

The University of Maine DigitalCommons@UMaine

Maine Town Documents

Maine Government Documents

2018

Town of Carmel Maine Ordinances

Carmel, Me.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/towndocs>

Repository Citation

Carmel, Me., "Town of Carmel Maine Ordinances" (2018). *Maine Town Documents*. 6648.
<https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/towndocs/6648>

This Plan is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Town Documents by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE
FOR THE
TOWN OF CARMEL, MAINE

ENACTED: March 5, 2018
Date

EFFECTIVE: March 5, 2018
Date

CERTIFIED BY: _____
Signature

CERTIFIED BY: Kevin Howell
Print Name

Town Clerk
Title

Affix Seal

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

CONTENTS

ARTICLE	PAGE
I. PURPOSE AND ESTABLISHMENT.....	2
II. PERMIT REQUIRED.....	2
III. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.....	2
IV. APPLICATION FEE AND EXPERT'S FEE.....	4
V. REVIEW STANDARDS FOR FLOOD HAZARD DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS.....	4
VI. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.....	5
VII. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.....	9
VIII. REVIEW OF SUBDIVISIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS.....	10
IX. APPEALS AND VARIANCES.....	10
X. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.....	12
XI. VALIDITY AND SEVERABILITY.....	13
XII. CONFLICT WITH OTHER ORDINANCES.....	13
XIII. DEFINITIONS.....	13
XIV. ABROGATION.....	17

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE AND ESTABLISHMENT

Certain areas of the Town of Carmel, Maine are subject to periodic flooding, causing serious damages to properties within these areas. Relief is available in the form of flood insurance as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

Therefore, the Town of Carmel, Maine has chosen to become a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program, and agrees to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) as delineated in this Floodplain Management Ordinance.

It is the intent of the Town of Carmel, Maine to require the recognition and evaluation of flood hazards in all official actions relating to land use in the floodplain areas having special flood hazards.

The Town of Carmel has the legal authority to adopt land use and control measures to reduce future flood losses pursuant to Title 30-A MRSA, Sections 3001-3007, 4352, 4401-4407, and Title 38 MRSA, Section 440.

The National Flood Insurance Program, established in the aforesaid Act, provides that areas of the Town of Carmel, having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. This Ordinance establishes a Flood Hazard Development Permit system and review procedure for development activities in the designated flood hazard areas of the Town of Carmel, Maine.

The areas of special flood hazard, are identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a map entitled Flood Hazard Boundary Map - Town of Carmel, Maine” dated February 28, 1975, which is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE II - PERMIT REQUIRED

Before any construction or other development (as defined in Article XIII), including the placement of manufactured homes, begins within any areas of special flood hazard established in Article I, a Flood Hazard Development Permit shall be obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer. This permit shall be in addition to any other permits which may be required pursuant to the codes and ordinances of the Town of Carmel, Maine.

ARTICLE III - APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

The application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit shall be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer and shall include:

- A. The name, address and phone number of the applicant, owner, and contractor;
- B. An address and a map indicating the location of the construction site;
- C. A site plan showing location of existing and/or proposed development, including but not limited to structures, sewage disposal facilities, water supply facilities, areas to be cut and filled, and lot dimensions;
- D. A statement of the intended use of the structure and/or development;

- E. A statement of the cost of the development including all materials and labor;
- F. A statement as to the type of sewage system proposed;
- G. Specification of dimensions of the proposed structure and/or development;

[Items H-K.2. apply only to new construction and substantial improvements.]

H. The elevation in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or to a locally established datum, of the:

- 1. base flood at the proposed site of all new or substantially improved structures, which in Zone A is determined:
 - a. from any base flood elevation data from federal, state, or other technical sources (such as FEMA's Quick-2 model, FEMA 265), including information obtained pursuant to Article VI.K. and VIII.D.; or
 - b. in the absence of all data described in Article III.H.1.a., information to demonstrate that the structure shall meet the elevation requirement in Article VI.F.2., Article VI.G.2. or 3, or Article VI.H.2.
 - 2. highest and lowest grades at the site adjacent to the walls of the proposed building;
 - 3. lowest floor, including basement; and whether or not such structures contain a basement; and,
 - 4. level, in the case of non-residential structures only, to which the structure will be floodproofed;
- I. A description of an elevation reference point established on the site of all developments for which elevation standards apply as required in Article VI;
- J. A written certification by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer or architect, that the base flood elevation and grade elevations shown on the application are accurate;
- K. The following certifications as required in Article VI by a registered professional engineer or architect:
- 1. a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65), to verify that the floodproofing methods for any non-residential structures will meet the floodproofing criteria of Article VI.G.3.; and other applicable standards in Article VI;
 - 2. a Hydraulic Openings Certificate to verify that engineered hydraulic openings in foundation walls will meet the standards of Article VI.L.2.a.;
 - 3. a certified statement that bridges will meet the standards of Article VI.M.;
 - 4. a certified statement that containment walls will meet the standards of Article VI.N.;
- L. A description of the extent to which any water course will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development; and,
- M. A statement of construction plans describing in detail how each applicable development standard in Article VI will be met.

ARTICLE IV - APPLICATION FEE AND EXPERT'S FEE

A non-refundable application fee, as established annually by the Board of Selectmen shall be paid to the Town Clerk and a copy of a receipt for the same shall accompany the application.

An additional fee may be charged if the Code Enforcement Officer, Planning Board and/or Board of Appeals needs the assistance of a professional engineer or other expert. The expert's fee shall be paid in full by the applicant within 10 days after the town submits a bill to the applicant. Failure to pay the bill shall constitute a violation of the ordinance and be grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. An expert shall not be hired by the municipality at the expense of an applicant until the applicant has either consented to such hiring in writing or been given an opportunity to be heard on the subject. An applicant who is dissatisfied with a decision to hire expert assistance may appeal that decision to the Board of Appeals.

ARTICLE V - REVIEW STANDARDS FOR FLOOD HAZARD DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS

The Code Enforcement Officer shall:

- A. Review all applications for the Flood Hazard Development Permit to assure that proposed developments are reasonably safe from flooding and to determine that all pertinent requirements of Article VI (Development Standards) have been, or will be met;
- B. Utilize, in the review of all Flood Hazard Development Permit applications:
 1. the base flood data contained in the Flood Hazard Boundary Map - Town of Carmel, Maine," as described in Article I;
 2. in special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation and floodway data are not provided, the Code Enforcement Officer shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data from federal, state, or other technical sources, including information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.a.; Article VI.K.; and Article VIII.D., in order to administer Article VI of this Ordinance; and,
 3. when the community establishes a base flood elevation in a Zone A by methods outlined in Article III.H.1.a., the community shall submit that data to the Maine Floodplain Management Program.
- C. Make interpretations of the location of boundaries of special flood hazard areas shown on the maps described in Article I of this Ordinance;
- D. In the review of Flood Hazard Development Permit applications, determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, and local government agencies from which prior approval is required by federal or state law, including but not limited to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344;
- E. Notify adjacent municipalities, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Maine Floodplain Management Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a water course and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- F. If the application satisfies the requirements of this Ordinance, approve the issuance of one of the following Flood Hazard Development Permits based on the type of development:

1. A two part Flood Hazard Development Permit for elevated structures. Part I shall authorize the applicant to build a structure to and including the first horizontal floor only above the base flood level. At that time the applicant shall provide the Code Enforcement Officer with an Elevation Certificate completed by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer or architect based on the Part I permit construction, "as built", for verifying compliance with the elevation requirements of Article VI, paragraphs F, G, or H. Following review of the Elevation Certificate data, which shall take place within 72 hours of receipt of the application, the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue Part II of the Flood Hazard Development Permit. Part II shall authorize the applicant to complete the construction project; or,
 2. A Flood Hazard Development Permit for Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures that are new construction or substantially improved non-residential structures that are not being elevated but that meet the floodproofing standards of Article VI.G.3. The application for this permit shall include a Floodproofing Certificate signed by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,
 3. A Flood Hazard Development Permit for Minor Development for all development that is not new construction or a substantial improvement, such as repairs, maintenance, renovations, or additions, whose value is less than 50% of the market value of the structure. Minor development also includes, but is not limited to: accessory structures as provided for in Article VI.J., mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, deposition or extraction of materials, public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities that do not involve structures; and non-structural projects such as bridges, dams, towers, fencing, pipelines, wharves and piers.
- G. Maintain, as a permanent record, copies of all Flood Hazard Development Permit Applications, corresponding Permits issued, and data relevant thereto, including reports of the Board of Appeals on variances granted under the provisions of Article IX of this Ordinance, and copies of Elevation Certificates, Floodproofing Certificates, Certificates of Compliance and certifications of design standards required under the provisions of Articles III, VI, and VII of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE VI - DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

All developments in areas of special flood hazard shall meet the following applicable standards:

A. **All Development** - All development shall:

1. be designed or modified and adequately anchored to prevent flotation (excluding piers and docks), collapse or lateral movement of the development resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
2. use construction materials that are resistant to flood damage;
3. use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage; and,
4. use electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding conditions.

B. **Water Supply** - All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems.

- C. **Sanitary Sewage Systems** - All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed and located to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharges from the system into flood waters.
- D. **On Site Waste Disposal Systems** - On site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during floods.
- E. **Watercourse Carrying Capacity** - All development associated with altered or relocated portions of a watercourse shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner that no reduction occurs in the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse.
- F. **Residential** - New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure located within Zone A shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated:
 - 1. to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.a; Article V.B; or Article VIII.D.; or
 - 2. in the absence of all data described in Article VI.F.1., to at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade to the structure.
- G. **Non Residential** - New construction or substantial improvement of any non-residential structure located within Zone A shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated:
 - 1. to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.a.; Article V.B; or Article VIII.D., or
 - 2. in the absence of all data described in Article VI.G.1., to at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade to the structure; or
 - 3. together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall:
 - a. be floodproofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.a or b.; Article V.B; or Article VIII.D., so that below that elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - b. have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy; and,
 - c. be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section. Such certification shall be provided with the application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit, as required by Article III.K. and shall include a record of the elevation above mean sea level to which the structure is floodproofed.
- H. **Manufactured Homes** - New or substantially improved manufactured homes located within Zone A shall:
 - 1. be elevated such that the lowest floor (including basement) of the manufactured home is at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.a.; Article V.B; or Article VIII.D.; or

2. in the absence of all data described in Article VI.H.1., to at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade to the structure; and,
 - a. be on a permanent foundation, which may be poured masonry slab or foundation walls, with hydraulic openings, or may be reinforced piers or block supports, any of which support the manufactured home so that no weight is supported by its wheels and axles; and,
 - b. be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) over-the-top ties anchored to the ground at the four corners of the manufactured home, plus two additional ties per side at intermediate points (manufactured homes less than 50 feet long require one additional tie per side); or by,
 - (2) frame ties at each corner of the home, plus five additional ties along each side at intermediate points (manufactured homes less than 50 feet long require four additional ties per side).
 - (3) All components of the anchoring system described in Article VI.H.2.b.(1) & (2) shall be capable of carrying a force of 4800 pounds.

I. Recreational Vehicles - Recreational Vehicles located within:

1. Zone A shall either:
 - a. be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - b. be fully licensed and ready for highway use. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions; or,
 - c. be permitted in accordance with the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in Article VI.H.1. or 2.

J. Accessory Structures - Accessory Structures, as defined in Article XIII, located within Zone A, shall be exempt from the elevation criteria required in Article VI.F. & G. above, if all other requirements of Article VI and all the following requirements are met. Accessory Structures shall:

1. have unfinished interiors and not be used for human habitation;
2. have hydraulic openings, as specified in Article VI.L.2., in at least two different walls of the accessory structure;
3. be located outside the floodway;
4. when possible be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters and be placed further from the source of flooding than is the primary structure; and,
5. have only ground fault interrupt electrical outlets. The electric service disconnect shall be located above the base flood elevation and when possible, outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.

K. **Floodways** - Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvement, and other development shall not be permitted in a floodway which, in Zone A riverine areas, is the channel of the river or other water course and the adjacent land areas to a distance of one-half the width of the floodplain as measured from the normal high water mark to the upland limit of the floodplain, unless a technical evaluation certified by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing development and anticipated development:

1. will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community; and,
2. is consistent with the technical criteria contained in FEMA's guidelines and standards for flood risk analysis and mapping.

L. **Enclosed Areas Below the Lowest Floor** - New construction or substantial improvement of any structure in Zone A that meets the development standards of Article VI, including the elevation requirements of Article VI, paragraphs F, G, or H and is elevated on posts, columns, piers, piles, "stilts," or crawlspaces may be enclosed below the base flood elevation requirements provided all the following criteria are met or exceeded:

1. Enclosed areas are not "basements" as defined in Article XIII;
2. Enclosed areas shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood water. Designs for meeting this requirement must either:
 - a. be engineered and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,
 - b. meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (1) a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of the enclosed area;
 - (2) the bottom of all openings shall be below the base flood elevation and no higher than one foot above the lowest grade; and,
 - (3) openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the entry and exit of flood waters automatically without any external influence or control such as human intervention, including the use of electrical and other non-automatic mechanical means;
3. The enclosed area shall not be used for human habitation; and,
4. The enclosed areas are usable solely for building access, parking of vehicles, or storage.

M. **Bridges** - New construction or substantial improvement of any bridge in Zone A shall be designed such that:

1. when possible, the lowest horizontal member (excluding the pilings, or columns) is elevated to at least one foot above the base- flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.; Article V.B; or Article VIII.D.; and

2. a registered professional engineer shall certify that:
 - a. the structural design and methods of construction shall meet the elevation requirements of this section and the floodway standards of Article VI.K.; and
 - b. the foundation and superstructure attached thereto are designed to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all structural components. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood.

N. Containment Walls - New construction or substantial improvement of any containment wall located within Zone A shall:

1. have the containment wall elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Article III.H.1.; Article V.B.; or Article VIII.D.
2. have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy; and
3. be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section. Such certification shall be provided with the application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit, as required by Article III.K.

O. Wharves, Piers and Dock - New construction or substantial improvement of wharves, piers, and docks are permitted in Zone A in and over water and seaward of the mean high tide if the following requirements are met:

1. wharves, piers, and docks shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations; and
2. for commercial wharves, piers, and docks, a registered professional engineer shall develop or review the structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction.

ARTICLE VII - CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

No land in a special flood hazard area shall be occupied or used and no structure which is constructed or substantially improved shall be occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued by the Code Enforcement Officer subject to the following provisions:

- A. For New Construction or Substantial Improvement of any elevated structure the applicant shall submit to the Code Enforcement Officer an Elevation Certificate completed by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer, or architect, for compliance with Article VI, paragraphs F, G, or H.
- B. The applicant shall submit written notification to the Code Enforcement Officer that the development is complete and complies with the provisions of this ordinance.
- C. Within 10 working days, the Code Enforcement Officer shall:
 1. review the Elevation Certificate and the applicant's written notification; and,

2. upon determination that the development conforms with the provisions of this ordinance, shall issue a Certificate of Compliance.

ARTICLE VIII - REVIEW OF SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The Planning Board shall, when reviewing subdivisions and other proposed developments that require review under other federal law, state law or local ordinances or regulations and all projects on 5 or more disturbed acres, or in the case of manufactured home parks divided into two or more lots, assure that:

- A. All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- B. All public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages.
- C. Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- D. All proposals include base flood elevations, flood boundaries, and, in a riverine floodplain, floodway data. These determinations shall be based on engineering practices recognized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- E. Any proposed development plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that structures on any lot in the development having any portion of its land within a Special Flood Hazard Area, are to be constructed in accordance with Article VI of this ordinance. Such requirement will be included in any deed, lease, purchase and sale agreement, or document transferring or expressing an intent to transfer any interest in real estate or structure, including but not limited to a time-share interest. The condition shall clearly articulate that the municipality may enforce any violation of the construction requirement and that fact shall also be included in the deed or any other document previously described. The construction requirement shall also be clearly stated on any map, plat, or plan to be signed by the Planning Board or local reviewing authority as part of the approval process.

ARTICLE IX - APPEALS AND VARIANCES

The Board of Appeals of the Town of Carmel may, upon written application of an aggrieved party, hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by, or failure to act by, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board in the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance.

The Board of Appeals may grant a variance from the requirements of this Ordinance consistent with state law and the following criteria:

- A. Variances shall not be granted within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- B. Variances shall be granted only upon:
 1. a showing of good and sufficient cause; and,
 2. a determination that should a flood comparable to the base flood occur, the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, public expense, or create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances; and,

3. a showing that the issuance of the variance will not conflict with other state, federal or local laws or ordinances; and,
 4. a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in "undue hardship," which in this sub-section means:
 - a. that the land in question cannot yield a reasonable return unless a variance is granted; and,
 - b. that the need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to the general conditions in the neighborhood; and,
 - c. that the granting of a variance will not alter the essential character of the locality; and,
 - d. that the hardship is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner.
- C. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief, and the Board of Appeals may impose such conditions to a variance as it deems necessary.
- D. Variances may be issued for new construction, substantial improvements, or other development for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
1. other criteria of Article IX and Article VI.K. are met; and,
 2. the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- E. Variances may be issued for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of Historic Structures upon the determination that:
1. the development meets the criteria of Article IX, paragraphs A. through D. above; and,
 2. the proposed repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a Historic Structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- F. Any applicant who meets the criteria of Article IX, paragraphs A. through E. shall be notified by the Board of Appeals in writing over the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Appeals that:
1. the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in greatly increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage;
 2. such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property; and,
 3. the applicant agrees in writing that the applicant is fully aware of all the risks inherent in the use of land subject to flooding, assumes those risks and agrees to indemnify and defend the municipality against any claims filed against it that are related to the applicant's decision to use land located in a floodplain and that the applicant individually releases the municipality from any claims the applicant may have against the municipality that are related to the use of land located in a floodplain.
- G. Appeal Procedure for Administrative and Variance Appeals

1. An administrative or variance appeal may be taken to the Board of Appeals by an aggrieved party within thirty days after receipt of a written decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board.
2. Upon being notified of an appeal, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall transmit to the Board of Appeals all of the papers constituting the record of the decision appealed from.
3. The Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on the appeal within thirty-five days of its receipt of an appeal request.
4. The person filing the appeal shall have the burden of proof.
5. The Board of Appeals shall decide all appeals within thirty-five days after the close of the hearing, and shall issue a written decision on all appeals.
6. The Board of Appeals shall submit to the Code Enforcement Officer a report of all variance actions, including justification for the granting of the variance and an authorization for the Code Enforcement Officer to issue a Flood Hazard Development Permit, which includes any conditions to be attached to said permit.
7. Any aggrieved party who participated as a party during the proceedings before the Board of Appeals may take an appeal to Superior Court in accordance with State laws within forty-five days from the date of any decision of the Board of Appeals.

ARTICLE X - ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

- A. It shall be the duty of the Code Enforcement Officer to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance pursuant to Title 30-A MRSA § 4452.
- B. The penalties contained in Title 30-A MRSA § 4452 shall apply to any violation of this Ordinance.
- C. In addition to any other actions, the Code Enforcement Officer, upon determination that a violation exists, shall submit a declaration to the Administrator of the Federal Insurance Administration requesting a denial of flood insurance. The valid declaration shall consist of;
 1. the name of the property owner and address or legal description of the property sufficient to confirm its identity or location;
 2. a clear and unequivocal declaration that the property is in violation of a cited State or local law, regulation, or ordinance;
 3. a clear statement that the public body making the declaration has authority to do so and a citation to that authority;
 4. evidence that the property owner has been provided notice of the violation and the prospective denial of insurance; and,
 5. a clear statement that the declaration is being submitted pursuant to Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.

ARTICLE XI - VALIDITY AND SEVERABILITY

If any section or provision of this Ordinance is declared by the courts to be invalid, such decision shall not invalidate any other section or provision of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE XII - CONFLICT WITH OTHER ORDINANCES

This Ordinance shall not in any way impair or remove the necessity of compliance with any other applicable rule, ordinance, regulation, bylaw, permit, or provision of law. Where this Ordinance imposes a greater restriction upon the use of land, buildings, or structures, the provisions of this Ordinance shall control.

ARTICLE XIII - DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words and phrases used in this Ordinance shall have the same meaning as they have at common law and to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application. Words used in the present tense include the future, the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular. The word "may" is permissive; "shall" is mandatory and not discretionary.

Accessory Structure - means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure.

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

Area of Special Flood Hazard - means the land in the floodplain having a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, as specifically identified in the Flood Hazard Boundary Map cited in Article I of this Ordinance.

Base Flood - means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, commonly called the 100-year flood.

Basement - means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building - see **Structure**.

Certificate of Compliance - A document signed by the Code Enforcement Officer stating that a structure is in compliance with all of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Code Enforcement Officer - A person certified under Title 30-A MRSA, Section 4451 (including exceptions in subsection 4451, paragraph 1) and employed by a municipality to enforce all applicable comprehensive planning and land use laws and ordinances.

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

Elevated Building - means a non-basement building

- a. built, in the case of a building in Zone A, to have the top of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns, post, piers, or "stilts;" and
- b. adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to one foot above the magnitude of the base flood.

In the case of Zone A, **Elevated Building** also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with hydraulic openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters, as required in Article VI.L.

Elevation Certificate - An official form (FEMA Form 81-31) that:

- a. is used to verify compliance with the floodplain management regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program; and,
- b. is required for purchasing flood insurance.

Flood or Flooding - means:

- a. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- b. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph a.1. of this definition.

Flood Elevation Study - means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) - means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, where the boundaries of the base flood have been designated.

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

Floodplain or Flood-prone Area - means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see flooding).

Floodplain Management - means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

Floodplain Management Regulations - means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance, and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

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

Floodway - see **Regulatory Floodway**.

Freeboard - means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for the many unknown factors, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed, that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions.

Functionally Dependent Use - means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Historic Structure - means any structure that is:

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

Locally Established Datum - means, for purposes of this ordinance, an elevation established for a specific site to which all other elevations at the site are referenced. This elevation is generally not referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or any other established datum and is used in areas where Mean Sea Level data is too far from a specific site to be practically used.

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

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

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

Mean Sea Level - means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Hazard Boundary Map are referenced.

Minor Development - means all development that is not new construction or a substantial improvement, such as repairs, maintenance, renovations, or additions, whose value is less than 50% of the market value of the structure. It also includes, but is not limited to: accessory structures as provided for in Article VI.J, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, deposition or extraction of materials, public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities that do not involve structures; and non-structural projects such as bridges, dams, towers, fencing, pipelines, wharves and piers.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) - means the national vertical datum, whose standard was established in 1929, which is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). NGVD was based upon mean sea level in 1929 and also has been called "1929 Mean Sea Level (MSL)".

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

North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) - means the national datum whose standard was established in 1988, which is the new vertical datum used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for all new Flood Insurance Rate Maps. NAVD is based upon vertical datum used by other North American countries such as Canada and Mexico and was established to replace NGVD because of constant movement of the earth's crust, glacial rebound, and subsidence and the increasing use of satellite technology.

100-year flood - see **Base Flood**.

Recreational Vehicle - means a vehicle which is:

- a. built on a single chassis;
- b. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, not including slideouts;
- c. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a motor vehicle; and
- d. designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory Floodway -

- a. means the channel of a river or other water course and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot, and
- b. in Zone A riverine areas, the floodway is considered to be the channel of a river or other water course and the adjacent land areas to a distance of one-half the width of the floodplain, as measured from the normal high water mark to the upland limit of the floodplain.

Riverine - means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Special Flood Hazard Area - see **Area of Special Flood Hazard**.

Start of Construction - means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, substantial improvement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, or modification of any construction element, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure - means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building. A gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground is also a structure.

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

Substantial Improvement - means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- a. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a Historic Structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure, and a variance is obtained from the community's Board of Appeals.

Variance - means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation.

Violation - means the failure of a structure or development to comply with a community's floodplain management regulations.

ARTICLE XIV - ABROGATION

This ordinance repeals and replaces any municipal ordinance previously enacted to comply with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended).

LAND USE / ZONING

ORDINANCE

FOR THE

TOWN OF CARMEL

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

MAINE

Adopted: March 2017

Attested: _____
Kevin Howell/Town Clerk

Adopted 1963

Revised: 08/11/1997, 06/18/2001, 03/01/2004, 03/06/2006, 03/7/2016
03/6/2017

ARTICLE I PURPOSE

An ordinance to promote the health, safety, convenience and welfare of the inhabitants by dividing the Town into zones and regulating the use and construction of buildings and premises with a view to encourage the most appropriate use of Land in the Town, in accordance with provisions of Chapter 90-A of the Revised Statutes of Maine, 1954, as amended.

ARTICLE I A VALIDITY AND SEVERABILITY

In the event that any article, section, subsection, or other provision of this ordinance is held or becomes invalid or void, by virtue of any decision of any court of content of competent jurisdiction, or by virtue of any controlling Federal, State, or other law, then only such article, section, subsection or other provision which is specifically controlled by such Federal, State, or other law, shall be affected and the remaining portions of this ordinance shall continue to be valid, and remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE II TITLE

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the "LAND USE / ZONING ORDINANCE of the Town of Carmel, Penobscot County, Maine."

ARTICLE II A DEFINITIONS

- A. **“ROADS”** A public or private thoroughfare, way, or easement permanently established and deeded for passage of persons or vehicles, having a minimum width of 60 feet. Road width may be reduced with Planning Board approval.
- B. **“ENTRANCE”** A private way primarily intended to transport vehicles from a public or private way to a point within a single lot or double rear lot.
- C. **“AREA OF SIGNS.”** Area of signs shall mean the total area, whether it be in one sign or a number of signs. The area of signs composed of individual letters without background shall be taken as that enclosed by a series of lines joined to form a perimeter bounding all parts of the display.
- D. **“ATTACHED SIGNS.”** Attached signs shall mean a sign or awning attached to a building or other structure.
- E. **“BUSINESS SIGNS.”** Business sign shall mean a sign which intends to direct attention to a business profession, product, service, activity or entertainment sold or offered upon the premises where such sign is located.
- F. **“DETACHED OR FREESTANDING SIGN.”** Detached or freestanding sign shall mean a sign that is not attached to any building or structure and is self-supporting structure.
- G. **“DIRECTIONAL SIGN.”** An off premise sign providing the traveling public information where a change of direction from a highway or regional significance to another public way must be made so as to reach a business service.
- H. **“ILLUMINATED SIGN.”** Illuminated sign shall mean a sign which has character, letter, figures, designs or luminous tubes as part of the sign or is internally lit.

- I. “NON-ILLUMINATED SIGN.” Non-illuminated sign shall mean an illuminated non-flashing sign whose illumination is derived entirely from an external source.
- J. “SHOPPING CENTER.” Shopping center shall mean a privately owned area where two or more stores are grouped together and use a common, private parking lot.
- K. “SIGN.” Sign shall mean any name, identification, description, and display. Illustration or devise which is affixed to or represented directly or indirectly upon a building, structure, or land in view of the general public.
- L. “STRUCTURE.” Anything Built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, goods, or property of any kind, together with anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, exclusive of fences, signs, walls and the like. The term includes structures temporarily or permanently located such decks and canopies.
- M. “DWELLING.” A building or structure of shelter to live in. A place of residence or home. This structure may include multiple units. If a structure or building is detached from the main structure and is used for a place of residence and/or includes plumbing it is then considered a second or separate DWELLING. A mobile home is considered a dwelling for the purpose of this ordinance.
- N. “ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT” (ADU) A temporary self-contained dwelling unit, attached or detached, established, used and maintained solely for the purpose of domicile for family of the current property owner. The family relationship in this case is limited to 3 degrees of relationship separation based on the Table of Consanguinity found in Article VII .
- O. “LOT.” A parcel of land described on a deed, plat or other legal document regardless of its size conformity or non-conformity.

ARTICLE III

ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES

1. **TYPES OF ZONES.** For the purpose of this Ordinance the Town of Carmel is hereby divided in to the following types of zones:
 - A. Residential - Farming Zone.
 - B. Commercial Zone.
2. **LOTS IN TWO ZONES.** Where a zone boundary line divides any lot existing at the time such line is adopted, the regulation for less restricted portion of such lot shall extend not more than thirty feet into the more restricted portion, provided the lot has frontage in the less restricted zone.
3. **ZONING MAP.** Said zones are located and bounded as shown on the Official Zoning Map, which together with all explanatory matter thereon is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Official Zoning Map shall be identified by

the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, attested by the Town Clerk under the following words: "This is to certify that this is the Official Zoning Map referred to in section 3, Article III of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Carmel, Penobscot County, Maine" (Attest Carmel Town Clerk) together with the date of the adoption of this Ordinance.

4. **CHANGES IN THE REPLACEMENT OF ZONING MAP.** Any changes on the Official Zoning Map in zone boundaries or other matter portrayed on the Official Zoning Map must be made within ten (10) days after an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance has been adopted together with an entry on the Official Zoning Map as follows: "On (date), by official act of the Town the following change(s) (was) (were) made in the Official Zoning Map (brief description of the nature of change), which entry shall be signed by the Board of Selectmen and attested by the Town Clerk, and any such changes must be adopted, in accordance with the provisions of both this ordinance and Chapter 90-A of the Revised Statutes of Maine, 1954, as amended. Included within the provisions of any such amendments must be the provision that change or amendment shall not become effective until it has been duly entered upon the Official Zoning Map and no amendment to this ordinance involving boundaries or other matters described on the Official Zoning Map shall become effective until after this change and entry has been properly made on the Map. Any unauthorized change of whatever kind by any person or persons shall be considered a violation of this Ordinance, and punished in the same manner as any other violator of this Ordinance, as provided in Article XI. The Town Clerk, official custodian of the Official Zoning Map, shall be the final authority as to the current zoning status of the land and water areas, buildings and other structures, in the Town. In the event that the Official Zoning Map becomes damaged, destroyed, lost or difficult to interpret because of the number of changes and additions, the Planning Board may adopt a new Official Zoning Map, which shall supersede the prior Official Zoning Map.

The new Official Zoning Map may correct drafting or other errors or omissions in the prior Map, but such corrections shall not under any circumstances have the effect of amending the original Zoning Ordinance or any subsequent properly adopted amendment thereof. The new Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen attested by the Town Clerk under the words: "This is to certify that this Official Zoning Map supersedes and replaces the Official Zoning Map adopted (date of adoption of the Map being replaced) as part of the Zoning Ordinance of Carmel, Penobscot County, Maine.)"

ARTICLE IV

RESIDENTIAL-FARMING ZONE USE

1. **Areas.** The entire area of the Town of Carmel not otherwise hereinafter set aside as commercial zones, as shown on the Official Zoning Map, shall constitute a residential-farming zone.
2. **Uses.** In the Residential-Farming Zone no building shall be constructed or altered

and no building or premises shall be used for any purpose except:

- a. Family dwelling; Including a single trailer or mobile home.
- b. Private Club not conducted for profit and not containing more than five sleeping rooms.
- c. Church.
- d. Educational Use.
- e. General-purpose farm, agriculture, garden, or nursery, selling only produce or plants the major portion of which is raised in the Town of Carmel and excluding any use injurious, noxious, or offensive to the neighborhood.
- f. Municipal or water supply use.
- g. Accessory use customarily incident to any of the above permitted uses and not detrimental to a residential-farming neighborhood, including such uses as a doctor's, architect's, beautician's real estate or insurance agent's office in his or her residence. The term "accessory use" shall not include any use not on the same lot with the building to which is accessory; or the taking of more than four lodgers in any dwelling unit; or advertising signs except those pertaining to the lease, sale, or use of a lot or building on which they are placed, and not exceeding a total of twelve square feet. DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, not exceeding 8" x 30", will be allowed to be placed on land other than the owner with the permission of the land owner and the Board of Appeals.

h. Special Uses - Permit Standards

These standards allow maximum use while insuring against adverse impacts on the neighborhood environment and public interest.

No objectionable condition as determined by the CEO or Planning Board, such as noise, smoke, dust, electrical disturbances, odors, lights or activity outside the hours of 7:A.M. to 9 P.M. shall be permitted.

- (1) Setbacks: Setbacks shall be at least 20' from any lot lines.
- (2) Parking: The number of spaces to be deemed appropriate by the C.E.O. or Planning Board.
- (3) Signs: All signs shall meet the Town of Carmel requirements.
- (4) Oversight: The Planning Board shall determine whether a particular use conforms to these standard. It may impose additional reasonable conditions, litigations, and protective measures that are impossible to predict to preserve the residential character of the area.
- (5) Enforcement: After the Planning Board approves a Special Use Permit the C.E.O. shall issue the permit and enforce the regulations. These Permits may be revoked if information proves to be false or regulations are misused.

- i. Any uses not listed in Sections A - H must come before the Planning Board for a Special Use Permit.

3. **Special Requirements for either Trailer Park or Mobile Home Court use.**

Any person or corporation who proposes to establish a trailer park and or mobile home court must conform to the following minimum requirements.

- a. Each trailer space must be at least 150 feet wide by 150 deep.
- b. The park must contain adequate lighting.
- c. For every 15 trailers spaces there shall be reserved two such spaces of the same dimension as above set forth, to be used as a playground.
- d. Roadways within the trailer park and/or mobile home court must be at least sixty feet wide and if not continuous must contain an adequate turning circle.
- e. All plumbing in the trailer park must comply with State and local plumbing laws and regulations
- f. Each trailer park and/or mobile home court shall contain a sewerage system in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Health and Welfare of the State of Maine.
- g. Any person or corporation proposing to establish a trailer park or mobile home court shall submit a plan of the proposed layout to the Planning Board for their approval. Said plan shall indicate substantial compliance with minimum requirements (a-f) and such additional reasonable regulations as may be adopted by the Planning Board. No trailer park or mobile home court presently existing shall be permitted in the Town of Carmel without Planning Board approval in writing. Any expansion of existing trailer parks and/or mobile home court shall have to comply with the following requirements and obtain Planning Board approval.

4. **Special Requirements for Land Subdivision.** Any proposed subdivision of land into three or more lots shall be subjected to the approval of the Planning Board. In this connection, any person or corporation proposing to subdivide land as aforesaid shall:

- a. Submit a plan of the proposed subdivision to the Planning Board, which plan shall indicate the following:
 - 1. Compliance with the zoning laws of the Town of Carmel.
 - 2. Grades, drainage sewerage, and road surfacing.
- b. Submit specifications to the Planning Board indicating compliance with the Building Code, and any other reasonable rules and regulations as may be adopted.
- c. Fees: Approval of a Preliminary Plan shall not constitute approval of the Final Plan, but rather serve as approval of the general design submitted in the Preliminary Plan as a guide to the preparation of the Final Plan. The Subdivider

or his authorized agent shall submit a fee of \$250 with the Preliminary Plan and a fee of \$100 per lot with the Final Plan. These checks shall be made payable to the Town of Carmel. There will be a fee of \$100.00 for all special meetings other than the regular scheduled meetings on the first Monday of each month, excluding holidays.

5. **Rear Lot Development** (Added March 6, 2006).

1. No rear lots or access strips to rear lots shall be in subdivisions, or to amend a subdivision.
2. The rear lot shall have at its point of ending a “T” turnaround.
3. Rear lots shall have, as a minimum, 2 acres. Each rear lot shall have a continuous buildable area (not to include Wetland or Floodplain) equal to the minimum lot size for the zone in question; the principal structure must be located within that area.
4. Rear lots shall be served by a 60’-wide access strip (Private Way) with a minimum of a 20’-wide traveled way with a minimum cover of 16” of gravel. The access strip (Private Way) may be either a permanent easement or may be owned fee simple. The area of the access strip (Private Way) shall not be counted towards the minimum required lot area.
5. The minimum frontage required shall be shown parallel to the Private Way.
6. The applicant must demonstrate the suitability of the proposed rear lot for on-site sewage disposal.
7. No more than two rear lots shall share a single access way.
8. Minimum setbacks allowed in the rear lot development are 60’ from all property lines and must include a buffer area between any existing homes and new homes.
9. The maintenance of the access strip (Private Way) shall be the responsibility of the developer, or owner, not the Town. An agreement to that effect shall be stated in the deed recorded at the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.
10. All access strips (Private Ways) leading to the rear lots under the provisions of this ordinance shall connect to the public road system.
11. The Code Enforcement Officer shall approve all rear lots, using the above criteria.

Footnote:

Buffers: units of land, together with a specific type and amount of planting thereon and any structures which may be required between land to eliminate or minimize conflicts between them.

ARTICLE V

COMMERCIAL ZONE USES

1. **Area.** The following described area of the Town of Carmel as portrayed on the Official Zoning Map are hereby determined to be Commercial Zones:
 - a. Starting at the intersection of U.S. Route #2, Plymouth Road, and Hampden Road, Easterly on the Hampden Road, a distance of 500 feet and a distance of 500 feet each side of the centerline of said road. Westerly on the Plymouth Road a distance of 500 feet and a distance of 500 feet each side of the center line. Starting at the intersection and extending in a westerly direction along U.S. Route #2 to the intersection of the Damascus Road (both sides.)
 - b. Starting at the intersection in an easterly direction along U.S. Route #2, to Harvey Stream, Extending back 500 feet from the center line of U.S. Route #2 on both sides of the road.
 - c. Starting at the intersection of the Fuller Road and Horseback Road extending back 500 feet from the centerline on both sides of the road. In a northerly direction along Horseback Road 500 feet. In a southerly direction along Horseback Road 500 feet. In an easterly direction along the Fuller Road, 500 feet. In a westerly direction along the Fuller Road, 500 feet.
 - d. An area extending back 500 feet from the center line of U.S. Route #2, on both sides of the road beginning at the intersection of the Irish Road in an easterly direction to the intersection of the Horseback Road.
 - e. Starting at the intersection of the Horseback Road and U.S. Route #2 an area extending back 500 feet from center on south side of U.S. Route #2 and 1,000 feet from centerline on north side of U.S. Route #2 and extending in an easterly direction to the Carmel and Hermon Town Line.
 - f. An area extending 500 feet deep on each side of the Maine Central Railroad, starting at a point 500 feet northwest of U.S. Route #2 and extending to the Five Road. Also, an area starting on the southeasterly side of U.S. Route #2 and 500 feet in depth, on the southerly side of the Maine Central Railroad right of way and extending 2000 feet in a southeasterly direction. (Added August 11, 1997.)
 - g. Starting at the Etna Town Line, on U. S. Route #2, and continuing in an easterly direction to the easterly end of Damascus Road, extending back 500 feet in depth from the center line of U. S. Route #2, on both sides of the road, and from Harvey Stream, continuing easterly, to the Irish Road, extending back 500 feet in depth from the center line of U. S. Route #2, on both sides of the road. (Added August 11, 1997)

2. **Uses.** In a commercial zone, no building shall be erected or altered and no building or premises shall be used for a coal, junk, lumberyard, or for any purpose injurious, noxious, or offensive to a neighborhood by reason of the emission of odor, fumes, dust, smoke, vibration, noise, or other cause, or for any purpose except:
 - a. Any use permitted in a residential-farming zone, excluding trailer parks and/or mobile home courts.
 - b. Apartment house, lodging house, hotel, motel, or overnight cabins.
 - c. Filling stations, parking space for storage of automobiles or garage.
 - d. Club
 - e. Office, Bank.
 - f. Place of amusement or assembly.
 - g. Restaurant, store or bakery.
 - h. Storage of pulpwood or logs for shipment
 - i. Sign advertising goods or services offered by an occupant of the premises for sale, hire, or use.
 - j. Any other business, service or public utility excluding trailer parks and/or mobile home courts, not involving manufacture on the premises; except manufacture by not more than four operatives of products, the major portion of which is to be sold at retail by the manufacturer to the consumer is permitted.

ARTICLE VII

MINIMUM AREA AND SET BACK REGULATIONS

Dimensions. In the residential-farming and commercial zones, no single-family dwelling or individual mobile home outside a mobile home park shall occupy a lot measuring less than two (2) acres in area and 200 feet along the front. No two-family dwelling shall occupy a lot measuring less than two and one half acres (2 1/2) and 250 feet along the front and for each additional unit above two (2), there shall be provided an additional one-half (1/2) acre of area on the *lot and* an additional 20 feet of frontage, FRONTAGE, shall mean frontage along an accepted public way or an approved private way. This amendment does not apply to individual lots in existence before the acceptance of this amendment. In the residential-farming zone, no lot shall be occupied by more than one dwelling unit EXCEPT in the case where a property owner applies for and is granted a permit for an Accessory Dwelling Unit. (see below)

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU)

(A) General. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU) shall be established in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance and the building standards for the town, as amended.

(B) Permit required. ADU shall only be constructed/located with a permit approved by the CEO, as follows:

(1) An application for permit for an ADU shall be issued in the name of the owner(s) of the property.

(2) A permit for ADU shall be valid for a period of 5 years.

(3) A permit shall be automatically renewed for an additional 5 year period upon presentation of an inspection report from the CEO documenting that the use continues to be in conformance with the terms, conditions and restrictions of the original plan approval.

(4) A permit for ADU shall automatically expire once the ADU becomes vacant. A new permit must be obtained if a new family member will intend to occupy the ADU.

(C) Application criteria. Any application for ADU shall include a plan showing the following:

(1) Lot boundaries and dimensions at scale;
(2) Sewerage facilities (including design of existing subsurface wastewater disposal system, if applicable);

- (3) Date of plan;
- (4) Property owner(s) with deed reference;
- (5) Lot area;
- (6) Location and setback of all buildings;
- (7) Rights of way, public and private;
- (8) All easements;
- (9) Street names;
- (10) Off-street parking spaces.

(D) Building plan. Any application for ADU shall include a building plan showing the following:

- (1) Separate floor layout of all finished levels;
- (2) All plumbing facilities, kind and location;
- (3) Use of all rooms;
- (4) All entrances/exits;
- (5) All partitions, temporary or permanent;
- (6) Location and type of all appliances; and
- (7) Parking area.

(E) Sanitary provisions. Any request for ADU shall conform to all provisions of the Maine State Plumbing Code, and no dwelling that is served by an on-site subsurface wastewater disposal system shall be modified to create ADU until a site evaluation has been conducted by a licensed site evaluator which demonstrates that a new system can be installed to meet the disposal needs of both dwelling units.

(F) Permit Fee: No permit shall be valid until the stipulated fee has been collected by the CEO. ADU Fee: Contact the CEO at the time of application for a current list of applicable fees.

(G) Mobile homes. Placement of a Mobile Home for ADU needs plan approval from Planning Board. ADU which are mobile homes shall be removed from the lot upon expiration of permit unless being renewed.

(H) Rental prohibition. ADU shall not be rented, leased or otherwise occupied by anyone other than the approved family members pursuant to this ordinance.

(I) Space within dwelling. ADU within the existing principal dwelling shall be converted to additional living space or to another use in accordance with the provisions of this chapter upon expiration of permit.

(J) Space within accessory building. ADU within an accessory structure may be converted to another use in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the building standards.

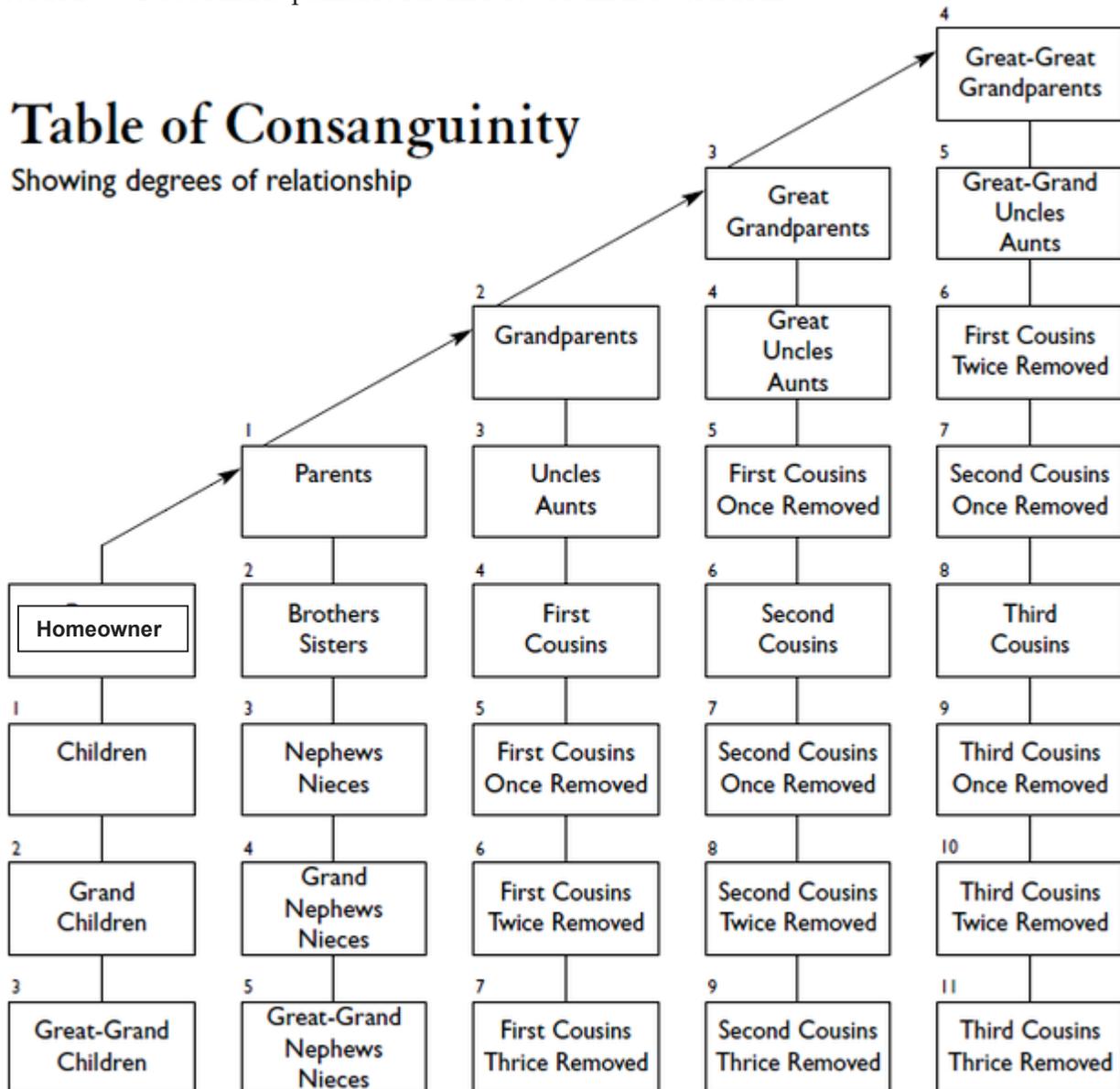
(K) Minimum Lot Size. The minimum allowable lot size shall meet the requirements of the current conforming lot size for a single family home. (two acres with 200 feet frontage).

(L) Square footage/Size: There shall be no minimum square footage, however if a detached dwelling that is NOT a mobile home, the gross living area square footage shall not exceed 50% of the living area of the main dwelling unit.

(M) Penalties. Penalties for violations of this ordinance are pursuant to Title 30-A MRSA section 4452 establishes penalties for land use ordinance violations.

Table of Consanguinity

Showing degrees of relationship



- a. **Subdivisions** of land with lot sizes of five acres or more shall have a minimum frontage of 400 feet on an accepted public way or an approved private way.

2. **Living Space.** No dwelling, including mobile homes (exclusive of additions, thereto) shall be constructed upon a lot or moved onto another lot unless said dwelling shall contain at least 500 square feet of living space, with a minimum of 500 square feet of ground floor space.
 - a. **CAMP:** A building intended only for use on a seasonal basis. If located on the same lot with a principal building, it is considered to be an accessory structure. Use or rental as a principal structure is not allowed. A camp may be a simple one room primitive structure or a building with all modern conveniences. All plumbing and electrical improvements shall comply with the applicable codes.
3. **Limitation. LOT SIZE.** No lot size shall be reduced in size to less than two (2) acres in area and 200 feet frontage on a public way or approved private way by transfer, title, lease, or otherwise. All lots shall be staked with permanent markers.
4. **Set Back Regulations.** In all zones, no building shall be erected within less than 20 feet of any adjacent lot, nor shall any structure be erected, enlarged, or moved to within 68 feet of the center line of an adjacent state, state-aid or public or private way, except with the approval of the Board of Appeals.
5. **Existing Lots.** The present provisions of the Zoning Ordinance relating to non-conforming uses shall continue to apply to existing lots.
6. **Roadways.** In the residential-farming, commercial zones, all new roadways shall meet the following minimum standards. (revised March 1, 2004)
 - a. 66 foot right of way.
 - b. Two lanes, each lane a minimum of 10 feet wide.
 - c. Sloped and ditched 8 to 10 feet each way.
 - d. At least 24" gravel base with 6" gravel surface.
 - e. No culvert shall be less than 15" in diameter.
 - f. Bridges shall have a minimum width between curbs of 26 feet.
 - g. Dead end roads or streets shall have an adequate turnaround.
 - h. All new roadways shall be paved with a 19mm bituminous asphalt mix that will meet MDOT specification at a thickness of 2 inches and 9.5mm MDOT specification surface applied at thickness of 1.5 inches for a total depth of 3.5 inches of pavement.
7. **Signs.** (Revised June 18, 2001)
 - a. Sign Regulation Standards No person, firm or corporation shall hereafter erect, hang, place or alter the site or shape of an existing sign or sign structure of any kind without a permit having been issued in conformance with the provisions of the Ordinance. The following signs are exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance:

1. Any sign, which was lawfully in existence prior to June 2001 provided, however, any changes in size, construction, location, or lighting of said sign shall constitute a new sign and such change shall be governed by the terms of this Ordinance.
2. Real estate signs, attached or freestanding, may be erected advertising the sale lease or rental of premises and shall be removed by the owner or agent when the property is sold or leased.
3. One development of construction sign not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area attached or freestanding, may be erected provided such signs shall be limited to a general identification of the project and shall be removed within thirty days after completion of the project.

b. Home Occupation Signage:

One (1) sign not exceeding twelve (12) square feet, or a total of three (3) signs not exceeding sixteen (16) square feet identifying the name, address, profession, and occupation of a permitted home occupation or lawfully existing non-conforming home occupation is permitted provided that such sign does not adversely impact the character of the neighborhood.

c. Commercial Business Zones:

Attached, detached and projecting signs, or double faced, identifying uses of goods sold or services rendered on the premises totaling two (2) square feet of area for every running foot of building road frontage, not to exceed one hundred twenty (120) square feet of total signage. Freestanding signs shall not extend to an elevation greater than twenty-five (25) feet above the level of the ground which they are erected and be limited to one per site. No attached sign or supporting structure shall extend more than five (5) feet above the level of a roof.

d. Shopping Centers:

Attached Signs – In shopping centers developed under a single ownership, each store or shop front may have an attached sign totaling one (1) square foot of area for every running foot of its frontage. Each unit in a shopping center that is a separate establishment shall be treated as such in determining the allowable frontage of signs. Freestanding Signs – Each shopping center may have an additional detached sign directing the public to the shopping center and identifying use and services rendered on the premises and having a total area not greater than one hundred-twenty (120) square feet. Freestanding signs shall not extend to an elevation greater than twenty-five (25) feet above the level of the ground which they are erected and be limited to one per site.

e. Exempt Signs:

The following signs are exempt from the processions of this section except as Otherwise provided for herein:

1. Signs erected by a government body
2. Traffic control signs, signals, and/or devices.

8. **Telecommunications Cables:** Telecommunications cables which are buried with the right-of-way limits of public highways shall be set back 28 feet from the center line of the traveled way and shall be buried to a minimum depth of 2 feet with a minimum depth of 3 feet being required at all culvert locations

ARTICLE VIII NON-CONFORMING USES

DEFINED

A legally existing (grandfathered) nonconforming lot, structure or use is a lot, structure or use that lawfully existed immediately prior to the enactment of this chapter, or any subsequent amendment, and which, as a result of the enactment of this chapter, or any subsequent amendment, presently fails to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter or its amendments, including, but not limited to, the use restrictions and lot standards for the district in which it is located, or any standards set forth in Article IV and V of this ordinance. Any other lot, structure or use that fails to comply with any of the requirements of this article or its amendments is an illegal nonconformity.

GENERAL POLICIES

A.

All nonconformities shall be encouraged to convert to conformity whenever possible and, when required by this chapter, shall convert to conformity.

B.

Any nonconformity not expressly allowed to exist by this article is hereby deemed illegal and shall cease or be corrected immediately.

C.

The burden of establishing that any nonconformity is a legal nonconformity shall, in all cases, be upon the owner of such nonconformity and not upon the Town of Carmel.

D.

Any legally existing nonconformity may be transferred and the new owner may, subject strictly to the requirements of this article, continue such nonconformity; provided, however, that nothing

contained herein shall be construed to permit any person or entity to occupy or use any lot or structure or to continue any use in violation of any other federal, state or municipal statute, ordinance or regulation.

E.

Once converted to conformity, no lot, structure or use shall revert to nonconformity.

F.

Nothing herein shall require any change in the plans, construction, size or designated use for any building, structure or part thereof for which a completed application for a local permit is pending, or for which a permit has been issued and upon which construction has been lawfully commenced, prior to the adoption of this chapter or any amendment.

NON CONFORMING USES OF LAND OR STRUCTURES

The use of any land or structure which is made nonconforming as a result of the enactment of this chapter, or any subsequent amendment, may be continued, but only in strict compliance with the following:

A. No nonconforming use shall be enlarged or increased, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than such use occupied when it became nonconforming.

B. No existing structure devoted partially or entirely to a nonconforming use shall be extended or enlarged.

C. Any nonconforming use may be extended throughout any parts of a building which, at the time such use became a nonconformity, were arranged or designed for such use; provided, however, that no nonconforming use shall be extended to occupy any land outside such building.

D. Any nonconforming use of land or a structure may be changed to another nonconforming use provided first that the Planning Board finds that the proposed use will have no greater adverse impact on the subject and adjacent properties and resources, including water-dependent uses, than the existing use, and second that the Planning Board grants site plan approval upon a finding that the proposed use meets all standards set forth in Article IV & V except those that cause the existing use to be nonconforming. In determining that no greater adverse impact will occur, the Planning Board, in dealing with uses in shoreland zoning area, shall, at a minimum, require the applicant to adhere to the current adopted shoreland zoning ordinances.

E. If any nonconforming use of land or of a structure housing a nonconforming use ceases or is discontinued for any reason for a period of 12 or more consecutive months, any subsequent use of such land or structure shall conform to the requirements of this chapter in all respects.

F. A nonconforming use or a structure housing a nonconforming use may be moved within a lot provided that the Planning Board finds that the proposed new location and design are more appropriate with regard to:

- (1) Location, character, and natural features;
- (2) Fencing and screening;
- (3) Landscaping and topography;
- (4) Traffic and access;
- (5) Signs and lighting; and
- (6) Potential nuisance.

NON CONFORMING STRUCTURES

Any structure which is made nonconforming as a result of this chapter, or any subsequent amendment, may be continued, but only in strict compliance with the following:

A.

No structure shall be enlarged, altered or extended in any way that increases its nonconformity. Any enlargement, alteration or extension that does not project past existing walls, foundations or eaves that already encroach into the required setback area shall not be considered to increase a structure's nonconformity.

(1) Whenever a new, enlarged, or replacement foundation is constructed under a nonconforming structure, the structure and new foundation must be placed such that the setback requirement is met to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board or its designee. If the completed foundation does not extend beyond the exterior dimensions of the structure, it shall not be considered to be an expansion of the structure.

B. Any structure may be razed and rebuilt up to the dimensions (length, width and height) of the individual structure that was razed plus any enlargements, alterations or extensions permitted by Subsection A(1), provided rebuilding is begun within one year and completed within two years after the structure is razed. In no case shall a structure rebuilt under this subsection be combined with another structure or be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its nonconformity.

C. A nonconforming structure may be relocated within the boundaries of the lot on which the structure is located, provided that the Planning Board finds that the proposed new location and design are more appropriate with regard to location, character and natural features; fencing and screening; landscaping and topography; traffic and access; signs and lighting; and potential nuisance, provided that the site of relocation conforms to all setback requirements to the greatest practical extent, as determined by the Planning Board, and provided that the applicant demonstrates that the present subsurface sewage disposal system meets the requirements of state law and the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, or that a new system can be installed in compliance with the law and said rules. In no case shall a structure be relocated in a manner that causes the structure to be more nonconforming. In determining whether the building relocation meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Planning Board shall consider the size of the lot, the slope of the land, the potential for soil erosion, the location of other structures on the property and on adjacent properties, the location of the septic system and other on-site soils suitable for septic systems, and the type and amount of vegetation to be removed to accomplish the relocation. When it is necessary to remove vegetation within the water or wetland setback area in order to relocate a structure, the Planning Board shall require replanting of native vegetation to compensate for the destroyed vegetation.

(1) Where feasible, when a structure is relocated on a parcel, the original location of the structure shall be replanted with vegetation which may consist of grasses, shrubs, trees, or a combination thereof.

D Single-family, two-family dwellings.

(1) Single- and two-family dwellings, except in the Shoreland District(s), are not subject to the above limitations in this section.

(2) An existing nonconforming single-family or two-family dwelling or structures accessory thereto which are nonconforming with respect to a dimensional requirement may be enlarged or extended in any other direction in compliance with this chapter, by issuance of a building permit. That part of an existing nonconforming dwelling which is nonconforming with respect to a dimensional requirement may be enlarged or extended in that direction provided the Planning Board grants a finding that all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The enlargement or extension does not encroach the current setback requirements stated in article VII

(b) The Planning Board determines that the extension or enlargement is appropriate in scale and mass for the neighborhood, with particular consideration of abutting properties.

NON CONFORMING LOTS

A single parcel of land, the legal description or dimensions of which are recorded on a document or map on file at the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, which lawfully existed immediately prior to the enactment of this chapter or any subsequent amendment and which, as a result of the enactment of this chapter or any amendment, does not meet the lot size, road frontage, in the district in which it is located, and which does not adjoin another vacant parcel in common ownership, may be built upon without the need for a variance, but only subject to the following:

A. Such building or construction shall, in all other respects, comply with the provisions of this chapter.

B. No construction shall be commenced until the owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Code Enforcement Officer that there is reasonable access to the site for emergency vehicles.

C. Two or more nonconforming vacant parcels of land in common ownership shall be consolidated to form one or more lots conforming so far as possible to the lot standards of the district in which the parcels are located. If possible, the lots shall be consolidated so that no nonconforming lot or lots are formed.

D. One or more nonconforming vacant parcels of land that adjoin a conforming parcel containing a building or structure shall be consolidated to the extent necessary to bring the lots into conformity so far as possible. If the remaining portion of the vacant parcel(s) constitutes a conforming lot, said remaining portion shall constitute a separate lot; otherwise combined lots shall constitute one lot.

E. One or more vacant parcels of land that adjoin a nonconforming lot in common ownership and containing a building or structure shall be consolidated with said improved lot to the extent necessary to bring the improved lot into conformity so far as possible. If the remaining portion of the vacant parcels constitutes a conforming lot, said remaining portion shall constitute a separate lot. Otherwise, the combined lots shall constitute one lot.

ARTICLE IX

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

1. **Administration.** When in the opinion of the Code Enforcement Officer, an applicant has complied in all respects with provisions of this Ordinance the Inspector of Buildings shall issue the following permits:

- a. **Entrance Permits;** Entrance Permits are to be issued prior to building permits.
- b. **Building Permit.** No building or part thereof shall be constructed, structurally altered, enlarged or moved unless a building permit for such action has been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer. Any construction started without a permit will result in a double permit fee. (revised March 1, 2004)
- c. **Use Permit.** No building or part thereof that has been completed, altered, enlarged or relocated shall be occupied or used unless a use permit for the proposed use has been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer.
An application for either of these permits shall be submitted in such form as the Code Enforcement Officer may prescribe, and such application shall be made by the owner or lessee or agent of either or the builder employed in connection with proposed construction. The applications for permits shall be accompanied by a plan showing the lot, the area and location of which shall justify the buildings, together with such drawings of the proposed work, including when necessary, floor plans, sections, elevations and structural details, as the Code Enforcement Officer may require.
- d. Foundations for dwelling and light structures may be of plain concrete, reinforced concrete, or masonry. Except, where mat or floating slabs are used, all foundations shall extend below the frost line.

FOR HEAVY STRUCTURES, CONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS OF SPREAD FOOTINGS, CAISSONS, OR PILES MAY BE USED. ALL STRUCTURES OR DWELLINGS SHALL BE ENCLOSED AT THE BASE WITH SUITABLE BUILDING MATERIAL.

2. **Permit Fees** (Revised March 6, 2006). No application for a permit shall be considered to have been filed until the stipulated fee thereof has been paid and fees for permits shall be collected by the Code Enforcement Officer as follows:

DWELLINGS: First two hundred square feet - \$30.00. Each additional square foot is multiplied by \$0.25.

ACCESSORY BUILDINGS: First two hundred square feet - \$30.00. Each additional square foot is multiplied by \$0.10.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL: First two hundred square feet - \$50.00. Each additional square foot is multiplied by \$0.10.

ADDITIONS: Will be charged in accordance to what type primary structure is.

PORCHES/DECKS/POOLS/WHARVES/SIGNS/PRIVATE CAMPSITES: Will be - \$30.00.

SPECIAL USE PERMITS: Will be - \$250.00

CHANGE OF USE TO LIVING SPACE: Will be - \$0.15 per square foot.

3. **Enforcement.** It shall be the duty of the Code Enforcement Officer to immediately examine all applications for permits. If, after examination, he finds no objection to the same and it appears that the proposed work will be in compliance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto and the proposed construction or work will be safe, he shall approve such application and issue a permit for the proposed work as soon as practicable. If his examination reveals otherwise, he will reject such application, noting his findings in a written report to be attached to the application and delivering a copy to the applicant.
4. **Authority.** The Code Enforcement Officer, in the discharge of his duties, shall have authority to enter any buildings, structure or premises at any reasonable hour. No building hereafter erected or altered shall be occupied or used in whole or in part until a Use Permit shall have been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer. Appeal from the decision of the Code Enforcement Officer shall be taken as is provided in Article X of this Ordinance.
5. **Standards.** All building materials used and practices followed in the construction of buildings shall conform to the generally accepted standard of good practice. The Laws of Maine and regulations hereunder relating to plumbing work, electrical work, public health and the 2015 International Building Code as the same may be amended from time to time serve as a guide to the Code Enforcement Officer in issuing permits. All buildings erected shall provide for reasonable life safety in the construction, arrangement and use of exit facilities from the building, together with such features of construction and protection as have a bearing on safety of egress. In the construction of exists, exit ways, doors, doorways, halls, hallways, passages, and passageways the construction shall conform to the generally accepted standards of good practice. The Laws of Maine and regulations there under relating to fire insurance and the provisions of the Building exit Code of the National Fire Protection Association shall serve.
6. **Alternate Disposal Systems (PRIVIES):** Allowed, subjected to the provisions of the State of Maine Plumbing Code.

7. **Actions in Violation of Issued Permits.** Whenever the Code Enforcement Officer is satisfied that the building or structure, or any work in connection therewith, the erection, construction or alteration of which is regulated, permitted or forbidden by this Ordinance, is being erected, constructed or altered, in violation of the provisions or requirements of this Ordinance, or in violation of the detailed statement or plan submitted and approved there under, or of a permit or certificate issued there under, he shall serve a written notice or order upon the person responsible there for directing discontinuance of such illegal action and the remedying of the condition that is in violation of the provisions or requirements of this Ordinance.
8. **Remedies for Violations.** The Code Enforcement Officer is charged with the prosecution for all violations of the provisions of this Ordinance. In case such notices or orders referred to in Section 6 of this Ordinance are not promptly complied with, he shall make such complaints to the Courts as in his judgment are proper, or he may institute such action or proceedings at Law or in equity as are proper, to restrain, correct, remove, or punish such violation.
9. **Appointment.** Code Enforcement Officer above referred to shall be appointed annually by the Town of Carmel Board of Selectmen.

ARTICLE X

BOARD OF APPEALS

1. **The Appointment and Membership.** There is hereby created a Town of Carmel Board of Appeals of three members and one associate member appointment by the Municipal Officers as provided by Section 6-1, Sub-Section III, Chapter 90-A of R.S. Maine 1954, as amended. The terms of members shall be such that the term of one member shall expire each year. The associate member will be appointed annually and shall act on said Board in place of any member who may be unable to act due to interest, absence from the State of physical incapacity.

Notice of hearings before the Board of Appeals shall be posted in three public places in the Town of Carmel at least seven days prior to the hearing date.

2. **Powers.** The Town of Carmel Board of Appeals shall have the following powers:
 - a. To hear and decide appeals, where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer, or any other administrative officer in the enforcement of this Zoning Ordinance or any amendments thereto.
 - b. To authorize upon appeal in specific cases variances from the terms of this Zoning Ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the Ordinance or any amendments thereto will result in unnecessary hardship or practical difficulty and so that the spirit of the Zoning Ordinance shall be observed and substantially justice done.

c. In the exercise of the above mentioned powers in conformity with provisions of law and this Ordinance and amendments thereto to reverse or affirm wholly or partly, or modify an order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from, and to make such order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made and to that end, to exercise all powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

3. **Organization and Rules.** The Town of Carmel Board of Appeals shall organize and adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of this Zoning Ordinance. Meeting of the Board of Appeals shall be held at the call of the Chairman, and at such times as the Board may determine. The Chairman, or in his absence the Acting Chairman, may administer oaths and the Board may compel attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official action, all of which shall be immediately filed in the office of the Town Clerk and shall be public record.
4. **Appeals.** Appeals to the Board of Appeals on the decision of the Inspector of Buildings shall apply for any aggrieved party. An aggrieved party, either the Town of Carmel, or a citizen may appeal from the decision of the Board of Appeals to the Superior Court of Penobscot County as provided by the Laws of the State of Maine.

ARTICLE XI PENALTIES

Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance or fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.00 and each day on which such violations continue shall constitute a separate offense.

ARTICLE XII AMENDMENTS

On petition or on recommendation of the Planning Board or on their own motion, the Municipal Officers may present Warrants for consideration by the Town to amend, supplement, or repeal the regulations and provisions of this Ordinance in accordance with the procedure and requirements as set forth in Section 61, Chapter 90-A, R.S. Maine 1954, as amended. Before such consideration by the Town, a Planning Board public hearing must be held, the Planning Board report on same filed with the Town Clerk. A public hearing called by the Municipal Officers MAY also be held not less than ten (10) days before consideration by the Town.

(SHALL - deleted, and MAY - added August 11, 1997.)

Ordinance Prohibiting Retail Marijuana Establishments and Retail Marijuana Social Clubs

in the Municipality of CARMEL, MAINE

Section 1. Authority.

This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the Marijuana Legalization Act, 7 M.R.S.A. c. 417; and Municipal Home Rule Authority, Me. Const., art. VIII, pt. 2; and 30-A M.R.S.A. § 3001.

Section 2. Definitions.

For purposes of this ordinance, retail marijuana establishments, including retail marijuana stores, retail marijuana cultivation facilities, retail marijuana products manufacturing facilities and retail marijuana testing facilities, and retail marijuana social clubs are defined as set forth in 7 M.R.S.A. § 2442.

Section 3. Prohibition on Retail Marijuana Establishments and Retail Marijuana Social Clubs.

Retail marijuana establishments, including retail marijuana stores, retail marijuana cultivation facilities, retail marijuana products manufacturing facilities, and retail marijuana testing facilities, and retail marijuana social clubs, are expressly prohibited in this municipality.

No person or organization shall develop or operate a business that engages in retail or wholesale sales of a retail marijuana product, as defined by 7 M.R.S.A. § 2442.

Nothing in this ordinance is intended to prohibit any lawful use, possession or conduct pursuant to the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act, 22 M.R.S.A. c. 558-C.

Section 4. Effective date; duration.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon enactment by the municipal legislative body unless otherwise provided and shall remain in effect until it is amended or repealed.

Section 5. Penalties.

This ordinance shall be enforced by the municipal officers or their designee. Violations of this ordinance shall be subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions of 30-A M.R.S.A. § 4452.

ADOPTED: MARCH 6TH, 2017

ATTESTED: _____
Kevin Howell – Town Clerk

NOISE ORDINANCE

OF THE

TOWN OF CARMEL,
Maine

Adopted 03-04-96

1. TITLE : This ordinance shall be known as the Town of Carmel Noise Regulation Ordinance.

2. PRUPOSE : The making, creation or maintenance of any loud and raucous noise which, because of its volume, duration and/or character, injures or disturbs the comfort, health, peace or safety of reasonable persons of ordinary sensibilities is hereby declared a nuisance and subject to regulation. The purpose of this ordinance is to protect public health safety and welfare by controlling loud and raucous noises. This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the Home Rule powers contained in the Maine constitution and 30-A MRSA 3001 et seq.

3. DEFINITIONS : Loud and raucous noise: This term means any sound which, because of its volume, duration and/or character, annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers with comfort, health, peace or safety of reasonable persons of ordinary sensibilities. The term includes but is not limited to the kinds of noise or noise-generating activities listed in Section 4, except as provided in Section 5.

4. PROHIBITION : It is unlawful for any person to create, cause, maintain or allow any loud and raucous noise within the Town of Carmel between the hours of 10:00pm and 6:00am of the following morning. This prohibition includes but is not limited to the following noises or noise-generating activities.

- (a) The sounding of any motor vehicle horn except as a danger warning;
- (b) The squealing or screeching of the tires of a motor vehicle as except as may be caused by the braking of said vehicle in an emergency situation;
- (c) Frequent or continuous howling, barking or yelping of any dog;
- (d) Yelling, shouting, screaming, hooting or singing;
- (e) The use or operation of any radio, tape player, CD player, television receiver, amplifier, musical instrument, loud speaker, or any other device which produces or reproduces sound.

5. EXCEPTIONS : This ordinance does not prohibit the creation or maintenance of any noise which is reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare, including but not limited to sirens, bells, whistles or other noises used by emergency vehicles; burglar alarms; and fire alarms. Neither does it prohibit noise emanating from Town of Carmel-sanctioned events, including but not limited to street dances that are considered part of Carmel Days. This ordinance does not limit or eliminate shooting activities that have occurred on a regular basis at any sport shooting range that has existed prior to the enactment of this ordinance, according to Title 30-A, Section 3011 (PL 1995, c.23 of the Maine Statutes).

6. PENALTIES : A violation of this ordinance is a civil violation, subject to the penalties of 30-A, M.R.S.A 4452 for violation of land use ordinances, including a penalty of not more then \$100.00 for each separate offence. Any penalty imposed for a violation of this ordinance shall be paid to the Town of Carmel. In addition to any penalty

imposed, the violator shall pay all court costs and reasonable fees of attorneys, incurred by the town in the prosecution of the case.

7. ENFORCEMENT : This ordinance shall be enforced by a Noise Ordinance Enforcement Officer or other agent who shall be appointed and authorized by, and responsible to, the Selectmen. The Noise Ordinance Enforcement Officer or other agent shall investigate complaints of loud and raucous noise, and may issue warnings or citations for violations of this ordinance. Violations of this ordinance may be prosecuted in the District Court pursuant to Rule 80K, Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 8. Effective date and Severability. This ordinance shall become effective when adopted by a majority of voters present and voting at any annual or special town meeting, In the event that any provision of this ordinance is deemed unenforceable by a Court, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect.

Adopted by Town Meeting, March 4, 1996

SHORELAND ZONING

ORDINANCE

FOR THE

TOWN OF CARMEL

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

MAINE

Adopted March 2016

Attested:

Town Clerk

PREFACE: The *Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act*, 38 M.R.S.A. sections 435-449, requires all municipalities to adopt, administer, and enforce ordinances which regulate land use activities within 250 feet of great ponds, rivers, freshwater and coastal wetlands, including all tidal waters; and within 75 feet of streams as defined. The Act also requires the Board of Environmental Protection to establish minimum guidelines for such ordinances. This document, adopted by the Board on February 14, 1990 and amended July 14, 1992, August 7, 1994, February 6, 1999, February 13, 2000, May 1, 2006 and January 26, 2015 contains those guidelines for municipal shoreland ordinances. The Act requires that municipalities adopt shoreland zoning ordinances consistent with, or no less stringent than, those minimum guidelines.

For more information on the Growth Management Program, please contact your regional council or the Municipal Planning Assistance Program at the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, 22 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333.

For more information on the shoreland zoning law, please contact the Department of Environmental Protection's Shoreland Zoning Unit, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333.

Table of Contents

1. Purposes.....	5
2. Authority.....	5
3. Applicability.....	5
4. Effective Date of Ordinance and Ordinance Amendments.....	5
5. Availability.....	5
6. Severability.....	5
7. Conflicts with Other Ordinances.....	6
8. Amendments.....	6
9. Districts and Zoning Map.....	6
A. Official Shoreland Zoning Map.....	6
B. Scale of Map.....	6
C. Certification of Official Shoreland Zoning Map.....	6
D. Changes to the Official Shoreland Zoning Map.....	6
10. Interpretation of District Boundaries.....	6
11. Land Use Requirements.....	7
12. Nonconformance.....	7
A. Purpose.....	7
B. General.....	7
C. Nonconforming Structures.....	7
(1) Expansions.....	7
(2) Foundations.....	9
(3) Relocation.....	9
(4) Reconstruction or Replacement.....	10
(5) Change of Use of a Nonconforming Structure.....	11
D. Nonconforming Uses.....	11
E. Nonconforming Lots.....	11
13. Establishment of Districts.....	12
A. Resource Protection District.....	12
B. Limited Residential District.....	13
C. Limited Commercial District.....	13
D. General Development I District.....	13
E. General Development II District.....	14
F. Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District.....	14
G. Stream Protection District.....	15
14. Table of Land Uses.....	16
15. Land Use Standards.....	18

A.	Minimum Lot Standards	18
B.	Principal and Accessory Structures	19
C.	Piers, Docks, Wharves, Bridges and Other Structures and Uses Extending or Located Below the Normal High-Water Line of a Water Body or Within a Wetland; and Shoreline Stabilization.	23
D.	Campgrounds.....	24
E.	Individual Private Campsites.....	24
F.	Commercial and Industrial Uses.....	25
G.	Parking Areas	25
H.	Roads and Driveways.....	26
I.	Signs.....	28
J.	Storm Water Runoff	28
K.	Septic Waste Disposal	29
L.	Essential Services	29
M.	Mineral Exploration and Extraction.....	29
N.	Agriculture.....	30
O.	Timber Harvesting - Repealed.....	31
P.	Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Activities Other Than Timber Harvesting	31
Q.	Hazard Trees, Dead Trees and Storm-Damaged Trees.....	33
R.	Exemptions to Section 15(P)	35
S.	Revegetation Requirements	36
T.	Erosion and Sedimentation Control.....	38
U.	Soils.....	39
V.	Water Quality.....	39
W.	Archaeological Site.....	39
16.	Administration	39
A.	Administering Bodies and Agents	39
B.	Permits Required.....	40
C.	Permit Application.....	40
D.	Procedure for Administering Permits.....	41
E.	Special Exceptions.....	41
F.	Expiration of Permit.....	42
G.	Installation of Public Utility Service.....	42
H.	Appeals.....	43
I.	Enforcement.....	46
17.	Definitions	47

Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Municipality of Carmel

1. Purposes.

The purposes of this Ordinance are to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; to prevent and control water pollution; to protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life, bird and other wildlife habitat; to protect buildings and lands from flooding and accelerated erosion; to protect archaeological and historic resources; to protect commercial fishing and maritime industries; to protect freshwater and coastal wetlands; to control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; to conserve shore cover, and visual as well as actual points of access to inland and coastal waters; to conserve natural beauty and open space; and to anticipate and respond to the impacts of development in shoreland areas.

2. Authority.

This Ordinance has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title 38 sections 435-448 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (M.R.S.A.).

3. Applicability.

This Ordinance applies to all land areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of great ponds; within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of rivers; within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of a coastal wetland, including all areas affected by tidal action; within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of a freshwater wetland; and within 75 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream. This Ordinance also applies to any structure built on, over or abutting a dock, wharf or pier, or other structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland.

NOTE: Terms are defined in Section 17, including but not limited to: coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, river and stream.

4. Effective Date of Ordinance and Ordinance Amendments

This Ordinance, which was adopted by the municipal legislative body on March 7, 2016, shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. A certified copy of the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for approval. If the Commissioner fails to act on this Ordinance or Ordinance Amendment, within forty-five (45) days of his/her receipt of the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, it shall be automatically approved. Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality within the forty-five (45) day period shall be governed by the terms of this Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, if the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, is approved by the Commissioner.

5. Availability.

A certified copy of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Municipal Clerk and shall be accessible to any member of the public. Copies shall be made available to the public at reasonable cost at the expense of the person making the request. Notice of availability of this Ordinance shall be posted.

6. Severability.

Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be invalid, such decision shall not invalidate any other section or provision of the Ordinance.

7. Conflicts with Other Ordinances.

Whenever a provision of this Ordinance conflicts with or is inconsistent with another provision of this Ordinance or of any other ordinance, regulation or statute administered by the municipality, the more restrictive provision shall control.

8. Amendments.

This Ordinance may be amended by majority vote of the legislative body. Copies of amendments, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection following adoption by the municipal legislative body and shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner fails to act on any amendment within forty-five (45) days of his/her receipt of the amendment, the amendment is automatically approved. Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality within the forty-five (45) day period shall be governed by the terms of the amendment, if such amendment is approved by the Commissioner.

9. Districts and Zoning Map**A. Official Shoreland Zoning Map.**

The areas to which this Ordinance is applicable are hereby divided into the following districts as shown on the Official Shoreland Zoning Map(s) which is (are) made a part of this Ordinance:

- (1) Resource Protection
- (2) Limited Residential
- (3) Limited Commercial
- (4) General Development I
- (5) General Development II
- (6) Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities
- (7) Stream Protection

B. Scale of Map.

The Official Shoreland Zoning Map shall be drawn at a scale of not less than: 1 inch = 2000 feet. District boundaries shall be clearly delineated and a legend indicating the symbols for each district shall be placed on the map.

C. Certification of Official Shoreland Zoning Map.

The Official Shoreland Zoning Map shall be certified by the attested signature of the Municipal Clerk and shall be located in the municipal office. In the event the municipality does not have a municipal office, the Municipal Clerk shall be the custodian of the map.

D. Changes to the Official Shoreland Zoning Map.

If amendments, in accordance with Section 8, are made in the district boundaries or other matter portrayed on the Official Shoreland Zoning Map, such changes shall be made on the Official Shoreland Zoning Map within thirty (30) days after the amendment has been approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

10. Interpretation of District Boundaries.

Unless otherwise set forth on the Official Shoreland Zoning Map, district boundary lines are property lines, the centerlines of streets, roads and rights of way, and the boundaries of the shoreland area as

defined herein. Where uncertainty exists as to the exact location of district boundary lines, the Board of Appeals shall be the final authority as to location.

11. Land Use Requirements.

Except as hereinafter specified, no building, structure or land shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed, expanded, moved, or altered and no new lot shall be created except in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located, unless a variance is granted.

12. Nonconformance

NOTE: Refer to Section 17 for definitions of nonconforming condition, nonconforming lot, nonconforming structure and nonconforming use.

A. Purpose.

It is the intent of this Ordinance to promote land use conformities, except that nonconforming conditions that existed before the effective date of this Ordinance or amendments thereto shall be allowed to continue, subject to the requirements set forth in Section 12. Except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, a nonconforming condition shall not be permitted to become more nonconforming.

B. General

- (1) **Transfer of Ownership.** Nonconforming structures, lots, and uses may be transferred, and the new owner may continue the nonconforming use or continue to use the nonconforming structure or lot, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (2) **Repair and Maintenance.** This Ordinance allows, without a permit, the normal upkeep and maintenance of nonconforming uses and structures including repairs or renovations that do not involve expansion of the nonconforming use or structure, and such other changes in a nonconforming use or structure as federal, state, or local building and safety codes may require.

C. Nonconforming Structures

(1) Expansions.

All new structures must meet the shoreline setback requirements contained in Section 15(B). A nonconforming structure may be added to or expanded after obtaining a permit from the same permitting authority as that for a new structure, if such addition or expansion does not increase the nonconformity of the structure and is in accordance with the subsections of Section 12(C)(1).

- (a) Expansion of an accessory structure that is located closer to the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland than the principal structure is prohibited, even if the expansion will not increase nonconformity with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement.
- (b) Expansion of any portion of a structure within 25 feet of the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland is prohibited, even if the

expansion will not increase nonconformity with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement.

- (c) Notwithstanding Section 12(C)(1)(b), if a nonconforming principal structure is entirely located less than 25 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland, that structure may be expanded as follows, as long as all other applicable standards of this Ordinance are met and the expansion is not prohibited by Section 12(C)(1) above:
- (i) The maximum total footprint of the principal structure may not be expanded to an area greater than 800 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater.
 - (ii) The maximum height of the principal structure may not be made greater than 15 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.
- (d) All other nonconforming principal and accessory structures that do not meet the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirements may be expanded or altered as follows, as long as other applicable standards of this Ordinance are met and the expansion is not prohibited by Section 12(C)(1) and subsections (a), (b) or (c) above:
- (i) For structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland, the maximum combined total footprint of all structures may not be expanded to an area greater than 1,000 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater.
 - (ii) For structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland, the maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 20 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.
 - (iii) For structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, the maximum combined total footprint of all structures may not be expanded to an area greater than 1,500 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater.
 - (iv) For structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, the maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.
 - (v) For structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, any portion of those structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland must meet the footprint and height requirements of Sections 12(C)(1)(d)(i) and (ii).

- (e) In addition to the limitations in Section 12(C)(1) and subsections (a), (b) and (c) above, structures that are nonconforming due to their location within the Resource Protection District and are located at less than 250 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or the upland edge of a wetland may be expanded or altered as follows, as long as other applicable standards of this Ordinance are met:
- (i) The maximum combined total footprint of all structures may not be expanded to an area greater than 1,500 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed at the time the Resource Protection District was established on the lot, whichever is greater.
 - (ii) The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.
 - (iii) Any portion of the structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, must meet the footprint and height requirements of Sections 12(C)(1)(d)(iii) and (iv).
 - (iv) Any portion of the structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland must meet the footprint and height requirements of Sections 12(C)(1)(d)(i) and (ii).
- (f) Any approved plan for expansion of a nonconforming structure under Section 12(C)(1) must be recorded by the applicant in the registry of deeds of the county in which the property is located within 90 days of approval. The recorded plan must include the existing and proposed footprint of structures on the property, the existing and proposed height of structures on the property, the shoreland zone boundary and evidence of approval by the municipal permitting authority.

(2) Foundations.

Whenever a new, expanded or replacement foundation is constructed under a nonconforming structure, the structure and new foundation must be placed such that the shoreline setback requirement is met to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board or its designee, basing its decision on the criteria specified in Section 12(C)(3) below.

(3) Relocation.

A nonconforming structure may be relocated within the boundaries of the parcel on which the structure is located provided that the site of relocation conforms to all setback requirements to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board or its designee, and provided that the applicant demonstrates that the present subsurface sewage disposal system meets the requirements of State law and the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules (Rules), or that a new system can be installed in compliance with the law and said Rules. In no case shall a structure be relocated in a manner that causes the structure to be more nonconforming.

In determining whether the building relocation meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Planning Board or its designee shall consider the size of the lot, the slope of the land, the potential for soil erosion, the location of other structures on the property and on adjacent properties, the location of the septic system and other on-site soils suitable for septic systems, and the type and amount of vegetation to be removed to accomplish the relocation.

When it is necessary to remove vegetation within the water or wetland setback area in order to relocate a structure, the Planning Board shall require replanting of native vegetation to compensate for the destroyed vegetation. In addition, the area from which the relocated structure was removed must be replanted with vegetation. Replanting shall be required as follows:

Trees removed in order to relocate a structure must be replanted with at least one native tree, three (3) feet in height, for every tree removed. If more than five trees are planted, no one species of tree shall make up more than 50% of the number of trees planted. Replaced trees must be planted no further from the water or wetland than the trees that were removed.

Other woody and herbaceous vegetation, and ground cover, that are removed or destroyed in order to relocate a structure must be re-established. An area at least the same size as the area where vegetation and/or ground cover was disturbed, damaged, or removed must be reestablished within the setback area. The vegetation and/or ground cover must consist of similar native vegetation and/or ground cover that was disturbed, destroyed or removed.

Where feasible, when a structure is relocated on a parcel the original location of the structure shall be replanted with vegetation which may consist of grasses, shrubs, trees, or a combination thereof.

The Planning Board may also require replanting in accordance with Section 15(S).

(4) Reconstruction or Replacement.

Any nonconforming structure which is located less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or wetland and which is removed, or damaged or destroyed, regardless of the cause, by more than 50% of the market value of the structure before such damage, destruction or removal, may be reconstructed or replaced provided that a permit is obtained within eighteen (18) months of the date of said damage, destruction, or removal, and provided that such reconstruction or replacement is in compliance with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board or its designee in accordance Section 12(C)(3) above. In no case shall a structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its nonconformity.

If the reconstructed or replacement structure is less than the required setback it shall not be any larger than the original structure, except as allowed pursuant to Section 12(C)(1) above, as determined by the nonconforming footprint of the reconstructed or replaced structure at its new location. If the total amount of footprint of the original structure can be relocated or reconstructed beyond the required setback area, no portion of the relocated or reconstructed structure shall be replaced or constructed at less than the setback requirement for a new structure.

When it is necessary to remove vegetation in order to replace or reconstruct a structure, vegetation shall be replanted in accordance with Section 12(C)(3) above.

Any nonconforming structure which is located less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or wetland and which is removed by 50% or less of the market value, or damaged or destroyed by 50% or less of the market value of the structure, excluding

normal maintenance and repair, may be reconstructed in place if a permit is obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer within one year of such damage, destruction, or removal.

In determining whether the building reconstruction or replacement meets the setback to the greatest practical extent the Planning Board or its designee shall consider, in addition to the criteria in Section 12(C)(3) above, the physical condition and type of foundation present, if any.

(5) Change of Use of a Nonconforming Structure.

The use of a nonconforming structure may not be changed to another use unless the Planning Board, after receiving a written application, determines that the new use will have no greater adverse impact on the water body, tributary stream, or wetland, or on the subject or adjacent properties and resources than the existing use.

In determining that no greater adverse impact will occur, the Planning Board shall require written documentation from the applicant, regarding the probable effects on public health and safety, erosion and sedimentation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetative cover, visual and actual points of public access to waters, natural beauty, floodplain management, archaeological and historic resources, and commercial fishing and maritime activities, and other functionally water-dependent uses.

D. Nonconforming Uses

(1) Expansions.

Expansions of nonconforming uses are prohibited, except that nonconforming residential uses may, after obtaining a permit from the Planning Board, be expanded within existing residential structures or within expansions of such structures as allowed in Section 12(C)(1) above.

(2) Resumption Prohibited.

A lot, building or structure in or on which a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period exceeding one year, or which is superseded by a conforming use, may not again be devoted to a nonconforming use except that the Planning Board may, for good cause shown by the applicant, grant up to a one year extension to that time period. This provision shall not apply to the resumption of a use of a residential structure provided that the structure has been used or maintained for residential purposes during the preceding five (5) year period.

(3) Change of Use.

An existing nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use provided that the proposed use has no greater adverse impact on the subject and adjacent properties and resources, including water dependent uses in the CFMA district, than the former use, as determined by the Planning Board. The determination of no greater adverse impact shall be made according to criteria listed in Section 12(C)(5) above.

E. Nonconforming Lots

- (1) Nonconforming Lots:** A nonconforming lot of record as of the effective date of this Ordinance or amendment thereto may be built upon, without the need for a variance, provided that such lot is in separate ownership and not contiguous with any other lot in the

same ownership, and that all provisions of this Ordinance except lot area, lot width and shore frontage can be met. Variances relating to setback or other requirements not involving lot area, lot width or shore frontage shall be obtained by action of the Board of Appeals.

- (2) **Contiguous Built Lots:** If two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in a single or joint ownership of record at the time of adoption of this Ordinance, if all or part of the lots do not meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance, and if a principal use or structure exists on each lot, the nonconforming lots may be conveyed separately or together, provided that the State Minimum Lot Size Law (12 M.R.S.A. sections 4807-A through 4807-D) and the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules are complied with.

If two or more principal uses or structures existed on a single lot of record on the effective date of this ordinance, each may be sold on a separate lot provided that the above referenced law and rules are complied with. When such lots are divided each lot thus created must be as conforming as possible to the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance.

- (3) **Contiguous Lots - Vacant or Partially Built:** If two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in single or joint ownership of record at the time of or since adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, if any of these lots do not individually meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance or subsequent amendments, and if one or more of the lots are vacant or contain no principal structure the lots shall be combined to the extent necessary to meet the dimensional requirements.

This provision shall not apply to 2 or more contiguous lots, at least one of which is nonconforming, owned by the same person or persons on March 7, 2016, and recorded in the registry of deeds if the lot is served by a public sewer or can accommodate a subsurface sewage disposal system in conformance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules; and

- (a) Each lot contains at least 100 feet of shore frontage and at least 20,000 square feet of lot area; or
- (b) Any lots that do not meet the frontage and lot size requirements of Section 12(E)(3)(a) are reconfigured or combined so that each new lot contains at least 100 feet of shore frontage and 20,000 square feet of lot area.

13. Establishment of Districts

A. Resource Protection District.

The Resource Protection District includes areas in which development would adversely affect water quality, productive habitat, biological ecosystems, or scenic and natural values. This district shall include the following areas when they occur within the limits of the shoreland zone, exclusive of the Stream Protection District, except that areas which are currently developed and areas which meet the criteria for the Limited Commercial, General Development I, or Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities Districts need not be included within the Resource Protection District.

- (1) Areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of freshwater wetlands and wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers, which are rated "moderate" or "high" value

waterfowl and wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas, by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIF&W) that are depicted on a Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer maintained by either MDIF&W or the Department as of December 31, 2008. For the purposes of this paragraph “wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers” shall mean areas characterized by non-forested wetland vegetation and hydric soils that are contiguous with a great pond or river, and have a surface elevation at or below the water level of the great pond or river during the period of normal high water. “Wetlands associated with great ponds or rivers” are considered to be part of that great pond or river. Also included in this district are areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of salt marshes and salt meadows which are rated “moderate” or “high” value waterfowl and wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas, by the MDIF&W as of January 1, 1973.

- (2) Floodplains along rivers and floodplains along artificially formed great ponds along rivers, defined by the 100 year floodplain as designated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps, or the flood of record, or in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent floodplain soils. This district shall also include 100 year floodplains adjacent to tidal waters as shown on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.
- (3) Areas of two or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of 20% or greater.
- (4) Areas of two (2) or more contiguous acres supporting wetland vegetation and hydric soils, which are not part of a freshwater or coastal wetland as defined, and which are not surficially connected to a water body during the period of normal high water.

NOTE: These areas usually consist of forested wetlands abutting water bodies and non-forested wetlands.

- (5) Land areas along rivers subject to severe bank erosion, undercutting, or river bed movement, and lands adjacent to tidal waters which are subject to severe erosion or mass movement, such as steep coastal bluffs.

B. Limited Residential District.

The Limited Residential District includes those areas suitable for residential and recreational development. It includes areas other than those in the Resource Protection District, or Stream Protection District, and areas which are used less intensively than those in the Limited Commercial District, the General Development Districts, or the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District.

C. Limited Commercial District.

The Limited Commercial District includes areas of mixed, light commercial and residential uses, exclusive of the Stream Protection District, which should not be developed as intensively as the General Development Districts. This district includes areas of two or more contiguous acres in size devoted to a mix of residential and low intensity business and commercial uses. Industrial uses are prohibited.

D. General Development I District.

The General Development I District includes the following types of existing, intensively developed areas:

- (1) Areas of two or more contiguous acres devoted to commercial, industrial or intensive recreational activities, or a mix of such activities, including but not limited to the following:
 - (a) Areas devoted to manufacturing, fabricating or other industrial activities;
 - (b) Areas devoted to wholesaling, warehousing, retail trade and service activities, or other commercial activities; and
 - (c) Areas devoted to intensive recreational development and activities, such as, but not limited to amusement parks, race tracks and fairgrounds.
- (2) Areas otherwise discernible as having patterns of intensive commercial, industrial or recreational uses.

E. General Development II District.

The General Development II District includes the same types of areas as those listed for the General Development I District. The General Development II District, however, shall be applied to newly established General Development Districts where the pattern of development at the time of adoption is undeveloped or not as intensively developed as that of the General Development I District.

Portions of the General Development District I or II may also include residential development. However, no area shall be designated as a General Development I or II District based solely on residential use.

In areas adjacent to great ponds and adjacent to rivers flowing to great ponds, the designation of an area as a General Development District shall be based upon uses existing at the time of adoption of this Ordinance. There shall be no newly established General Development Districts or expansions in area of existing General Development Districts adjacent to great ponds, and adjacent to rivers that flow to great ponds.

F. Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District.

The Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District includes areas where the existing predominant pattern of development is consistent with the allowed uses for this district as indicated in the Table of Land Uses, Section 14, and other areas which are suitable for functionally water-dependent uses, taking into consideration such factors as:

- (1) Shelter from prevailing winds and waves;
- (2) Slope of the land within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the shoreline;
- (3) Depth of the water within 150 feet, horizontal distance, of the shoreline;
- (4) Available support facilities including utilities and transportation facilities; and
- (5) Compatibility with adjacent upland uses.

G. Stream Protection District.

The Stream Protection District includes all land areas within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream, exclusive of those areas within two-hundred and fifty (250) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond, or river, or within two hundred and fifty (250) feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of a freshwater or coastal wetland. Where a stream and its associated shoreland area are located within two-hundred and fifty (250) feet, horizontal distance, of the above water bodies or wetlands, that land area shall be regulated under the terms of the shoreland district associated with that water body or wetland.

14. Table of Land Uses.

All land use activities, as indicated in Table 1, Land Uses in the Shoreland Zone, shall conform with all of the applicable land use standards in Section 15. The district designation for a particular site shall be determined from the Official Shoreland Zoning Map.

Key to Table 1:

Yes - Allowed (no permit required but the use must comply with all applicable land use standards)

No - Prohibited

PB - Allowed with permit issued by the Planning Board.

CEO - Allowed with permit issued by the Code Enforcement Officer

LPI - Allowed with permit issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector

Abbreviations:

RP - Resource Protection GD - General Development I and General Development II

LR - Limited Residential CFMA - Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities

LC - Limited Commercial SP - Stream Protection

NOTE: Terms are defined in Section 17, including but not limited to: functionally water-dependent uses.

TABLE 1. LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE

<u>LAND USES</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>					
	<u>SP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>LR</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>CFMA</u>
1. Non-intensive recreational uses not requiring structures such as hunting, fishing and hiking	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2. Motorized vehicular traffic on existing roads and trails	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
3. Clearing or removal of vegetation for activities other than timber harvesting	CEO	CEO ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes
4. Fire prevention activities	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
5. Wildlife management practices	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
6. Soil and water conservation practices	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7. Mineral exploration	no	yes ²				
8. Mineral extraction including sand and gravel extraction	no	PB ³	PB	PB	PB	PB
9. Surveying and resource analysis	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
10. Emergency operations	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
11. Agriculture	yes	PB	yes	yes	yes	yes
12. Aquaculture	PB	PB	PB	yes	yes	yes
13. Principal structures and uses						
A. One and two family residential, including driveways	PB ⁴	PB ⁹	CEO	CEO	CEO	no
B. Multi-unit residential	no	no	PB	PB	PB	no
C. Commercial	no ¹⁰	no ¹⁰	no ¹⁰	PB	PB	PB ⁵
D. Industrial	no	no	no	no	PB	PB ⁵
E. Governmental and institutional	no	no	PB	PB	PB	PB ⁵
F. Small non-residential facilities for educational, scientific, or nature interpretation purposes	PB ⁴	PB	CEO	CEO	CEO	PB ⁵
14. Structures accessory to allowed uses	PB ⁴	PB	CEO	CEO	yes	yes
15. Piers, docks, wharfs, bridges and other structures and uses extending or located below the normal high-water line or within a wetland						
a. Temporary	CEO ¹¹					
b. Permanent	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB ⁵
16. Conversions of seasonal residences to year-round residences	LPI	LPI	LPI	LPI	LPI	no
17. Home occupations	PB	PB	PB	CEO	yes	yes
18. Private sewage disposal systems for allowed uses	LPI	LPI	LPI	LPI	LPI	LPI
19. Essential services						
A. Roadside distribution lines (34.5kV and lower)	CEO ⁶	CEO ⁶	yes ¹²	yes ¹²	yes ¹²	yes ¹²
B. Non-roadside or cross-country distribution lines involving ten poles or less in the shoreland zone	PB ⁶	PB ⁶	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
C. Non-roadside or cross-country distribution lines involving eleven or more poles in the shoreland zone	PB ⁶	PB ⁶	PB	PB	PB	PB
D. Other essential services	PB ⁶	PB ⁶	PB	PB	PB	PB
20. Service drops, as defined, to allowed uses	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
21. Public and private recreational areas involving minimal structural development	PB	PB	PB	CEO	CEO	CEO ⁵
22. Individual private campsites	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
23. Campgrounds	no	no ⁷	PB	PB	PB	no
24. Road construction	PB	no ⁸	PB	PB	PB	PB ⁵
25. Parking facilities	no	no ⁷	PB	PB	PB	PB ⁵
26. Marinas	PB	no	PB	PB	PB	PB
27. Filling and earth moving of <10 cubic yards	CEO	CEO	yes	yes	yes	yes
28. Filling and earth moving of >10 cubic yards	PB	PB	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
29. Signs	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
30. Uses similar to allowed uses	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
31. Uses similar to uses requiring a CEO permit	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
32. Uses similar to uses requiring a PB permit	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB

¹In RP not allowed within 75 feet horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of great ponds, except to remove safety hazards.

²Requires permit from the Code Enforcement Officer if more than 100 square feet of surface area, in total, is disturbed.

³In RP not allowed in areas so designated because of wildlife value.

⁴Provided that a variance from the setback requirement is obtained from the Board of Appeals.

⁵Functionally water-dependent uses and uses accessory to such water dependent uses only.

⁶See further restrictions in Section 15(L).

⁷Except when area is zoned for resource protection due to floodplain criteria in which case a permit is required from the PB.

⁸Except as provided in Section 15(H).

⁹Single family residential structures may be allowed by special exception only according to the provisions of Section 16(E), Special Exceptions. Two-family residential structures are prohibited.

¹⁰Except for commercial uses otherwise listed in this Table, such as marinas and campgrounds, that are allowed in the respective district.

¹¹Excluding bridges and other crossings not involving earthwork, in which case no permit is required.

¹²Permit not required but must file a written "notice of intent to construct" with CEO.

NOTE: A person performing any of the following activities shall require a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. section 480-C, if the activity occurs in, on, over or adjacent to any freshwater or coastal wetland, great pond, river, stream or brook and operates in such a manner that material or soil may be washed into them:

- A. Dredging, bulldozing, removing or displacing soil, sand, vegetation or other materials;
- B. Draining or otherwise dewatering;
- C. Filling, including adding sand or other material to a sand dune; or
- D. Any construction or alteration of any permanent structure.

15. Land Use Standards.

All land use activities within the shoreland zone shall conform with the following provisions, if applicable.

A. Minimum Lot Standards

(1)	Minimum Lot Area (sq. ft.)	Minimum Shore Frontage (ft.)
(a) Residential per dwelling unit		
(i) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Tidal Areas	30,000	150
(ii) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Non-Tidal Areas	40,000	200
(b) Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure		
(i) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Tidal Areas, Exclusive of Those Areas Zoned for Commercial Fisheries and Maritime Activities	40,000	200
(ii) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Tidal Areas Zoned for Commercial Fisheries and Maritime Activities	NONE	NONE
(iii) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Non-tidal Areas	60,000	300
(c) Public and Private Recreational Facilities		
(i) Within the Shoreland Zone Adjacent to Tidal and Non-Tidal Areas	40,000	200

(2) Land below the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland and land beneath roads serving more than two (2) lots shall not be included toward calculating minimum lot area.

- (3) Lots located on opposite sides of a public or private road shall be considered each a separate tract or parcel of land unless such road was established by the owner of land on both sides thereof after September 22, 1971.
- (4) The minimum width of any portion of any lot within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland shall be equal to or greater than the shore frontage requirement for a lot with the proposed use.
- (5) If more than one residential dwelling unit, principal governmental, institutional, commercial or industrial structure or use, or combination thereof, is constructed or established on a single parcel, all dimensional requirements shall be met for each additional dwelling unit, principal structure, or use.

B. Principal and Accessory Structures

- (1) All new principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of great ponds and rivers that flow to great ponds, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland, except that in the General Development I District the setback from the normal high-water line shall be at least twenty five (25) feet, horizontal distance, and in the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District there shall be no minimum setback. In the Resource Protection District the setback requirement shall be 250 feet, horizontal distance, except for structures, roads, parking spaces or other regulated objects specifically allowed in that district in which case the setback requirements specified above shall apply.

NOTE: The Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.S.R.A. sections 480-A through 480-HH, requires the Department of Environmental Protection to designate areas of "significant wildlife habitat".

Permitting under the Natural Resources Protection Act for activities adjacent to significant wildlife habitat areas may require greater setbacks. Contact your local Department of Environmental Protection office to see if additional permitting is required.

In addition:

- (a) The water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback provision shall neither apply to structures which require direct access to the water body or wetland as an operational necessity, such as piers, docks and retaining walls, nor to other functionally water-dependent uses.
- (b) All principal structures along Significant River Segments as listed in 38 M.R.S.A. section 437, shall be set back a minimum of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line and shall be screened from the river by existing vegetation. This provision does not apply to structures related to hydropower facilities.

- (c) For principal structures, water and wetland setback measurements shall be taken from the top of a coastal bluff that has been identified on Coastal Bluff maps as being “highly unstable” or “unstable” by the Maine Geological Survey pursuant to its “Classification of Coastal Bluffs” and published on the most recent Coastal Bluff map. If the applicant and the permitting official(s) are in disagreement as to the specific location of a “highly unstable” or “unstable” bluff, or where the top of the bluff is located, the applicant may at his or her expense, employ a Maine Registered Professional Engineer, a Maine Certified Soil Scientist, a Maine State Geologist, or other qualified individual to make a determination. If agreement is still not reached, the applicant may appeal the matter to the board of appeals.
- (d) On a nonconforming lot of record on which only a residential structure exists, and it is not possible to place an accessory structure meeting the required water body, tributary stream or wetland setbacks, the code enforcement officer may issue a permit to place a single accessory structure, with no utilities, for the storage of yard tools and similar equipment. Such accessory structure shall not exceed eighty (80) square feet in area nor eight (8) feet in height, and shall be located as far from the shoreline or tributary stream as practical and shall meet all other applicable standards, including non-vegetated surfaces and vegetation clearing limitations. In no case shall the structure be located closer to the shoreline or tributary stream than the principal structure.

NOTE: Refer to Section 17 for definitions of coastal wetland and tributary stream.

- (2) Principal or accessory structures and expansions of existing structures which are permitted in the Resource Protection, Limited Residential, Limited Commercial, and Stream Protection Districts, shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height.
- (a) This provision shall not apply to structures such as transmission towers, windmills, antennas, and similar structures having no floor area.
- (b) The height of a structure shall exclude a nonhabitable feature mounted on a structure roof for observation purposes, such as a cupola, a dome or a widow’s walk, provided the following conditions are met:
- (i) the feature is being added to, or is part of, a conforming structure,
 - (ii) the structure is not located in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District,
 - (iii) the feature does not extend beyond the exterior walls of the structure,
 - (iv) the feature has a floor area of fifty-three (53) square feet or less, and
 - (v) the feature does not increase the height the structure, as defined, more than seven (7) feet.
- (3) The lowest floor elevation or openings of all buildings and structures, including basements, shall be elevated at least one foot above the elevation of the 100 year flood, the flood of record, or in the absence of these, the flood as defined by soil types identified as recent floodplain soils. Accessory structures may be placed in accordance with the standards of the Floodplain Management Ordinance that is consistent with the April 2005 or later version under the National Flood Insurance Program.

- (4) Except in the shoreland zone of coastal wetlands and rivers that do not flow to great ponds that are designated as General Development or Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities Districts, non-vegetated surfaces shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the portion of the lot located within the shoreland zone. In the shoreland zone of coastal wetlands and rivers that do not flow to great ponds that are designated as General Development or Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities Districts, non-vegetated surfaces shall not exceed seventy (70) percent of the portion of the lot within the shoreland zone. Non-vegetated surfaces include, but are not limited to the following: structures, driveways, parking areas, and other areas from which vegetation has been removed. Naturally occurring ledge and rock outcroppings are not counted as non-vegetated surfaces for lots that were recorded on March 24, 1990, and that have been in continuous existence since that date.

Section 15(B)(4) shall not apply to public boat launching facilities, regardless of the district in which the facility is located.

- (5) Retaining walls that are not necessary for erosion control shall meet the structure setback requirement, except for low retaining walls and associated fill provided all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) The site has been previously altered and an effective vegetated buffer does not exist;
 - (b) The wall(s) is(are) at least 25 feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland;
 - (c) The site where the retaining wall will be constructed is legally existing lawn or is a site eroding from lack of naturally occurring vegetation, and which cannot be stabilized with vegetative plantings;
 - (d) The total height of the wall(s), in the aggregate, is no more than 24 inches;
 - (e) Retaining walls are located outside of the 100-year floodplain on rivers, streams, coastal wetlands, and tributary streams, as designated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps, or the flood of record, or in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent floodplain soils.
 - (f) The area behind the wall is revegetated with grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination thereof, and no further structural development will occur within the setback area, including patios and decks; and
 - (g) A vegetated buffer area is established within 25 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland when a natural buffer area does not exist. The buffer area must meet the following characteristics:
 - (i) The buffer must include shrubs and other woody and herbaceous vegetation. Where natural ground cover is lacking the area must be supplemented with leaf or bark mulch;

- (ii) Vegetation plantings must be in quantities sufficient to retard erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater runoff;
- (iii) Only native species may be used to establish the buffer area;
- (iv) A minimum buffer width of 15 feet, horizontal distance, is required, measured perpendicularly to the normal high-water line or upland edge of a wetland;
- (v) A footpath not to exceed the standards in Section 15(P)(2)(a), may traverse the buffer.

NOTE: If the wall and associated soil disturbance occurs within 75 feet, horizontal distance, of a water body, tributary stream or coastal wetland, a permit pursuant to the Natural Resource Protection Act is required from the Department of Environmental Protection.

- (6) Notwithstanding the requirements stated above, stairways or similar structures may be allowed with a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer, to provide shoreline access in areas of steep slopes or unstable soils provided: that the structure is limited to a maximum of four (4) feet in width; that the structure does not extend below or over the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland, (unless permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. section 480-C); and that the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable access alternative exists on the property.
- (7) Notwithstanding the requirements in Section 15(B)(1) above, the permitting authority may approve a deck over a river if it is part of a downtown revitalization project that is defined in a project plan approved by the legislative body of the municipality, which may include the revitalization of structures formally used as mills that do not meet the setback requirements, provided that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) The total deck area attached to the structure does not exceed seven hundred (700) square feet;
 - (b) The deck is cantilevered over a segment of the river that is located within the boundaries of the downtown revitalization project;
 - (c) The deck is attached to or accessory to an allowed commercial use in a structure that was constructed prior to 1971 and is located within the downtown revitalization project; and
 - (d) The construction of the deck complies with all other applicable standards, except the setback requirements in Section 15(B)(1).

NOTE: New permanent structures, and expansions thereof, projecting into or over water bodies shall require a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. section 480-C. Permits may also be required from the Army Corps of Engineers if located in navigable waters.

C. Piers, Docks, Wharves, Bridges and Other Structures and Uses Extending or Located Below the Normal High-Water Line of a Water Body or Within a Wetland; and Shoreline Stabilization.

- (1) No more than one structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland is allowed on a single lot; except that when a single lot contains at least twice the minimum shore frontage as specified in Section 15(A), a second structure may be allowed and may remain as long as the lot is not further divided.
- (2) Access from shore shall be developed on soils appropriate for such use and constructed so as to control erosion.
- (3) The location shall not interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas.
- (4) The facility shall be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fisheries.
- (5) The facility shall be no larger in dimension than necessary to carry on the activity and be consistent with the surrounding character and uses of the area. A temporary pier, dock or wharf in non-tidal waters shall not be wider than six feet for non-commercial uses.
- (6) No new structure shall be built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland unless the structure requires direct access to the water body or wetland as an operational necessity.

NOTE: A structure constructed on a float or floats is prohibited unless it is designed to function as, and is registered with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife as, a watercraft.

- (7) New permanent piers and docks on non-tidal waters shall not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated to the Planning Board that a temporary pier or dock is not feasible, and a permit has been obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act.
- (8) No existing structures built on, over or abutting a pier, dock, wharf or other structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland shall be converted to residential dwelling units in any district.
- (9) Except in the General Development Districts and Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District, structures built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height above the pier, wharf, dock or other structure.

NOTE: New permanent structures, and expansions thereof, projecting into or over water bodies shall require a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. section 480-C. Permits may also be required from the Army Corps of Engineers if located in navigable waters.

- (10) The Planning Board may approve shoreline stabilization of an eroding shoreline, provided that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) Construction equipment must access the shoreline by barge when feasible, as determined by the Planning Board.
 - (b) When necessary, the removal of vegetation to allow for construction equipment access to the stabilization site via land must be limited to no more than twelve (12) feet in width. When the shoreline stabilization is complete, the construction equipment access way must be restored.
 - (b) Any restoration or revegetation shall occur in accordance with Section 15(S).

NOTE: A permit pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act is required from the Department of Environmental Protection for shoreline stabilization activities.

D. Campgrounds.

Campgrounds shall conform to the minimum requirements imposed under State licensing procedures and the following:

- (1) Campgrounds shall contain a minimum of five thousand (5,000) square feet of land, not including roads and driveways, for each site. Land supporting wetland vegetation, and land below the normal high-water line of a water body shall not be included in calculating land area per site.
- (2) The areas intended for placement of a recreational vehicle, tent or shelter, and utility and service buildings shall be set back a minimum of one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland.

E. Individual Private Campsites.

Individual private campsites not associated with campgrounds are allowed provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) On a vacant lot, one campsite per lot existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, or thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of lot area within the shoreland zone, whichever is less, may be permitted.
- (2) On a lot that contains a principal use or structure, the lot shall contain the minimum lot dimensional requirements for that principal use or structure separately from the thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of lot area within the shoreland zone required per individual private campsite.
- (3) Campsite placement on any lot, including the area intended for a recreational vehicle or tent platform, shall be set back one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a great pond or river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland.

- (4) Only one recreational vehicle shall be allowed on a campsite. The recreational vehicle shall not be located on any type of permanent foundation except for a gravel pad, and no structure except a canopy shall be attached to the recreational vehicle.
- (5) The clearing of vegetation for the siting of the recreational vehicle, tent or similar shelter in a Resource Protection District shall be limited to one thousand (1000) square feet.
- (6) A written sewage disposal plan describing the proposed method and location of sewage disposal shall be required for each campsite and shall be approved by the Local Plumbing Inspector. Where disposal is off-site, written authorization from the receiving facility or land owner is required.
- (7) When a recreational vehicle, tent or similar shelter is placed on-site for more than one hundred and twenty (120) days per year, all requirements for residential structures shall be met, including the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system in compliance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules unless served by public sewage facilities.

F. Commercial and Industrial Uses.

The following new commercial and industrial uses are prohibited within the shoreland zone adjacent to great ponds, and rivers and streams which flow to great ponds:

- (1) Auto washing facilities
- (2) Auto or other vehicle service and/or repair operations, including body shops
- (3) Chemical and bacteriological laboratories
- (4) Storage of chemicals, including herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers, other than amounts normally associated with individual households or farms
- (5) Commercial painting, wood preserving, and furniture stripping
- (6) Dry cleaning establishments
- (7) Electronic circuit assembly
- (8) Laundromats, unless connected to a sanitary sewer
- (9) Metal plating, finishing, or polishing
- (10) Petroleum or petroleum product storage and/or sale except storage on same property as use occurs and except for storage and sales associated with marinas
- (11) Photographic processing
- (12) Printing

G. Parking Areas

- (1) Parking areas shall meet the shoreline and tributary stream setback requirements for structures for the district in which such areas are located, except that in the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District parking areas shall be set back at least twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline. The setback requirement for parking areas serving public boat launching facilities in Districts other than the General Development I District and Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District shall be no less than fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline or tributary stream if the Planning Board finds that no other reasonable alternative exists further from the shoreline or tributary stream.
- (2) Parking areas shall be adequately sized for the proposed use and shall be designed to prevent stormwater runoff from flowing directly into a water body, tributary stream or wetland and where feasible, to retain all runoff on-site.
- (3) In determining the appropriate size of proposed parking facilities, the following shall apply:
 - (a) Typical parking space: Approximately ten (10) feet wide and twenty (20) feet long, except that parking spaces for a vehicle and boat trailer shall be forty (40) feet long.
 - (b) Internal travel aisles: Approximately twenty (20) feet wide.

H. Roads and Driveways.

The following standards shall apply to the construction of roads and/or driveways and drainage systems, culverts and other related features.

- (1) Roads and driveways shall be set back at least one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river that flows to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland unless no reasonable alternative exists as determined by the Planning Board. If no other reasonable alternative exists, the road and/or driveway setback requirement shall be no less than fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, upon clear showing by the applicant that appropriate techniques will be used to prevent sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Such techniques may include, but are not limited to, the installation of settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief culverts and turnouts placed so as to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland.

On slopes of greater than twenty (20) percent the road and/or driveway setback shall be increased by ten (10) feet, horizontal distance, for each five (5) percent increase in slope above twenty (20) percent.

Section 15 (H)(1) does not apply to approaches to water crossings or to roads or driveways that provide access to permitted structures and facilities located nearer to the shoreline or tributary stream due to an operational necessity, excluding temporary docks for recreational uses. Roads and driveways providing access to permitted structures within the setback area shall comply fully with the requirements of Section 15(H)(1) except for that portion of the road or driveway necessary for direct access to the structure.

- (2) Existing public roads may be expanded within the legal road right of way regardless of their setback from a water body, tributary stream or wetland.

- (3) New permanent roads are not allowed within the shoreland zone along Significant River Segments except:
 - (a) To provide access to structures or facilities within the zone; or
 - (b) When the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative route exists outside the shoreland zone. When roads must be located within the shoreland zone they shall be set back as far as practicable from the normal high-water line and screened from the river by existing vegetation.
- (4) New roads and driveways are prohibited in a Resource Protection District except that the Planning Board may grant a permit to construct a road or driveway to provide access to permitted uses within the district. A road or driveway may also be approved by the Planning Board in a Resource Protection District, upon a finding that no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the district. When a road or driveway is permitted in a Resource Protection District the road and/or driveway shall be set back as far as practicable from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland.
- (5) Road and driveway banks shall be no steeper than a slope of two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical, and shall be graded and stabilized in accordance with the provisions for erosion and sedimentation control contained in Section 15(T).
- (6) Road and driveway grades shall be no greater than ten (10) percent except for segments of less than two hundred (200) feet.
- (7) In order to prevent road and driveway surface drainage from directly entering water bodies, tributary streams or wetlands, roads and driveways shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to empty onto an unscarified buffer strip at least (50) feet plus two times the average slope, in width between the outflow point of the ditch or culvert and the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland. Surface drainage which is directed to an unscarified buffer strip shall be diffused or spread out to promote infiltration of the runoff and to minimize channelized flow of the drainage through the buffer strip.
- (8) Ditch relief (cross drainage) culverts, drainage dips and water turnouts shall be installed in a manner effective in directing drainage onto unscarified buffer strips before the flow gains sufficient volume or head to erode the road, driveway, or ditch. To accomplish this, the following shall apply:
 - (a) Ditch relief culverts, drainage dips and associated water turnouts shall be spaced along the road, or driveway at intervals no greater than indicated in the following table:

Grade (Percent)	Spacing (Feet)
0-2	250
3-5	200-135
6-10	100-80

11-15	80-60
16-20	60-45
21 +	40

- (b) Drainage dips may be used in place of ditch relief culverts only where the grade is ten (10) percent or less.
 - (c) On sections having slopes greater than ten (10) percent, ditch relief culverts shall be placed at approximately a thirty (30) degree angle downslope from a line perpendicular to the centerline of the road or driveway.
 - (d) Ditch relief culverts shall be sufficiently sized and properly installed in order to allow for effective functioning, and their inlet and outlet ends shall be stabilized with appropriate materials.
- (9) Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other storm water runoff control installations associated with roads and driveways shall be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning.

I. Signs.

The following provisions shall govern the use of signs in the Resource Protection, Stream Protection, Limited Residential and Limited Commercial Districts:

- (1) Signs relating to goods and services sold on the premises shall be allowed, provided that such signs shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises. In the Limited Commercial District, however, such signs shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in area. Signs relating to goods or services not sold or rendered on the premises shall be prohibited.
- (2) Name signs are allowed, provided such signs shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises, and shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet in the aggregate.
- (3) Residential users may display a single sign not over three (3) square feet in area relating to the sale, rental, or lease of the premises.
- (4) Signs relating to trespassing and hunting shall be allowed without restriction as to number provided that no such sign shall exceed two (2) square feet in area.
- (5) Signs relating to public safety shall be allowed without restriction.
- (6) No sign shall extend higher than twenty (20) feet above the ground.
- (7) Signs may be illuminated only by shielded, non-flashing lights.

J. Storm Water Runoff

- (1) All new construction and development shall be designed to minimize storm water runoff from the site in excess of the natural predevelopment conditions. Where possible, existing natural runoff control features, such as berms, swales, terraces and wooded areas, shall be retained in order to reduce runoff and encourage infiltration of stormwaters.

- (2) Storm water runoff control systems shall be maintained as necessary to ensure proper functioning.

NOTE: The Stormwater Management Law (38 M.R.S.A. section 420-D) requires a full permit to be obtained from the DEP prior to construction of a project consisting of 20,000 square feet or more of impervious area or 5 acres or more of a developed area in an urban impaired stream watershed or most-at-risk lake watershed, or a project with 1 acre or more of developed area in any other stream, coastal or wetland watershed. A permit-by-rule is necessary for a project with one acre or more of disturbed area but less than 1 acre impervious area (20,000 square feet for most-at-risk lakes and urban impaired streams) and less than 5 acres of developed area. Furthermore, a Maine Construction General Permit is required if the construction will result in one acre or more of disturbed area.

K. Septic Waste Disposal

- (1) All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be installed in conformance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, and the following:
 - (a) clearing or removal of woody vegetation necessary to site a new system and any associated fill extensions, shall not extend closer than seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a water body or the upland edge of a wetland; and
 - (b) a holding tank is not allowed for a first-time residential use in the shoreland zone.

NOTE: The Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules require new systems, excluding fill extensions, to be constructed no less than one hundred (100) horizontal feet from the normal high-water line of a perennial water body. The minimum setback distance for a new subsurface disposal system may not be reduced by variance.

L. Essential Services

- (1) Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors.
- (2) The installation of essential services, other than road-side distribution lines, is not allowed in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District, except to provide services to a permitted use within said district, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where allowed, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.
- (3) Damaged or destroyed public utility transmission and distribution lines, towers and related equipment may be replaced or reconstructed without a permit.

M. Mineral Exploration and Extraction.

Mineral exploration to determine the nature or extent of mineral resources shall be accomplished by hand sampling, test boring, or other methods which create minimal disturbance of less than one hundred (100) square feet of ground surface. A permit from the Code Enforcement Officer

shall be required for mineral exploration which exceeds the above limitation. All excavations, including test pits and holes, shall be immediately capped, filled or secured by other equally effective measures to restore disturbed areas and to protect the public health and safety.

Mineral extraction may be permitted under the following conditions:

- (1) A reclamation plan shall be filed with, and approved, by the Planning Board before a permit is granted. Such plan shall describe in detail procedures to be undertaken to fulfill the requirements of Section 15 (M)(4) below.
- (2) No part of any extraction operation, including drainage and runoff control features, shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland. Extraction operations shall not be permitted within fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, of any property line without written permission of the owner of such adjacent property.
- (3) Developers of new gravel pits along Significant River Segments shall demonstrate that no reasonable mining site outside the shoreland zone exists. When gravel pits must be located within the zone, they shall be set back as far as practicable from the normal high-water line and no less than seventy-five (75) feet and screened from the river by existing vegetation.
- (4) Within twelve (12) months following the completion of extraction operations at any extraction site, which operations shall be deemed complete when less than one hundred (100) cubic yards of materials are removed in any consecutive twelve (12) month period, ground levels and grades shall be established in accordance with the following:
 - (a) All debris, stumps, and similar material shall be removed for disposal in an approved location, or shall be buried on-site. Only materials generated on-site may be buried or covered on-site.

NOTE: The State of Maine Solid Waste Laws, 38 M.R.S.A., section 1301 and the solid waste management rules, Chapters 400-419 of the Department of Environmental Protection's regulations may contain other applicable provisions regarding disposal of such materials.

- (b) The final graded slope shall be two and one-half to one (2 1/2:1) slope or flatter.
 - (c) Top soil or loam shall be retained to cover all disturbed land areas, which shall be reseeded and stabilized with vegetation native to the area. Additional topsoil or loam shall be obtained from off-site sources if necessary to complete the stabilization project.
- (5) In keeping with the purposes of this Ordinance, the Planning Board may impose such conditions as are necessary to minimize the adverse impacts associated with mineral extraction operations on surrounding uses and resources.

N. Agriculture

- (1) All spreading of manure shall be accomplished in conformance with the *Manure Utilization Guidelines* published by the former Maine Department of Agriculture on November 1, 2001, and the Nutrient Management Law (7 M.R.S.A. sections 4201-4209).
- (2) Manure shall not be stored or stockpiled within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, or within seventy-five (75) feet horizontal distance, of other water bodies, tributary streams, or wetlands. All manure storage areas within the shoreland zone must be constructed or modified such that the facility produces no discharge of effluent or contaminated storm water.
- (3) Agricultural activities involving tillage of soil greater than forty thousand (40,000) square feet in surface area, within the shoreland zone shall require a Conservation Plan to be filed with the Planning Board. Nonconformance with the provisions of said plan shall be considered to be a violation of this Ordinance.

NOTE: Assistance in preparing a Conservation Plan may be available through the local Soil and Water Conservation District office.

- (4) There shall be no new tilling of soil within one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from other water bodies and coastal wetlands; nor within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams and freshwater wetlands. Operations in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and not in conformance with this provision may be maintained.
- (5) Newly established livestock grazing areas shall not be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of other water bodies and coastal wetlands; nor within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams and freshwater wetlands. Livestock grazing associated with ongoing farm activities, and which are not in conformance with the above setback provisions may continue, provided that such grazing is conducted in accordance with a Conservation Plan that has been filed with the Planning Board.

O. Timber Harvesting - Repealed

P. Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Activities Other Than Timber Harvesting

- (1) In a Resource Protection District abutting a great pond, there shall be no cutting of vegetation within the shoreline buffer extending 75 feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line, except to remove hazard trees in accordance with Section 15(Q).

Elsewhere, in any Resource Protection District the cutting or removal of vegetation shall be limited to that which is necessary for uses expressly authorized in that district.

- (2) Except in areas as described in Section P(1) above, within a shoreline buffer extending one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, or within a shoreline buffer extending seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, vegetation shall be preserved as follows:

- (a) There shall be no cleared opening greater than 250 square feet in the forest canopy (or other existing woody vegetation if a forested canopy is not present) as measured from the outer limits of the tree or shrub crown. However, a single footpath not to exceed six (6) feet in width as measured between tree trunks and/or shrub stems is allowed for accessing the shoreline provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the shoreline buffer is not created.
- (b) Selective cutting of trees within the shoreline buffer is allowed provided that a well-distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation is maintained. For the purposes of Section 15(P)(2)(b) a "well-distributed stand of trees" adjacent to a great pond, or a river or stream flowing to a great pond, shall be defined as maintaining a rating score of 24 or more in each 25-foot by 50-foot rectangular (1250 square feet) area as determined by the following rating system.

Diameter of Tree at 4-1/2 feet Above Ground Level (inches)	Points
2 < 4 in.	1
4 < 8 in.	2
8 < 12 in.	4
12 in. or greater	8

Adjacent to other water bodies, tributary streams, and wetlands, a "well-distributed stand of trees" is defined as maintaining a minimum rating score of 16 per 25-foot by 50-foot rectangular area.

NOTE: As an example, adjacent to a great pond, if a 25-foot x 50-foot plot contains four (4) trees between 2 and 4 inches in diameter, two trees between 4 and 8 inches in diameter, three trees between 8 and 12 inches in diameter, and two trees over 12 inches in diameter, the rating score is:

$$(4 \times 1) + (2 \times 2) + (3 \times 4) + (2 \times 8) = 36 \text{ points}$$

Thus, the 25-foot by 50-foot plot contains trees worth 36 points. Trees totaling 12 points (36 - 24 = 12) may be removed from the plot provided that no cleared openings are created.

The following shall govern in applying this point system:

- (i) The 25-foot by 50-foot rectangular plots must be established where the landowner or lessee proposes clearing within the required buffer;
- (ii) Each successive plot must be adjacent to, but not overlap a previous plot;
- (iii) Any plot not containing the required points must have no vegetation removed except as otherwise allowed by this Ordinance;
- (iv) Any plot containing the required points may have vegetation removed down to the minimum points required or as otherwise allowed by is Ordinance;
- (v) Where conditions permit, no more than 50% of the points on any 25-foot by 50-foot rectangular area may consist of trees greater than 12 inches in diameter.

For the purposes of Section 15(P)(2)(b) “other natural vegetation” is defined as retaining existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover and retaining at least five (5) saplings less than two (2) inches in diameter at four and one half (4 ½) feet above ground level for each 25-foot by 50-foot rectangle area. If five saplings do not exist, no woody stems less than two (2) inches in diameter can be removed until 5 saplings have been recruited into the plot.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, no more than 40% of the total volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured at 4 1/2 feet above ground level may be removed in any ten (10) year period.

- (c) In order to protect water quality and wildlife habitat, existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover, including leaf litter and the forest duff layer, shall not be cut, covered, or removed, except to provide for a footpath as described in Section 15(P) paragraphs (2) and (2)(a) above.
 - (d) Pruning of tree branches, on the bottom 1/3 of the tree is allowed.
 - (e) In order to maintain the vegetation in the shoreline buffer, removal of storm-damaged, hazard or dead trees and any required replanting shall occur in accordance with Section 15(Q).
 - (f) In order to maintain the vegetation in the shoreline buffer, clearing or removal of vegetation for allowed activities, including associated construction and related equipment operation, within or outside the shoreline buffer, must comply with the requirements of Section 15(P)(2).
- (3) At distances greater than one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, there shall be allowed on any lot, in any ten (10) year period, selective cutting of not more than forty (40) percent of the volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured 4 1/2 feet above ground level. Tree removal in conjunction with the development of permitted uses shall be included in the forty (40) percent calculation. For the purposes of these standards volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.
- (4) In no event shall cleared openings for any purpose, including but not limited to, principal and accessory structures, driveways, lawns and sewage disposal areas, exceed in the aggregate, 25% of the lot area within the shoreland zone or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, including land previously cleared. This provision applies to the portion of the lot within the shoreland zone, including the shoreline buffer area. This provision shall not apply to the General Development or Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities Districts.
- (5) Legally existing nonconforming cleared openings may be maintained, in accordance with Section 15(R). If these areas, fields or other cleared openings have reverted back to primarily woody vegetation, as a result of not maintaining them in accordance with Section 15(R), then the provisions of Section 15(P) shall apply.

Q. Hazard Trees, Dead Trees and Storm-Damaged Trees

- (1) Hazard trees may be removed without a permit after consultation with the Code Enforcement Officer, provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) Within the shoreline buffer, if the removal of a hazard tree results in a cleared opening in the tree canopy greater than two hundred and fifty (250) square feet, the opening shall be replaced with native tree species, unless there is new tree growth already present near to where the hazard tree was removed. New tree growth is considered to be at least two (2) inches in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level. If new growth is not present, then replacement trees shall consist of native species, be at least four (4) feet in height and be no less than two (2) inches DBH. Stumps shall not be removed.
 - (b) Outside the shoreline buffer, if the removal of hazard trees results in more than forty (40) percent of the volume of trees, four (4) inches or more in diameter as measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level, being removed in any ten (10) year period; or results in cleared openings of more than twenty-five (25) percent of the lot area within the shoreland zone or more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater; then replacement with native tree species is required, unless there is new tree growth already present near to where the hazard tree was removed. New tree growth is considered to be at least two (2) inches DBH. If new growth is not present, then replacement trees shall consist of native species and be no less than two (2) inches DBH.
 - (c) The code enforcement officer may require the applicant to submit an evaluation from a licensed forester or arborist before any hazard tree can be removed within the shoreland zone.
 - (d) The code enforcement officer may require more than a one-for-one replacement for removed hazard trees that exceeded eight (8) inches in diameter at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level.
- (2) Dead trees may be removed without a permit, provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) The trees are dead from natural causes. Dead trees are those that contain no foliage during the growing season.
 - (b) The removal of dead trees does not result in the creation of new lawn areas or other permanently cleared areas.
 - (c) Stumps shall not be removed.
- (3) Storm-damaged trees may be removed without a permit after consultation with the Code Enforcement Officer, provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) Within the shoreline buffer, if the removal of storm-damaged trees results in a cleared opening in the tree canopy greater than two hundred and fifty (250) square feet, the following shall be required:
 - (i) The area shall be required to naturally revegetate. If after one growing season, no natural regeneration or regrowth is present, replanting of native tree seedlings or

saplings shall be required at a density of one seedling/sapling per every eighty (80) square feet of open canopy.

- (ii) The removal of storm-damaged trees does not result in the creation of new lawn areas or other permanently cleared areas.
 - (iii) Stumps shall not be removed.
 - (iv) Limbs damaged from a storm event may be pruned even if they extend beyond the bottom one-third (1/3) of the tree.
- (b) Outside the shoreline buffer, if the removal of storm-damaged trees results in more than forty (40) percent of the volume of trees, four (4) inches or more in diameter as measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level, being removed in any ten (10) year period; or results in cleared openings of more than twenty-five (25) percent of the lot area within the shoreland zone or more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater; then the area shall be required to naturally revegetate. If after one growing season, no natural regeneration or regrowth is present, replanting of native tree seedlings or saplings shall be required on a one-for-one basis.

R. Exemptions to Section 15(P)

The following activities are exempt from the standards for clearing or removal of vegetation set forth in Section 15(P), provided that all other applicable requirements of this Ordinance are complied with, and the removal of vegetation is limited to that which is necessary:

- (1) The clearing or removal of vegetation that occurs at least once every two (2) years for the maintenance of legally existing areas that do not comply with the standards of Section 15(P), such as but not limited to cleared openings in the canopy or fields. If any of these areas revert back to primarily woody vegetation, due to a lack of removal of vegetation every two (2) years, the requirements of Section 15(P) shall apply.
- (2) The clearing or removal of vegetation from the location of allowed structures or allowed uses, when the shoreline setback requirements of Section 15(B) are not applicable.
- (3) The clearing or removal of vegetation from the location of public swimming areas associated with allowed public recreational facilities.
- (4) The clearing or removal of vegetation associated with allowed agricultural uses, provided that all requirements of Section 15(N) are complied with, and that best management practices are utilized.
- (5) The clearing or removal of vegetation associated with brownfields or voluntary response action program projects pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A section 343-E, provided that the following provisions are met:
 - (a) The clearing or removal of vegetation is within the shoreland zone of a coastal wetland or a river that does not flow to a great pond that is designated as a General Development Commercial Fisheries / Maritime Activities District; and

- (b) The clearing or removal of vegetation is necessary for remediation activities to clean up contamination.
- (6) The clearing or removal of non-native invasive vegetation, provided that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) If clearing or removal of vegetation occurs via wheeled or tracked motorized equipment, then the wheeled or tracked motorized equipment is operated and stored at least twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline, except that the wheeled or tracked motorized equipment may be operated or stored on existing structural surfaces, such as pavement or gravel;
 - (b) The clearing or removal of vegetation within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline occurs via hand tools; and
 - (c) If the clearing or removal of non-native invasive vegetation results in a standard of Section 15(P) being exceeded, then the area shall be revegetated in accordance with Section 15(S) to achieve compliance with the applicable standard(s) of Section 15(P).

NOTE: An updated list of non-native invasive vegetation is maintained by the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry's Natural Areas Program.
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/features/invasive_plants/invasives.htm

- (7) The clearing or removal of vegetation associated with emergency response activities conducted by the Department, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, and their agents.

S. Revegetation Requirements

When revegetation is required to address the removal of non-native invasive species of vegetation, to address removal of vegetation in conjunction with shoreline stabilization, in response to violations of the standards set forth in Section 15(P), or as a mechanism to allow for development that may otherwise not be permissible due to the standards of Section 15(P), then revegetation shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The applicant must submit a revegetation plan, prepared with and signed by a qualified professional, that describes revegetation activities and maintenance. The plan must include a scaled site plan, depicting where vegetation was, or is to be removed, where existing vegetation is to remain, and where vegetation is to be planted, including a list of all vegetation to be planted.
- (2) Revegetation must occur along the same segment of shoreline and in the same area where vegetation was removed, and must occur at a density comparable to the pre-existing vegetation. If this is not feasible due to shoreline stabilization, then revegetation must occur along the same segment of shoreline and as close as possible to the area where vegetation was removed.
- (3) If part of a permitted activity, revegetation shall occur before the expiration of the permit. If the activity or revegetation is not completed before the expiration of the permit, a new revegetation plan shall be submitted with any renewal or new permit application.

- (4) Revegetation activities must meet the following requirements for trees and saplings:
 - (a) All trees and saplings removed must be replaced with native noninvasive species;
 - (b) Replacement vegetation must consist of saplings at a minimum;
 - (c) If more than three (3) trees or saplings are planted, then at least three (3) different species shall be used;
 - (d) No one species shall make up 50% or more of the number of trees and saplings planted;
 - (e) If revegetation is required for shoreline stabilization, and it is not possible to plant trees and saplings in the same area where trees or saplings were removed, then trees or saplings must be planted in a location that effectively reestablishes the screening between the shoreline and structures; and
 - (f) A survival rate of at least eighty (80) percent of planted trees/saplings is required for a minimum of five (5) years.
- (5) Revegetation activities must meet the following requirements for all woody vegetation and for other vegetation under three (3) feet in height:
 - (a) All woody vegetation and vegetation under three (3) feet in height must be replaced with native noninvasive species of woody vegetation and vegetation under three (3) feet in height as applicable;
 - (b) Woody vegetation and vegetation under three (3) feet in height shall be planted in quantities and variety sufficient to prevent erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater;
 - (c) If more than three (3) woody vegetation plants are to be planted, then at least three (3) different species shall be planted;
 - (d) No one species shall make up 50% or more of the number of planted woody vegetation plants; and
 - (e) Survival of planted woody vegetation and vegetation under three feet in height must be sufficient to remain in compliance with the standards contained in Section 15(P) for a minimum of five (5) years.
- (6) Revegetation activities must meet the following requirements for ground vegetation and ground cover:
 - (a) All ground vegetation and ground cover removed must be replaced with native herbaceous vegetation, in quantities and variety sufficient to prevent erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater;

- (b) Where necessary due to a lack of sufficient ground cover, the area must be supplemented with leaf mulch and/or bark mulch at a minimum of four (4) inches deep to prevent erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater; and
- (c) Survival and functionality of ground vegetation and ground cover must be sufficient to remain in compliance with the standards contained within this Ordinance for a minimum of five (5) years.

T. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

- (1) All activities which involve filling, grading, excavation or other similar activities which result in unstabilized soil conditions and which require a permit shall also require a written soil erosion and sedimentation control plan. The plan shall be submitted to the permitting authority for approval and shall include, where applicable, provisions for:
 - (a) Mulching and revegetation of disturbed soil.
 - (b) Temporary runoff control features such as hay bales, silt fencing or diversion ditches.
 - (c) Permanent stabilization structures such as retaining walls or riprap.
- (2) In order to create the least potential for erosion, development shall be designed to fit with the topography and soils of the site. Areas of steep slopes where high cuts and fills may be required shall be avoided wherever possible, and natural contours shall be followed as closely as possible.
- (3) Erosion and sedimentation control measures shall apply to all aspects of the proposed project involving land disturbance, and shall be in operation during all stages of the activity. The amount of exposed soil at every phase of construction shall be minimized to reduce the potential for erosion.
- (4) Any exposed ground area shall be temporarily or permanently stabilized within one (1) week from the time it was last actively worked, by use of riprap, sod, seed, and mulch, or other effective measures. In all cases permanent stabilization shall occur within nine (9) months of the initial date of exposure. In addition:
 - (a) Where mulch is used, it shall be applied at a rate of at least one (1) bale per five hundred (500) square feet and shall be maintained until a catch of vegetation is established.
 - (b) Anchoring the mulch with netting, peg and twine or other suitable method may be required to maintain the mulch cover.
 - (c) Additional measures shall be taken where necessary in order to avoid siltation into the water. Such measures may include the use of staked hay bales and/or silt fences.
- (5) Natural and man-made drainage ways and drainage outlets shall be protected from erosion from water flowing through them. Drainage ways shall be designed and constructed in order to carry water from a twenty five (25) year storm or greater, and shall be stabilized with vegetation or lined with riprap.

- (6) When an excavation contractor will perform these activities, compliance with the following shall be required:
- (a) A person certified in erosion control practices by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection shall be responsible for management of erosion and sedimentation control practices at the site. This person shall be present at the site each day these activities occur for a duration that is sufficient to ensure that proper erosion and sedimentation control practices are followed. This is required until installation of erosion and sedimentation control measures that will either stay in place permanently or stay in place until the area is sufficiently covered with vegetation necessary to prevent soil erosion.
 - (b) Include on the required plan or permit application, the name and certification number of the person who will oversee activities causing or resulting in soil disturbance.

U. Soils.

All land uses shall be located on soils in or upon which the proposed uses or structures can be established or maintained without causing adverse environmental impacts, including severe erosion, mass soil movement, improper drainage, and water pollution, whether during or after construction. Proposed uses requiring subsurface waste disposal, and commercial or industrial development and other similar intensive land uses, shall require a soils report based on an on-site investigation and be prepared by state-certified professionals. Certified persons may include Maine Certified Soil Scientists, Maine Registered Professional Engineers, Maine State Certified Geologists and other persons who have training and experience in the recognition and evaluation of soil properties. The report shall be based upon the analysis of the characteristics of the soil and surrounding land and water areas, maximum ground water elevation, presence of ledge, drainage conditions, and other pertinent data which the evaluator deems appropriate. The soils report shall include recommendations for a proposed use to counteract soil limitations where they exist.

V. Water Quality.

No activity shall deposit on or into the ground or discharge to the waters of the State any pollutant that, by itself or in combination with other activities or substances, will impair designated uses or the water classification of the water body, tributary stream or wetland.

W. Archaeological Site.

Any proposed land use activity involving structural development or soil disturbance on or adjacent to sites listed on, or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by the permitting authority, shall be submitted by the applicant to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for review and comment, at least twenty (20) days prior to action being taken by the permitting authority. The permitting authority shall consider comments received from the Commission prior to rendering a decision on the application.

NOTE: Municipal officials should contact the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for the listing and location of Historic Places in their community.

16. Administration

A. Administering Bodies and Agents

- (1) **Code Enforcement Officer.** A Code Enforcement Officer shall be appointed or reappointed annually by July 1st.
- (2) **Board of Appeals.** A Board of Appeals shall be created in accordance with the provisions of 30-A M.R.S.A. section 2691.
- (3) **Planning Board.** A Planning Board shall be created in accordance with the provisions of State law.

B. Permits Required.

After the effective date of this Ordinance no person shall, without first obtaining a permit, engage in any activity or use of land or structure requiring a permit in the district in which such activity or use would occur; or expand, change, or replace an existing use or structure; or renew a discontinued nonconforming use. A person who is issued a permit pursuant to this Ordinance shall have a copy of the permit on site while the work authorized by the permit is performed.

- (1) A permit is not required for the replacement of an existing road culvert as long as:
 - (a) The replacement culvert is not more than 25% longer than the culvert being replaced;
 - (b) The replacement culvert is not longer than 75 feet; and
 - (c) Adequate erosion control measures are taken to prevent sedimentation of the water, and the crossing does not block fish passage in the watercourse.
- (2) A permit is not required for an archaeological excavation as long as the excavation is conducted by an archaeologist listed on the State Historic Preservation Officer's level 1 or level 2 approved list, and unreasonable erosion and sedimentation is prevented by means of adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures.
- (3) Any permit required by this Ordinance shall be in addition to any other permit required by other law or ordinance.

C. Permit Application

- (1) Every applicant for a permit shall submit a written application, including a scaled site plan, on a form provided by the municipality, to the appropriate official as indicated in Section 14.
- (2) All applications shall be signed by an owner or individual who can show evidence of right, title or interest in the property or by an agent, representative, tenant, or contractor of the owner with authorization from the owner to apply for a permit hereunder, certifying that the information in the application is complete and correct.
- (3) All applications shall be dated, and the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall note upon each application the date and time of its receipt.
- (4) If the property is not served by a public sewer, a valid plumbing permit or a completed application for a plumbing permit, including the site evaluation approved by the Plumbing

Inspector, shall be submitted whenever the nature of the proposed structure or use would require the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system.

D. Procedure for Administering Permits.

Within 35 days of the date of receiving a written application, the Planning Board or Code Enforcement Officer, as indicated in Section 14, shall notify the applicant in writing either that the application is a complete application, or, if the application is incomplete, that specified additional material is needed to make the application complete. The Planning Board or the Code Enforcement Officer, as appropriate, shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny all permit applications in writing within 35 days of receiving a completed application. However, if the Planning Board has a waiting list of applications, a decision on the application shall occur within 35 days after the first available date on the Planning Board's agenda following receipt of the completed application, or within 35 days of the public hearing, if the proposed use or structure is found to be in conformance with the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance.

The applicant shall have the burden of proving that the proposed land use activity is in conformity with the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance.

After the submission of a complete application to the Planning Board, the Board shall approve an application or approve it with conditions if it makes a positive finding based on the information presented that the proposed use:

- (1) Will maintain safe and healthful conditions;
- (2) Will not result in water pollution, erosion, or sedimentation to surface waters;
- (3) Will adequately provide for the disposal of all wastewater;
- (4) Will not have an adverse impact on spawning grounds, fish, aquatic life, bird or other wildlife habitat;
- (5) Will conserve shore cover and visual, as well as actual, points of access to inland and coastal waters;
- (6) Will protect archaeological and historic resources as designated in the comprehensive plan;
- (7) Will not adversely affect existing commercial fishing or maritime activities in a Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities district;
- (8) Will avoid problems associated with floodplain development and use; and
- (9) Is in conformance with the provisions of Section 15, Land Use Standards.

If a permit is either denied or approved with conditions, the reasons as well as conditions shall be stated in writing. No approval shall be granted for an application involving a structure if the structure would be located in an unapproved subdivision or would violate any other local ordinance, or regulation or statute administered by the municipality.

E. Special Exceptions.

In addition to the criteria specified in Section 16(D) above, excepting structure setback requirements, the Planning Board may approve a permit for a single family residential structure in a Resource Protection District provided that the applicant demonstrates that all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) There is no location on the property, other than a location within the Resource Protection District, where the structure can be built.
- (2) The lot on which the structure is proposed is undeveloped and was established and recorded in the registry of deeds of the county in which the lot is located before the adoption of the Resource Protection District.
- (3) All proposed buildings, sewage disposal systems and other improvements are:
 - (a) Located on natural ground slopes of less than 20%; and
 - (b) Located outside the floodway of the 100-year floodplain along rivers and artificially formed great ponds along rivers and outside the velocity zone in areas subject to tides, based on detailed flood insurance studies and as delineated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps; all buildings, including basements, are elevated at least one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation; and the development is otherwise in compliance with any applicable municipal floodplain ordinance. If the floodway is not shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency Maps, it is deemed to be 1/2 the width of the 100-year floodplain.
- (4) The total footprint, as defined, is limited to a maximum of 1,500 square feet. This limitation shall not be altered by variance.
- (5) All structures, except functionally water-dependent structures, are set back from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream or upland edge of a wetland to the greatest practical extent, but not less than 75 feet, horizontal distance. In determining the greatest practical extent, the Planning Board shall consider the depth of the lot, the slope of the land, the potential for soil erosion, the type and amount of vegetation to be removed, the proposed building site's elevation in regard to the floodplain, and its proximity to moderate-value and high-value wetlands.

F. Expiration of Permit.

Permits shall expire one year from the date of issuance if a substantial start is not made in construction or in the use of the property during that period. If a substantial start is made within one year of the issuance of the permit, the applicant shall have one additional year to complete the project, at which time the permit shall expire.

G. Installation of Public Utility Service.

A public utility, water district, sanitary district or any utility company of any kind may not install services to any new structure located in the shoreland zone unless written authorization attesting to the validity and currency of all local permits required under this or any previous Ordinance has been issued by the appropriate municipal officials or other written arrangements have been made between the municipal officials and the utility.

H. Appeals

- (1) Powers and Duties of the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals shall have the following powers:
 - (a) **Administrative Appeals:** To hear and decide administrative appeals, on an appellate basis, where it is alleged by an aggrieved party that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by, or failure to act by, the Planning Board in the administration of this Ordinance; and to hear and decide administrative appeals on a de novo basis where it is alleged by an aggrieved party that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by, or failure to act by, the Code Enforcement Officer in his or her review of and action on a permit application under this Ordinance. Any order, requirement, decision or determination made, or failure to act, in the enforcement of this ordinance is not appealable to the Board of Appeals.
 - (b) **Variance Appeals:** To authorize variances upon appeal, within the limitations set forth in this Ordinance.
- (2) **Variance Appeals.** Variances may be granted only under the following conditions:
 - (a) Variances may be granted only from dimensional requirements including, but not limited to, lot width, structure height, percent of non-vegetated surfaces, and setback requirements.
 - (b) Variances shall not be granted for establishment of any uses otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance.
 - (c) The Board shall not grant a variance unless it finds that:
 - (i) The proposed structure or use would meet the provisions of Section 15 except for the specific provision which has created the nonconformity and from which relief is sought; and
 - (ii) The strict application of the terms of this Ordinance would result in undue hardship. The term "undue hardship" shall mean:
 - a. That the land in question cannot yield a reasonable return unless a variance is granted;
 - b. That the need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to the general conditions in the neighborhood;
 - c. That the granting of a variance will not alter the essential character of the locality; and
 - d. That the hardship is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner.
 - (d) Notwithstanding Section 16(H)(2)(c)(ii) above, in accordance with 30-A M.R.S.A section 4353-A, the Code Enforcement Officer may approve a permit to the owner of a residential

dwelling unit for the purpose of making that dwelling accessible to a person with a disability who resides in or regularly uses that dwelling. The permit is deemed to include the variance, which shall be solely for installation of equipment or the construction of structures necessary for access to or egress from the dwelling by the person with the disability. The Code Enforcement Officer may impose conditions on the permit, including limiting the permit to the duration of the disability or to the time that the person with the disability lives in the dwelling. The term "structures necessary for access to or egress from the dwelling" shall include ramps and associated railing, and wall or roof systems necessary for the safety or effectiveness of the structure. Such permitting is subject to Sections 16(H)(2)(f) and 16(H)(4)(b)(iv) below.

- (e) The Board of Appeals shall limit any variances granted as strictly as possible in order to ensure conformance with the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance to the greatest extent possible, and in doing so may impose such conditions to a variance as it deems necessary. The party receiving the variance shall comply with any conditions imposed.
- (f) A copy of each variance request, including the application and all supporting information supplied by the applicant, shall be forwarded by the municipal officials to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection at least twenty (20) days prior to action by the Board of Appeals. Any comments received from the Commissioner prior to the action by the Board of Appeals shall be made part of the record and shall be taken into consideration by the Board of Appeals.

(3) Administrative Appeals

When the Board of Appeals reviews a decision of the Code Enforcement Officer the Board of Appeals shall hold a "de novo" hearing. At this time the Board may receive and consider new evidence and testimony, be it oral or written. When acting in a "de novo" capacity the Board of Appeals shall hear and decide the matter afresh, undertaking its own independent analysis of evidence and the law, and reaching its own decision.

When the Board of Appeals hears a decision of the Planning Board, it shall hold an appellate hearing, and may reverse the decision of the Planning Board only upon finding that the decision was contrary to specific provisions of the Ordinance or contrary to the facts presented to the Planning Board. The Board of Appeals may only review the record of the proceedings before the Planning Board. The Board Appeals shall not receive or consider any evidence which was not presented to the Planning Board, but the Board of Appeals may receive and consider written or oral arguments. If the Board of Appeals determines that the record of the Planning Board proceedings is inadequate, the Board of Appeals may remand the matter to the Planning Board for additional fact finding.

(4) Appeal Procedure

(a) Making an Appeal

- (i) An administrative or variance appeal may be taken to the Board of Appeals by an aggrieved party from any decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or the Planning Board, except for enforcement-related matters as described in Section 16(H)(1)(a) above. Such an appeal shall be taken within thirty (30) days of the date of the official,

written decision appealed from, and not otherwise, except that the Board, upon a showing of good cause, may waive the thirty (30) day requirement.

- (ii) Applications for appeals shall be made by filing with the Board of Appeals a written notice of appeal which includes:
 - a. A concise written statement indicating what relief is requested and why the appeal or variance should be granted.
 - b. A sketch drawn to scale showing lot lines, location of existing buildings and structures and other physical features of the lot pertinent to the relief sought.
- (iii) Upon receiving an application for an administrative appeal or a variance, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall transmit to the Board of Appeals all of the papers constituting the record of the decision appealed from.
- (iv) The Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on an administrative appeal or a request for a variance within thirty-five (35) days of its receipt of a complete written application, unless this time period is extended by the parties.

(b) Decision by Board of Appeals

- (i) A majority of the full voting membership of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of deciding an appeal.
 - (ii) The person filing the appeal shall have the burden of proof.
 - (iii) The Board shall decide all administrative appeals and variance appeals within thirty five (35) days after the close of the hearing, and shall issue a written decision on all appeals.
 - (iv) The Board of Appeals shall state the reasons and basis for its decision, including a statement of the facts found and conclusions reached by the Board. The Board shall cause written notice of its decision to be mailed or hand-delivered to the applicant and to the Department of Environmental Protection within seven (7) days of the Board's decision. Copies of written decisions of the Board of Appeals shall be given to the Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer, and the municipal officers.
- (5) **Appeal to Superior Court.** Except as provided by 30-A M.R.S.A. section 2691(3)(F), any aggrieved party who participated as a party during the proceedings before the Board of Appeals may take an appeal to Superior Court in accordance with State laws within forty-five (45) days from the date of any decision of the Board of Appeals.
- (6) **Reconsideration.** In accordance with 30-A M.R.S.A. section 2691(3)(F), the Board of Appeals may reconsider any decision within forty-five (45) days of its prior decision. A request to the Board to reconsider a decision must be filed within ten (10) days of the decision that is being reconsidered. A vote to reconsider and the action taken on that reconsideration must occur and be completed within forty-five (45) days of the date of the vote on the original decision.

Reconsideration of a decision shall require a positive vote of the majority of the Board members originally voting on the decision, and proper notification to the landowner, petitioner, planning board, code enforcement officer, and other parties of interest, including abutters and those who testified at the original hearing(s). The Board may conduct additional hearings and receive additional evidence and testimony.

Appeal of a reconsidered decision to Superior Court must be made within fifteen (15) days after the decision on reconsideration.

I. Enforcement

(1) **Nuisances.** Any violation of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

(2) Code Enforcement Officer

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Code Enforcement Officer to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance. If the Code Enforcement Officer shall find that any provision of this Ordinance is being violated, he or she shall notify in writing the person responsible for such violation, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it, including discontinuance of illegal use of land, buildings or structures, or work being done, removal of illegal buildings or structures, and abatement of nuisance conditions. A copy of such notices shall be submitted to the municipal officers and be maintained as a permanent record.
 - (b) The Code Enforcement Officer shall conduct on-site inspections to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and conditions attached to permit approvals. The Code Enforcement Officer shall also investigate all complaints of alleged violations of this Ordinance.
 - (c) The Code Enforcement Officer shall keep a complete record of all essential transactions of the office, including applications submitted, permits granted or denied, variances granted or denied, revocation actions, revocation of permits, appeals, court actions, violations investigated, violations found, and fees collected.
- (3) **Legal Actions.** When the above action does not result in the correction or abatement of the violation or nuisance condition, the Municipal Officers, upon notice from the Code Enforcement Officer, are hereby directed to institute any and all actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable, including seeking injunctions of violations and the imposition of fines, that may be appropriate or necessary to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance in the name of the municipality. The municipal officers, or their authorized agent, are hereby authorized to enter into administrative consent agreements for the purpose of eliminating violations of this Ordinance and recovering fines without Court action. Such agreements shall not allow an illegal structure or use to continue unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the illegal structure or use was constructed or conducted as a direct result of erroneous advice given by an authorized municipal official and there is no evidence that the owner acted in bad faith, or unless the removal of the structure or use will result in a threat or hazard to public health and safety or will result in substantial environmental damage.

- (4) **Fines.** Any person, including but not limited to a landowner, a landowner's agent or a contractor, who violates any provision or requirement of this Ordinance shall be penalized in accordance with 30-A, M.R.S.A. section 4452.

NOTE: Current penalties include fines of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2500 per violation for each day that the violation continues. However, in a resource protection district the maximum penalty is increased to \$5000 (38 M.R.S.A. section 4452).

17. Definitions

Accessory structure or use - a use or structure which is incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure. Accessory uses, when aggregated, shall not subordinate the principal use of the lot. A deck or similar extension of the principal structure or a garage attached to the principal structure by a roof or a common wall is considered part of the principal structure.

Aggrieved party - an owner of land whose property is directly or indirectly affected by the granting or denial of a permit or variance under this Ordinance; a person whose land abuts land for which a permit or variance has been granted; or any other person or group of persons who have suffered particularized injury as a result of the granting or denial of such permit or variance.

Agriculture - the production, keeping or maintenance for sale or lease, of plants or animals, including but not limited to: forages and sod crops, grains and seed crops, dairy animals and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, livestock, fruits and vegetables, and ornamental green-house products. Agriculture does not include timber harvesting.

Aquaculture - the growing or propagation of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plant or animal species.

Basal Area - the area of cross-section of a tree stem at 4 1/2 feet above ground level and inclusive of bark.

Basement - any portion of a structure with a floor-to-ceiling height of 6 feet or more and having more than 50% of its volume below the existing ground level.

Boat Launching Facility - a facility designed primarily for the launching and landing of watercraft, and which may include an access ramp, docking area, and parking spaces for vehicles and trailers.

Campground - any area or tract of land to accommodate two (2) or more parties in temporary living quarters, including, but not limited to tents, recreational vehicles or other shelters.

Canopy - the more or less continuous cover formed by tree crowns in a wooded area.

Coastal wetland - all tidal and subtidal lands; all lands with vegetation present that is tolerant of salt water and occurs primarily in a salt water or estuarine habitat; and any swamp, marsh, bog, beach, flat or other contiguous low land that is subject to tidal action during the highest tide level for the year in which an activity is proposed as identified in tide tables published by the National Ocean Service. Coastal wetlands may include portions of coastal sand dunes.

NOTE: All areas below the highest annual tide level are coastal wetlands. These areas may consist of rocky ledges, sand and cobble beaches, mud flats, etc., in addition to salt marshes and salt meadows.

Commercial use - the use of lands, buildings, or structures, other than a "home occupation," defined below, the intent and result of which activity is the production of income from the buying and selling of goods and/or services, exclusive of rental of residential buildings and/or dwelling units.

DBH – the diameter of a standing tree measured 4.5 feet from ground level.

Development – a change in land use involving alteration of the land, water or vegetation, or the addition or alteration of structures or other construction not naturally occurring.

Dimensional requirements - numerical standards relating to spatial relationships including but not limited to setback, lot area, shore frontage and height.

Disability - any disability, infirmity, malformation, disfigurement, congenital defect or mental condition caused by bodily injury, accident, disease, birth defect, environmental conditions or illness; and also includes the physical or mental condition of a person which constitutes a substantial handicap as determined by a physician or in the case of mental handicap, by a psychiatrist or psychologist, as well as any other health or sensory impairment which requires special education, vocational rehabilitation or related services.

Driveway - a vehicular access-way less than five hundred (500) feet in length serving two single-family dwellings or one two-family dwelling, or less.

Emergency operations - operations conducted for the public health, safety or general welfare, such as protection of resources from immediate destruction or loss, law enforcement, and operations to rescue human beings, property and livestock from the threat of destruction or injury.

Essential services - gas, electrical or communication facilities; steam, fuel, electric power or water transmission or distribution lines, towers and related equipment; telephone cables or lines, poles and related equipment; gas, oil, water, slurry or other similar pipelines; municipal sewage lines, collection or supply systems; and associated storage tanks. Such systems may include towers, poles, wires, mains, drains, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarms and police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants and similar accessories, but shall not include service drops or buildings which are necessary for the furnishing of such services.

Excavation contractor - an individual or firm that either is engaged in a business that causes the disturbance of one or more cubic yards of soil, or is in a business in which the disturbance of one or more cubic yards of soil results from an activity that the individual or firm is retained to perform. Disturbance includes: grading, filling, and removal. A person or firm engaged in agriculture or timber harvesting activities is not considered an excavation contractor as long as best management practices for erosion and sedimentation control are used. Municipal, state and federal employees engaged in projects associated with that employment are not considered excavation contractors.

Expansion of a structure - an increase in the footprint of a structure, including all extensions such as, but not limited to: attached decks, garages, porches and greenhouses.

Expansion of use - the addition of one or more months to a use's operating season; or the use of more footprint or ground area devoted to a particular use.

Family - one or more persons occupying a premises and living as a single housekeeping unit.

Floodway - the channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the 100-year flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation by more than one foot in height.

Floor area - the sum of the horizontal areas of the floor(s) of a structure enclosed by exterior walls.

Footprint - the entire area of ground covered by the structure(s) on a lot, including but not limited to: cantilevered or similar overhanging extensions, as well as unenclosed structures such as patios and decks.

Forested wetland - a freshwater wetland dominated by woody vegetation that is six (6) meters tall (approximately twenty (20) feet) or taller.

Foundation - the supporting substructure of a building or other structure, excluding wooden sills and post supports, but including basements, slabs, frostwalls, or other base consisting of concrete, block, brick or similar material.

Freshwater wetland - freshwater swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas, other than forested wetlands, which are:

1. Of ten or more contiguous acres; or of less than 10 contiguous acres and adjacent to a surface water body, excluding any river, stream or brook, such that in a natural state, the combined surface area is in excess of 10 acres; and
2. Inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

Freshwater wetlands may contain small stream channels or inclusions of land that do not conform to the criteria of this definition.

Functionally water-dependent uses - those uses that require, for their primary purpose, location on submerged lands or that require direct access to, or location in, coastal or inland waters and that can not be located away from these waters. The uses include, but are not limited to commercial and recreational fishing and boating facilities, finfish and shellfish processing, fish-related storage and retail and wholesale fish marketing facilities, waterfront dock and port facilities, shipyards and boat building facilities, marinas, navigation aids, basins and channels, shoreline structures necessary for erosion control purposes, industrial uses dependent upon water-borne transportation or requiring large volumes of cooling or processing water that can not reasonably be located or operated at an inland site, and uses that primarily provide general public access to coastal or inland waters. Recreational boat storage buildings are not considered to be a functional water-dependent use.

Great pond - any inland body of water which in a natural state has a surface area in excess of ten acres, and any inland body of water artificially formed or increased which has a surface area in

excess of thirty (30) acres except for the purposes of this Ordinance, where the artificially formed or increased inland body of water is completely surrounded by land held by a single owner,

Ground cover – small plants, fallen leaves, needles and twigs, and the partially decayed organic matter of the forest floor.

Hazard tree - a tree with a structural defect, combination of defects, or disease resulting in a structural defect that under the normal range of environmental conditions at the site exhibits a high probability of failure and loss of a major structural component of the tree in a manner that will strike a target. A normal range of environmental conditions does not include meteorological anomalies, such as, but not limited to: hurricanes, hurricane-force winds, tornados, microbursts, or significant ice storm events. Hazard trees also include those trees that pose a serious and imminent risk to bank stability. A target is the area where personal injury or property damage could occur if the tree or a portion of the tree fails. Targets include roads, driveways, parking areas, structures, campsites, and any other developed area where people frequently gather and linger.

Height of a structure - the vertical distance between the mean original (prior to construction) grade at the downhill side of the structure and the highest point of the structure, excluding chimneys, steeples, antennas, and similar appurtenances that have no floor area.

Home occupation - an occupation or profession which is customarily conducted on or in a residential structure or property and which is 1) clearly incidental to and compatible with the residential use of the property and surrounding residential uses; and 2) which employs no more than two (2) persons other than family members residing in the home.

Increase in nonconformity of a structure - any change in a structure or property which causes further deviation from the dimensional standard(s) creating the nonconformity such as, but not limited to, reduction in water body, tributary stream or wetland setback distance, increase in non-vegetated surfaces, or increase in height of a structure. Property changes or structure expansions which either meet the dimensional standard or which cause no further increase in the linear extent of nonconformance of the existing structure shall not be considered to increase nonconformity. For example, there is no increase in nonconformity with the setback requirement for water bodies, wetlands, or tributary streams if the expansion extends no further into the required setback area than does any portion of the existing nonconforming structure. Hence, a structure may be expanded laterally provided that the expansion extends no closer to the water body, tributary stream, or wetland than the closest portion of the existing structure from that water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Included in this allowance are expansions which in-fill irregularly shaped structures.

Individual private campsite - an area of land which is not associated with a campground, but which is developed for repeated camping by only one group not to exceed ten (10) individuals and which involves site improvements which may include but not be limited to a gravel pad, parking area, fire place, or tent platform.

Industrial - The assembling, fabrication, finishing, manufacturing, packaging or processing of goods, or the extraction of minerals.

Institutional – a non-profit or quasi-public use, or institution such as a church, library, public or private school, hospital, or municipally owned or operated building, structure or land used for public purposes.

Licensed Forester - a forester licensed under 32 M.R.S.A. Chapter 76.

Lot area - The area of land enclosed within the boundary lines of a lot, minus land below the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland and areas beneath roads serving more than two lots.

Marina - a business establishment having frontage on navigable water and, as its principal use, providing for hire offshore moorings or docking facilities for boats, and which may also provide accessory services such as boat and related sales, boat repair and construction, indoor and outdoor storage of boats and marine equipment, bait and tackle shops and marine fuel service facilities.

Market value - the estimated price a property will bring in the open market and under prevailing market conditions in a sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer, both conversant with the property and with prevailing general price levels.

Mineral exploration - hand sampling, test boring, or other methods of determining the nature or extent of mineral resources which create minimal disturbance to the land and which include reasonable measures to restore the land to its original condition.

Mineral extraction - any operation within any twelve (12) month period which removes more than one hundred (100) cubic yards of soil, topsoil, loam, sand, gravel, clay, rock, peat, or other like material from its natural location and to transport the product removed, away from the extraction site.

Minimum lot width - the closest distance between the side lot lines of a lot. When only two lot lines extend into the shoreland zone, both lot lines shall be considered to be side lot lines.

Multi-unit residential - a residential structure containing three (3) or more residential dwelling units.

Native – indigenous to the local forests.

Nonconforming condition – nonconforming lot, structure or use which is allowed solely because it was in lawful existence at the time this Ordinance or subsequent amendment took effect.

Nonconforming lot - a single lot of record which, at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, does not meet the area, frontage, or width requirements of the district in which it is located.

Nonconforming structure - a structure which does not meet any one or more of the following dimensional requirements; setback, height, non-vegetated surfaces or footprint, but which is allowed solely because it was in lawful existence at the time this Ordinance or subsequent amendments took effect.

Nonconforming use - use of buildings, structures, premises, land or parts thereof which is not allowed in the district in which it is situated, but which is allowed to remain solely because it was in lawful existence at the time this Ordinance or subsequent amendments took effect.

Non-native invasive species of vegetation - species of vegetation listed by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry as being invasive in Maine ecosystems and not native to Maine ecosystems.

Normal high-water line (non-tidal waters) - that line which is apparent from visible markings, changes in the character of soils due to prolonged action of the water or changes in vegetation, and which distinguishes between predominantly aquatic and predominantly terrestrial land. Areas contiguous with rivers and great ponds that support non-forested wetland vegetation and hydric soils and that are at the same or lower elevation as the water level of the river or great pond during the period of normal high-water are considered part of the river or great pond.

NOTE: Adjacent to tidal waters, setbacks are measured from the upland edge of the “coastal wetland.”

Person - an individual, corporation, governmental agency, municipality, trust, estate, partnership, association, two or more individuals having a joint or common interest, or other legal entity.

Piers, docks, wharves, bridges and other structures and uses extending or located below the normal high-water line or within a wetland.

Temporary: Structures which remain in or over the water for less than seven (7) months in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months.

Permanent: Structures which remain in or over the water for seven (7) months or more in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months.

Principal structure - a structure other than one which is used for purposes wholly incidental or accessory to the use of another structure or use on the same lot.

Principal use - a use other than one which is wholly incidental or accessory to another use on the same lot.

Public facility - any facility, including, but not limited to, buildings, property, recreation areas, and roads, which are owned, leased, or otherwise operated, or funded by a governmental body or public entity.

Recent floodplain soils - the following soil series as described and identified by the National Cooperative Soil Survey:

Fryeburg	Hadley	Limerick
Lovewell	Medomak	Ondawa
Alluvial	Cornish	Charles
Podunk	Rumney	Saco
Suncook	Sunday	Winooski

Recreational facility - a place designed and equipped for the conduct of sports, leisure time activities, and other customary and usual recreational activities, excluding boat launching facilities.

Recreational vehicle - a vehicle or an attachment to a vehicle designed to be towed, and designed for temporary sleeping or living quarters for one or more persons, and which may include a pick-up camper, travel trailer, tent trailer, camp trailer, and motor home. In order to be considered as a vehicle and not as a structure, the unit must remain with its tires on the ground, and must be registered with the State Division of Motor Vehicles.

Residential dwelling unit - a room or group of rooms designed and equipped exclusively for use as permanent, seasonal, or temporary living quarters for only one family at a time, and containing cooking, sleeping and toilet facilities. The term shall include mobile homes and rental units that contain cooking, sleeping, and toilet facilities regardless of the time-period rented. Recreational vehicles are not residential dwelling units.

Riprap - rocks, irregularly shaped, and at least six (6) inches in diameter, used for erosion control and soil stabilization, typically used on ground slopes of two (2) units horizontal to one (1) unit vertical or less.

River - a free-flowing body of water including its associated floodplain wetlands from that point at which it provides drainage for a watershed of twenty five (25) square miles to its mouth.

NOTE: The portion of a river that is subject to tidal action is a coastal wetland.

Road - a route or track consisting of a bed of exposed mineral soil, gravel, asphalt, or other surfacing material constructed for or created by the repeated passage of motorized vehicles, excluding a driveway as defined.

Salt marsh - Areas of coastal wetland (most often along coastal bays) that support salt tolerant species, and where at average high tide during the growing season, the soil is irregularly inundated by tidal waters. The predominant species is saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). More open areas often support widgeon grass, eelgrass, and Sago pondweed.

Salt meadow - Areas of a coastal wetland that support salt tolerant plant species bordering the landward side of salt marshes or open coastal water, where the soil is saturated during the growing season but which is rarely inundated by tidal water. Indigenous plant species include salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) and black rush; common threesquare occurs in fresher areas.

Sapling – a tree species that is less than two (2) inches in diameter at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level.

Seedling – a young tree species that is less than four and one half (4.5) feet in height above ground level.

Service drop - any utility line extension which does not cross or run beneath any portion of a water body provided that:

1. in the case of electric service
 - a. the placement of wires and/or the installation of utility poles is located entirely upon the premises of the customer requesting service or upon a roadway right-of-way; and

- b. the total length of the extension is less than one thousand (1,000) feet.
2. in the case of telephone service
 - a. the extension, regardless of length, will be made by the installation of telephone wires to existing utility poles, or
 - b. the extension requiring the installation of new utility poles or placement underground is less than one thousand (1,000) feet in length.

Setback - the nearest horizontal distance from the normal high-water line of a water body or tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland, to the nearest part of a structure, road, parking space or other regulated object or area.

Shore frontage - the length of a lot bordering on a water body or wetland measured in a straight line between the intersections of the lot lines with the shoreline.

Shoreland zone - the land area located within two hundred and fifty (250) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of any great pond or river; within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of a coastal wetland, including all areas affected by tidal action; within 250 feet of the upland edge of a freshwater wetland; or within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream.

Shoreline – the normal high-water line, or upland edge of a freshwater or coastal wetland.

Significant River Segments - See 38 M.R.S.A. section 437.

Storm-damaged tree – a tree that has been uprooted, blown down, is lying on the ground, or remains standing, and is damaged beyond the point of recovery as a result of a storm event.

Stream - a free-flowing body of water from the outlet of a great pond or the confluence of two (2) perennial streams as depicted on the most recent, highest resolution version of the national hydrography dataset available from the United States Geological Survey, on the website of the United States Geological Survey or the national map, to the point where the stream becomes a river or where the stream meets the shoreland zone of another water body or wetland. When a stream meets the shoreland zone of a water body or wetland and a channel forms downstream of the water body or wetland as an outlet, that channel is also a stream.

Structure - whether temporary or permanent: anything located, built, constructed or erected for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, goods or property of any kind; anything built, constructed or erected on or in the ground. The term structure includes decks, patios, and satellite dishes. Structure does not include fences; poles; wiring, guy wires, guy anchors and other aerial equipment normally associated with service drops; subsurface waste water disposal systems as defined in Title 30-A, section 4201, subsection 5; geothermal heat exchange wells as defined in Title 32, section 4700-E, subsection 3-C; and wells or water wells as defined in Title 32, section 4700-E, subsection 8.

Substantial start - completion of thirty (30) percent of a permitted structure or use measured as a percentage of estimated total cost.

Subsurface sewage disposal system – any system designed to dispose of waste or waste water on or beneath the surface of the earth; includes, but is not limited to: septic tanks; disposal fields; grandfathered cesspools; holding tanks; pretreatment filter, piping, or any other fixture, mechanism, or apparatus used for those purposes; does not include any discharge system licensed under 38 M.R.S.A. section 414, any surface waste water disposal system, or any municipal or quasi-municipal sewer or waste water treatment system.

Sustained slope - a change in elevation where the referenced percent grade is substantially maintained or exceeded throughout the measured area.

Tidal waters – all waters affected by tidal action during the highest annual tide.

Timber harvesting - the cutting and removal of timber for the primary purpose of selling or processing forest products. The cutting or removal of vegetation in the shoreland zone associated with any other land use activity, and the cutting or removal of trees in the shoreland zone on a lot that has less than two (2) acres within the shoreland zone, shall not be considered timber harvesting. Such cutting or removal of vegetation shall be regulated pursuant to Section 15 (P), *Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Activities Other Than Timber Harvesting*.

NOTE: Timber harvesting within the shoreland zone is regulated by the Maine Forest Service.

Tree – a woody perennial plant that has a well-defined trunk(s) at least two (2) inches in diameter at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground, that has a more or less definite crown and that reaches a height of at least ten (10) feet at maturity.

Tributary stream – means a channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water, which is characterized by the lack of terrestrial vegetation or by the presence of a bed, devoid of topsoil, containing waterborne deposits or exposed soil, parent material or bedrock; and which is connected hydrologically with other water bodies. “Tributary stream” does not include rills or gullies forming because of accelerated erosion in disturbed soils where the natural vegetation cover has been removed by human activity. This definition does not include the term "stream" as defined elsewhere in this Ordinance, and only applies to that portion of the tributary stream located within the shoreland zone of the receiving water body or wetland.

NOTE: Water setback requirements apply to tributary streams within the shoreland zone.

Upland edge of a wetland - the boundary between upland and wetland. For purposes of a coastal wetland, this boundary is the line formed by the landward limits of the salt tolerant vegetation and/or the highest annual tide level, including all areas affected by tidal action. For purposes of a freshwater wetland, the upland edge is formed where the soils are not saturated for a duration sufficient to support wetland vegetation; or where the soils support the growth of wetland vegetation, but such vegetation is dominated by woody stems that are six (6) meters (approximately twenty (20) feet) tall or taller.

Vegetation - all live trees, shrubs, and other plants including without limitation, trees both over and under 4 inches in diameter, measured at 4 1/2 feet above ground level.

Velocity zone - an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of the primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

Volume of a structure - the volume of all portions of a structure enclosed by roof and fixed exterior walls as measured from the exterior faces of these walls and roof.

Water body - any great pond, river or stream.

Water crossing - any project extending from one bank to the opposite bank of a river, stream, tributary stream, or wetland whether under, through, or over the water or wetland. Such projects include but may not be limited to roads, fords, bridges, culverts, water lines, sewer lines, and cables as well as maintenance work on these crossings.

Wetland - a freshwater wetland or coastal wetland.

Woody Vegetation - live trees or woody, non-herbaceous shrubs.