**THIS IS ALMOST NOT A DRAFT! PLEASE READ**

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**NOTE**: The Board of Environmental Protection recognizes that many municipalities have developed and adopted comprehensive land use ordinances for all land areas within their respective communities. Those ordinances may or may not follow a similar format to this guideline ordinance. It is not the intent of the Board to impose this guideline ordinance on a municipality which, within its land use codes, has otherwise met the intent and purposes of the *Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act* and this guideline ordinance.

 Whether or not municipalities choose to integrate their shoreland zoning requirements into a town-wide zoning ordinance, it is important to develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for managing and guiding growth in the shoreland area.

**1. Purposes.** The purposes of this Ordinance are to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; to prevent and control water pollution; to conserve and protect the rural character of Bremen; to protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life, bird life, wild life, 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 andenhance shore cover; to acquire and improve and visual as well as actual points of access to inland and coastal waters; to conserve natural beauty and open space; to conserve and protect the traditional shoreland uses; and to anticipate and respond to the impacts of development in shoreland areas.

1. **Authority.** This Ordinance has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title 38 sections 435-449 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (M.R.S.A.).
2. **Applicability.** This Ordinance applies to all land areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the
* normal high-water line of any great pond or river,
* upland edge of a coastal wetland, including all areas affected by tidal action, or
* upland edge of a freshwater wetland,

and all land areas 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.

**4. Effective Date of Ordinance and Ordinance Amendments.** This Ordinance, which was adopted by the municipal legislative body on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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) Residential

(3) Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities

(4) Stream Protection

1. **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.

**NOTE**: Because of map scale or other reason, a municipality may have a series of maps depicting its shoreland zone.

**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.

**NOTE**: Municipalities are encouraged to incorporate specific written descriptions of district boundaries into the Ordinance so that disputes over district boundaries are minimized. The Maine Supreme Judicial Court has held that the Official Shoreland Zoning Map is the primary tool to which to refer in determining district boundaries under ordinances that are not more explicit in their district descriptions than the language of the Guidelines, and that where there is inconsistency between the Map and these general text descriptions of the shoreland districts as provided in the minimum guidelines, the Map prevails.

**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. Non-conformance**

**A. Purpose.** It is the intent of this Ordinance to promote land use conformities, except that non-conforming 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 non-conforming condition shall not be permitted to become more non-conforming.

**B. General**

(1) **Transfer of Ownership**. Non-conforming structures, lots, and uses may be transferred, and the new owner may continue the non-conforming use or continue to use the non-conforming 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 non-conforming uses and structures including repairs or renovations that do not involve expansion of the non-conforming use or structure, and such other changes in a non-conforming use or structure as federal, state, or local building and safety codes may require.

**NOTE**: See Section 17 for the definitions of non-conforming structures, non-conforming uses and non-conforming lots.

**C. Non-conforming Structures**

(1) **Expansions**. All new principal and accessory structures, excluding functionally water-dependent uses, must meet the water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback requirements contained in Section **15(B)(1**). A non-conforming 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 non-conformity of the structure and is in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b) below.

(a) Expansion of any portion of a structure within 25 feet horizontal distance 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. 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) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), above, if a legally existing 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 municipal land use standards are met and the expansion is not prohibited by Section 12(C)(1).

(i) The maximum total footprint for the principal structure may not be expanded to a size greater than 800 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater. 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.

(c) All other legally existing 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 all other applicable municipal land use standards contained in this Ordinanceare met and the expansion is not prohibited by **Section 12(C)(1) or Section 12(C)(1)(a), above.**

(i) For structures located less than 75 feet, horizontal distance from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland, the maximum combined total footprint for all portions of those structures within that 75-foot distance for all structures may not be expanded to a size greater than 1,000 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 20 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.

(ii) For structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified as GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified as GPA, the maximum combined total footprint for all structures may not be expanded to a size greater than 1,500 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater. 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 limits in Section 12(C)(1)(b)(i) and Section 12(C)(1)(c)(i), above.

(iii) In addition to the limitations in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), for structures that are legally nonconforming due to their location within the Resource Protection District when located at less than 250 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or the upland edge of a wetland, the maximum combined total footprint for all structures may not be expanded to a size 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. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater, except that 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 limits in Section 12(C)(1)(b)(i) and Section 12(C)(1)(c)(i), above.

(d) An approved plan for expansion of a nonconforming structure must be recorded by the applicant with the registry of deeds, within 90 days of approval. The recorded plan must show the existing and proposed footprint of the non-conforming structure, the existing and proposed structure height, the footprint of any other structures on the parcel, the shoreland zone boundary and evidence of approval by the municipal review authority.

(2) **Foundations.** Whenever a new, enlarged, or replacement foundation is constructed under a non-conforming 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, basing its decision on the criteria specified in Section 12(C)(3) Relocation, below. If the completed foundation does not extend beyond the exterior dimensions of the structure and the foundation does not cause the structure to be elevated by more than three (3) additional feet, as measured from the uphill side of the structure, it shall not be considered to be an expansion of the structure.

(3) **Relocation**. A non-conforming 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 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 non-conforming.

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 accordance with Section 15(S). In addition, the area from which the relocated structure was removed must be replanted with vegetation. Replanting shall be required as follows:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(4) **Reconstruction or Replacement**. Any non-conforming 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 in accordance with the purposes of this Ordinance. In no case shall a structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its non-conformity. 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 non-conforming footprint of the reconstructed or replaced structure at its new location. If the total 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 non-conforming 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 Non-conforming Structure**. The use of a non-conforming 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. Non-conforming Uses**

(1) **Expansions**. Expansions of non-conforming uses are prohibited, except that non-conforming 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 non-conforming use is discontinued for a period exceeding one year, or which is superseded by a conforming use, may not again be devoted to a non-conforming 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 non-conforming use may be changed to another non-conforming 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. Non-conforming Lots**

(1) **Non-conforming Lots**: A non-conforming 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 non-conforming 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.

**NOTE**: Consistent with 38 M.R.S.A. section 438-A(1-A)(B), the immediately following exception may be adopted at the end of Section 12(E)(3) above if the municipality wishes to grandfather certain contiguous lots that were conforming and under the same ownership at the time lot size and shore frontage requirements were increased beyond those found in subparagraph E(3)(a).

 This provision shall not apply to 2 or more contiguous lots, at least one of which is non-conforming, owned by the same person or persons on the effective date of this Ordinance 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 of the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District need not be included within the Resource Protection District.

(1) 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.

(2) Areas of two or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of 20% or greater.

(3) 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.

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

**NOTE**: Municipalities may also include the following other areas which have been recommended for protection in the comprehensive plan of the municipality, or as otherwise endorsed for protection by the municipal legislative body, such as:

 A. Other important wildlife habitat;

 B. Natural sites of significant scenic or esthetic value;

 C. Areas designated by federal, state or municipal governments as natural areas of significance to be protected from development; and

 D. Other significant areas which should be included in this district to fulfill the purposes of this Ordinance, such as, but not limited to, existing public access areas and certain significant archaeological and historic sites deserving of long-term protection as determined by the municipality after consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

 E. Areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of freshwater and/or coastal wetlands, 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). These areas are generally depicted on a Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer.

* 1. Areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of freshwater wetlands, salt marches and salt meadows, 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 May1, 2006. For the purposes of this paragraph “wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers” shall mean areas characterized by non-forested wetland vegetation and hydric souls that are contiguous with a 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.

**NOTE**: See definition of "great pond classified GPA” in Section 17. In most municipalities all of the great ponds are classified GPA. In municipalities where all of the great ponds are classified GPA, the term “great ponds classified GPA” can be changed to “great ponds”. It may also be helpful to list the names of the great ponds found in the municipality within the definition of “great pond’ in Section 17.

**B. Residential District**. The Residential District includes those areas suitable for residential and recreational development. Includes areas other than those in the Resource Protection District, Stream Protection District, or the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District.

**C. 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.

**NOTE**: A municipality may opt to identify one or more CFMA Districts, each of which may be as small as a single parcel, provided that the municipality includes in this district or combination of CFMA districts, all land currently occupied by or suitable for active water dependent uses, taking into consideration the above-listed factors.

**D. 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

R - Residential

CFMA - Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities

SP -Stream Protection

The following notes are applicable to the Land Uses Table on the following page:

**NOTE**: The term "functionally water-dependent use" as defined, includes a very diverse group of uses ranging from large, industrial facilities that receive shipments by water or use water for cooling, to traditional commercial fishing enterprises, and public shorefront parks. Communities are encouraged to define the functionally water-dependent uses which are to be allowed and which are prohibited in each CFMA district, based on considerations of prevailing existing uses, desired future uses, available support facilities, site suitability and compatibility with adjacent uses. A municipality can narrow the range of allowed uses by precluding certain functionally water-dependent uses, or by adopting conditional uses for certain functionally water-dependent uses that it determines would only be compatible with its plan for the waterfront under certain conditions.

**NOTE**: Recreational water-dependent uses such as marinas and excursion vessels may, in some communities, displace or threaten to displace traditional commercial fisheries and maritime activities. Therefore, communities may wish to preclude or further limit these types of uses in this district in order to protect berthing space and onshore staging areas for commercial fishing enterprises.

**TABLE 1. LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE**

 ***LAND USES DISTRICT***

 **SP RP R CFMA RURAL**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. Non-intensive recreational uses not requiring structures such as hunting, fishing and hiking** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **2. Motorized vehicular traffic on existing roads and trails** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **3. Forest management activities except for timber harvesting & land management roads** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **4. Clearing or removal of vegetation for activities other than timber harvesting** | **CEO** | **CEO1** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **5. Fire prevention activities** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **6. Wildlife management practices** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **7. Soil and water conservation practices** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **8. Surveying and resource analysis** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **9. Emergency operations** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **10. Agriculture** | **yes** | **PB** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **11. Aquaculture** | **PB** | **PB** | **PB** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **12. Principal structures and uses****A. One family residential, including driveways** | **PB2** | **PB7** | **CEO** | **No** |  |  |  |  |
| **B. Governmental and institutional** | **no** | **no** | **PB** | **PB3** |  |  |  |  |
| **C. Small non-residential facilities for educational, scientific, or nature interpretation purposes** | **PB2** | **PB** | **CEO** | **PB3** |  |  |  |  |
| **13. Structures accessory to allowed uses** | **PB2** | **PB** | **CEO** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **14. Piers, docks, wharfs, bridges and other structures and uses extending over or below the normal high-water line or within a wetland****a. Temporary****b. Permanent** | **CEO8****PB** | **CEO8****PB** | **CEO8****PB** | CEO8 |  |  |  |  |
| **15. Conversions of seasonal residences to year-round residences** | **LPI** | **LPI** | **LPI** | **No** |  |  |  |  |
| **16. Home occupations** | **PB** | **PB** | **PB** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **17. Low Impact Business** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **18. Private sewage disposal systems for allowed uses** | **LPI** | **LPI** | **LPI** | **LPI** |  |  |  |  |
| **19. Essential services** | **PB4** | **PB4** | **PB** | **PB** |  |  |  |  |
| **A. Roadside distribution lines (34.5kV and lower)** | **CEO4** | **CEO4** | **Yes9** | **Yes9** |  |  |  |  |
| **B. Non-roadside or cross-country distribution lines involving ten poles or less in the shoreland zone** | **PB4** | **PB4** | **CEO** | **CEO** |  |  |  |  |
| **C. Non-roadside or cross-country distribution lines involving eleven or more poles in the shoreland zone** | **PB4** | **PB4** | **PB** | **PB** |  |  |  |  |
| **D. Other essential services** | **PB4** | **PB4** | **PB** | **PB** |  |  |  |  |
| **20. Service drops, as defined, to allowed uses** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **Yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **21. Public and private recreational areas involving minimal structural development** | **PB** | **PB** | **PB** | **CEO3** |  |  |  |  |
| **22. Individual, private campsites** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** |  |  |  |  |
| **23. Road construction** | **PB** | **No6** | **PB** | **PB3** |  |  |  |  |
| **24. Land management roads** | **yes** | **PB(yes?) or10** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **25. Parking facilities** | **no** | **No5** | **PB** | **PB3** |  |  |  |  |
| **26. Marinas** | **PB** | **no** | **PB** | **PB** |  |  |  |  |
| **27. Filling and earth moving of <10 cubic yards** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **28. Filling and earth moving of >10 cubic yards** | **PB** | **PB** | **CEO** | **CEO** |  |  |  |  |
| **29. Signs** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** | **yes** |  |  |  |  |
| **30. Uses similar to allowed uses** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** |  |  |  |  |
| **31. Uses similar to uses requiring a CEO permit** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** | **CEO** |  |  |  |  |
| **32. Uses similar to uses requiring a PB permit** | **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.**

**2Provided that a variance from the setback requirement is obtained from the Board of Appeals.**

**3Functionally water dependent uses and uses accessory to such water dependent uses only (see note on previous page).**

**4See further restrictions in Section 15( L)(2).**

**5Except when area is zoned for resource protection due to floodplain criteria in which case a permit is required from the PB.**

**6Except as provided in Section 15(H)(4).**

**7Single 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.**

**8Excluding bridges and other crossings not involving earthwork, in which case no permit is required.**

**9Permit not required but must file a written “notice of intent to construct” with *CEO.***

**10Option 3 towns only**

**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**

**Minimum Lot Minimum**

**Area (sq. ft.) Shore**

**Frontage (ft.)**

(1)

(a) Residential per dwelling unit

(i) Within the Shoreland Zone

Adjacent to Tidal Areas 80,000 **400**

(ii) Within the Shoreland Zone

Adjacent to Non-Tidal Areas 80,000 300

(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, Exclusive

 Of Those Areas Zoned for

 Commercial Fisheries and

 Maritime Activities, no Residential

 Dwelling Units Permitted 30,000 100

(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, or unless one or more of the lots are non-conforming and the parcels were described as one lot on the recorded deed at the time of the adoption of this ordinance. (road clarification – owner of parcel puts a road through it, it does not create 2 lots)

(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.

**NOTE**: Municipalities may include provisions for clustered housing within the shoreland zone provided that the overall dimensional requirements, including frontage and lot area per dwelling unit, are met. When determining whether dimensional requirements are met, only land area within the shoreland zone shall be considered.

(6) Not withstanding the above, lots of record as of the date of enactment of this revision of the Bremen Shoreland Zoning ordinance which do not meet the minimum frontage requirements as set forth above may be subdivided provided:

 a) Lots with non-conforming frontage (less then the minimum frontage set out above) and a depth of two hundred fifty (250) feet or less may not be further subdivided.

 b) Lots with non-conforming frontage shall not be made more non-conforming by division of the frontage or otherwise, and

 c) the minimum lot area for any subdivided lot having non-conforming frontage shall be established by multiplying the existing frontage by the two hundred fifty (250) foot depth of the shoreland zone, and

 d) lots with non-conforming frontage which are part of a larger subdivision containing parcels beyond the Shoreland Zone may be approved by the Planning Board as a common lot for the benefit of other lots within the subdivision existing within or outside the Shoreland Zone. All other Shoreland Zone conditions shall apply to any such common lot, and

(7) Conforming lots (lots with frontage of 300 ft. or more) may not be divided so as to create a lot with non-conforming frontage.

**B. Principal and Accessory Structures**

(1) All new principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least seventy five (75) feet , horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of tributary streams, **one hundred fifty (150)** feet,horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of great ponds classified GPA and rivers that flow to great ponds classified GPA and all other water bodies except that the setback shall be **one hundred (100) feet,** horizontal distance, from the normal high tide line of tidal water bodies 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**) 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.

**NOTE**: A municipality may choose not to adopt subparagraph B(1)(d) below. However, if a municipality elects to adopt a provision similar to that subparagraph, it must be no less restrictive.

(**c**) On a non-conforming 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 lot coverage and vegetation clearing limitations. In no case shall the structure be located closer to the shoreline or tributary stream than the principal structure.

**NOTE**: All tidal land which is subject to tidal action during the highest annual tide is coastal wetland.

**NOTE**: A municipality may within its ordinance, authorize the Planning Board to increase the required setback of a proposed structure, as a condition to permit approval, if necessary, to accomplish the purposes of this ordinance. Instances where a greater setback may be appropriate include but are not limited to: areas of steep slope; shallow or erodible soils; or where an adequate vegetative buffer does not exist.

**NOTE**: A tributary stream may be perennial or intermittent. Where a tributary stream is present within the shoreland zone, setback standards from that tributary stream are applicable.

(2) Principal or accessory structures and expansions of existing structures which are permitted in the Resource Protection, Residential, and Stream Protection Districts, shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height. This provision shall not apply to structures such as transmission towers, windmills, antennas, and similar structures having no floor area.

**NOTE**: A municipality may also exempt a cupola, dome, widow’s walk or other similar feature from the height limits in accordance with 38 M.R.S.A. Section 439-A(9).

(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 flood-plain soils. In those municipalities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and have adopted the April 2005 version, or later version, of the Floodplain Management Ordinance, accessory structures may be placed in accordance with the standards of that ordinance and need not meet the elevation requirements of this paragraph.

(4) The total footprint area of all structures, parking lots, and other non-vegetated surfaces, within the shoreland zone shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the lot or a portion thereof, located within the shoreland zone, including land area previously developed, except for structures in the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District, where lot coverage shall not exceed seventy (70) percent. Existing residential and accessory structures in the CF/MA District are restricted to a total footprint area not to exceed twenty (20) percent of the lot or a portion thereof.

**NOTE**: A municipality may choose not to adopt subparagraph B(5) below. However, if a municipality elects to adopt a provision similar to that subparagraph, it must be no less restrictive.

(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;

1. 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;
2. The total height of the wall(s), in the aggregate, are 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 flood plain 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:

1. 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;

* 1. Only native species may be used to establish the buffer area;
	2. 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;
	3. 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.

**NOTE**: If a municipality elects not to regulate structures and uses extending over or below a water body or wetland, Section 15(C) should not be incorporated into the Ordinance.

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

(1) Access from shore shall be developed on soils appropriate for such use and constructed so as to control erosion.

(2) The location shall not interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas.

(3) The facility shall be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fisheries.

(4) 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.

(5) No new structure shall be built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending beyond 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.

 (6) 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*.

(7) No existing structures built on, over or abutting a pier, dock, wharf or other structure extending beyond the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland shall be converted to residential dwelling units in any district.

(8) Except in the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District, structures built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending beyond 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.

 (9) Vegetation may be removed in excess of the standards in Section 15(P) of this ordinance in order to conduct shoreline stabilization of an eroding shoreline, provided that a permit is obtained from the Planning Board. Construction equipment must access the shoreline by barge when feasible as determined by the Planning Board.

* 1. When necessary, the removal of trees and other vegetation to allow for construction equipment access to the stabilization site via land must be limited to no more than 12 feet in width. When the stabilization project is complete the construction equipment accessway must be restored.

(b) Revegetation must occur in accordance with Section 15(S).

**NOTE**: A permit pursuant to the *Natural Resource Protection Act* is required from the Department of Environmental Protection for Shoreline Stabilization activities.

**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.

1. **Campgrounds.**

No campgrounds are allowed in the Shoreland Zone.

**E. Individual Private Campsites.** Individual private campsites not associated with campgrounds are allowed provided the following conditions are met:

(1) 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) When an individual private campsite is proposed on a lot that contains another principal use and/or structure, the lot must contain the minimum lot dimensional requirements for the principal structure and/or use, and the individual private campsite separately.

(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 classified GPA or river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, 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 landowner 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, and a residential growth cap permit is obtained.

**F. 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.

**G. 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 classified GPA or a river that flows to a great pond classified GPA, 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 (G)(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(G)(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 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.

(4) 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).

(5) Road and driveway grades shall be no greater than ten (10) percent except for segments of less than two hundred (200) feet.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 Spacing**

 **(Percent) (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.

**H. Signs.** The following provisions shall govern the use of signs in the Resource Protection, Stream Protection**,** and Residential 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.

**I. 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.

**J. 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.

**K. Essential Services**

(1) Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors.

1. 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.

**L. Mineral Exploration and Extraction**

No mineral exploration or extraction is allowed in the Shoreland Zone.

**M. 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, classified GPA**,** horizontal distance, of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, or within seventy-five (75) feet horizontal distance, of other water bodies, tributary streams, or wetlandsAll 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 Code Enforcement Officer. Non-conformance 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 classified GPA; 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.

1. 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 classified GPA; 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 Code Enforcement Officer.

**NOTE**: 7 M.R.S.A. section 155 requires a municipality to provide the Commissioner of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry with a copy of any proposed ordinance that impacts farm operations. The law further requires the Commissioner to review the proposed ordinance and advise the municipality if the proposed ordinance would restrict or prohibit the use of best management practices. A copy of a shoreland zoning ordinance that regulates no more restrictively than contained in these Guidelines need not be provided to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources.

**NOTE RELATING TO TIMBER HARVESTING STANDARDS:**

Title 38 M.R.S.A. section 438-A provides that, notwithstanding other provisions of the *Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act*, the regulation of timber harvesting and timber harvesting activities in shoreland areas must be in accordance with section 438-B and rules adopted by the Maine Forest Bureau pursuant to Title 12, section 8867-B. Section 438-B establishes three options from which each municipality may choose as the State implements a set of statewide timber harvesting standards in shoreland areas.

**Option 1**: The first option available to a municipality is the complete repeal of timber harvesting provisions from the shoreland zoning ordinance. Under this option the Bureau of Forestry will administer the regulation of all forestry activities within the municipality. Section 438-B(2) states:

A municipality may choose to have the statewide standards apply to timber harvesting and timber harvesting activities in that municipality by authorizing the repeal of all provisions within the municipal shoreland zoning ordinance that regulate timber harvesting and timber harvesting activities in shoreland areas and notifying the (Director of the Bureau of Forestry within the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry) of the repeal. The authorization must specify a repeal date. When a municipality accepts the statewide standards in accordance with this subsection, the (Director of the Bureau of Forestry) shall administer and enforce the statewide standards within that municipality beginning on (January 1, 2013) or the municipal repeal date specified in the notification received under this subsection.

Section 438-B(6) provides that, notwithstanding any provision in a local ordinance to the contrary, beginning January 1, 2013 rules adopted by the Bureau of Forestry under Title 12, section 8867-B will apply in all municipalities that have accepted the statewide standards in accordance with Option 1.

**N. Bremen has chosen Option 1 above.**

**O. 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 strip of land extending 75 feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line, except to remove hazard trees or safety hazards as described in section **P**.

 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, and except to allow for the development of permitted uses, within a strip of land extending one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, or within a strip extending seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, a buffer strip of 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 provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the buffer strip is not created.

(b) Selective cutting of trees within the buffer strip 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 classified GPA or a river or stream flowing to a great pond classified GPA, 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 Points**

 **Ground Level (inches)**

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:

 (4x1)+(2x2) + (3x4) + (2x8) = 36 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.

**NOTE**: A municipality may elect to retain their present “point system” that is based on 25‑foot by 25-foot plots. If so, the paragraph above must be modified as follows:

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 three (3) saplings less than two (2) inches in diameter at four and one-half (4 ½) feet above ground level for each 25-foot by 25-foot rectangular area. If three (3) saplings do not exist, no woody stems less than two (2) inches in diameter can be removed until 3 saplings have been recruited into the plot.

Subparagraph 15 (P)(2)(b) must also be modified to make it clear that the point system establishes only a “well-distributed stand of trees” not a well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation. “Other vegetation” is described elsewhere.

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 or other permitted uses 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 a buffer strip of vegetation, when the removal of storm-damaged, hazard, diseased, unsafe, or deadtrees results in the creation of cleared openings, these openings shall be replanted with native tree species in accordance with Section P, below, unless existing new tree growth is present.

(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 classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, or from the normal high-water line of any other water body, or the upland edge of a wetland 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.

 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 shall not apply to the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District except for those lots containing residential and accessory structures.

(4) Legally existing nonconforming cleared openings may be maintained, but shall not be enlarged, except as allowed by this Ordinance.

(5) Fields and other cleared openings which have reverted to primarily shrubs, trees, or other woody vegetation shall be regulated under the provisions of Section 15(P).

**P. Hazard Trees, Storm-Damaged Trees, and Dead Tree Removal**

(1) Hazard trees in the shoreland zone may be removed without a permit after consultation with the Code Enforcement Officer if 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, replacement with native tree species is required, unless there is new tree growth already present. New tree growth must be as near as practicable to where the hazard tree was removed and be at least two (2) inches in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level. If new growth is not present, then replacement trees shall consist of native species and be at least four (4) feet in height and be no less than two (2) inches in diameter. Stumps may not be removed.

(b) Outside of the shoreline buffer, when the removal of hazard trees exceeds forty (40) percent of the volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above ground level in any ten (10) year period, and/or results in cleared openings exceeding twenty-five (25) percent of the lot area within the shoreland zone, or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, replacement with native tree species is required, unless there is new tree growth already present. New tree growth must be as near as practicable to where the hazard tree was removed and be at least two (2) inches in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level. If new growth is not present, then replacement trees shall consist of native species and be at least two (2) inches in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level.

(c) The removal of standing dead trees, resulting from natural causes, is permissible without the need for replanting or a permit, as long as the removal does not result in the creation of new lawn areas, or other permanently cleared areas, and stumps are not removed. For the purposes of this provision dead trees are those trees that contain no foliage during the growing season.

(d) The Code Enforcement Officer may require the property owner to submit an evaluation from a licensed forester or arborist before any hazard tree can be removed within the shoreland zone.

(e) The Code Enforcement Officer may require more than a one–for-one replacement for hazard trees removed that exceed eight (8) inches in diameter measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level.

(2) Storm-damaged trees in the shoreland zone may be removed without a permit after consultation with the Code Enforcement Officer if the following requirements are met:

(a) Within the shoreline buffer, when the removal of storm-damaged trees results in a cleared opening in the tree canopy greater than two hundred and fifty (250) square feet, replanting is not required, but the area shall be required to naturally revegetate, and the following requirements must be met:

(i) The area from which a storm-damaged tree is removed does not result in new lawn areas, or other permanently cleared areas;

(ii) Stumps from the storm-damaged trees may not be removed;

(iii) Limbs damaged from a storm event may be pruned even if they extend beyond the bottom one-third (1/3) of the tree; and

(iv) If after one growing season, no natural regeneration or regrowth is present, replanting of native tree seedlings or saplings is required at a density of one seedling per every eighty (80) square feet of lost canopy.

(b) Outside of the shoreline buffer, if the removal of storm damaged trees exceeds 40% of the volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level in any ten (10) year period, or results, in the aggregate, in cleared openings exceeding 25% of the lot area within the shoreland zone or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, and no natural regeneration occurs within one growing season, then native tree seedlings or saplings shall be replanted on a one-for-one basis.

**Q. Exemptions to Clearing and Vegetation Removal Requirements**

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

(1) The 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 vegetation standards in this chapter, such as but not limited to cleared openings in the canopy or fields. Such areas shall not be enlarged, except as allowed by this section. If any of these areas, due to lack of removal of vegetation every two (2) years, reverts back to primarily woody vegetation, the requirements of Section 15(P) apply;

(2) The 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 removal of vegetation from the location of public swimming areas associated with an allowed public recreational facility;

(4) The removal of vegetation associated with allowed agricultural uses, provided best management practices are utilized, and provided all requirements of section 15(N) are complied with;

(5) The removal of vegetation associated with brownfields or voluntary response action program (VRAP) projects provided that the removal of vegetation is necessary for remediation activities to clean-up contamination on a site in a general development district, commercial fisheries and maritime activities district or other equivalent zoning district approved by the Commissioner that is part of a state or federal brownfields program or a voluntary response action program pursuant 38 M.R.S.A section 343-E, and that is located along:

(a) A coastal wetland; or

(b) A river that does not flow to a great pond classified as GPA pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A section 465-A.

(6) The removal of non-native invasive vegetation species, provided the following minimum requirements are met:

(a) If removal of vegetation occurs via wheeled or tracked motorized equipment, the wheeled or tracked motorized equipment is operated and stored at least twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline, except that wheeled or tracked equipment may be operated or stored on existing structural surfaces, such as pavement or gravel;

(b) Removal of vegetation within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline occurs via hand tools; and

(c) If applicable clearing and vegetation removal standards are exceeded due to the removal of non-native invasive species vegetation, the area shall be revegetated with native species to achieve compliance.

**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 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.

**R. Revegetation Requirements**

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

(1) The property owner 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 at a density comparable to the pre-existing vegetation, except where a shoreline stabilization activity does not allow revegetation to occur in the same area and at a density comparable to the pre-existing vegetation, in which case 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 at a minimum consist of saplings;

(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 a shoreline stabilization project, and it is not possible to plant trees and saplings in the same area where trees or saplings were removed, then trees or sapling 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 or saplings is required for a minimum five (5) years period.

(5) Revegetation activities must meet the following requirements for woody vegetation and 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 within this chapter for 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, an area must be supplemented with a minimum four (4) inch depth of leaf mulch and/or bark mulch 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 chapter for minimum of five (5) years.

**S. 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 rip-rap.

(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. Drainageways 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.

**T. 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.

**U. 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.

**V. 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.

**W.**  Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers – no pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers may be legally used in the Shoreland Zone without an environmental impact plan approved by the Planning Board. All fertilizer used in the Shoreland zone must naturally degrade into soil when spread upon the land. No pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers may be stockpiled in the Shoreland Zone.

**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**. See Board of Appeals Ordinance.

(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 no 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.

(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.

**NOTE**: If a municipality intends to take independent enforcement actions related to the contractor certification requirements of 38 M.R.S.A. Section 439-B, they should insert the following into the application requirements of their ordinance:

(5) When an excavation contractor will perform an activity that requires or results in more than one (1) cubic yard of soil disturbance, the person responsible for management of erosion and sedimentation control practices at the site must be certified in erosion control practices by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. In place of this requirement the Planning Board or other permitting authority, at its discretion, may require the applicant to submit an erosion control plan that may include but not be limited to, such erosion and sedimentation measures as silt fencing, seed, hay or straw mulch, and replanting of vegetation within seven (7) days of any earth moving activity.

**D. Procedure for Administering Permits.** Within 50 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 50 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 50 days after the first available date on the Planning Board's agenda following receipt of the completed application, or within 50 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 flood-plain 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 flood-plain elevation; and the development is otherwise in compliance with any applicable municipal flood-plain 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 flood-plain.

(4) The total footprint, including cantilevered or similar overhanging extensions, of all principal and accessory structures 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 flood-plain, and its proximity to moderate-value and high-value wetlands.

1. **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.

**17. Definitions**

 **Aggrieved Person:** A person whose interests may be damages or adversely affected by a decision, an action, or the failure to act by the Planning Board or Code Enforcement Officer.

 **Agricultural Activity:** Land clearing, tilling, fertilizing, including spreading and disposal of animal manure, liming, planting, pesticide application, harvesting or cultivated crops, management of livestock, and other similar or related activities, but not the construction, creation, or maintenance of land management roads.

 **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 four and one half (4.5)feet above ground level and inclusive of bark.

**Basement:** The substructure of a building that is partially or wholly below ground level that may or may not be used for living spaces.

**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.

**Bureau of Forestry** – State of Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry, Bureau of Forestry.

 **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 Bluff – a steep shoreline slope formed in sediment (loos material such as clay, silt, sand, and gravel) that has three feet or more vertical elevation just about (above?) the high-tide line.

 **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 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Coastal wetlands may include portions of coastal sand dunes. 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. Adjacent to tidal waters, setbacks are measured from the upland edge of the “coastal wetland.”

 **Commercial use** - the use of lands, buildings, or structures, other than a "home occupation," or “Low Impact Business**,** 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 unless there are three or more dwelling units on a lot.

**Cross-sectional area** – the cross-sectional areaof a stream or tributary stream channel is determined by multiplying the stream or tributary stream channel width by the average stream or tributary stream channel depth. The stream or tributary stream channel width is the straight line distance from the normal high-water line on one side of the channel to the normal high-water line on the opposite side of the channel. The average stream or tributary stream channel depth is the average of the vertical distances from a straight line between the normal high-water lines of the stream or tributary stream channel to the bottom of the channel.

**DBH** – the diameter of a standing tree measured **four nd one half**  (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, as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

**Disruption of shoreline integrity** - the alteration of the physical shape, properties, or condition of a shoreline at any location. A shoreline where shoreline integrity has been disrupted is recognized by compacted, scarified and/or rutted soil, an abnormal channel or shoreline cross-section, and in the case of flowing waters, a profile and character altered from natural conditions.

 **Driveway** - a vehicular access-way 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 fire or other threats 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 **they** shall not include service drops or buildings which are necessary for the furnishing of such services.

 **Expansion of a structure** - an increase in the footprint or volume 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 of a structure or ground area devoted to a particular use.

 **Family** - one or more persons occupying a building 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.

 **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.

 **Forest Management Activities:** Timber cruising and other forest resources, evaluation activities, management planning activities, insect and disease control, timber stand improvement, pruning, timber harvesting, and other forest harvesting, regeneration of forest stands, and other similar associated activities, but not the construction or creation of roads**.**

**Forest Stand** - a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.

**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, frost walls, or other base consisting of concrete, block, brick**, stone,** or similar material.

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

 (1) Of ten **(10)** or more contiguous acres; or of less than **ten** (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 **ten** (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 cannot 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 cannot reasonably be located or operated at an inland site, and uses that primarily provide general public access to coastal or inland waters.

 **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,

 **Great pond classified GPA** - any great pond classified GPA, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. Article 4-A Section 465-A. This classification includes some, but not all impoundments of rivers that are defined as great ponds.

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

**Harvest Area** - the area where timber harvesting and related activities, including the cutting of trees, skidding, yarding, and associated road construction take place. The area affected by a harvest encompasses the area within the outer boundaries of these activities, excepting unharvested areas greater than **ten** (10) acres within the area affected by a harvest.

**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 –** A business, profession, occupation, or trade conducted for financial gain and located entirely on a residential lot in which the activity is accessory, incidental, and secondary to the use for dwelling purposes, and does not change the residential character or appearance of such building or lot.

 **Impervious Surface -** The area covered by buildings and associated constructed facilities, areas that have been or may be covered by a low-permeability material, such as asphalt or concrete, and areas such as gravel roads and unpaved parking areas, that have been or may be compacted through design or use to reduce their permeability. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, clay, asphalt, concrete, or stone materials, as well as roof tops, or other surfaces that similarly impede the natural infiltration of storm water.

**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 lot coverage, 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** - Use of premises for assembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, or processing. These include but are not limited to assembly plants, laboratories, power plants, pumping stations, and repair shops.

 **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.

**Land Management Road -** a route or track consisting of a bed of exposed mineral soil, gravel, or other surfacing materials constructed for, or created by, the passage of motorized vehicles and used primarily for timber harvesting and related activities, including associated log yards, but not including skid trails or skid roads.

**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.

 **Low Impact Business** - A business profession, occupation, or trade that is conducted for financial gain, and that does not change the rural and/or residential character of the neighborhood.

 **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.

 **Mean High Water Mark -** The point of the average height of high-water over a nineteen (19) year period.

 **Mean Low Water Mark -** The point of the average height of low-water over a nineteen (19) year period.

 **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.

 **Mobile Boat Hoist -** A commercial straddle-type mobile hoist and associated structures and devices used for moving boats and other objects in and out of the water, including attached floats and ramps.

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

 **Native** – indigenous to the local forests.

 **Non-conforming condition** – non-conforming lot, structure or use which is allowed solely because it was in lawful existence at the time this Ordinance or subsequent amendment took effect.

 **Non-conforming 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.

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

 **Non-conforming 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.”

**Operational Necessity** – structure, road, or other construction required for the operation of a commercial fishing or other marine-related business, or for a public recreational activity or facility.

**Outlet stream -** any perennial or intermittent stream, as shown 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, that flows from a freshwater wetland.

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

 **Pier** - A permanent platform-type structure adjacent to the shoreline and built over the water or beyond the high-water line or within a wetland. It is supported by pilings or cribbing and used for the berthing, loading, and unloading of vessels.

 **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 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 and or vehicular attachment designed for temporary sleeping or living quarters for one or more persons, that is not a dwelling,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 roadworthy (i.e. possess a current registration sticker from any State Division of Motor Vehicles).

 **Replacement system for Overboard Discharge** - a system intended to replace: 1.) an existing system which is either malfunctioning or being upgraded with no significant change of design flow or use of the structure, or 2.) any existing overboard wastewater discharge.

 **Residual basal area** - the average of the basal area of trees remaining on a harvested site.

 **Residual Stand** - a stand of trees remaining in the forest following timber harvesting and related activities

 **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, Private -** A thoroughfare or way designated for private use and maintained by a property owner or group of property owners.

**Road, Public -** A public thoroughfare, way, or easement permanently established for passage of persons or vehicles.

**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 three-square 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;

(2) in the case of telephone service

(a) the extension, regardless of length, **may** be made by the installation of telephone wires to existing utility poles, or

 **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 along the shorelinebetween 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 Appendix A or 38 M.R.S.A. section 437.

**Skid Road or Skid Trail** - a route repeatedly used by forwarding machinery or animal to haul or drag forest products from the stump to the yard or landing, the construction of which requires minimal excavation.

**Slash** - the residue, e.g., treetops and branches, left on the ground after a timber harvest.

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

 **Stream** - A channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water and has 2 or more of the following characteristics:

1. It is depicted as a solid or broken blue line on the most recent edition of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or, if that is not available, a 15-minute series topographic map.
2. It contains or is known to contain continuously flowing water for a period of at least 6 months of the year in most years.
3. The channel bed is primarily composed of mineral material such as sand and gravel, parent material, or bedrock that has been deposited or scoured by water.
4. The channel contains aquatic animals such as fish, aquatic insects, or mollusks in the water or, if no surface water is present, within the stream bed.
5. The channel contains aquatic vegetation and is essentially devoid of upland vegetation.

 **STRUCTURAL TERMS:**

 **Dwelling -** A building or similar structure or portion thereof, used exclusively for residential occupancy, including single-family, two-family, multiple family dwellings, and manufactured housing.

 **Dwelling, Multi-Family -** A building or similar structure or portion thereof used for residential occupancy by three (3) or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in the building, including apartments, group houses, and row houses.

 **Dwelling, Seasonal -** A dwelling unit that is not adapted to year-round habitation due to the nature of its construction such as the absence of sufficient insulation, heating system, water supply, or sewage disposal system.

 **Dwelling, Single-Family, Detached -** A dwelling designed for and occupied by not more than one (1) family and having no roof, wall, or floor in common with any other dwelling unit.

 **Dwelling, Two-Family -** A detached, or semi-detached building or similar structure used for residential occupancy by two (2) families living independently of each other**.**

 **Dwelling, Unit/Apartment -** A room or group of rooms designed and equipped exclusively for use as living quarters for only one (1) family, including provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and eating.

**Structure -** Anything constructed, fabricated, or erected for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, goods, or property of any kind.

**Structure, Accessory -** A building or similar structure that (1) is subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal building or use served, (2) is located on the same lot as the principal building or use served except as otherwise expressly authorized by the provisions of this Ordinance, and (3) is customarily incidental to the principal building or use. Any portion of a principal building devoted or intended to be devoted to an accessory use in not an accessory or similar structure.

**Structure, Exempted** - Wiring and other aerial equipment normally associated with service drops together with associated guying and guy anchors, wire or light wooden fencing, not more than eight (8) feet high; customary lawn accessories such as mailboxes, benches, and other such items as determined by the CEO; external oil, gas, propane, or water tanks with no greater than five hundred (500) gallon capacity; buildings under one hundred (100) square feet in floor area and no more than one (1) story; boundary walls; fences; at-grade walkways; patios; flagpoles; light poles; and signs; temporary buildings.

**Structure, Principal -** A building or similar structure in which is conducted, or in which intended to be conducted, the main or primary use of the lot on which it is located.

**Structure, Volume** - 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.

**Substantially Commenced** - Construction shall be considered to be substantially commenced when any work beyond the state of excavation, including but not limited to, the pouring of a slab, footings or foundation walls, the installation of piles, the construction of columns or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation has begun.

**Substantially Completed** - Construction shall be considered to be substantially completed when it has been completed to the point where normal functioning, use or occupancy can occur without concern for the general health, safety, and welfare of the occupant and the general public. At a minimum, it shall include the completion of no less the ninety-five (95) percent of the proposed improvements within a development and shall include permanent stabilization and/or re-vegetation of areas of the site that were disturbed during construction.

 **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.

 **Timber harvesting** - the cutting and removal of timber for the primary purpose of selling or processing forest products.

 **Timber harvesting and related activities** - timber harvesting **requiring** the construction and maintenance of roads used primarily for timber harvesting and other activities conducted to facilitate timber harvesting.

**Tree -** a woody perennial plant with a well-defined trunk(s) at least two (2) inches in diameter at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground, with a more or less definite crown, and reaching 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, Flood Plain** - 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.

 **Vernal Pool** - A shallow depression that usually contains water for only part of the year. Significant vernal pools are a subset of vernal pools with particularly valuable habitat.

 **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. This definition includes crossings for timber harvesting equipment and related activities.

 **Wetland** - a coastal, forested and/or freshwater wetland. (sic.)

**Windfirm** - the ability of a forest stand to withstand strong winds and resist windthrow, wind rocking, and major breakage.

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