behind the stone berm, which is constructed along the contour at the upper margin of a buffer area. The runoff then spreads out behind the berm so that it seeps through the entire length of the berm and is evenly distributed across the top of a buffer as sheet flow. Figure 5-2 shows a typical buffer with stone bermed level lip spreader. This type of buffer must be used when treating stormwater runoff from any of the following:

- An impervious area greater than one acre;
- Impervious areas where the flow path across the impervious area exceeds 150 feet; or
- Developed areas, including lawns and impervious surfaces, where runoff is concentrated, intentionally or unintentionally, so that it does not run off in well-distributed sheet flow when it enters the upper end of a buffer, except that road ditch runoff may be treated using a ditch turn out buffer.

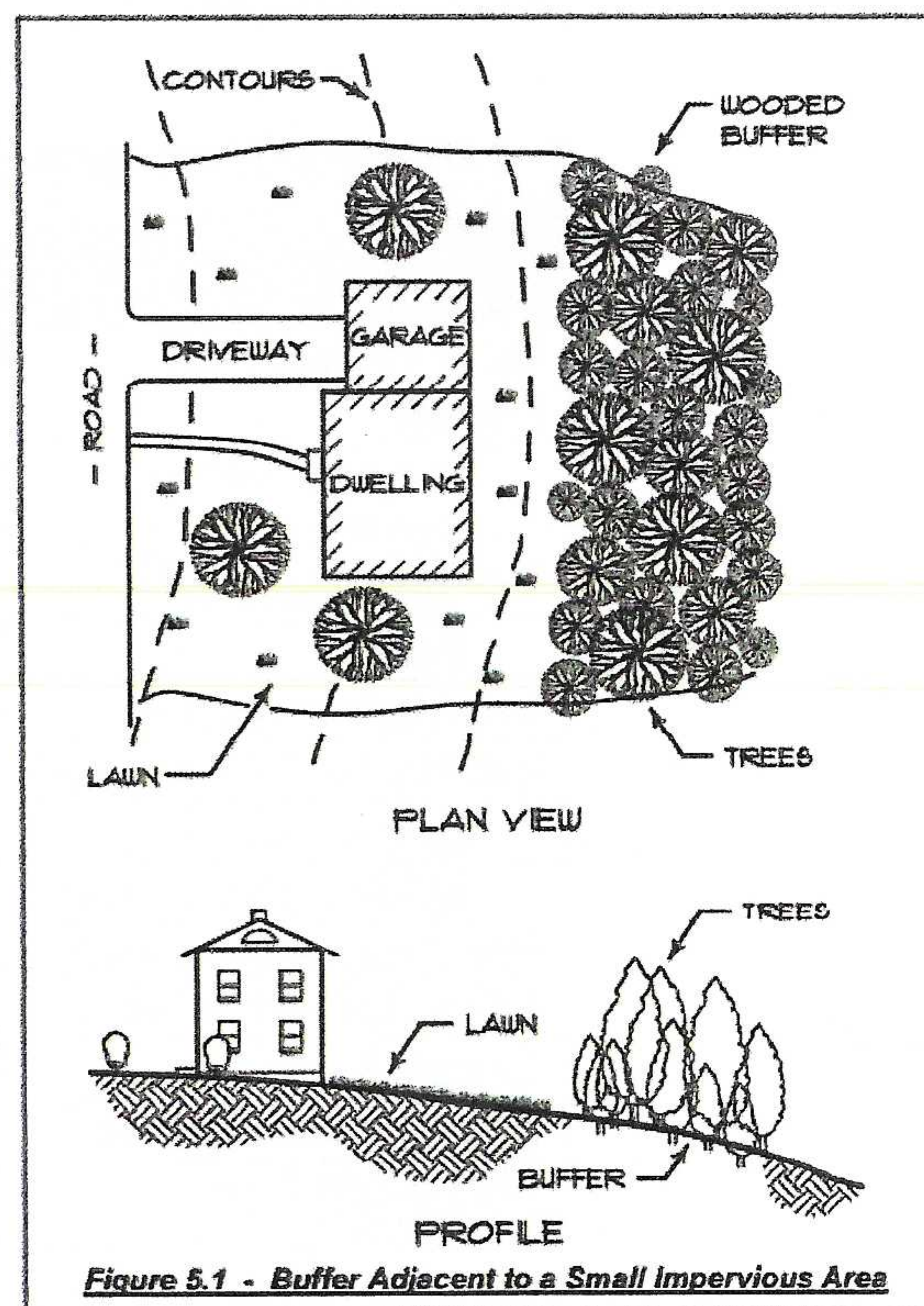


In addition to the general design and construction criteria provided in the beginning of this Chapter, the following criteria must also be applied in the design and construction of a buffer with a stone bermed level lip spreader.

- Distribution of runoff to a Level Lip Spreader:** A turnout should extend into the side ditch or cut slope in a manner that it intercepts the ditch runoff that carries it into the buffer area. The buffer end of the turnout must be level and equipped with a stone bermed level lip spreader.
- **Stone Berm Specifications:** The berm must be well-graded and contain some small stone and gravel so that flow through the berm will be restricted enough to cause it to spread out behind the berm. The stone berm must be at least 1.5 feet high and 2.0 feet across the top with 2:1 side slopes constructed along the contour and closed at the ends. Unless otherwise approved by the DEP, the design must include a shallow, 6-inch deep trapezoidal trough with a minimum bottom width of three feet, and with a level downhill edge excavated along the contour on the uphill edge of the stone berm.

This buffer type is used for small developments where runoff enters the buffer as sheet flow without the aid of a level spreader. It may only be used when it is located immediately downhill of the developed area and runoff enters as sheet flow. This design is not appropriate for treating large impervious areas because, even if pavement is graded evenly, it is likely that some concentration of runoff will occur as the stormwater travels across large areas of pavement. Only runoff from the following areas may be treated using this type of buffer:

- A developed area with less than 10% imperviousness where the flow path over the portion of the developed area for which treatment is being used does not exceed 150 feet; or
- An impervious area of less than one acre, where the flow path across the impervious area does not exceed 100 feet.



Vegetated Buffer