

**Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Municipality of
Belgrade, Maine**

Approved by Referendum Nov. 8, 1991 Effective Nov. 22, 1991

Section 1. Purposes

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

Section 2. 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.).

Section 3. 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; within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of a freshwater wetland; and within 75 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream; to any structure built on, over or abutting a dock, wharf or pier, or other structure extending beyond the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland; and to Registered Critical Areas within, containing, contiguous with, or adjacent to a great pond, river, freshwater wetland,

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or stream.

Section 4. Effective Date and Repeal of Formerly Adopted Ordinance

This Ordinance, which was adopted by the municipal legislative body on November 5, 1991, shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental

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Protection. A certified copy of the Ordinance, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be forwarded within 14 days of adoption to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection for approval. If the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection fails to act on this Ordinance within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the Ordinance, it shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of this Ordinance, the shoreland zoning ordinance previously adopted on March 1, 1975, and last amended on March 3, 1989, is hereby repealed. Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality on or after the date of adoption of this Ordinance shall be governed by the terms of this Ordinance if the Ordinance is approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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 applicable ordinance, regulation or statute, the more restrictive provision shall control.

Section 8. Amendments

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This Ordinance may be amended by majority vote of the legislative body of the Town of Belgrade. Copies of amendments, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection within 14 days following adoption by the municipal legislative body and shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. If the Commissioner of the Department of

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Environmental Protection fails to act on any amendment within forty-five (45) days of the Board's receipt of the amendment, the amendment is automatically approved. Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality on or after the date of adoption of an amendment to this Ordinance shall be governed by the terms of the amendment, if such amendment is approved by the Commissioner.

Section 9. Districts and Zoning Map

A. Official Shoreland Zoning Map

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

1. Resource Protection
2. Limited Residential
3. Limited Commercial
4. General Development
5. Stream Protection

B. Scale of Map

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

C. Certification of Official Shoreland Zoning Map

The Official Shoreland Zoning Map shall be certified by attested signature of the Municipal Clerk and shall be located in the municipal office.

D. Changes to the Official Shoreland Zoning Map

If amendments, in accordance with Section 8, are made in the

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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.

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Section 10. Interpretation of District Boundaries

Unless otherwise set forth on the Official Shoreland Zoning Map, district boundary lines are property lines, the center-lines 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.

Section 11. Land Use Requirements

=*Except as hereinafter specified, no building, structure or land shall hereafter be used, changed in use, or occupied, and no building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed, expanded, relocated, replaced, reconstructed, or altered except in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located, unless a variance shall have been granted.

Section 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 shall be allowed to continue, subject to the requirements set forth in this section.

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,

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without a permit, the normal upkeep and maintenance of non-conforming uses and structures, including repairs or renovations which 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.

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C. Non-conforming Structures

=1. Expansions: A legally existing non-conforming structure may be added to or expanded after obtaining a permit from the same permitting authority as is authorized to issue a permit if the structure were a new structure, if such addition or expansion conforms with the following criteria, does not increase the non-conformity of the structure, meets the standards of land use specified in this Ordinance, and is not otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance.

=a. Expansions Within 75 Feet of NH-WL: The maximum aggregated floor area of all structures or portions thereof located closer than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland shall not exceed 1,000 square feet and the height of any structure or portion thereof within the 75 foot setback shall not exceed 20 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.

=b. Expansions Within 100 Feet of NH-WL: The maximum aggregated floor area of all structures or portions thereof located closer 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, shall not exceed 1,500 square feet and the height of any structure or portion thereof within the 100 foot setback but beyond the 75 foot setback defined in Section 12(C)(1)(a), above, shall not exceed 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.

=c. Conditional Additional Expansion Allowance: If the principal structure is set back at least 50 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or the upland edge of a wetland and the following conditions are met, the maximum total (combined) floor area limits set forth in Section 12(C)(1)(A) and Section 12(C)(1)(b), above, shall be 1,500 square feet and 2,000 square feet, respectively.

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=(1) No accessory structure exists, or will exist upon exercise of permit, if granted, closer to the normal high-water line of the the water body or the upland edge of the wetland than the setback of the principal structure; and,

=(2) An existing well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, as defined in Section 17, Definitions, extends at least 50 feet inland from the normal high-water line of the waterbody or the upland edge of the wetland for the entire width of the parcel; or, if such a stand does not exist, a written mitigation plan drafted by a qualified professional to establish/re-establish a buffer of native trees, shrubs, and other ground cover meeting the requirements of Subparagraphs (i) and (ii), below, and extending at least 50 feet inland from the normal high-water line of the waterbody or the upland edge of the wetland for the entire width of the parcel accompanies the application for permit and is approved by the permitting authority. Any permit issued under the terms of this Section of this Ordinance shall be conditional upon the approved plan being recorded in the Kennebec County Registry of Deeds and all buffer plantings required by the approved mitigation plan being in place prior to the start of any other activity authorized by permit; any other activity undertaken prior to satisfaction of these conditions shall be a violation of this Ordinance and render the permit issued null and void.

A mitigation plan, in order to be approved, must be designed to meet the rating scores contained in the definition of a "Well-Distributed Stand of Trees" as defined in Section 17, Definitions, and must provide for all unstabilized areas of soils existing or to result from permitted activity to be mulched, seeded, or otherwise stabilized and maintained to prevent erosion and sedimentation to water bodies and wetlands. Furthermore, roofs and associated drainage systems, driveways, parking areas, and other nonvegetated surfaces throughout the shoreland zone area of the parcel must be designed and any pre-existing conditions must be corrected to

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prevent concentrated flow of storm water runoff from reaching a water body or wetland except through a vegetated area or infiltration into the soil through the use of a dry well, stone apron, or similar device. Additionally, the plan must include provisions for the on-going maintenance of all mitigation mechanisms established by the plan.

The permitting authority shall forward a copy of each permit issued pursuant to this Section of this Ordinance to the Department of Environmental Protection, Shoreland Division, within 14 days of issuance.

=(i) Ground Cover. Adjacent to great ponds classified GPA and rivers flowing to great ponds classified GPA, except for the allowable footpath, there shall exist complete natural ground cover consisting of forest duff, shrubs, and other woody and herbaceous vegetation within 50 feet of the normal high-water line. Where natural ground cover is lacking, the area must be supplemented with leaf or bark mulch and plantings of native shrubs and other woody and herbaceous vegetation in quantities sufficient to retard erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater.

=(ii) Planting Requirements. Any planting or revegetation shall provide, at a minimum, for the establishment of a well-distributed planting of saplings spaced so that there is at least one sapling per 80 square feet of newly established buffer. Planted saplings may be no less than three (3) feet tall for coniferous species and no less than six (6) feet tall for deciduous species. The planting plan must include a mix of at least three (3) native species found growing in adjacent areas, with no one species making up more than 50% of the number of saplings planted unless otherwise approved by the Planning Board, based on adjacent stand comparison. All aspects of the implemented plan must be maintained by the applicant and future owners.

=d. Prohibited Expansions: Expansion of any non-conforming structure toward a water body, tributary

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stream, or upland edge of a wetland is prohibited.

Expansion of any structure or portion thereof within 25 feet of the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland, excluding structures determined to be functionally water-dependent use structures, is prohibited, even if the proposed expansion would not increase nonconformity with the water setback requirement.

Expansion of an accessory structure that is located closer to the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland than a non-conforming principal structure located on a parcel in the same ownership is prohibited.

Expansion of any non-conforming structures or portions thereof that legally exist and exceed the maximum allowable total (combined) floor area specifications set forth in Section 12(C)(1)(a) or Section 12(C)(1)(b), above, as applicable and considered individually, is prohibited.

=e. Expansion of Structures in a Resource Protected-Slope District: If the structure is located in a Resource Protected-Slope District, expansion shall be permitted only in floor area or height; expansion in footprint area shall be prohibited.

=f. Foundations and Basements: Construction or enlargement of a foundation or construction of a basement beneath an existing non-conforming structure or portion thereof shall not be considered an expansion of the structure provided that the structure and new foundation or basement are 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 Subsection 2., Relocation, below; that the completed foundation or basement does not extend beyond the exterior dimensions of the structure; and that the foundation does not cause the structure to be elevated by more than three (3) additional

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feet or more than 50 percent of the volume of the foundation or basement to be above the pre-existing ground level.

(g). [not used]

_____ =h. Attached stairs or ramp, not to exceed six (6) feet in width, shall be permitted to be added to a non-conforming structure closer to the body of water than the existing structure provided that:

(1) No reasonable alternative location exists;

(2) The number of stair treads or ramp length is the minimum needed to span the distance from entrance floor-level to ground level; and,

(3) Where stair design requires treads to change direction of orientation, the dimension of landings shall not exceed six (6) feet by six (6) feet. Stairs constructed in conformance with this section shall not be considered to increase the floor area of the principal structure of which they are a part.

2. 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 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

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to accomplish the relocation.

*3. Reconstruction or Replacement: A non-conforming structure may be reconstructed or replaced in accordance with the following criteria:

a. In all cases in which reconstruction or replacement is permitted, the reconstructed or replacement structure shall be in compliance with all setback requirements of this Ordinance to the greatest extent practical as determined by the Planning Board or Code Enforcement Officer, as applicable. In no case shall a structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its non-conformity. A structure to be reconstructed or replaced so as to eliminate all non-conformity shall be considered a new conforming structure for the purposes of administration and application of this Ordinance; the damaged or destroyed structure shall be considered to have been removed and shall be removable without requirement for a permit for removal under this Ordinance.

=b. A reconstructed or replacement structure may be increased in floor area or height with respect to floor area and height of the structure which immediately pre-existed the reconstructed or replacement structure to the extent that expansion of the pre-existing structure would have been permitted by this Ordinance.

=c. A reconstructed or replacement structure which has also been relocated shall be considered to have been an "existing structure" for the purposes of administration and application of this Ordinance to the extent that actual floor area and height of the reconstructed or replacement structure are equal to or less than those data of the structure which was reconstructed or replaced.

d. Application to expand the reconstructed or replacement structure may be combined with the application to reconstruct or replace the structure; the application shall be reviewed by and permit(s) shall be issued by the Code Enforcement Officer or by the Planning Board for those elements of the application which each has authority, respectively, under this Ordinance. However, when action is

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required by both the Planning Board and the Code Enforcement Officer, review shall be conducted jointly or otherwise coordinated to assure that all findings of fact and applications of this Ordinance are consistent with respect to all related elements of the application.

e. Nothing in this section shall prevent the timely demolition of the any portion or all of the remains of any destroyed or damaged structure by order of an authorized agent of the Town of Belgrade or other authorized person acting in a governmental administration capacity in order to provide for the public health, safety, or welfare. Such demolition of structural remains shall not be deemed to be willful destruction or damage of the structure by the owner or his agent unless the destruction or damage which created the condition requiring the order to demolish structural remains was itself an a willful act of the owner or his agent. The total extent of damage or destruction, by whomever caused, at the time of application for the permit to reconstruct or replace shall determine whether Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board review and action is required.

(1) Non-conforming structure Damaged or Destroyed by Willful Act of or by Intent of Owner or Agent:

(a) A structure which has been damaged or destroyed by more than (50) percent of the market value of the structure prior to damage or destruction and which is damaged or destroyed by willful act or the intention of the structure's owner or his agent shall not be permitted to be reconstructed or replaced unless a permit to damage or destroy and to reconstruct or replace a prescribed portion of the structure, up to and including removal and reconstruction or replacement of the structure in its entirety, shall have been issued by the Planning Board prior to the start of damage or destruction.

(b) A structure which is damaged or destroyed by fifty (50) percent or less of the market value of the structure prior to damage or destruction and which is damaged or destroyed by willful act or the intention of the structure's owner or his agent shall not by permitted to be

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reconstructed or replaced unless a permit to damage or destroy and to reconstruct or replace a prescribed portion of the structure shall have been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer prior to the start of damage or destruction.

(2) Non-conforming structure Damaged or Destroyed by Accidental or Natural Means:

A structure which is damaged or destroyed by more than fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure prior to damage or destruction and which is damaged or destroyed by accidental or natural means [e.g. fire, flood, vehicular accident, or other event beyond the control of the structure's owner or agent] shall be permitted to be reconstructed or replaced provided that a permit to reconstruct or replace the damaged or destroyed portion of the structure, up to and including the structure in its entirety, shall have been issued by the Planning Board within (1) year of the date on which the damage or destruction occurred.

(3) This section [12(C)(3)] of this Ordinance shall not apply to activities which constitute normal maintenance and repair of a structure.

4. 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 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, flood plain management, archaeological and historic resources, and other functionally water-dependent uses.

D. Non-conforming Uses

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1. Expansions: Expansions of non-conforming uses, including initiation of any new non-conforming use, 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 permitted 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 superceded 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 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) (4) above.

E. Non-conforming Lots

*1. Non-conforming Lots: A non-conforming lot of record as of May 4, 1976, may be built on 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, that the State Minimum Lot Size Law and Subsurface Waste Disposal Rules are complied with, and that all provisions of this Ordinance except lot area, shorefrontage, and minimum lot width can be met. Variances relating to setback or other requirements not involving lot size or frontage shall be obtained by action of the Board of Appeals.

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2. Contiguous Built Lots: If two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in a single or joint ownership of record, 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 and Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules are complied with for each lot conveyed.

3. Single Lot - Two or More Existing Structures or Uses: If two or more principal uses or structures existed on a single lot of record, each may be sold on a separate lot provided that each lot complies with the State Minimum Lot Size Law and the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules. When such lots are divided each lot thus created must be as conforming as possible to the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance.

#4. Contiguous Lots - Vacant or Partially Built:

a. One or more lots partially built and one or more lots vacant:

(1) Improved lot(s) non-conforming - If at any time after the effective date of this amendment two (2) or more contiguous parcels are at any time held in single or joint ownership of record; and if any of these parcels is an improved parcel; and if at least one of these parcels is vacant; and if the improved parcel(s) do not individually meet the dimensional requirements for the prevailing use(s), the vacant parcel(s) and the improved parcel(s) shall be merged to the extent possible and necessary to minimize nonconformity with or to meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance applicable to the intended use(s) of the merged parcel(s). If merger results in two or more non-conforming improved parcels, the parcels resulting from merger shall be transferrable in accordance with Section 12(E) (2). In any event, an owner of two or more contiguous parcels may not combine them under this

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Section so as to leave a substandard lot and assert a right to an exception of the latter.

(2) Vacant lot(s) non-conforming - If at any time after the effective date of this amendment two (2) or more contiguous parcels are at any time held in single or joint ownership of record; and if any of these parcels is an improved parcel; and if at least one of these parcels is vacant; and if the vacant parcel(s) does not meet the dimensional requirements for the proposed use(s), no right to exception shall exist and no variance to the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance shall be grantable for the use or improvement of the vacant parcel(s).

b. All parcels vacant - If at any time after the effective date of this amendment two (2) or more contiguous parcels are at any time held in single or joint ownership of record; and if all of these parcels are vacant; and if one or more of these parcels does not meet the dimensional requirements for a proposed land use, the parcels shall be merged to the extent possible and necessary to minimize nonconformity with or to meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance applicable to the intended use(s) of the merged parcel(s).

If the merged parcel does not meet the dimensional requirements for the proposed use, the merged parcel shall be entitled only to the provisions of this Ordinance to which a lot of record of the date of application for permit is entitled.

In any event, an owner of two or more contiguous parcels may not combine them under this Section so as to leave a substandard lot, and assert a right to an exception of the latter.

#5. The requirements of Sections 12(E) (2), 12(E) (3), and 12(E) (4) are intended to apply to all lots whether shown on an approved and recorded plan or not. Corporations in which two or more directors are the same individual (or their spouses) shall be treated as the same corporation for the purposes of this Ordinance.

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#F. Relocation and Reconstruction or Replacement of Conforming Structures on Non-conforming Lots.

1. Relocation: A conforming structure may be relocated within the boundaries of the non-conforming lot on which the structure is located provided that the site of relocation shall not cause the structure to become non-conforming and provided that the applicant demonstrates that the present subsurface sewage disposal system meets the requirements of State law and that the State of Maine Sub- surface Wastewater Disposal Rules (Rules) or that a new system can be installed in compliance with the law and said Rules.

2. Reconstruction or Replacement: A conforming structure which is located on a non-conforming lot may be reconstructed or replaced according to the following criteria:

a. In all cases in which reconstruction or replacement is permitted, the reconstructed or replacement structure shall be a conforming structure as determined by the criteria set forth in this Ordinance, as amended, effective on the date application to reconstruct or replace is determined to be complete. In no case shall a conforming structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to become a non-conforming structure.

b. A reconstructed or replacement structure may be expanded to the extent permitted by Ordinance. Application to expand may be combined with application to reconstruct or replace and shall be submitted to the permitting authority of Table 1 of this Ordinance having authority to grant permits for a new structure of the same type on a non-conforming lot.

c. Nothing in this section shall prevent the timely demolition of any portion or all of the remains of any destroyed or damaged structure by an authorized agent of the Town of Belgrade or other authorized person acting in a governmental administration capacity in order to provide for the public health, safety, or welfare. Such demolition of

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structural remains shall not be deemed to be willful destruction or damage of the structure by the owner or his agent unless the destruction or damage which created the condition requiring the order to demolish structural remains was itself a willful act of the owner or his agent.

(1) Conforming Structure Damaged or Destroyed by Willful Act of or by Intent of Owner or Agent:

A structure which has been damaged or destroyed by willful act or the intention of the structure's owner or his agent shall not be permitted to be replaced or reconstructed unless a permit to damage or destroy and to reconstruct or replace a prescribed portion of the structure, up to and including removal and reconstruction or replacement of the structure in its entirety, shall have been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer prior to start of damage or destruction.

(2) Conforming Structure Damaged or Destroyed by Accident or Natural Means:

A structure which is damaged or destroyed in part or in total by accidental or natural means [e.g. fire, flood, vehicular accident, or other event beyond the control of the structure's owner or agent] shall be permitted to be reconstructed or replaced provided that a permit to reconstruct or replace the damaged or destroyed portion of the structure, up to and including the structure in its entirety, shall have been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer within one (1) year of the date on which the damage or destruction occurred.

This Section [12(F)(2)] of this Ordinance shall not apply to activities which constitute normal maintenance and repair of a structure.

Section 13. Establishment of Districts

- * Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992
- # Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993
- + Amended by Referendum Jun 1995
- **Amended by Referendum Mar 1996/Effective Apr 4, 1996
- ++Amended by Referendum Feb 1997/Effective May 19, 1997
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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:

++1. Areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of freshwater wetlands and wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers which are rated "moderate" or "high" value by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIF&W) as determined by reference to:

a. National Wetland Survey maps of the Town of Belgrade as follows:

Map #1: Bangor SW/Augusta-Readfield, dated 1992;

Map #2: Bangor SW/Augusta-Belgrade, dated 1992;

Map #3: Bangor NW/Skowhegan-Rome, Dated 1995; and

Map #4: Bangor NW/Skowhegan-Belgrade Lakes, dated 1995;

b. Wildlife Value Ratings Tables shown on Freshwater Wetlands Maps of the Town of Belgrade, prepared by Maine Department of Environmental Protection,

showing wetland value designations determined by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIF&W) as follows:

Map #1: North Half, dated 1989; and,

Map #2: South Half, dated 1989; and,

c. Wildlife Habitat Maps of the Town of Belgrade, prepared by MDIF&W, as follows:

Map #1: North Half, based on boundaries and ratings current as of June 1991; and,

Map #2: South Half, based on boundaries and ratings current as of June 1991.

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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2. Flood plains along rivers and flood plains along artificially formed great ponds along rivers, defined by the 100 year flood plain 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.

3. Areas of two or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of 20% or greater. Areas meeting this criteria shall be in a subdistrict designated Resource Protection-Slope District.

Upon clear showing by an applicant that an area within a Resource Protection-Slope District as delineated on the Shoreland Zoning Map has sustained "negative slope" -- i.e. sustained slope away from -- with respect to the water body or water bodies subject to protection, the Planning Board may waive applicability of the Resource Protection District land use standards of this Ordinance with respect to that portion of a lot's land area within the Resource Protection-Slope District determined to have "negative slope". An application considered under such a waiver shall then be granted or denied a permit based on the criteria applicable to the District contiguous with the land area subject to waiver.

Where land areas are within a Resource Protection District based solely on proximity to wetlands and where development existing on the effective date of this Ordinance is at a density of one (1) principal use structure per two (2) acres, or moreso, over a ten (10) acre area within the Shoreland Zone, the Planning Board may apply the land use standards of this Ordinance applicable to the Limited Residential District to lots developed for residential use as of the effective date of this Ordinance and to vacant lots contiguous with lots developed for residential use as of the effective date of this Ordinance.

- * Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992
- # Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993
- + Amended by Referendum Jun 1995
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4. Areas of two (2) or more contiguous acres supporting wetland vegetation and hydric soils, which are not part of a freshwater wetland as defined, and which are not surficially connected to a water body during normal spring high water.

5. Land areas along rivers subject to severe bank erosion, undercutting, or river bed movement

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

B. Limited Residential District

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

C. Limited Commercial District

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

D. General Development District

The General Development District includes the following types of areas:

1. Areas of two or more contiguous acres devoted to commercial, industrial or intensive recreational activities,

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or a mix of such activities, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Areas devoted to manufacturing, fabricating or other industrial activities;
- b. Areas devoted to wholesaling, warehousing, retail trade and service activities, or other commercial activities; and
- c. Areas devoted to intensive recreational development and activities, such as, but not limited to amusement parks, race tracks and fairgrounds.

2. Areas otherwise discernable as having patterns of intensive commercial, industrial or recreational uses:

- a. Portions of the General Development District may also include residential development. However, no area shall be designated as a General Development District based solely on residential use.
- b. In areas adjacent to great ponds and adjacent to rivers flowing to great ponds, the designation of an area as a General Development District shall be based upon uses existing at the time of adoption of this Ordinance. There shall be no newly established General Development Districts or expansions in area of existing General Development Districts adjacent to great ponds, and adjacent to rivers which flow to great ponds.

E. 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 wetland. Where a stream and its associated shoreland area is 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

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body or wetland.

Section 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 - Requires permit issued by the Planning Board
- CEO - Requires permit issued by the Code Enforcement Officer
- LPI - Requires permit issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector

Abbreviations:

- RP - Resource Protection
- LR - Limited Residential
- LC - Limited Commercial
- GD - General Development
- SP - Stream Protection

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TABLE 1. LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE

LAND USE	DISTRICT				
	SP	RP	LR	LC	GD
1. Non-intensive recreational use, no structures (e.g. hunting, fishing, hiking)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2. Motorized vehicular traffic on existing roads & trails	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Forest management, except timber harvesting	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4. Timber Harvesting	YES ³	CEO ¹³	YES ³	YES ³	YES ³
5. Clearing of vegetation for approved construction and other allowed use	CEO	CEO ¹	YES	YES	YES
6. Fire prevention activities	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7. Wildlife management practices	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
8. Soil and water conservation practices	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Mineral exploration	NO	YES ²	YES ²	YES ²	YES ²
10. Mineral extraction (incl. sand and gravel extraction)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
11. Surveying and resource analysis	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12. Emergency operations	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
13. Agriculture	YES	PB	YES	YES	YES

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14. Aquaculture	PB	PB	PB	YES	YES
15. Principal structures *or uses					
A. One/two family residential					
(1) Non-conforming lot	PB ⁴	NO	PB	PB	CEO
(2) Conforming lot	PB ⁴	NO ¹¹	CEO	CEO	CEO

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TABLE 1. LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE (continued)

LAND USE	DISTRICT				
	SP	RP	LR	LC	GD
B. Multi-residential	NO	NO	PB	PB	PB
C. Commercial	NO	NO	NO	PB	PB
D. Industrial	NO	NO	NO	NO	PB
E. Government, institutional	NO	NO	NO	PB	PB
F. Small non-residential facilities for educational, scientific, or nature interpretation purposes.	PB ⁴	PB ¹⁰	CEO	CEO	CEO
16. Structures accessory to allowed uses					
A. Non-conforming lot	PB ⁴	PB ⁹	PB	PB	CEO
B. Conforming lot	PB ⁴	PB ⁹	#CEO	CEO	CEO
17. Piers, docks, wharfs, bridges and other structures and uses extending over or below normal high-water line or within a wetland.					
A. Temporary	CEO	CEO ⁹	CEO ⁸	CEO ⁸	CEO ⁸
B. Permanent	PB	PB ⁹	PB	PB	PB
18. Conversion of seasonal residence to year-round residence	LPI	NO	LPI	LPI	LPI
19. Home occupations	PB	NO	PB	CEO	YES

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20. Private sewage disposal systems for allowed uses	LPI	NO ⁹	LPI	LPI	LPI
21. Essential services	PB ⁵	PB ⁵	PB	PB	PB
22. Service drops to allowed uses	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
23. Public & private recreational	PB	PB ₁₀	PB	CEO	CEO

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TABLE 1. LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE (continued)
 LAND USE

LAND USE	DISTRICT				
	SP	RP	LR	LC	GD
24. Individual, private campsites	PB	PB ₁₀	PB	CEO	CEO
25. Campgrounds	NO	NO _{6,10}	PB	PB	PB
26. Road & Driveway construction	NO	NO ₇	PB	PB	PB
27. Parking facilities	NO	NO _{6,10}	PB	PB	PB
28. Marinas	PB	NO	PB	PB	PB
29. Filling and earthmoving of <10 cubic yards	CEO	CEO	YES	YES	YES
30. Filling and earthmoving of >10 cubic yards	PB	PB ⁹	CEO	CEO	CEO
31. Signs	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
32. Uses similar to allowed uses	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
33. Uses similar to uses re- quiring CEO permit	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
34. Uses similar to uses re- quiring a PB permit	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB

NOTES TO TABLE 1:

¹ In RP district not permitted within 75 feet of normal high-water line of great ponds, except to remove safety hazards.

² Requires permit from CEO if more than 100 sq. ft. of surface area, in total, is disturbed or permit from PB if in a RP-

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Slope district.

³ PB permit required if more than 5-acres, total, within Shoreland Zone is to be timber harvested within any 5-year period or if timber harvesting is to occur within an RP-Slope district.

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

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⁵ See further restrictions in Section 15(L)(2).

⁶ Except when area is zoned RP due to floodplain criteria, in which case a permit is required from the PB

⁷ Except to provide access to permitted uses within the district, or where no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the RP area, in which case a permit from the PB is required.

⁸ Except for temporary docks installed after April 15 and removed prior to November 1 of any year.

⁹ In RP-Slope district, requires PB approval in accordance with Section 15(U).

¹⁰ Not permitted in a RP-Slope district.

¹¹ Permitted in developed areas by PB determination as provided by Section 13(A)(3).

NOTE: A person performing any of the following activities shall require a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A., Section 480-C, if the activity occurs in, on, over or adjacent to any freshwater wetland, great pond, river, stream or brook and operates in such a manner that material or soil may be washed into them: dredging, bulldozing, removing or displacing soil, sand, vegetation or other materials; draining or otherwise dewatering; filling; or any construction or alteration of any permanent structure.

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Section 15. Land Use Standards

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

A. Minimum Lot Standards

1.	Minimum Lot Area Within Shoreland Zone (sq.ft.)	Minimum Unint- errupted Shore Frontage (ft.)
a.	Residential, per dwelling unit	
	40,000	200
*b.	Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure or use	
	60,000	300
c.	Public and Private Recreational Facilities	
	40,000	200
d.	Individual, Private Campsite	
	30,000	See Section 15(E)(1)

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 in common ownership located on opposite sides of a public or privately owned road shall be considered each a separate tract or parcel of land unless such road was established by the owner of land on both sides thereof after September 22, 1971.

4. The minimum width of any portion of any lot within

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one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high- water line of a great pond, river, or upland edge of a wetland or of any lot within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream 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 or more than one principal commercial or industrial structure is constructed within the shoreland zone on a single parcel, all dimensional requirements shall be met for each additional dwelling unit or principal structure. In determining whether minimum lot area requirements are met, only land area within the Shoreland Zone shall be considered. In determining whether minimum shore frontage requirements are met, only shore frontage uninterrupted by a shorefront parcel in separate ownership shall be considered.

Not more than two (2) residential dwelling units in any one (1) structure shall be permitted within the Shoreland Zone.

B. Principal and Accessory Structures

*1. Unless otherwise provided in this Ordinance, all new principal and accessory structures or expansion of existing principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least one hundred (100) feet from the normal high-water line of great ponds and rivers that flow into great ponds, and seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams or the upland edge of a wetland, except that in the General Development District the setback from the normal high-water line shall be at least twenty-five (25) feet and in the Limited Commercial District the one-hundred (100) foot setback may be waived by the Planning Board and the permitted setback established at the average setback of existing adjacent structures, but in no event may the setback be permitted to be to less than twenty-five (25) feet. In addition:

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a. The water body or wetland setback provision shall neither apply to structures which require direct access to the water as an operational necessity, such as piers, docks and retaining walls, nor to other functionally water-dependent uses.

*b. The Planning Board shall 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 not be limited to, areas of steep slope; shallow or erodible soils; or where an adequate vegetative buffer does not exist.

2. Principal or accessory structures and expansions of existing structures shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height or one-half (1/2) foot per one (1) foot of setback from a public or privately-owned road or private right-of-way used in common with others, whichever is more restrictive, except that antenna structures which require height in excess of thirty-five (35) feet in order to achieve effective communication within the terms of a license issued by the Federal Communications Commission to a person having standing with respect to use of the land subject to application for permit shall be exempt from the height limitation specified herein. Antenna structures which are determined to be exempt from the height limitation of this Ordinance shall also be exempt from side and rear lot boundary and road setback requirements of this Ordinance except that the antenna structure shall not be located closer than forty (40) percent of the antenna structure height to any lot boundary line or the near limit of any public road or privately-owned road, unless a variance shall have been obtained from the Board of Appeals based on presentation of engineering data by a Registered Professional Engineer attesting to the public safety of the proposed antenna structure placed at a lesser setback dimension.

3. The first floor elevation or openings of all buildings and structures including basements shall be elevated

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in accordance with the requirements of the Town of Belgrade Floodplain Management Ordinance.

4. The lot coverage of any lot within the shoreland zone shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the lot area.

5. Notwithstanding the requirements stated above, accessory structure stairways or similar structures may be allowed with a permit from the Planning Board, 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, Title 38, Section 480-C); and that the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable access alternative exists on the property.

6. New principal or accessory structures and expansions of existing principal or accessory structures shall be located within the non-shorefront boundaries of the lot such that no portion of any structure is closer than ten (10) feet to any non-shorefront boundary of the lot. In addition, no structure shall be constructed or expanded closer than twenty-five (25) feet to the near limit of the right-of-way of any public road, privately-owned road, or right-of-way used in common with others.

C. Piers, Docks, Wharfs, Bridges and Other Structures and Uses Extending Over or Beyond the Normal High-Water Line of a Water Body or Within a Wetland.

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.

* Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992

Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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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 existing conditions, use, and character of the area.

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 as an operational necessity.

6. 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.

7. 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.

D. Campgrounds

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

1. Campgrounds shall contain a minimum of five thousand (5,000) square feet of land, not including roads and driveways, for each site. Land supporting wetland vegetation, and land below the normal high-water line of a water body shall not be included in calculating land area per site.

2. The areas intended for placement of a recreational vehicle, tent or shelter, and utility and service buildings

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shall be set back a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland. In addition, the Planning Board shall 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 not be limited to, areas of steep slope; shallow or erodible soils; or where an adequate vegetative buffer does not exist.

E. Individual Private Campsites

Individual, private campsites not associated with campgrounds are permitted, except in the Resource Protection-Slope District, 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, providing that, if the lot abuts a lake, pond, river, or stream, a minimum frontage of one hundred fifty (150) feet on such body of water exists.

2. Campsite placement on any lot, including the area intended for a recreational vehicle or tent platform, shall be set back one hundred (100) feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland. In addition, the Planning Board shall may 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 not be limited to, areas of steep slope; shallow or erodible soils; or where an adequate vegetative buffer does not exist.

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3. Recreational vehicles shall not be located on any type of permanent foundation except for a gravel pad, and no structure(s) except canopies shall be attached to the recreational vehicle.

4. 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.

*5. If wastewater is to be disposed of on-site, a sub-surface wastewater disposal system plan shall be provided on Department of Human Services form HHE 200 and a permit issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector before the site is occupied.

If wastewater disposal is to be accomplished by transferring wastewater from an on-site holding facility to a receiving facility off-site, written authorization from the receiving facility or land owner is required and to be on file at the Town of Belgrade Municipal Office before the site is occupied.

F. Commercial and Industrial Uses

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

1. Auto washing facilities
2. Auto or other vehicle service and/or repair operations, including body shops.
3. Chemical and bacteriological laboratories.
4. Storage of chemicals, including herbicides, pesticides
or fertilizers other than amounts normally associated with individual households or farms.
5. Commercial painting, wood preserving, and furniture stripping.
6. Dry cleaning establishments
7. Electronic circuit assembly

* Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992

Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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8. Laundromats, unless connected to a sanitary sewer
9. Metal plating, finishing, or polishing.
- +10. Petroleum or petroleum product storage and/or sale except storage on same property as use occurs and except for storage and sales associated with marinas.
11. Photographic processing
12. Printing
13. Any other activity which requires special storage or disposal methods or facilities for chemicals or compounds, other than common household items in typical household quantities, which are potential pollutants or contaminants of bodies of water or the aquifer.

G. Parking Areas

1. Parking areas shall meet the shoreline setback requirements for structures for the district in which such areas are located.

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, and where feasible, to retain all runoff on-site.

3. In determining the appropriate size of proposed parking facilities, the following shall apply:

a. Typical parking space: Approximately ten (10) feet wide and twenty (20) feet long, except that parking spaces for a vehicle and boat trailer shall be forty (40) feet long.

b. Internal travel aisles: Approximately twenty (20) feet wide.

H. Roads and Driveways

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

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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other related features. Public or privately-owned roads within the Shoreland Zone shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Town of Belgrade Subdivision Ordinance, if the subdivision is located within the Shoreland Zone, Town of Belgrade Road Ordinance and the requirements which follow. In the event of conflict between the Town of Belgrade Subdivision Ordinance, if applicable, the Town of Belgrade Road Ordinance, and this Ordinance, the more restrictive requirement shall apply. Maintenance of required control installations shall continue until the road is discontinued or put to bed.

1. Roads and driveways shall be set back at least one-hundred (100) feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river that flows to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet 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 Planning Board may reduce the road and/or driveway setback requirement to no less than fifty (50) feet upon clear showing by the applicant that appropriate techniques will be used to prevent sedimentation of the water body. 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 for each five (5) percent increase in slope above twenty (20) percent.

This paragraph shall neither apply to approaches to water crossings nor to roads or driveways that provide access to permitted structures, and facilities located nearer to the shoreline due to an operational necessity.

2. Existing public roads may be expanded within the legal road right-of-way regardless of its setback from a water body.

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3. New roads and driveways are prohibited in a Resource Protection District except to provide access to permitted uses within the district, or as approved by the Planning Board upon a finding that no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the district, in which case 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 banks shoulder slopes shall be no steeper than a slope of three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical and road back slopes 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 subsection Q.

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

6. In order to prevent road surface drainage from directly entering water bodies, roads 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. Road 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 in the road or ditches gains sufficient volume or head to erode the road or ditch. To accomplish this, the following shall apply:

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- # Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993
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- **Amended by Referendum Mar 1996/Effective Apr 4, 1996
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a. Ditch relief culverts, drainage dips and associated water turnouts shall be spaced along the road at intervals no greater than indicated in the following table:

<u>Road Grade (Percent)</u>	<u>Spacing (Feet)</u>
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 road grade is ten (10) percent or less.

c. On road sections having slopes greater than ten (10) percent, ditch relief culverts shall be placed across the road at approximately a thirty (30) degree angle downslope from a line perpendicular to the centerline of the road.

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.

8. Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other storm water runoff control installations associated with roads shall be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning.

I. Signs

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

1. Signs and billboards relating to goods and services sold on the premises shall be permitted, provided that such

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signs shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises. Billboards and signs relating to goods or services not sold or rendered on the premises shall be prohibited.

2. Name signs shall be permitted, provided such signs shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises.

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 permitted 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 permitted without restriction.

6. No sign shall extend higher than twenty (20) feet above the ground.

7. Signs may be illuminated only by shielded, non-flashing lights.

J. Storm Water Runoff

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

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

K. Septic Waste Disposal

* Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992

Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

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All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be installed in conformance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules (Rules).

L. Essential Services

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

2. The installation of essential services is not permitted 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 permitted, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.

M. Mineral Exploration and Extraction

Mineral exploration to determine the nature or extent of mineral resources shall be accomplished by hand sampling, test boring, or other methods which create minimal disturbance of less than one hundred (100) square feet of ground surface. A permit from the Code Enforcement Officer shall be required for mineral exploration which exceeds the above limitation. All excavations, including test pits and holes, shall be immediately capped, filled or secured by other equally effective measures, so as to restore disturbed areas and to protect the public health and safety. Mineral extraction is not permitted within the Shoreland Zone.

N. Agriculture

1. All spreading or disposal of manure shall be accomplished in conformance with the Maine Guidelines for Manure and Manure Sludge Disposal on Land published by the

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University of Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission in July, 1972.

2. Manure shall not be stored or stockpiled within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond,, or within seventy-five (75) feet horizontal distance, of other water bodies, tributary streams, or wetlands. Within five (5) years of the effective date of this ordinance all manure storage areas within the shoreland zone must be constructed or modified such that the facility produces no discharge of effluent or contaminated storm water. Existing facilities which do not meet the setback requirement may remain, but must meet the no discharge provision within the above five (5) year period.

3. Agricultural activities involving tillage of soil greater than forty thousand (40,000) square feet in surface area, or the spreading, disposal or storage of manure within the shoreland zone shall require a Soil and Water Conservation Plan to be filed with the Planning Board. Non-conformance with the provisions of said plan shall be considered to be a violation of this Ordinance.

4. There shall be no new tilling of soil within one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from other water bodies; nor within twenty-five feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams, and wetlands. Operations in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and not in conformance with this provision may be maintained.

5. After the effective date of this Ordinance, newly established livestock grazing areas shall not be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance of other water bodies, nor; within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams, and wetlands. Livestock grazing associated

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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 Soil and Water Conservation Plan.

O. Timber Harvesting

1. Within the strip of land extending 75 feet inland from the normal high-water line in a shoreland area zoned for resource protection abutting a great pond there shall be no timber harvesting, except to remove safety hazards.

2. Except in areas as described in Paragraph 1 above or as provided in Paragraph 2(b) below, timber harvesting shall conform with the following provisions:

a. Selective cutting of no more than forty (40) percent of the total volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter measured at 4 1/2 feet above ground level on any lot in any ten (10) year period is permitted. In addition:

(1) Within one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance of the normal high-water line of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland, there shall be no clearcut openings and a well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained.

(2) At distances greater than one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and greater than seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of other water bodies or the upland edge of a wetland, harvesting operations shall not create single clearcut openings greater than ten-thousand (10,000) square feet in the forest canopy. Where such openings exceed five-thousand (5000) square feet they shall be at least one hundred (100) feet apart. Such

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clearcut openings shall be included in the calculation of total volume removal. For the purposes of these standards volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.

#*b. Upon clear showing by submission of a forest management plan signed by a Maine Licensed Professional Forester establishing that exemption from the forty (40) percent cutting limitation of Paragraph 2(a), above, is necessary for good forest management, the Planning Board may permit cutting in excess of the forty (40) percent of the volume of trees as specified in Paragraph 2(a). When timber harvesting is permitted under the provisions of this Section, the Planning Board shall notify the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection of each exception allowed within fourteen (14) days of permit issuance.

c. No accumulation of slash shall be left within fifty (50) feet of the normal high-water line of a water body. In all other areas slash shall either be removed or disposed of in such a manner that it lies on the ground and no part thereof extends more than four (4) feet above the ground. Any debris that falls below the normal high-water line of a water body shall be removed.

d. Timber harvesting equipment shall not use stream channels as travel routes except when:

- (1) Surface waters are frozen; and
- (2) The activity will not result in any ground disturbance.

e. All crossings of flowing water shall require a bridge or culvert, except in areas with low banks and channel beds which are composed of gravel, rock or similar hard surface which would not be eroded or otherwise damaged.

f. Skid trail approaches to water crossings shall be located and designed so as to prevent water runoff from directly entering the water body or tributary stream. Upon completion of timber harvesting, temporary bridges and

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culverts shall be removed and areas of exposed soil revegetated.

g. Except for water crossings, skid trails and other sites where the operation of machinery used in timber harvesting results in the exposure of mineral soil shall be located such that an unscarified strip of vegetation of at least seventy-five (75) feet in width for slopes up to ten (10) percent shall be retained between the exposed mineral soil and the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland. For each ten (10) percent increase in slope, the unscarified strip shall be increased by twenty (20) feet. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to a face sloping toward the water body or wetland, provided, however, that no portion of such exposed mineral soil on a back face shall be closer than twenty five (25) feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland.

*h. Timber harvesting covering an aggregate area on a lot or on contiguous lots in common ownership and within the Shoreland Zone larger than five (5) acres in any five (5) year period shall require issuance of a permit by the Planning Board. Application shall be accompanied by a plan signed by a Maine Licensed Professional Forester consisting of: a sketch map of at least 500 (five-hundred) feet to 1 (one) inch which indicates the location of all areas to be cut, areas of landings, roads, and principal skid trails; location of all water bodies; location of all areas of slope of 10 (ten) percent, or greater, to be harvested or traversed; a brief narrative description of the cutting treatments and the reasons for them; a brief narrative description of specific plans for complying with the provisions of this Ordinance, including but not limited to control of sedimentation and soil erosion; and the specific plans for land reclamation/reforestation.

When operations are complete and all post-harvest measures such as slash disposal, seeding of landings and roads, and removal of culverts and other equipment is complete, a written certification that the provisions of the plan submitted with

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application and the relevant provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with, signed by a Maine Registered Professional Forester, shall be submitted to the Planning Board.

P. Clearing of Vegetation for Development

1. Within a shoreland area zoned for Resource Protection 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 safety hazards. Elsewhere, in any Resource Protection District the clearing of vegetation shall be limited to that which is necessary for uses expressly authorized in that district.

2. Except in areas as described in Paragraph 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 or a river flowing to a great pond, and 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 as measured from the outer limits of the tree crown. However, a footpath not to exceed ten (10) feet in width as measured between tree trunks is permitted provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the buffer strip is not created. Adjacent to a great pond, or stream or river flowing to a great pond, the width of the foot path shall be limited to six (6) feet.

b. Selective cutting of trees within the buffer strip is permitted provided that a well distributed stand of trees and other vegetation is maintained. For the purposes of this section a "well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation" adjacent to a great pond or a river or stream flowing to a great pond, shall be defined as maintaining a

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rating score of 12 or more in any 25-foot by 25-foot square (625 square feet) area as determined by the following rating system.

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

Adjacent to other water bodies, tributary streams, and wetlands, a "well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation" is defined as maintaining a minimum rating score of 8 per 25-foot square area. 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, adjacent to great ponds, and streams and rivers which flow to great ponds, existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover shall not be removed, except to provide for a footpath or other permitted uses as described in paragraphs 2 and 2a. above.

d. Pruning of tree branches, on the bottom 1/3 of the tree is permitted.

e. In order to maintain a buffer strip of vegetation, when the removal of storm-damaged, diseased, unsafe, or dead trees results in the creation of cleared openings, these openings shall be replanted with native tree species unless existing new tree growth is present.

The provisions contained in paragraph 2 above shall not apply to those portions of public recreational facilities adjacent to public swimming areas. Cleared areas, however, shall be limited to the minimum area necessary.

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+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

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3. At distances greater than one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from a great pond or a river flowing to a great pond, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, except to allow for the development of permitted uses, there shall be permitted 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 development, including but not limited to, principal and accessory structures, driveways and sewage disposal areas, exceed in the aggregate, 25% of the lot area or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, including land previously developed. This provision shall not apply to the General Development.

4. Cleared openings legally in existence on the effective date of this Ordinance may be maintained, but shall not be enlarged, except as permitted by this Ordinance.

5. Fields which have reverted to primarily shrubs, trees, or other woody vegetation shall be regulated under the provisions of this section.

Q. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

1. All activities within the Shoreland Zone which involve filling, grading, excavation or other similar activities which result in unstabilized soil conditions and which require a permit shall require a written soil erosion and sedimentation control plan. The plan shall be submitted to the permitting authority for approval and shall include a drawing or drawings clearly showing:

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- a. slopes, direction, and percent scale and final grades;
- b. location and extent of all soils to be disturbed;
- c. location of water bodies and drainage swales;
- d. location and identification of all temporary and permanent erosion control measures (e.g. silt fence locations, diversions, rip-rap, etc.); and,
- e. timetables or milestones for key project activities and for implementation of each erosion control measure.

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. The owner or his agent shall inspect erosion control measures at least once each week and any maintenance or corrective action required shall be taken immediately.

5. Erosion control measures should be maintained until the site is fully stabilized, including attainment of at least ninety (90) percent vegetation cover and until channels/ditches are stabilized. (Note: Stabilization may be achieved within as little as 2 months or may require as long as a year, depending on conditions local to the site.)

6. Bare soil shall be adequately protected according to the following standards:

- a. All areas where ground cover is removed due to

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excavation, grading, or filling shall be temporarily stabilized by mulching with hay at a rate of not less than two (2) bales per one thousand (1,000) square feet. Such mulch shall be placed within seven (7) days of the removal of ground cover. On areas where slopes average greater than eight (8) percent or where the Board otherwise indicates based upon site review by the Code Enforcement Officer, and on any and all waterways and ditches, mulch shall be secured, when placed, with anchored erosion control netting.

b. Ground cover shall not be removed between September 15th and May 1st from areas with an average slope in excess of eight (8) percent without Board approval. Ground cover may be removed during this period from areas with lesser average slopes if the area is mulched within two (2) days of the removal of ground cover.

c. In areas where ground cover is removed, the area shall be permanently stabilized as soon as is practical, either by structural method meeting the standards and specifications of the "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction", Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District, March 1991 and subsequent amendments or by permanent vegetative cover. In no case shall permanent seeding of grassed areas be placed later than September 15th. Sod shall be placed in accordance with State of Maine Department of Transportation "Standards and Specifications - Highways and Bridges", Section 616, revised January 1984, and shall not be placed later than October 30th unless authorized by the Code Enforcement Officer. The Code Enforcement Officer may allow placement of the sod after October 30th provided that the sod is not frozen and it is not placed on frozen soil.

d. For areas in which permanent stabilization is not feasible within ninety (90) days from the start of construction, or when construction will be interrupted for longer than two (2) months, the disturbed areas shall be stabilized with a temporary vegetative cover, or with mulch secured with erosion

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control netting. Such temporary measures shall be applied according to the specifications contained in "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction", Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District, March 1991 and subsequent amendments.

7. Water channels, including ditches, culvert inlets, culvert outlets, and detention basin outlets shall be stabilized by seeding, sodding, paving, or stone lining within fourteen (14) days of the start of construction unless a waiver is obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer. Where a vegetative cover is to be established, mulch and seed applications shall be anchored with erosion control netting.

8. Cut and fill slopes shall not exceed a three to one (3:1) slope and shall be stabilized with vegetation, rock or other suitable measures as specified in "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction", Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District, March 1991 and subsequent amendments.

9. Until a disturbed area is permanently stabilized, sediment in runoff water shall be trapped by the use of debris basins, sediment basins, silt traps, filter berms, check dams, or other suitable measures. Once the site is stabilized, temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be removed and accumulated sediment placed at the site designated in the approved erosion and sedimentation control plan.

10. If streams will be worked or crossed, special measures shall be specified to protect the stream, which may include constructed stream crossings or bridges, stream diversion or detention measures, or measures approved by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to permitting procedures under the Natural Resources Protection Act.

11. Existing catch basins and culverts on or adjacent to the site shall be protected from sedimentation by the use of

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hay bale checkdams, silt fences or other suitable measures.

12. 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 rip-rap.

R. 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.

S. 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.

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T. Archaeological Sites

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.

U. Resource Protection-Slope District

The following land use activities within the Resource Protection-Slope District shall require the submission of a Soils and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan prepared by a Maine Registered Professional Engineer and shall be conducted, if permit is issued by the Planning Board, under the supervision of a Maine Registered Professional Engineer:

1. Expansion of existing structures
2. Construction or Expansion of Foundations, Frost Walls, etc.
3. Maintenance and Construction of Privately-owned Roads and Driveways
4. Construction or Expansion of Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Systems
5. Construction or Expansion of Storm Water Runoff Control Systems
6. Mineral Exploration
7. Clearing of Vegetation for Development

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8. Construction of Newly Permitted Structures
9. Construction of Steps, Walkways, etc.
10. Excavation or Filling in Excess of Ten (10) Yards of Material
11. Demolition of Existing Structures

The above-listed activities shall be permitted by the Planning Board only upon clear showing by the applicant that erosion and sedimentation levels during and subsequent to completion of the land use activity can be reliably maintained under all conditions so as not to exceed the extent of erosion and sedimentation which was observed under comparable conditions prior to undertaking of the proposed land use activity.

Upon completion of each land use activity permitted under this Section, a Maine Registered Professional Engineer shall certify to the Planning Board in writing that the activity permitted has been completed in compliance with the Soil and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan approved by the Planning Board.

Section 16. Administration

A. Administering Bodies and Agents

1. Code Enforcement Officer (CEO): A Code Enforcement Officer shall be appointed or reappointed annually by July 1st.

2. Board of Appeals: A Board of Appeals shall be created in accordance with the provisions of Title 30-A Section 2691.

3. Planning Board: A Planning Board shall be created in accordance with the provisions of State law.

* Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992

Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

**Amended by Referendum Mar 1996/Effective Apr 4, 1996

++Amended by Referendum Feb 1997/Effective May 19, 1997

= Amended by Referendum Mar 1999/Effective Mar 6, 1999

*B. Permits Required

After the effective date of this Ordinance, no person shall, without first obtaining a permit, erect any structure or 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 relocate, reconstruct, or replace an existing structure, or renew a discontinued non-conforming use.

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 the owner or owners of the property or other person authorizing the work, certifying that the information in the application is complete and correct. If the person signing the application is not the owner or lessee of the property, then that person shall demonstrate standing to apply for the requested permit.

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 and if the proposed land use or construction requires construction, expansion, or modification of subsurface wastewater disposal facilities, the applicant shall submit with application for permit under this Ordinance a plumbing permit issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector; the plumbing permit submitted shall not have expired on or before the date of final application consideration.

If no plumbing permit is submitted with application, the applicant shall submit a statement from the Local Plumbing

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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Inspector that existing subsurface wastewater disposal facilities are approved for the proposed land use or construction and that the application is, therefore, exempt from the requirement that a plumbing permit be filed with application, except that when proposed land use or construction requires no disposal of wastewater or creates no increase in load on an existing subsurface wastewater disposal facility, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board may waive requirement for submission of a plumbing permit with application upon clear showing that exemption is permissible by the facts of the application.

No permit shall be issued for construction or expansion of any structure or for any land use requiring subsurface wastewater disposal subject to the provisions of this Ordinance absent either a plumbing permit valid on the date of issuance of the permit or a statement of record of exemption by the Local Plumbing Inspector.

*5. All applications shall be accompanied by any and all application fees established by the municipality which are applicable to the land use or classification of the structure(s) for which application for permit is being made. Application fee shall be based on description of proposed land use or development at the time of application submittal; changes requested by applicant to initially proposed land use or development or changes required to render permitted land use or development to be in compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations may require applicant to make payment of additional fees, as determined by fee schedule, but will in no case be a basis for refund of any fees paid.

Application fees paid on applications which are withdrawn or denied are not refundable. Applications received and for which schedule application fee(s) have not been received by the Town of Belgrade shall be considered incomplete and shall not be acted upon until such time as fees due are paid.

When determination is made during application consideration

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- + Amended by Referendum Jun 1995
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that additional fees are due and payable, consideration and action on the application may be continued. However, Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board Approval of application shall not be deemed to have occurred, approval in all other respects notwithstanding, and issuance of permit shall be withheld until all fees due have been paid.

D. Procedure for Administering Permits

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

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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 waters;

6. Will protect archaeological and historic resources as designated in the comprehensive plan;

7. Will avoid problems associated with flood plain development and use; and

8. 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 to an application if the structure would be located in an unapproved subdivision or would violate any other local ordinance or regulation or any State law which the municipality is responsible for enforcing.

E. Expiration of Permit

Following the issuance of a permit, if no substantial start is made in construction or in the use of the property within one year of the date of the permit, the permit shall lapse and become void.

F. 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

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

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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.

G. Appeals

1. Powers and Duties of the Board of Appeals: The Board of Appeals shall have the following powers:

a. Administrative Appeals: To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by, or failure to act by, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board in administration of this Ordinance. The Board of Appeals shall not have the power to hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer in the enforcement of this Ordinance; enforcement appeals shall be made to Superior Court in accordance with State law.

b. Variance Appeals: To authorize variances upon appeal, within the limitations set forth in this Ordinance.

2. Variance Appeals: Variances may be permitted only under the following conditions:

a. Variances may be granted only from dimensional requirements including but not limited to, lot width, structure height, percent of lot coverage, and setback requirements.

b. Variances shall not be granted for establishment of any uses otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance.

c. The Board shall not grant a variance unless it finds that:

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

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(1) The proposed structure or use would meet the provisions of Section 15 except for the specific provision which has created the non-conformity and from which relief is sought; and

(2) The strict application of the terms of this Ordinance would result in undue hardship. The term "undue hardship" shall mean:

(a) That the land in question cannot yield a reasonable return unless a variance is granted;

(b) That the need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to

the general conditions in the neighborhood;

(c) That the granting of a variance will not alter the essential character of the locality; and,

(d) That the hardship is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner.

d. The Board of Appeals shall limit any variances granted as strictly as possible in order to insure conformance with the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance to the greatest extent possible, and in doing so may impose such conditions to a variance as it deems necessary. The party receiving the variance shall comply with any conditions imposed.

e. A copy of all variances granted by the Board of Appeals shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection within fourteen (14) days of the decision.

*f. The Board of Appeals may grant a variance to a property owner for the purpose of making that property accessible to a person with a disability who is living on the property. The Board shall restrict any variance granted under this subsection solely to the installation of equipment or the

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construction of structures necessary for access or egress from the property by the person with the disability. The Board may impose conditions on the variance, including limiting the variance to the duration of the disability or that the time the person with the person with the disability lives on the property. The term "structures necessary for access to or egress from the property" shall include railing, wall or roof systems necessary for the safety or effectiveness of the structure.

3. Appeal Procedure

a. Making an Appeal

(1) An administrative or variance appeal may be taken to the Board of Appeals by an aggrieved party from any decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or the Planning Board. Such appeal shall be taken within thirty (30) days of the date of the decision appealed from, and not otherwise, except that the Board, upon a showing of good cause, may waive the thirty (30) day requirement.

(2) Such appeal shall be made by filing with the Board of Appeals a written notice of appeal which includes:

(a) A concise written statement indicating what relief is requested and why it should be granted.

(b) A sketch drawn to scale showing lot lines,

location of existing buildings and structures and other physical features of the lot pertinent to the relief sought.

(3) Upon being notified of an appeal, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall transmit to the Board of Appeals all of the papers constituting the record of the decision appealed from.

*(4) The Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on the appeal within forty-five (45) days of its receipt of an appeal request.

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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b. Decision by Board of Appeals

(1) A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of deciding an appeal. A member who abstains shall not be counted in determining whether a quorum exists.

(2) The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Appeals present and voting shall be necessary to reverse an order, requirement, decision, or determination of the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter on which it is required to decide under this Ordinance, or to affect any variation in the application of this Ordinance from its stated terms. The board may reverse the decision, or failure to act, of the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board only upon a finding that the decision, or failure to act, was clearly contrary to specific provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) The person filing the appeal shall have the burden of proof.

(4) The Board shall decide all appeals within thirty five (35) days after the close of the hearing, and shall issue a written decision on all appeals.

(5) All decisions shall become a part of the record and shall include a statement of findings and conclusions as well as the reasons or basis therefor, and the appropriate order, relief or denial thereof.

*4. Appeal to Superior Court

Any aggrieved party who participates as a party during the proceedings before the Board of Appeals may take an appeal to Superior Court in accordance with state laws within forty-five (45) days from the date of any decision of the Board of Appeals.

5. Reconsideration

The Board of Appeals may reconsider any decision within thirty

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(30) days of its prior decision. The Board may conduct additional hearings and receive additional evidence and testimony.

H. Enforcement

1. Nuisances: Any violation of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

2. Code Enforcement Officer (CEO)

a. It shall be the duty of the Code Enforcement Officer to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance. If the Code Enforcement Officer shall find that any provision of this Ordinance is being violated, he or she shall notify in writing the person responsible for such violation, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it, including discontinuance of illegal use of land, buildings or structures, or work being done, removal of illegal buildings or structures, and abatement of nuisance conditions. A copy of such notices shall be submitted to the municipal officers and be maintained as a permanent record.

b. The Code Enforcement Officer shall conduct on-site inspections to insure compliance with all applicable laws and conditions attached to permit approvals. The Code Enforcement Officer shall also investigate all complaints of alleged violations of this Ordinance.

*c. The Code Enforcement Officer shall keep a complete record of all essential transactions of the office, including applications submitted, permits granted or denied, variances granted or denied, revocation actions, revocation of permits, appeals, court actions, violations investigated, violations found, and fees collected. On an biennial basis, a summary of this record shall be submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Land Quality Control within the Department of Environmental Protection.

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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3. Legal Actions: When the above action does not result in the correction or abatement of the violation or nuisance condition, the Municipal Officers, upon notice from the Code Enforcement Officer, are hereby directed to institute any and all actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable, including seeking injunctions of violations and the imposition of fines, that may be appropriate or necessary to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance in the name of the municipality. The municipal officers, or their authorized agent, are hereby authorized to enter into administrative consent agreements for the purpose of eliminating violations of this Ordinance and recovering fines without Court action. Such agreements shall not allow an illegal structure or use to continue unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the illegal structure or use was constructed or conducted as a direct result of erroneous advice given by an authorized municipal official and there is no evidence that the owner acted in bad faith, or unless the removal of the structure or use will result in a threat or hazard to public health and safety or will result in substantial environmental damage.

4. Fines: Any person, including but not limited to a landowner, a landowner's agent or a contractor, who orders or conducts any activity in violation of this Ordinance shall be penalized in accordance with Title 30-A, Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Subsection 4452.

*I. Special Exception/Conditional use Permits in Resource Protection and Resource Protection-Slope Districts.

Where one or more lots in the same ownership and in entirety or in part are located within a Resource Protection or Resource Protection-Slope district as shown on the Town of Belgrade Shoreland Zoning Map and the applicant demonstrates based on field survey that a substantial portion of that lot area located within the Resource Protection or resource Protection-Slope district is at variance with the criteria of Section 13(a) and that the following criteria are met, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as defined in this

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Ordinance, may issue a Special Exception/Conditional Use permit upon finding that the requirements for development in a Limited Residential district can otherwise be met. In all instances, the burden of proof is upon the person proposing the special exception/conditional use. In issuing its decision, the reviewing authority (Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board) shall make findings of fact establishing that the proposed special exception/conditional use does or does not meet the criteria of this section of this Ordinance.

1. For area within a Resource Protection district, the lot area subject to a permit under this section shall be:

a. part of a lot or contiguous lots which in aggregate meet all dimensional requirements of a conforming lot as specified in Section 15; and,

b. more than 250 feet from the upland edge of a wetland based on field determination by a [State Certified Individual] of the actual location of the upland edge of the wetland; and,

c. at least 15,000 sq. ft. of contiguous area outside the 250 foot line defined in Section 16(I)(1)(A.), above; and,

d. access to the lot area is available from a great pond or stream, a public road, or a privately owned road existing at the time of application without requiring the access way to traverse any area within the Resource Protection district from which exception is sought or to traverse a Resource Protection-Slope district.

2. For area within a Resource Protection-Slope district, the lot area subject to a permit under this section shall be:

a. part of a lot or contiguous lots which in gross aggregate meet all dimension requirements of a conforming lot as specified in Section 15; and,

b. at least 15,000 sq. ft. of contiguous area of less than 10-percent slope; and,

c. access to the lot area is available from a great

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pond, a stream, a public road, or a privately owned road existing at the time of application without requiring the accessway to traverse the Resource Protection-Slope district from which exception is sought or to traverse a Resource Protection district.

3. The permitting authority shall condition Special Exception/Conditional Use permits to explicitly define the land areas subject to such permit, to explicitly define permitted access, and to impose such other conditions as the special exception/conditional use may require to meet the criteria of Section 16(D).

4. Granting of a Special Exception/Conditional Use permit shall not alter the boundary of the district in which the lot(s) or part(s) thereof subject to such permit are located. From time-to-time, but at least once in every 4 years, the Planning Board shall review the boundaries of the Resource Protection and Resource Protection/Slope districts as shown on the Shoreland Zoning Map and propose to the municipal legislative body specific revisions to district boundaries to redesignate as Limited Residential district or area outside the Shoreland Zone those land areas for which Special Exception/Conditional Use permits have been previously granted.

5. Special exception(s) and conditional use(s) permitted under this Section shall be limited specifically and strictly to that exception(s) or use(s) requested by specification on the application and approved or approved with conditions by the reviewing authority (Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board). The special exception(s) and conditional use(s) shall be explicitly stated on any permit issued to the applicant.

6. Addition, any and all development(s) or change(s) of use of the lot area subject to special exception/conditional use permit not expressly permitted by Section 14 of this Ordinance in a Resource Protection or Resource Protection-Slope District shall require application for permit to the

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appropriate reviewing authority (Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board) as specified by this Ordinance for land areas within a Resource Protection or Resource Protection-Slope District, as applicable. Special exception/conditional use permits shall contain the requirement of this Subsection as a condition of permit.

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Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

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Section 17. Definitions

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

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

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

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

=Basement - any portion of a structure with a floor-to-ceiling height of 6 feet or more and having more than 50% of its volume below ground level. For the purposes of this definition, a "basement" may have either a "dirt" or a "constructed" floor and wall structures may be of wood, concrete, or other structural material. A "basement" may be "unfinished", partially "finished", or "finished" and suitable for occupancy. The term "basement" excludes foundation

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(defined elsewhere), "frost wall", "crawl space", etc.

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

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

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

Complete application - a complete application for permit consists of payment of the required application fee, if any; submission of an approved plumbing permit or a statement from the Local Plumbing Inspector that no plumbing permit is required, if the proposed expansion or change impacts the requirements for wastewater disposal; submission of a sketch drawn to approximate scale showing the location of all existing structures, the location of all proposed structures, the location of all sources of drinking water, and the location of all components of the existing or proposed subsurface wastewater disposal system(s) relative to the lot boundaries; the location and dimensions of all driveways, roads, or other nonvegetated surfaces within the lot boundaries; and the dimension, horizontal distance, from the closest point of all structures to any stream, tributary stream, river, great pond, or freshwater wetland within two hundred fifty (250) feet of each structure; and, submission of all other information required by this Ordinance as part of the application for permit.

Contiguous lots - lots in common single or joint ownership and

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which adjoin at any line or at any point or are separated at any point by a body of water less than fifteen (15) feet wide and lots on opposite sides of a public or a privately-owned road established by the owner of land on both sides thereof after September 22, 1971.

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 a bodily injury, accident, disease, birth defect, environmental conditions or illness; and also includes the physical and 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 educational, vocational rehabilitation, or related services.

Driveway - a road, excluding a road used in common with others, intersecting a public road or a privately-owned road and intended to provide for the passage of motorized vehicles to and from the public road or privately-owned road and a terminus located on a lot.

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

#Essential services - gas, electrical or communication facilities; steam, fuel, electric power or water transmission or distribution lines, towers and related equipment; telephone cables or lines, poles and related equipment; gas, oil, water, slurry or other similar pipelines; municipal sewage lines, collection or supply systems; and associated storage tanks.

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Such systems may include towers, poles, wires, mains, drains, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarms and police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants and similar accessories, but shall not include service drops or buildings which are necessary for the furnishing of such services.

=Expansion of a structure - an increase in the floor area or height of a structure, including all extensions such as, but not limited to, attached decks, garages, porches and greenhouses, etc.

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

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

=Floor area - the sum of the horizontal areas of a structure enclosed by exterior walls, i.e. floor(s), excepting basement floors, plus the horizontal area of any unenclosed portions of a structure such as porches and decks.

=Footprint Area - the area of the projection on the ground of the outermost perimeter of all above-ground elements of a structure.

Forest management activities - timber cruising and other forest resource evaluation activities, pesticide or fertilizer application, management planning activities, timber stand improvement, pruning, regeneration of forest stands, and other similar or associated activities, exclusive of timber harvesting and the construction, creation or maintenance of roads.

Forested wetland - a freshwater wetland dominated by woody vegetation six (6) meters in height or higher.

=Foundation - the supporting substructure of a building or

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other structure including but not limited to slabs, sills, posts or frostwalls. Excludes supporting substructures that meet the definition of "basement."

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

1. of ten or more contiguous acres; or of less than 10 contiguous acres and adjacent to a surface water body, excluding any river, stream or brook such that in a natural state, the combined surface area is in excess of 10 acres; and

2. Inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

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

=Functionally water-dependent uses - those uses that require, for their primary purpose, location on submerged lands or that require direct access to, or location in, coastal or inland waters and that cannot be located away from these waters. The uses include, but are not limited to commercial and recreational fishing and boating facilities, excluding recreational boat storage buildings, finfish and shellfish processing, fish storage and retail and wholesale fish marketing facilities, waterfront dock and port facilities, shipyards and boat building facilities, marinas, navigation aides, basins and channels, retaining walls, 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.

* Amended by Referendum Nov 1992/Jun 1992

Amended by Referendum Mar 1993/Nov 1993

+ Amended by Referendum Jun 1995

**Amended by Referendum Mar 1996/Effective Apr 4, 1996

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*** 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.

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

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

=Increase in non-conformity of a structure - any change in a structure or property which causes further deviation from the dimensional standard(s) creating a legally-existing non-conformity 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 non-conformance of a legally-existing structure shall not be considered to increase non-conformity. For example, there is no increase in non-conformity 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 legally-existing non-conforming structure. Hence, a structure may be expanded laterally from any portion of the existing structure to fill in the space left by an "L" or "U"-shaped structure. Similarly, there is no increase in non-conformity with the height requirement if the expansion increases the height of

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the expanded portion of the structure no further than the highest point of the legally-existing non-conforming structure.

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 gravel pads, parking areas, fire places, or tent platforms.

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

Lot - an area of land in one ownership, or one leasehold, with ascertainable boundaries established by deed or other instrument of record, or a segment of land ownership defined by boundary lines on a subdivision plan duly approved and recorded in the County Registry of Deeds.

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.

Lot coverage - That portion of a lot dedicated to the projected area (onto the lot surface) of structures and to non-vegetated usage including, but not limited to, paved areas, stairways, walkways, roads (including driveways), parking areas, etc. in relation to lot area. Lot coverage may be expressed in area measure (to be interpreted relative to lot area) or as a percentage of lot area.

+Maintenance and Repair (of a structure) - perform tasks such as refinishing, cleaning, applying preventive or protective treatments, etc. on the exterior or interior of an existing structure or portion thereof (maintenance); without altering

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the defining characteristics and dimensions of the structure, to return an existing and deteriorated interior or exterior feature(s) of a structure to that feature's original functionality and condition by replacement of deteriorated material in kind or by use of a corrective materials and process (repair). The following undertakings are specifically included within the scope of "maintenance and repair": residing; replacement, deletion, or addition of doors and windows; replacement of sill, posts, frostwalls, and foundations; screening of roofed decks/porches and breezeways. Note: See definitions of "Reconstruct" and "Replace".

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, boat 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.

***Minimum lot width** - the closest distance between the side lot lines of a lot. Within the statutory shorefront setback distance and within the statutory stream setback distance, minimum lot width land use dimensional standards specified in the Ordinance are applicable.

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)

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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.

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

Non-conforming lot - a parcel of land in common individual or joint ownership which does not meet one or more dimensional requirements (land area, shore frontage, road frontage, or width) of the district in which the parcel is located for the land use existing or intended. As determined by the context of usage, a "lot" may refer to an individual lot of record or may refer to an aggregation of two or more contiguous lots of record which are required to be or may be considered a single lot or parcel for the purpose of administration of an this or other applicable ordinance or law.

Non-conforming structure - a structure which does not meet any one or more of the following dimensional requirements; setback, height, or lot coverage, 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 permitted 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.

Normal high-water line - 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. In the case of wetlands adjacent to rivers and great ponds, the normal high-water line is the upland edge of the wetland, and not the edge of the open water.

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Parking area - any area designed or designated to accommodate transient stopping or short-term parking by vehicle owners or operators other than or in addition to areas solely incidental to residential use of land. Parking areas include but are not necessarily limited to vehicle stopping areas designated for parking serving or standing at commercial establishments, scenic areas or overlooks, beaches, boat launches, recreation areas, etc. Areas designed or designated for storage of vehicles for commerce are specifically excluded from this definition.

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

Piers, docks, wharfs, bridges and other structures and uses extending over or beyond the normal high-water line or within a wetland-

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

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

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

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

Privately-owned road - a road which neither a municipality nor the general public has the right to pass over by foot or vehicle; any and all roads, excepting public roads and

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driveways, within an approved subdivision; a road, excepting a driveway, which intersects at least one public road or a privately-owned road at one or more locations, which is constructed or created on land in private ownership and which is a right-of-way in common for two or more persons.

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.

Public road - a Federal or a State highway or a road constructed by the Town or a road which has been constructed by others and has been accepted by the Town; a public easement (or private way, so-called) as defined by Title 23 M.R.S.A. Section 3021.

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

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

+Reconstruct - raze a structure in its entirety or in any part such that the structure's dimensions or defining characteristics and functionality are altered for a period of time followed by restoration of the razed structure or razed portion thereof at the same locus as the predecessor structure. Note: See definitions of "Maintenance and Repair" and "Replace".

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.

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

+Replace - raze a structure in its entirety or in any part such that the structure's dimensions or defining characteristics and functionality are altered for a period of time followed by construction of a structure of new dimensions, defining characteristics, or functionality at the same or a different locus than that of the predecessor structure. Note: See definitions of "Maintenance and Repair" and "Reconstruct".

Replacement system - 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.

Residential dwelling unit - a room or group of rooms designed and equipped for use as permanent, seasonal, or temporary living quarters for only one family. The term shall include mobile homes, but not recreational vehicles.

#Right-of-way - a grant without any benefit of ownership and established by deed, by easement, or by other legal agreement permitting a person or persons to pass over the land of another person or to use a privately-owned road. Also, that strip of land defined by boundaries onto which a public road has been mapped or upon which a public road has been constructed or which is defined by law relative to an existing public road as defining the limits of the public's right-of-way, and, when so used, the term refers to the land itself,

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not the right of passage over it.

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 flood plain wetlands from that point at which it provides drainage for a watershed of twenty five (25) square miles to its mouth.

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

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

1. in the case of electric service

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

b. the total length of the extension is less than one thousand (1,000) feet.

2. in the case of telephone service

a. the extension, regardless of length, will be made by the installation of telephone wires to existing utility poles, or

b. the extension requiring the installation of new utility poles or placement underground is less than one thousand (1,000) feet in length.

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Setback - the nearest horizontal distance from the normal high-water line 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 measured in a straight line between the intersections of the lot lines with the shoreline at normal high-water elevation.

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, river, or saltwater body; within 250 feet of the upland edge of a coastal or freshwater wetland; or within seventy-five (75) feet of the normal high-water line of a stream.

***Stream** - a free-flowing body of water from the outlet of a great pond or the confluence of two (2) perennial streams as depicted on the most recent edition of a United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic map, or if not available, a 15-minute series topographic map, to the point where the body of water becomes a river or flows to another water body or wetland within the shoreland zone.

Structure - anything built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, goods or property of any kind, together with anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, exclusive of fences. The term includes structures temporarily or permanently located, such as decks and satellite dishes.

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

Subsurface sewage disposal system - a collection of treatment tank(s), disposal area(s), holding tank(s) and pond(s), surface spray system(s), cesspool(s), well(s), surface ditch(es), alternative toilet(s), or other devices and associated piping designed to function as a unit for the

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purpose of disposing of wastes or wastewater on or beneath the surface of the earth. The term shall not include any wastewater discharge system licensed under 38 MRSA Section 414, any surface wastewater disposal system licensed under 38 MRSA Section 413 Subsection

1-A, or any public sewer. The term shall not include a wastewater disposal system designed to treat wastewater which is in whole or in part hazardous waste as defined in 38 MRSA Chapter 13, subchapter 1.

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

Tent platform - a temporary or a permanent surface designed to serve only as a floor for a tent and associated canopy, if any, and which is typically elevated immediately above natural terrain. A railing not exceeding three (3) feet in height may be affixed to a portion or all of the perimeter of the tent platform for the safety of the occupants of the elevated platform.

***Timber harvesting** - the cutting or removal of at least 50 cords, or equivalent, of timber on a contiguous ownership during a calendar year for the primary purpose of selling or processing forest products. Timberharvesting does not include the clearing of land exclusively for approved construction or the construction or creation of roads.

Tributary stream - a channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water, whether intermittent or perennial, and which is characterized by the lack of upland vegetation or presence of aquatic vegetation and by the presence of a bed devoid of topsoil containing waterborne deposits on exposed soil, parent material or bedrock, and which flows to a water body or wetland as defined. 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

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the receiving water body or wetland.

Upland edge - the boundary between upland and wetland.

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

Water body - any great pond, river, stream or tidal area.

Water Crossing - any project extending from one bank to the opposite bank of a river or stream, whether under, through, or over the water course. 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.

=Well-distributed stand of trees -

(A) Adjacent to a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, a well-distributed stand of trees shall exist if a rating score of 12 or greater is maintained in any 25-foot by 25-foot square (625 square feet) area as determined by the following rating scale:

Diameter of tree at 4-1/2 feet above ground level	Points
2 to 4 inches	1
Greater than 4 to 12 inches	2
Greater than 12 inches	4

(B) Adjacent to other water bodies, tributary streams, and wetlands, a well-distributed stand of trees shall exist if a rating score of 8 or greater is maintained in any 25-foot by 25-foot square (625 square feet) area as determined by the above rating scale.

Wetland - a freshwater or coastal wetland.

Wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers - wetlands contiguous with or adjacent to a great pond or river, and

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which during normal high water, are connected by surface water to the great pond or river. Also included are wetlands which are separated from the great pond or river by a berm, causeway, or similar feature less than 100 feet in width, and which have a surface elevation at or below the normal high water line of the great pond or river. Wetlands associated with great ponds or rivers are considered to be part of that great pond or river.

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