

ARTICLE II

TOWN OF LEEDS

SHORELAND ZONING ORDINANCE

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ARTICLE II

TOWN OF LEEDS SHORELAND ZONING ORDINANCE

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. This Ordinance also applies to any structure built on, over, or abutting a dock, wharf, or pier, or other structure extending below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland. Should Title 38, Sections 435-499 M.R.S.A., be amended to remove any areas so regulated by this Ordinance shall be so amended.

SECTION 4. Effective Date of Ordinance and Ordinance Amendments

This Ordinance, which was adopted by the municipal legislative body on December 14, 1991, shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. A certified copy of the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection for

approval. If the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection fails to act on this Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, within forty-five (45) days of its receipt of the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, it shall be deemed approved.

Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality within the forty-five (45) day period shall be governed by the terms of this Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, if the Ordinance, or Ordinance Amendment, is approved by the Commissioner 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 ordinance, regulation or statute administered by the Town of Leeds, the more restrictive provision shall control.

SECTION 8. Amendments

A. Initiation of Amendments. An amendment to this Ordinance may be initiated by:

1. The Planning Board, provided a majority of the Board has so voted;
2. Request of the municipal officers; or
3. Written petition of at least 25 voters registered to vote in Leeds.

- B. Public Hearing.** The Planning Board shall hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment. Notification of the hearing shall be posted and advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing.
- C. Notice Required.**
The Town Clerk shall forward to the Selectmen and Planning Board of adjacent communities of which a zoning amendment is proposed which is within 500 feet of a common town border at least ten days in advance of the public hearing. The adjacent community may provide verbal or written testimony.
- D. Adoption of Amendment.** An amendment of this Ordinance may be adopted by a majority vote of the Town Meeting.
- E. Submission to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.** Copies of amendments, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection following adoption by the municipal legislative body and shall not be effective unless approved by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner fails to act on any amendment within forty-five (45) days of his/her receipt of the amendment, the amendment is automatically approved. Any application for a permit submitted to the municipality within the forty-five (45) day period shall be governed by the terms of the amendment, if such amendment is approved by the Commissioner.

SECTION 9. Districts and Zoning Map

A. Official Zoning Map

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

1. Resource Protection
2. Limited Residential
3. Stream Protection District

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 Zoning Map shall be certified by the attested signature of the Municipal Clerk and Chairperson of the Planning Board 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 district boundaries or other matter portrayed on the Official Zoning Map, such changes shall be made on the Official Zoning Map within thirty (30) days after the amendment has been approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

SECTION 10. Interpretation of District Boundaries

Unless otherwise set forth on the Official Zoning Map, district boundary lines are property lines, the centerlines of streets, roads and rights of way, and the boundaries of the shoreland area as defined herein. Where uncertainty exists as to the exact location of district boundary lines, the Board of Appeals shall be the final authority as to location.

SECTION 11. Land Use Requirements

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

SECTION 12. Nonconformance

A. Purpose

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

B. General

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

C. Nonconforming Structures

1. **Expansions:** All new principal and accessory structures, excluding functionally water-dependent uses, must meet the water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback requirements contained in Section 15.B.1. A nonconforming structure may be added to or expanded after obtaining a permit from the same permitting authority as that for a new structure, if such addition or expansion does not increase the nonconformity of the structure in accordance with (a) through (d) below.
 - (a) Expansion of any portion of a structure within 25 feet of the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland is prohibited, even if the expansion will not increase nonconformity with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement. Expansion of an accessory structure that is located closer to the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland than the principal structure is prohibited, even if the expansion will not increase nonconformity with the water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback requirement.
 - (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), above, if a legally existing nonconforming principal structure is entirely located less than 25 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland, that structure may be expanded as follows, as long as all other applicable municipal land use standards are met, and the expansion is not prohibited by Section 12.C.1.
 - (i) The maximum total footprint for the principal structure may not be expanded to a size greater than 800 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1,

1989, whichever is greater. The maximum height of the principal structure may not be made greater than 15 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.

- (c) All other legally existing nonconforming principal and accessory structures that do not meet the water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback requirements may be expanded or altered as follows, as long as other applicable municipal land use standards are met and the expansion is not prohibited by Section 12.C.1 or Section 12.C.1.a, above.
 - (i) For structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland, the maximum combined total footprint for all structures may not be expanded to a size greater than 1,000 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 20 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater.
 - (ii) For structures located less than 100 feet from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified as GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified as GPA or less than 150 feet from the normal high-water line of Androscoggin River or Dead River, the maximum combined total footprint for all structures may not be expanded to a size greater than 1,500 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed on January 1, 1989, whichever is greater. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater. Any portion of those structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland must meet the footprint and height limits in Section 12.C.1.b.i and Section 12.C.1.c.i, above.
 - (iii) In addition to the limitations in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), for structures that are legally nonconforming due to their location within the Resource Protection District when located at less than 250 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body or the upland edge of a wetland, the maximum combined total footprint for all structures may not be expanded to a size greater than 1,500 square feet or 30% larger than the footprint that existed at the time the Resource

Protection District was established on the lot, whichever is greater. The maximum height of any structure may not be made greater than 25 feet or the height of the existing structure, whichever is greater, except that any portion of those structures located less than 75 feet from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland must meet the footprint and height limits in Section 12.C.1.b.i and Section 12.C.1.c.i, above.

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

2. Foundations: Whenever a new, enlarged, or replacement foundation is constructed under a non-conforming structure, the structure and new foundation must be placed such that the setback requirement is met to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board, basing its decision on the criteria specified in Section 12.C.3 Relocation below.

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

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

When it is necessary to remove vegetation within the water or wetland setback area in order to relocate a structure, the Planning Board shall require replanting of native vegetation to compensate for the destroyed vegetation in accordance with

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

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

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

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

4. **Reconstruction or Replacement:** Any nonconforming structure which is located less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or a wetland and which is removed, or damaged or destroyed regardless of the cause, by more than 50% of the market value of the structure before such damage, destruction or removal, may be reconstructed or replaced provided that a permit is obtained within one year of the date of said damage, destruction, or removal, and provided that such reconstruction or replacement is in compliance with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Planning Board in accordance with the purposes of this Ordinance. In no case shall a structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its nonconformity. If the reconstructed or replacement structure is less than the required setback it shall not be any larger than the original structure, except as allowed pursuant to Section 12.C.1 above, as determined by the non-conforming footprint of the reconstructed or replaced structure at its new location. If the total footprint of the original structure can be relocated or reconstructed beyond the required setback area, no portion of the relocated or reconstructed structure shall be replaced or constructed at less than the setback requirement for a new structure. When it is necessary to remove vegetation in order to replace or reconstruct a

structure, vegetation shall be replanted in accordance with Section 12.C.3 above.

Any nonconforming structure which is located less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or wetland and which is removed by 50% or less of the market value or damaged or destroyed by 50% or less of the market value of the structure, excluding normal maintenance and repair, may be reconstructed in place with a permit, from the code enforcement officer within one year of such damage, destruction, or removal.

In determining whether the building reconstruction or replacement meets the setback to the greatest practical extent the Planning Board shall consider, in addition to the criteria in Section 12.C.4 above, the physical condition and type of foundation present, if any.

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

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

D. Nonconforming Uses

1. **Expansions:** Expansions of nonconforming uses are prohibited, except that nonconforming residential uses may, after obtaining a permit from the Planning Board, be expanded within existing residential structures or within expansions of such structures as 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 superseded by a conforming use, may not again be devoted to a nonconforming use except that the Planning Board may, for good cause shown by the applicant, grant up to a one-year extension to that time period. This provision shall not apply to the resumption of a use of a residential structure provided that the structure has been used or

maintained for residential purposes during the preceding five (5) year period.

3. **Change of Use:** An existing nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use provided that the proposed use has no greater adverse impact on the subject and adjacent properties and resources, than the former use, as determined by the Planning Board. The determination of no greater adverse impact shall be made according to criteria listed in Section 12.C.5 above.

E. Nonconforming Lots

1. **Nonconforming Lots:** A vacant nonconforming lot of record recorded on or before June 21, 1971 may be built upon, without the need for a variance, provided that such lot is in separate ownership and not contiguous with any other lot in the same ownership, it contains a minimum of 40,000 square feet, all provisions of this Ordinance except lot area, lot width and frontage can be met and a new system variance as defined in the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules is not required to provide subsurface sewage disposal. Variances relating to setback or other requirements not involving lot size or frontage shall be obtained by action of the Board of Appeals.
2. **Contiguous Built Lots:** If two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in a single or joint ownership of record at the time of adoption of this Ordinance, if all or part of the lots do not meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance, and if a principal use or structure exists on each lot, the nonconforming lots may be conveyed separately or together, provided that the State Minimum Lot Size Law (12 M.R.S.A. sections 4807-A through 4807-D) and the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules are complied with.

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

3. **Contiguous Lots – Vacant or Partially Built.** If two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in single or joint ownership of record at the time of or since adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, and if any of these lots do not individually meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance or subsequent amendments, and if one or more of the lots are vacant or contain(s) only an accessory structure, the lots shall be combined to the extent necessary to meet all dimensional standards. This provision shall

not apply to 2 or more contiguous lots, at least one of which is nonconforming, owned by the same person or persons on December 14, 1991, and recorded in the registry of deeds if the lot is served by a public sewer or can accommodate a subsurface sewage disposal system in conformance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules; and

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

SECTION 13. Establishment of Districts

A. Resource Protection District

The Resource Protection District includes areas in which development would adversely affect water quality, productive habitat, biological ecosystems, or scenic and natural values. This district shall include the following areas when they occur within the limits of the shoreland zone, exclusive of the Stream Protection District, except that areas which are currently developed need not be included within the Resource Protection District.

1. Areas within 250 feet, horizontal distance, of the upland edge of freshwater wetlands, and wetlands associated with great ponds and rivers, which are rated "moderate" or "high" value waterfowl and wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas, by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIF&W) that are depicted on a Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer.
2. Floodplains along rivers and floodplains along artificially formed great ponds along rivers, defined by the 100-year floodplain as designated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps, or the flood of record, or in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent flood plain soils.
3. Areas of two or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of 20% or greater.
4. Areas of two (2) or more contiguous acres supporting wetland vegetation and hydric soils, which are not part of a freshwater wetland as defined,

and which are not surficially connected to a water body during the period of normal high water.

5. Land areas along rivers subject to severe bank erosion, undercutting, or riverbed movement.
6. Essential habitat for endangered and threatened species.

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 or Stream Protection District.

C. 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 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 Zoning Map of Leeds, Maine.

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 (shall be reviewed as a Site Plan Review as contained in Article I. Section 5. |
| 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
SP: Stream Protection

LAND USES IN THE SHORELAND ZONE

LAND USES	DISTRICTS		
	SP	RP	LR
1. Nonintensive recreational uses not requiring structures such as hunting, fishing, and hiking	yes	yes	yes
2. Motorized vehicular traffic on existing roads and trails	yes	yes	yes
5. Clearing or removal of vegetation for activities other than timber harvesting	CEO	CEO ¹	yes
6. Fire prevention activities	yes	yes	yes
7. Wildlife management practices	yes	yes	yes
8. Soil and water conservation practices	yes	yes	yes
9. Mineral exploration	no	yes ²	yes ²
10. Mineral extraction including sand and gravel extraction	no	PB ³	PB
11. Surveying and resource analysis	yes	yes	yes
12. Emergency operations	yes	yes	yes
13. Agriculture	yes	PB	yes
14. Aquaculture	PB	PB	PB
15. Principal structures and uses			
A. One and two family residential, including driveways	PB ⁴	no	CEO
B. Multi-unit residential	no	no	PB
C. Commercial	no	no	no
D. Industrial	no	no	no
E. Governmental and Institutional	no	no	no
F. Small nonresidential facilities for educational, scientific or nature interpretation purposes	PB ⁴	PB	CEO
16. Structures accessory to allowed uses	PB ⁴	PB ⁹	CEO
17. Piers, docks, wharfs, bridges and other structures and uses extending over or below the normal high-water line or within a wetland			
a. Temporary	CEO ¹⁰	CEO ¹⁰	CEO ¹⁰
b. Permanent	PB	PB	PB
18. Conversions of seasonal residences to year-round residences			

LAND USES	DISTRICTS		
	SP	RP	LR
	PB	no	PB
19. Small Enterprise	PB	no	PB
20. Private sewage disposal systems for allowed uses	LPI	no	LPI
21. Essential services	PB ⁵	PB ⁵	PB
A. Roadside distribution lines (34.5kV and lower)	CEO ⁵	CEO ⁵	Yes ¹¹
B. Non-roadside or cross country distribution lines involving ten poles or less in the shoreland zone.	PB ⁵	PB ⁵	CEO
C. Non-roadside or cross country distribution lines involving eleven or more poles in the shoreland zone.	PB ⁵	PB ⁵	PB
D. Other essential services	PB ⁵	PB ⁵	PB
22. Service drops, as defined, to allowed uses	yes	yes	yes
23. Public and private recreational areas involving minimal structural development	PB	PB	PB
24. Individual, private campsites	CEO	CEO	CEO
25. Campgrounds ⁸	no	no ⁶	PB
26. Road construction	PB	No ⁷	PB
27. Parking facilities	no	No ⁶	PB
28. Marinas ⁸	PB	no	PB
29. Filling and earthmoving <10 cubic yards	CEO	CEO	yes
30. Filling and earthmoving >10 cubic yards	PB	PB	CEO
31. Signs (new or replacement)	yes	yes	yes
32. Uses similar to allowed uses	CEO	CEO	CEO
33. Uses similar to uses requiring a CEO permit	CEO	CEO	CEO
34. Uses similar to uses requiring a PB permit	PB	PB	PB

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

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

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

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

⁵See further restrictions in Section 15(M)(2)

⁶Except when area is zoned for resource protection due to floodplain criteria in which case a permit is required from the PB.

⁷Except 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 is required from the PB

⁸Must submit a Site Plan Review and meet the standards set forth in the Town of Leeds Zoning Ordinance

⁹Accessory structures in the Resource Protection District adjacent to wetlands are allowed with a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer. All setback standards shall be met.

¹⁰Excluding bridges and other crossings not involving earthwork, in which case no permit is required.

¹¹ Permit not required but must file a written "notice of intent to construct" with CEO.

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 (square feet)	Minimum Shore Frontage (feet)	Minimum Road Frontage (feet)
Residential per dwelling unit	87,120	200	150
Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial Per Principal Structure	87,120	300	150
Public and Private Recreational Facilities	87,120	200	150

2. Land below the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland and land beneath roads serving more than two (2) lots shall not be included toward calculating minimum lot area.
3. Lots located on opposite sides of a public or private road shall be considered each a separate tract or parcel of land unless such road was

established by the owner of land on both sides thereof after September 22, 1971.

4. The minimum width of any portion of any lot within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland shall be equal to or greater than the shore frontage requirement for a lot with the proposed use.
5. If more than one residential dwelling unit, principal governmental, institutional, commercial or industrial structure or use, or combination thereof, is constructed or established on a single parcel, all dimensional requirements shall be met for each additional dwelling unit, principal structure, or use.
6. After the effective date of this Ordinance, no lot shall be created or reduced below the minimum requirements unless allowed by other provisions of this Ordinance.

B. Principal and Accessory Structures

1. All new principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least one hundred fifty (150) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of the Androscoggin and Dead River and one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of great ponds classified GPA and rivers that flow to great ponds classified GPA, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland. In the Resource Protection District the setback requirement shall be 250 feet, horizontal distance, except for structures, roads, parking spaces or other regulated objects specifically allowed in that district in which case the setback requirements specified above shall apply.

In addition:

- a. The water body, tributary stream, or wetland setback provision shall neither apply to structures which require direct access to the water body or wetland as an operational necessity, such as piers, docks and retaining walls, nor to other functionally water-dependent uses.
- b. All new principal and accessory structures shall meet the minimum lot line setback requirements:

Front Setback (from ROW)	25 feet
Side Setback	25 feet

Rear Setback

25 feet

The Planning Board 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. (Amended June 5, 2004)

- c. All lots hereinafter created shall possess a minimum frontage on one boundary of:
 - 1) Open State or Town Street
 - 2) Privately owned street which complies with the Town of Leeds Street Construction Ordinance and approved by the Planning Board. (Amended June 5, 2004)
 - d. No garage or other accessory building shall be located in the required setbacks except as permitted as follows: when located to the rear of the principal building, accessory buildings no larger than 150 sq. ft. in floor area may be located within the required side or rear setbacks provided that no such structure shall be located less than 6 feet from a side or rear lot line. (Amended June 5, 2004)
 - e. On a non-conforming lot of record on which only a residential structure exists, and it is not possible to place an accessory structure meeting the required water body, tributary stream or wetland setbacks, the code enforcement officer may issue a permit to place a single accessory structure, with no utilities, for the storage of yard tools and similar equipment. Such accessory structure shall not exceed eighty (80) square feet in area nor eight (8) feet in height, and shall be located as far from the shoreline or tributary stream as practical and shall meet all other applicable standards, including lot coverage and vegetation clearing limitations. In no case shall the structure be located closer to the shoreline or tributary stream than the principal structure.
2. Principal or accessory structures and expansions of existing structures which are permitted in the Resource Protection, Limited Residential, and Stream Protection Districts, shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height. This provision shall not apply to structures such as transmission towers, windmills, antennas, and similar structures having no floor area.

3. The lowest floor elevation or openings of all buildings and structures including basements shall be elevated at least one foot (except Androscoggin Lake, which shall be four feet) above the elevation of the 100 year flood, the flood of record, or in the absence of these, the flood as defined by soil types identified as recent flood plain soils. In those municipalities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and have adopted the April 2005 version, or later version, of the Floodplain Management Ordinance, accessory structures may be placed in accordance with the standards of that ordinance and need not meet the elevation requirements of this paragraph.
4. Non-vegetated surfaces shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the lot located within the shoreland zone, including land area previously developed. This limitation does not apply to public boat launching facilities regardless of the district in which the facility is located.

For the purposes of calculating lot coverage, non-vegetated surfaces include, but are not limited to the following: structures, driveways, parking areas, and other areas from which vegetation has been removed. Naturally occurring ledge and rock outcroppings are not counted as non-vegetated surfaces when calculating lot coverage for lots of record on March 24, 1990, and in continuous existence since that date.

5. Retaining walls that are not necessary for erosion control shall meet the structure setback requirement, except for low retaining walls and associated fill provided all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The site has been previously altered and an effective vegetated buffer does not exist;
 - b. The wall(s) is (are) at least 25 feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland;
 - c. The site where the retaining wall will be constructed is legally existing lawn or is a site eroding from lack of naturally occurring vegetation, and which cannot be stabilized with vegetative plantings;
 - d. The total height of the wall(s), in the aggregate, are no more than 24 inches;
 - e. Retaining walls are located outside of the 100-year floodplain on rivers, streams, and tributary streams, as designated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate

Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps, or the flood of record, or in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent flood plain soils.

- f. The area behind the wall is revegetated with grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination thereof, and no further structural development will occur within the setback area, including patios and decks; and
 - g. A vegetated buffer area is established within 25 feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland when a natural buffer area does not exist. The buffer area must meet the following characteristics:
 - (i) The buffer must include shrubs and other woody and herbaceous vegetation. Where natural ground cover is lacking the area must be supplemented with leaf or bark mulch;
 - (ii) Vegetation plantings must be in quantities sufficient to retard erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater runoff;
 - (iii) Only native species may be used to establish the buffer area;
 - (iv) A minimum buffer width of 15 feet, horizontal distance, is required, measured perpendicularly to the normal high-water line or upland edge of a wetland;
 - (v) A footpath not to exceed the standards in Section 15.Q.2.a, may traverse the buffer.
6. Notwithstanding the requirements stated above, stairways or similar structures may be allowed with a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer, to provide shoreline access in areas of steep slopes or unstable soils provided; that the structure is limited to a maximum of four (4) feet in width; that the structure does not extend below or over the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland, (unless permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, Title 38, Section 480-C); and that the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable access alternative exists on the property.

C. Conversion of Seasonal Residences to Year-Round Residences

- 1. A seasonal residence may be converted to a year-round residence with approval of the Planning Board provided the following are met.

- a. The lot contains a minimum of 40,000 square feet;
- b. That adequate off-street parking is provided;
- c. Provides subsurface sewage disposal in accordance with one of the following:
 - 1) A subsurface wastewater disposal application, completed after July 1, 1974, exists indicating that the dwelling's waste water disposal system substantially complies with the Department of Human Services' rules and applicable municipal ordinances, provided that the disposal system was installed with the required permit and certificate of approval; or
 - 2) A replacement for an existing wastewater disposal system has been constructed so that it substantially complies with the Department of Human Services' rules and applicable municipal ordinances; or
 - 3) The dwelling unit's wastewater is connected to an approved sanitary sewer system; or
 - 4) A variance has been granted as defined in Title 12, Section 4215.2.D.

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

- 1. No more than one pier, dock, wharf or similar structure extending or located below the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland is allowed on a single lot; except that when a single lot contains at least twice the minimum shore frontage as specified in Section 15(A), a second structure may be allowed and may remain as long as the lot is not further divided.
- 2. Access from shore shall be developed on soils appropriate for such use and constructed so as to control erosion.
- 3. The location shall not interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas.

4. The facility shall be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fish habitat.
5. The facility shall be no larger in dimension than necessary to carry on the activity and be consistent with the surrounding character and uses of the area. A temporary pier, dock or wharf shall not be wider than six feet for non-commercial uses.
6. No new structure shall be built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending beyond the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland unless the structure requires direct access to the water body or wetland as an operational necessity.
7. New permanent piers and docks shall not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated to the Planning Board that a temporary pier or dock is not feasible, and a permit has been obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act.
8. No existing structures built on, over or abutting a pier, dock, wharf or other structure extending beyond the normal high-water line of a water body or within a wetland shall be converted to residential dwelling units in any district.
9. 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.
10. Vegetation may be removed in excess of the standards in Section 15(Q) of this ordinance in order to conduct shoreline stabilization of an eroding shoreline, provided that a permit is obtained from the Planning Board. Construction equipment must access the shoreline by barge when feasible as determined by the Planning Board.
 - (a) When necessary, the removal of trees and other vegetation to allow for construction equipment access to the stabilization site via land must be limited to no more than 12 feet in width. When the stabilization project is complete the construction equipment accessway must be restored.
 - (b) Revegetation must occur in accordance with Section 15(T).

(11) A deck over a river may be exempted from the shoreland setback requirements if it is part of a downtown revitalization project that is defined in a project plan approved by the legislative body of the municipality, and may include the revitalization of structures formerly used as mills that do not meet the structure setback requirements, if the deck meets the following requirements:

(a) The total deck area attached to the structure does not exceed 700 square feet;

(b) The deck is cantilevered over a segment of a river that is located within the boundaries of the downtown revitalization project;

(c) The deck is attached to or accessory to an allowed commercial use in a structure that was constructed prior to 1971 and is located within the downtown revitalization project;

(d) The construction of the deck complies with all other applicable standards, except the shoreline setback requirements in section 15(B); and 06-96 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 06-096 Department of Environmental Protection Chapter 1000 Chapter 1000: Guidelines for Municipal Shoreland Zoning Ordinances - 23 -

(e) The construction of the deck complies with all other state and federal laws.

E. Campgrounds

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

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

normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland.

F. Individual Private Campsites

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

1. One campsite per lot existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, or thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of lot area within the shoreland zone, whichever is less, may be permitted.
2. When an individual private campsite is proposed on a lot that contains another principal use and/or structure, the lot must contain the minimum lot dimensional requirements for the principal structure and/or use, and the individual private campsite separately.
3. Campsite placement on any lot, including the area intended for a recreational vehicle or tent platform, shall be set back one hundred fifty (150) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of the Androscoggin and Dead Rivers, one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA or river, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland.
4. Only one recreational vehicle shall be allowed on a campsite. The recreational 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.
5. The clearing of vegetation for the siting of the recreational vehicle, tent or similar shelter in a Resource Protection District shall be limited to one thousand (1000) square feet.
6. A written sewage disposal plan describing the proposed method and location of sewage disposal shall be required for each campsite and shall be approved by the Local Plumbing Inspector. Where disposal is off-site, written authorization from the receiving facility or landowner is required.
7. When a recreational vehicle, tent or similar shelter is placed on-site for more than one hundred and twenty (120) days per year, all requirements for residential structures shall be met, including the installation of a

subsurface sewage disposal system in compliance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules unless served by public sewage facilities.

G. Commercial and Industrial Uses

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

- a. Auto washing facilities
- b. Auto or other vehicle service and/or repair operations, including body shops
- c. Chemical and bacteriological laboratories
- d. Storage of chemicals, including herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers other than amounts normally associated with individual households or farms
- e. Commercial painting, wood preserving, and furniture stripping
- f. Dry cleaning establishments
- g. Electronic circuit assembly
- h. Laundromats, unless connected to a sanitary sewer
- i. Metal plating, finishing, or polishing
- j. 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
- k. Photographic processing
- l. Printing

H. Parking Areas

1. Parking areas shall meet the shoreline and tributary stream setback requirements for structures for the district in which such areas are located. The setback requirement for parking areas serving public boat launching facilities shall be no less than fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline or tributary stream if the Planning Board finds that no other reasonable alternative exists further from the shoreline or tributary stream.
2. Parking areas shall be adequately sized for the proposed use and shall be designed to prevent stormwater runoff from flowing directly into a water body, tributary stream or wetland and where feasible, to retain all runoff on-site.
3. In determining the appropriate size of proposed parking facilities, the following shall apply:

- a. Typical parking space: Minimum 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: Minimum twenty (20) feet wide.
- c. Parking areas shall not be located within twenty-five (25) feet of the front lot line or ten (10) feet of the side lot lines. (Amended June 5, 2004)

I. Roads and Driveways

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

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

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

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

2. Existing public roads may be expanded within the legal road right-of-way regardless of their setback from a water body, tributary stream or wetland.
3. New roads and driveways are prohibited in a Resource Protection District except that the Planning Board may grant a permit to construct a road or driveway to provide access to permitted uses within the district. A road or driveway may also be approved by the Planning Board in a Resource Protection District upon a finding that no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the district. When a road or driveway is permitted in a Resource Protection District the road and/or driveway shall be set back as far as practicable from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland.
4. Road and driveway banks shall be no steeper than a slope of two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical, and shall be graded and stabilized in accordance with the provisions for erosion and sedimentation control contained in subsection 15.U.
5. Road and driveway grades shall be no greater than ten (10) percent except for segments of less than two hundred (200) feet.
6. In order to prevent road and driveway surface drainage from directly entering water bodies, tributary streams or wetlands, roads and driveways shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to empty onto an unscarified buffer strip at least (50) feet plus two times the average slope, in width between the outflow point of the ditch or culvert and the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland. Surface drainage which is directed to an unscarified buffer strip shall be diffused or spread out to promote infiltration of the runoff and to minimize channelized flow of the drainage through the buffer strip.
7. Ditch relief (cross drainage) culverts, drainage dips and water turnouts shall be installed in a manner effective in directing drainage onto unscarified buffer strips before the flow gains sufficient volume or head to erode the road, driveway or ditch. To accomplish this, the following shall apply:
 - a. Ditch relief culverts, drainage dips and associated water turnouts shall be spaced along the road or driveway at intervals no greater than indicated in the following table:

Grade (percent)	Spacing (feet)
0-2	250
3-5	200-135
6-10	100-80
11-15	80-60
16-20	60-45
21+	40

- b. Drainage dips may be used in place of ditch relief culverts only where the road grade is ten (10) percent or less.
 - c. On road and driveway sections having slopes greater than ten (10) percent, ditch relief culverts shall be placed at approximately a thirty (30) degree angle downslope from a line perpendicular to the centerline.
 - 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 and driveways shall be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning.

J. Signs

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

1. Signs relating to goods and services sold on the premises shall be allowed, provided that such signs shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises. Signs relating to goods or services not sold or rendered on the premises shall be prohibited.
2. Name signs shall be allowed, provided such signs shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises, and shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet in the aggregate.
3. Residential users may display a single sign not over three (3) square feet in area relating to the sale, rental, or lease of the premises.

4. Signs relating to trespassing and hunting shall be allowed without restriction as to number provided that no such sign shall exceed two (2) square feet in area.
5. Signs relating to public safety shall be allowed without restriction.
6. No sign shall extend higher than twenty (20) feet above the ground.
7. Signs may be illuminated only by shielded, non-flashing lights.

K. 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.

L. Septic Waste Disposal

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

M. Essential Services

1. Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors.
2. The installation of essential services, other than road-side distribution lines, is not 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 allowed, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.

3. Damaged or destroyed public utility transmission and distribution lines, towers and related equipment may be replaced or reconstructed without a permit.

N. Mineral Exploration and Extraction

NOTE: This includes mining of topsoil and loam. For additional information see the definition of Mineral Extraction in Article X.

Mineral exploration to determine the nature or extent of mineral resources shall be accomplished by hand sampling, test boring, or other methods which create minimal disturbance of less than one hundred (100) square feet of ground surface. A permit from the Code Enforcement Officer shall be required for mineral exploration which exceeds the above limitation. All excavations, including test pits and holes shall be immediately capped, filled or secured by other equally effective measures, to restore disturbed areas and to protect the public health and safety.

Mineral extraction may be permitted under the following conditions:

1. A reclamation plan shall be filed with, and approved by the Planning Board before a permit is granted. Such plan shall describe in detail procedures to be undertaken to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 4 below.
2. No part of any extraction operation, including drainage and runoff control features shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, and within seventy-five (75) feet of the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland. Extraction operations shall not be permitted within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of any property line, without written permission of the owner of such adjacent property.
3. Within twelve (12) months following the completion of extraction operations at any extraction site, which operations shall be deemed complete when less than one hundred (100) cubic yards of materials are removed in any consecutive twelve (12) month period, ground levels and grades shall be established in accordance with the following:
 - a. All debris, stumps, and similar material shall be removed for disposal in an approved location, or shall be buried on-site. Only materials generated on-site may be buried or covered on-site.

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

O. Agriculture

- 1. All spreading of manure shall be accomplished in conformance with the *Manure Utilization Guidelines* published by the former Maine Department of Agriculture on November 1, 2001, and the Nutrient Management Law (7 M.R.S.A. sections 4201-4209).
- 2. Manure shall not be stored or stockpiled within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, or within seventy-five (75) feet horizontal distance, of other water bodies, tributary streams, or wetlands. All manure storage areas within the shoreland zone must be constructed or modified such that the facility produces no discharge of effluent or contaminated storm water.
- 3. Agricultural activities involving tillage of soil greater than forty thousand (40,000) square feet in surface area, within the shoreland zone shall require a Conservation Plan to be filed with the Planning Board. 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 classified GPA; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from other water bodies; nor within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams, and freshwater wetlands. Operations in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and not in conformance with this provision may be maintained.

5. Newly established livestock grazing areas shall not be allowed within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance of other water bodies, nor; within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams, and freshwater wetlands. Livestock grazing associated with ongoing farm activities, and which are not in conformance with the above setback provisions may continue, provided that such grazing is conducted in accordance with a Conservation Plan that has been filed with the Planning Board.

P. Timber Harvesting - repealed

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

1. In a Resource Protection District abutting a great pond, there shall be no cutting of vegetation within the strip of land extending 75 feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line, except to remove hazard trees as described in Section R.

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

2. Except in areas as described in Section Q. 1 above, within a strip of land extending one-hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, inland from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified as GPA, or within a strip extending seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, a buffer strip of vegetation shall be preserved as follows:
 - a. There shall be no cleared opening greater than 250 square feet in the forest canopy (or other existing woody vegetation if a forested canopy is not present) as measured from the outer limits of the tree crown. However, a single footpath not to exceed six (6) feet in width as measured between tree trunks and/or shrub stems is allowed for accessing the shoreline provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the buffer strip is not created. Adjacent to a great pond, or stream 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 allowed provided that a well distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation is maintained. For the purposes of Section 15 Q.2.b a "well-

distributed stand of trees" adjacent to a great pond or stream flowing to a great pond classified GPA, shall be defined as maintaining a rating score of 24 or more in each 25-foot by 50 foot rectangular (1250 square feet) area as determined by the following rating system.

Diameter of tree at 4 1/2 feet above ground level (inches)	Points
2-<4 in.	1
4-<8 in.	2
8-<12 in.	4
12 in. or greater	8

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

The following shall govern in applying this point system:

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

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

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

- c. In order to protect water quality and wildlife habitat, adjacent to great ponds classified GPA, and streams and rivers which flow to great ponds classified GPA, existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover, including leaf litter and the forest duff layer, shall not be cut, covered, or removed, except to provide for a footpath or other allowed uses as described in Section 15.Q. paragraphs 2 and 2.a above.
 - d. Pruning of tree branches, on the bottom 1/3 of the tree is allowed.
 - e. In order to maintain a buffer strip of vegetation, when the removal of storm-damaged, dead, or hazard trees results in the creation of cleared openings, these openings shall be replanted with native tree species in accordance with Section R below, unless existing new tree growth is present.
 - f. In order to maintain the vegetation in the shoreline buffer, clearing or removal of vegetation for allowed activities, including associated construction and related equipment operation, within or outside the shoreline buffer, must comply with the requirements of Section 15.Q.2.
3. At distances greater than one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, from a great pond classified GPA or a river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland, there shall be allowed on any lot, in any ten (10) year period, selective cutting of not more than forty (40) percent of the volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured 4 1/2 feet above ground level. Tree removal in conjunction with the development of allowed uses shall be included in the forty (40) percent calculation. For the purposes of these standards volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.

In no event shall cleared openings for any purpose, including but not limited to, principal and accessory structures, driveways, lawns and sewage disposal areas, exceed in the aggregate, 25% of the lot area within the shoreland zone or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, including land previously cleared. This provision

applies to the portion of a lot within the shoreland zone, including the buffer area.

4. Legally existing non-conforming cleared openings may be maintained, but shall not be enlarged, except as allowed by this Ordinance.
5. Fields and other cleared openings which have reverted to primarily shrubs, trees, or other woody vegetation shall be regulated under the provisions of Section 15(Q).

R. Hazard Trees, Storm-Damaged Trees, and Dead Tree Removal

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

(a) Within the shoreline buffer, if the removal of a hazard tree results in a cleared opening in the tree canopy greater than two hundred and fifty (250) square feet, replacement with native tree species is required, unless there is new tree growth already present. New tree growth must be as near as practicable to where the hazard tree was removed and be at least two (2) inches in diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground level. If new growth is not present, then replacement trees shall consist of native species and be at least four (4) feet in height, and be no less than two (2) inches in diameter. Stumps may not be removed.

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

(c) The removal of standing dead trees, resulting from natural causes, is permissible without the need for replanting or a permit, as long as the removal does not result in the creation of new lawn areas, or other permanently cleared areas, and stumps are not removed. For the

purposes of this provision dead trees are those trees that contain no foliage during the growing season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. Exemptions to Clearing and Vegetation Removal Requirements

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

- (1) The removal of vegetation that occurs at least once every two (2) years for the maintenance of legally existing areas that do not comply with the vegetation standards in this chapter, such as but not limited to cleared openings in the canopy or fields. Such areas shall not be enlarged, except as allowed by this section. If any of these areas, due to lack of removal of vegetation every two (2) years, reverts back to primarily woody vegetation, the requirements of Section 15(Q) apply;
- (2) The removal of vegetation from the location of allowed structures or allowed uses, when the shoreline setback requirements of section 15(B) are not applicable;
- (3) The removal of vegetation from the location of public swimming areas associated with an allowed public recreational facility;
- (4) The removal of vegetation associated with allowed agricultural uses, provided best management practices are utilized, and provided all requirements of section 15(O) are complied with;
- (5) The removal of vegetation associated with brownfields or voluntary response action program (VRAP) projects provided that the removal of vegetation is necessary for remediation activities to clean-up contamination on a site in a general development district, commercial fisheries and maritime activities district or other equivalent zoning district approved by the Commissioner that is part of a state or federal brownfields program or a voluntary response action program pursuant 38 M.R.S.A section 343-E, and that is located along:
 - (a) A river that does not flow to a great pond classified as GPA pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A section 465-A.
- (6) The removal of non-native invasive vegetation species, provided the following minimum requirements are met:
 - (a) If removal of vegetation occurs via wheeled or tracked motorized equipment, the wheeled or tracked motorized equipment is operated and stored at least twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline, except that wheeled or tracked equipment may be operated or stored on existing structural surfaces, such as pavement or gravel;

- (b) Removal of vegetation within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline occurs via hand tools; and
 - (c) If applicable clearing and vegetation removal standards are exceeded due to the removal of non-native invasive species vegetation, the area shall be revegetated with native species to achieve compliance.
- (7) The removal of vegetation associated with emergency response activities conducted by the Department, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, and their agents.

T. Revegetation Requirements

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

(1) The property owner must submit a revegetation plan, prepared with and signed by a qualified professional that describes revegetation activities and maintenance. The plan must include a scaled site plan, depicting where vegetation was, or is to be removed, where existing vegetation is to remain, and where vegetation is to be planted, including a list of all vegetation to be planted.

(2) Revegetation must occur along the same segment of shoreline and in the same area where vegetation was removed and at a density comparable to the pre-existing vegetation, except where a shoreline stabilization activity does not allow revegetation to occur in the same area and at a density comparable to the pre-existing vegetation, in which case revegetation must occur along the same segment of shoreline and as close as possible to the area where vegetation was removed:

(3) If part of a permitted activity, revegetation shall occur before the expiration of the permit. If the activity or revegetation is not completed before the expiration of the permit, a new revegetation plan shall be submitted with any renewal or new permit application.

(4) Revegetation activities must meet the following requirements for trees and saplings:

- (a) All trees and saplings removed must be replaced with native noninvasive species;

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

(b) Where necessary due to a lack of sufficient ground cover, an area must be supplemented with a minimum four (4) inch depth of leaf mulch and/or bark mulch to prevent erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater; and

(c) Survival and functionality of ground vegetation and ground cover must be sufficient to remain in compliance with the standards contained within this chapter for minimum of five (5) years.

U. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

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

- b. Anchoring the mulch with netting, peg and twine or other suitable method may be required to maintain the mulch cover.
 - c. Additional measures shall be taken where necessary in order to avoid siltation into the water. Such measures may include the use of staked hay bales and/or silt fences.
- 5. Natural and manmade drainage ways and drainage outlets shall be protected from erosion from water flowing through them. Drainage ways shall be designed and constructed in order to carry water from a twenty five (25) year 24 hour storm or greater, and shall be stabilized with vegetation or lined with rip-rap.

V. 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 Licensed 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.

W. 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.

X. 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.

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

SECTION 16. Administration

A. Administering Bodies and Agents

1. Code Enforcement Officer: A Code Enforcement Officer shall be appointed or reappointed annually by July 1st.
2. Board of Appeals: A Board of Appeals shall be created in accordance with the provisions of Title 30-A Section 2691.
3. Planning Board: A Planning Board shall be created in accordance with the provisions of State law.

B. Permits Required

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

1. A permit is not required for the replacement of an existing road culvert as long as:
 - a. The replacement culvert is not more than 25% longer than the culvert being replaced;
 - b. The replacement culvert is not longer than 75 feet; and
 - c. Adequate erosion control measures are taken to prevent sedimentation of the water, and the crossing does not block fish passage in the watercourse.

2. A permit is not required for an archaeological excavation as long as the excavation is conducted by an archaeologist listed on the State Historic Preservation Officer's level 1 or level 2 approved list, and unreasonable erosion and sedimentation is prevented by means of adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures.
3. Any permit required by this Ordinance shall be in addition to any other permit required by other law or ordinance.

C. Permit Fee

Permit applications submitted to the municipality for any permit required by this Article, shall be accompanied with the permit fee required in accordance with Article I. Section 6.C of this Code.

D. 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. Applications requiring a Planning Board permit shall comply with the provisions contained in Article I. Section 5 of the Code.
3. 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 submit a letter of authorization from the owner or lessee.
4. 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.
5. If the property is not served by a public sewer, a valid plumbing permit or a completed application for a plumbing permit, including the site evaluation approved by the Plumbing Inspector, shall be submitted whenever the nature of the proposed structure would require the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system.
6. No land use permit shall be issued for a manufactured home built before June 15, 1976, or not built according to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, United States Code, Title 42, Chapter 70, unless the following has first been secured

by the applicant or his authorized agent, according to the requirements of this Ordinance. The purpose of these standards is to establish a condition of safety that will allow the home to perform in a manner that will greatly reduce hazards that present an imminent and unreasonable risk of the death or serious personal injury to its inhabitants.

- a. All homes with roofs added after construction will require a professional engineer to inspect the roof to determine that the roof and home can withstand the rigors of a State of Maine winter or wind uplifts that may occur.
- b. A person holding a master license issued by the State of Maine Oil and Solid Fuel Examining Board shall inspect and certify that the heating and fuel system meets the requirements of NFPA31 Installation of Oil Burning Equipment and adopted by that Board, or other applicable standards.
- c. A person holding a master license issued by the State of Maine Electricians Examining Board shall inspect and certify that the electrical system is safe and meets the National Electrical code in effect at the time the home was constructed.

E. Procedure for Administering Permits

1. Permit issued by the Code Enforcement Officer
 - a. Within 30 days of the date of receiving a written application, the Planning Board or Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the applicant in writing either that the application is a complete application, or, if the application is incomplete, what specific additional material is needed to make the application complete.
 - b. The Code Enforcement Officer, the officer shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application in writing within thirty-five (35) days of receiving a completed application.
2. Permits issued by Planning Board
 - a. For applications which require Planning Board review, the Planning Board shall review the application as provided in Article I, Section 5.D. of this Code.
3. Permits shall be approved if the proposed use or structure is found to be in conformance with the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance.

4. 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.
5. 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 will comply with Article I., Section 5 of this Code and:
 - a. Will maintain safe and healthful conditions;
 - b. Will not result in water pollution, erosion, or sedimentation to surface waters;
 - c. Will adequately provide for the disposal of all wastewater;
 - d. Will not have an adverse impact on spawning grounds, fish, aquatic life, bird or other wildlife habitat;
 - e. Will conserve shore cover and visual, as well as actual, points of access to inland and coastal waters;
 - f. Will protect archaeological and historic resources as designated in the comprehensive plan;
 - g. Will avoid problems associated with flood plain development and use; and
 - h. Is in conformance with the provisions of Section 15, Land Use Standards.

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

F. 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.

G. Photographic record required.

All applicants receiving approval for projects located in the Shoreland Zone must provide the municipal permitting authority with pre-construction photographs and, no later than twenty (20) days after completion of the development, post-construction photographs of the shoreline vegetation and development site.

H. Installation of Public Utility Service

No public utility, water district, sanitary district, or any utility company of any kind may install services to any new structure located in the shoreland zone unless written authorization attesting to the validity and currency of all local permits required under this or any previous Ordinance has been issued by the appropriate municipal officials. Following installation of service, the company or district shall forward the written authorization to the municipal officials, indicating that installation has been completed.

I. Occupancy Permit

No newly constructed, placed, relocated, or expansion of any existing structure, intended for human habitation shall be occupied until an Occupancy Permit has been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with the following.

1. Within five (5) working days of the receipt of a request of an Occupancy Permit the Code Enforcement Officer shall inspect the property to determine compliance with the Land Use Permit and that any subsurface wastewater disposal system required has been installed, inspected and approved by the Local Plumbing Inspector.
2. Upon finding that the Land Use Permit has been complied with and that any subsurface wastewater disposal system required has been installed, inspected and approved by the Local Plumbing Inspector the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue an Occupancy Permit.

J. Appeals

1. Appeals shall comply with Article I. Section 7 of this Code and the following.
2. A copy of each variance request, including the application and all supporting information supplied by the applicant, shall be forwarded by the municipal officials to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection at least twenty (20) days prior to action by the Board of Appeals. Any comments received from the Commissioner prior to the action by the Board of Appeals shall be made part of the record and shall be taken into consideration by the Board of Appeals.
3. A copy of all variances granted by the Board of Appeals shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection within seven (7) days of the decision.

K. Enforcement

1. Enforcement shall comply with Article I. Section 6.G. of this Code.