

**BRIDGTON PLANNING BOARD
MEETING**

Bridgton Court Room

**May 27, 2014
7:00p.m.**

The Bridgton Planning Board was called to order at 7:00p.m. by Steve Collins, Chair. Those in attendance were: Steve Collins, Chair; Fred Packard, Vice Chair; Dee Miller; Brian Thomas; Michael Figoli. Absent were: Adam Grant, Alternate; Alternate Position (Vacant)

The Pledge of Allegiance

Appoint Alternate(s) to vote in place of any absent regular member(s), if necessary.

No alternates were appointed.

Old Business

**Beaverwood Creek Estates/Christian and Lynn Olsen
Beaver Pond/off Hio Ridge Road; Map 13 Lot 60A
10 Lot Subdivision**

Represented by George Sawyer, Sawyer Engineering & Surveying

Dee moved to remove the application from the table to continue review. Brian 2nd. 5 Approve / 0 Oppose

Mr. Sawyer submitted a copy of the revised covenants for the Board to review.

Steve said we received a letter from Jean McCarthy, an abutter, who was asking about a buffer, however, it appeared the buffer they were referring to is not on this property and you have shown buffers on each parcel.

Mr. Sawyer said we are changing the concept of the subdivision by asking that this project be phased in as opposed to all nine lots we are only asking that 5 lots be approved at this time and we would build 650' of the 1,100 road to service lots 1,2,3,8 and 9. We have changed the title of the plan to Beaverwood Creek Estates Phase I. There will be a turn-a-round and at a later time we will return to continue the phasing for the additional 4 lots.

Steve said the turn-a-round is between lots 2 and 3? Mr. Sawyer said yes. Mr. Sawyer said yes it also provides us with 100' of frontage for lot 3.

Michael said the phosphorous numbers and buffers will remain the same? Mr. Sawyer said yes, everything else will remain the same.

Dee said when and if this is expanded will the Homeowners Association put in the rest of the road? Mr. Sawyer said the developers will.

Mr. Sawyer said in your revised Subdivision Regulations you have that the road must be inspected, is that an independent engineer because I am an engineer? Fred said it could be either. Steve said I believe it was a registered engineer. Mr. Sawyer said it doesn't have to be an independent engineer? The Board concurred.

Mr. Sawyer said any revision to a subdivision must come back to the Planning Board for further review.

Brian said we need to get a copy of the revised Covenants. Rob Baker, Code Enforcement Officer, said sometimes covenants change. Dee said by-laws change but not the covenants.

Mr. Sawyer said in the revised subdivision application it requires a performance guarantee acceptable the Code Enforcement Officer and the Town Manager and I have a scheduled meeting with both tomorrow to go over the details.

John Willoughby, abutter and citizen, said when I was first notified I was under the impression that this was going to be for family members. Is there a time-line for when the five lots have to be built or are they building lots forever? Steve said yes, forever. Mr. Baker said there is a 2 year time-frame for completion of the infrastructure.

Mr. Willoughby said is this a gravel road or paved road? Mr. Sawyer said gravel which will remain private with a gated entrance. Mr. Willoughby said will it be a well-built gate? Mr. Owens said yes.

Mr. Willoughby said will the division of these lots cause any runoff issues? Mr. Sawyer said we are not changing the drainage patterns, everything will flow to a wooded buffer and disperse from there to the brook then to the pond nothing will come over to your property.

Mr. Sawyer said we would like to cut the gravel sub-base from 20" to 15" depth and put down the filter fabric which is equal to 4-5" of gravel. We discussed this concept with Jim Kidder, Public Works Director, and he said he did not have any problem with us doing that.

John Harmon, Abutter and Citizen, said how big is the road going to be? Mr. Sawyer said the amount of water will increase. The road will be an 18' travelled way, 3' grassed shoulders on each side. The right of way is 50' wide. We are not going to take the trees all the way to the edge of the right of way, there are no ditches, we are flowing all the water in front and between each lot and there is wooded buffers. We are flowing the water to the wooded buffers to slow it down. The amount of water to Beaver Pond will increase but a calculation for a 25

year storm which is 5.8" of water, there is no measurable increase in the water height. Mr. Harmon said with the additional water and use of the property with homeowners washing cars etc., should there be a sediment pond? Mr. Sawyer said no, by running it through the buffers we are in compliance with the requirements both local and state.

Mr. Sawyer said with respect to the docks should be work that through with Mr. Baker? Mr. Baker said on that small of pond with 5 lots, one dock with four fingers are sufficient and when you begin Phase II for the additional lots two docks with fingers instead of one dock that extends out.

Mr. Sawyer said there is a small gravel parking area set back 112' for parking golf carts.

The Board reviewed the criteria for compliance of the application with the Town of Bridgton Subdivision Regulations

As required by Title 30-A ss4404 Review Criteria; "When adopting any subdivision regulations and when reviewing any subdivision for approval, the municipal reviewing authority shall consider the following criteria and, before granting approval, must determine that:"

1. **Pollution.** The proposed subdivision will not result in undue water or air pollution. In making this determination, it shall at least consider:

- A. The elevation of the land above sea level and its relation to the flood plains;
- B. The nature of soils and subsoils and their ability to adequately support waste disposal;
- C. The slope of the land and its effect on effluents;
- D. The availability of streams for disposal of effluents; and
- E. The applicable state and local health and water resource rules and regulations;

The Board concurred that this section has been met.

2. **Sufficient Water.** The proposed subdivision has sufficient water available for the reasonably foreseeable needs of the subdivision;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

3. **Existing Water Supply.** The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable burden on an existing water supply, if one is to be utilized;

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

4. **Erosion.** The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable soil erosion or a reduction in the land's capacity to hold water so that a dangerous or unhealthy condition results;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

5. **Traffic.** The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable highway or public road congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of the highways or public roads existing or proposed and, if the proposed subdivision requires driveways or entrances onto a state or state aid highway located outside the urban compact area of an urban compact municipality as defined by Title 23, section 754, the Department of Transportation has provided documentation indicating that the driveways or entrances conform to Title 23, section 704 and any rules adopted under that section;

Brian said how far back is the gate? Mr. Sawyer said about 50'.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

6. **Sewage Disposal.** The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate sewage waste disposal and will not cause an unreasonable burden on municipal services if they are utilized

The Board concurred that this section has been met

7. **Municipal Solid Waste Disposal.** The proposed subdivision will not cause an unreasonable burden on the municipality's ability to dispose of solid waste, if municipal services are to be utilized;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

8. **Aesthetic, Cultural and Natural Values.** The proposed subdivision will not have an undue adverse effect on the scenic or natural beauty of the area, aesthetics, historic sites, significant wildlife habitat identified by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the municipality, or the rare and irreplaceable natural areas or any public rights for physical or visual access to the shoreline;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

9. **Conformity with Local Ordinances and Plans.** The proposed subdivision conforms with duly adopted subdivision regulations or ordinances, comprehensive plan, development plan or land use plan, if any. In making this determination, the municipal reviewing authority may interpret these Ordinances and plans;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

10. **Financial and Technical Capacity.** The subdivider has adequate financial and technical capacity to meet the standards of this section;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

11. **Surface Waters; Outstanding River Segments.** Whenever situated entirely or partially within the watershed of any pond or lake or within 250 feet of any wetland, great pond or river as defined in Title 38, Chapter 3, Subchapter I, Article 2-B, the proposed subdivision will not adversely affect the quality of that body of water or unreasonable affect the shoreline of that body of water.

A. When lots in a subdivision have frontage on an outstanding river segment, the proposed subdivision plan must require principal structures to have a combined lot shore frontage and setback from the normal high-water mark of 500 feet.

1. To avoid circumventing the intent of this provision, whenever a proposed subdivision adjoins a shoreland strip narrower than 250 feet which is not lotted, the proposed subdivision shall be reviewed as if lot lines extended to the shore.

2. The frontage and set-back provisions of this paragraph do not apply either within areas zoned as general development or its equivalent under shoreland zoning. Title 38, Chapter 3, Subchapter I, Article 2-B, or within areas designated by Ordinance as densely developed. The determination of which areas are densely developed must be based on a finding that existing development met the definitional requirements of Section 4401, Subsection 1, on September 23, 1983.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

12. **Ground Water.** The proposed subdivision will not alone or in conjunction with existing activities, adversely affect the quality or quantity of ground water;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

13. **Flood Areas.** Based on Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodwater Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and information presented by the applicant, whether the subdivision is in a flood-prone area. If the subdivision, or any part of it, is in such an area, the subdivision shall determine the 100-year flood elevation and flood hazard boundaries with the subdivision. The proposed subdivision plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that principal structure in the subdivision will be constructed with their lowest floor, including the basement, at least one foot above the 100-year flood elevation;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

14. **Freshwater Wetlands.** All freshwater wetlands within the proposed subdivision have been identified on any maps submitted as part of the application, regardless of the size of these wetlands. Any mapping of freshwater wetlands may be done with the help of the local soils and water conservation district;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

14-A. **Farmland.** All farmland within the proposed subdivision has been identified on maps submitted as part of the application. Any mapping of farmland may be done with the help of the local soil and water conservation district.

15. **River, Stream or Brook.** Any river, stream or brook within or abutting the proposed subdivision has been identified on any maps submitted as part of the application. For purposes of this section, "river, stream or brook: has the same meaning as in Title 38, Section 480-B, Subsection 9;

The Board concurred that this section has been met

16. **Storm Water.** The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate storm water management;
The Board concurred that this section has been met

17. **Spaghetti-lots Prohibited.** If any lots in the proposed subdivision have shore frontage on a river, stream, brook, great pond or coastal wetland as these features are defined in Title 38, Section 480-B, none of the lots created within the subdivision have a lot depth to shore frontage ration greater than 5 to 1;
The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

18. **Lake Phosphorus Concentration.** The long-term cumulative effects of the proposed subdivision will not unreasonably increase a great pond's phosphorus concentration during the construction phase and life of the proposed subdivision; and
The Board concurred that this section has been met.

19. **Impact on Adjoining Municipality.** For any proposed subdivision that crosses municipal boundaries, the proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable traffic congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of existing public ways in an adjoining municipality in which part of the subdivision is located.
The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

20. **Timber.** Timber on the parcel being subdivided has not been harvested in violation of rules adopted pursuant to Title 12, section 8869, subsection 14. If a violation of rules adopted by the Maine Forest Service to substantially eliminate liquidation harvesting has occurred, the municipal reviewing authority must determine prior to granting approval for the subdivision that 5 years have elapsed from the date the landowner under whose ownership the harvest occurred acquired the parcel. A municipal reviewing authority may request technical assistance from the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Forestry to determine whether a rule violation has occurred, or the municipal reviewing authority may accept a determination certified by a forester licensed pursuant to Title 32, Chapter 76. If a municipal reviewing authority requests technical assistance from the bureau, the bureau shall respond within 5 working days regarding its ability to provide assistance. If the bureau agrees to provide assistance, it shall make a finding and determination as to whether a rule violation has occurred. The bureau shall provide a written copy of its finding and determination to the municipal reviewing authority within 30 days of receipt of the municipal reviewing authority's request. If the bureau notifies a municipal reviewing authority that the bureau will not provide assistance, the municipal reviewing authority may require a subdivision applicant to provide a determination certified by a licensed forester. For the purposes of this subsection, "liquidation harvesting" has the same meaning as in Title 12 section 8868, subsection 6 and "parcel" means a contiguous area within one municipality, township or plantation owned by one person or a group of persons in common or joint ownership.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

As sited in the Town of Bridgton Subdivision Regulations; Article XIII Design Standards, the subdivision meets or exceeds the following;

1. **Lot Size and Dimensions.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
2. **Monuments.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
3. **Street Signs/Fire Lane Signs.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
4. **Streets.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
5. **Sidewalks.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
6. **Water Supply.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
7. **Fire Protection.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
8. **Sewage Disposal.** The Board concurred that this section has been met
9. **Surface Drainage.** The Board concurred that this section has been met

The Board reviewed the criteria for compliance of the application with the Town of Bridgton Shoreland Zoning Ordinance

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

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

1. Will maintain safe and healthful conditions;
2. Will not result in water pollution, erosion, or sedimentation to surface waters;
3. Will adequately provide for the disposal of all wastewater;

4. Will not have an adverse impact on spawning grounds, fish, aquatic life, bird or other wildlife habitat;
5. Will conserve shore cover and visual, as well as actual, points of access to inland waters;
6. Will protect archaeological and historic resources as designated in the comprehensive plan;
7. Will avoid problems associated with flood plain development and use; and
8. Is in conformance with the provisions of Section 15, Land Use Standards.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

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.

NOTE: Section 15 of the Town of Bridgton Shoreland Zoning Ordinance shall apply to the proposed application.

Section 15. Land Use Standards

A. Minimum Lot Standards

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

1.	Minimum Lot Area (sq. ft.)	Minimum Shore Frontage (ft)
Per Residential dwelling unit	50,000	200
Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial Per principal structure	60,000	300
Public and Private Recreational Facilities	40,000	200

2. Land below the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland and land beneath roads serving more than two (2) lots shall not be included toward calculating minimum lot area.
3. Lots located on opposite sides of a public or private road shall be considered each a separate tract or parcel of land unless such road was established by the owner of land on both sides thereof after September 22, 1971.
4. The minimum width of any portion of any lot within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland shall be equal to or greater than the shore frontage requirement for a lot with the proposed use.
5. If more than one residential dwelling unit principal governmental institutional, commercial or industrial structure or use, or combination thereof, is constructed or established on a single parcel, all dimensional requirements shall be met for each additional dwelling unit, principal structure, or use.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

6. Shorefront Common Areas shall meet the following criteria:

- a. Shorefront common areas shall contain a minimum of two acres. For those which serve less than three residential dwelling units or provide less than three rights of use, the minimum lot size shall be reduced to one acre.
- b. The shorefront common area shall have a minimum of 25 feet of shoreline frontage for each residential dwelling unit which has access to the common area and for each right of use granted to any family unit or other legal entity.
- c. Use of common areas within a subdivision shall be limited to residential dwelling units contained within said subdivision.
- d. Accommodations for motorized watercraft shall be limited to 1 craft for each 25 feet of shoreline frontage. This limit shall not apply to motorized watercraft of transient visitors which remain at the common area for less than 48 hours and craft with motors of less than ten horsepower:
- e. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to municipal beach facilities.
- f. The provision of this Section shall apply to new commercial campground sites located within the shoreland zone.
- g. Shorefront common areas established before June 8, 1987 are exempt from the preceding criteria if there has been no increase in rights of use granted since said date. They may be improved with temporary docking facilities with approval of the Planning Board, subject to Section 15 paragraph C. (6/03)

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

B. Principal and Accessory Structures

NOTE: Section 16.I of this Ordinance provides significant penalties for violations involving vegetative cutting, earth-moving or other construction conducted before or after the issuance of any permit.

1. All new principal and accessory structures utilizing solid wall foundations shall be set back at least one hundred and twelve (112) feet horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of great ponds classified GPA, rivers that flow to great ponds classified GPA and the upland edge of any wetland contiguous to those great ponds; and rivers. Areas more than 100 feet horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of all great ponds, rivers that flow to great ponds, tributaries and wetlands contiguous to those great ponds, rivers and tributaries may be used for construction of structures such as decks and patios which do not have solid wall foundations. All new principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least seventy-five (75) feet horizontal distance, from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, streams, and the upland edge of other wetlands. In the General Development District the setback from the normal high-water line shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet horizontal distance. The water body or wetland setback provision shall not apply to docks and retaining walls. 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.

The Planning Board may reduce the setback requirement for projects in the General Development District by up to 50% upon a positive finding of fact that, for any lot of record, all of the following provisions are met:

a. The total area impacted by the proposed setback reduction shall not exceed 25% of the portion of the lot lying within 50 feet of the normal high water mark of any river or tributary stream regulated by this Ordinance.

b. Infiltration systems shall be installed and maintained to infiltrate storm water runoff from all man-made impervious surfaces on the property. Systems shall be sized to accommodate all runoff from a two inch precipitation event of 24-hour duration and shall be located at least 50 feet from the normal high water mark of any river or tributary stream regulated by this Ordinance.

c. There shall be a net increase in the area of the lot which is covered by multi-level vegetation combining ground cover, bushes and trees with at least 50% evenly-distributed tree leaf canopy as viewed from above. All areas of the property not covered by structures (roads, buildings, parking areas, septic systems, etc.) shall be re- vegetated and maintained in such a manner.

d. The proposal shall be designed and built to reduce the gross amount of phosphorus exported from the property by a minimum of 10%.

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 above the elevation of the 100 year flood, the flood of record, or in the absence of these, the flood as defined by soil types identified as recent flood plain soils. In those municipalities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and have adopted the April 2005 version, or later version, of the Floodplain Management Ordinance, accessory structures may be placed in accordance with the standards of that ordinance and need not meet the elevation requirements of this paragraph.

4. The total footprint area of all structures, parking lots and other non-vegetated surfaces, within the shoreland zone shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the lot or a portion there of, located within the shoreland zone, including land area previously developed, except in the General Development District where lot coverage shall not exceed seventy (70) percent.

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 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 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 the natural ground cover is lacking the area must be supplemented with leaf or bark mulch;
 - ii. Vegetation plantings must be in quantities sufficient to retard erosion and provide for effective infiltration of stormwater runoff;
 - iii. Only native species may be used to establish the buffer area;
 - iv. A minimum buffer width of 15 feet, horizontal distance, is required, measured perpendicularly to the normal high-water line or upland edge of a wetland;
 - v. A footpath not to exceed the standards in Section 15(P)(2)(a), may traverse the buffer.
- 5. Notwithstanding the requirements stated above, stairways or similar structures may be allowed with a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer, to provide shoreline access in areas of steep slopes or unstable soils provided; that the structure is limited to a maximum of four (4) feet in width; that the structure does not extend below or over the normal high-water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland, (unless permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. section 480-C); and the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable access alternative exists on the property.
- 6. All new principal and accessory structures shall be set back at least 10 feet from all side and rear (non-shoreline) lot lines. (6/03)

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

C. Docks, Bridges and Other Structures and Uses Extending Over or Below the Normal High-Water Line of a Water body or Within a Wetland.

- 1. Access from shore shall be developed on soils appropriate for such use and contracted so as to control erosion.
- 2. The location shall not interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas.
- 3. The facility shall be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fisheries.
- 4. The facility shall be no larger in dimension than necessary to carry on the activity and be consistent with the surrounding character and uses, of the area. A temporary dock shall not be wider than six (6) feet for non-commercial uses.
- 5. When more than one residential dwelling unit has water access rights such accommodations shall be one docking system with slips for watercraft. The Code Enforcement Officer, upon written documentation, that one docking system is not feasible may authorize additional docking systems be created.
- 6. No new structure shall be built on, over or abutting a 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 docks shall not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated to the Planning Board that a temporary 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 dock or other structure extending beyond the normal high-water body or within a wetland shall be converted to residential dwelling units in any district.
- 9. Except in the General Development District, structures built on, over or abutting a 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 dock or other structure.

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

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

D. Campgrounds

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

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

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

E. Individual Private Campsites

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

1. One campsite per lot existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, or thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of lot area within the shoreland zone, whichever is less, may be permitted.
2. Campsite placement on any lot, including the area intended for a recreational vehicle or tent platform, shall be set back one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance from the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA or river flowing to a great pond classified GPA, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance from the normal high-water line of other water bodies, tributary streams, or the upland edge of a wetland.
3. Only one recreational vehicle shall be allowed on a campsite. The recreational vehicle shall not be located on any type of permanent foundation except for a gravel pad, and no structure except a canopy shall be attached to the recreational vehicle.
4. The clearing of vegetation for the sitting of the recreational vehicle, tent or similar shelter in a Resource Protection District shall be limited to one thousand (1000) square feet.
5. A written sewage disposal plan describing the proposed method and location of sewage disposal shall be required for each campsite and shall be approved by the Local Plumbing Inspector. Where disposal is off-site, written authorization from the receiving facility or land owner is required.
6. 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.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

F. 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 which flow to great ponds classified GPA:

- a. Auto washing facilities
- b. Auto or other vehicle service 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 or sale except storage on same property as use occurs and except for storage and sales associated with marinas
- k. Photographic processing
- l. Printing

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

G. Parking Areas

NOTE: Section 16.H of this Ordinance provides significant penalties for violations involving vegetative cutting, earth-moving or other construction conducted before or after the issuance of any permit.

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, in Districts other than the General Development District, shall be no less than fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, from the shoreline or tributary stream if the Code Enforcement Officer 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 storm water runoff from flowing directly into a water body, tributary stream or wetland and where feasible, to retain all runoff on-site.
3. In determining the appropriate size of proposed parking facilities, the following shall apply:

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

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

H. Roads and Driveways

NOTE: Section 16.H of this Ordinance provides significant penalties for violations involving vegetative cutting, earth-moving or other construction conducted before or after the issuance of any permit.

The following standards shall apply to the construction of roads 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 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 or driveway setback shall be increased by ten (10) feet, horizontal distance, for each five (5) percent increase in slope above twenty (20) percent.

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

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

3. New roads and driveways are prohibited in a Resource Protection District except that the Planning Board may grant a permit to construct a road or driveway to provide access to permitted uses within the district. A road or driveway may also be approved by the Planning Board in a Resource Protection District upon a finding that no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the district. When a road or driveway is permitted in a Resource Protection District the road and/or driveway shall be set back as far as practicable from the normal high-water line of a water body, tributary stream, or upland edge of a wetland.

4. Road and driveway banks shall be no steeper than a slope of two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical, and shall be graded and stabilized in accordance with the provisions for erosion and sedimentation control contained in section 15(Q)

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 and 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 water turnouts shall be spaced along the road, or driveway at intervals no greater than indicated in the following table:

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

b. Drainage dips may be used in place of ditch relief culverts only where the grade is ten (10) percent less.

- c. On sections having slopes greater than ten (10) percent ditch relief culverts shall be placed at approximately a thirty (30) degree angle downslope from a line perpendicular to the centerline of the road or driveway.
- d. Ditch relief culverts shall be sufficiently sized and properly installed in order to allow for effective functioning, and their inlet and outlet ends shall be stabilized with appropriate materials.
- 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.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

I. Signs

The following provisions shall govern the use of signs in the Resource Protection, Stream Protection, Limited Residential and General Development 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 are allowed, provided such signs shall not exceed two (2) signs per premises.
- 3. Residential users may display a single sign not over three (3) square feet in area relating to the sale, rental, or lease of the premises.
- 4. Signs relating to trespassing and hunting shall be 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 ten (10) feet above the ground.
- 7. Signs may be illuminated only by shielded, non-flashing lights.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

J. Storm Water Runoff

- 1. All new construction and development shall be designed to minimize storm water runoff from the site in excess of the natural predevelopment conditions. Where possible, existing natural runoff control features, such as berms, swales, terraces and wooded areas shall be retained in order to reduce runoff and encourage infiltration of storm waters.
- 2. Storm water runoff control systems shall be maintained as necessary to ensure proper functioning.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

K. Septic Waste Disposal

- 1. All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be installed in conformance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules and the following: a) clearing or removal of woody vegetation necessary to site a new system and any associated fill extensions, shall not extend closer than one hundred (100) 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 shoreland zone.
 - a. The minimum setback for new subsurface sewage disposal systems, shall be no less than one hundred (100) horizontal feet from the normal high-water line of a perennial water body. The minimum setback distances from water bodies for new subsurface sewage disposal systems shall not be reduced by variance.
 - b. Replacement systems shall meet the standards for replacement systems as contained in the Rules.
- 2. In addition to the standards contained in the Rules, the following provisions shall be met for the construction of wastewater disposal systems:
 - a. The setback from the normal high-water mark of any great pond, river, or the upland edge of a wetland for wastewater disposal systems shall be a minimum of 100 horizontal feet. This setback shall be increased to the most suitable location within the shoreland zone, as determined by the C.E.O. In making this determination, the C.E.O. shall consider soil suitability, runoff conditions and existing land uses.
 - b. Expansion of a structure which causes an increase in wastewater shall not be approved or begun unless it is demonstrated that the structure is or can be served by a system which complies with all provisions of this Section and the Rules.
 - c. When a new system is constructed on a lot, old systems which do not meet the standards contained in this Section shall be discontinued.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

L. Essential Services

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

2. The installation of essential services, other than road-side distribution lines, is not allowed in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District, except to provide services to a permitted use within said district, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where allowed, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impact.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

M. Mineral Exploration and Extraction

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

1. A reclamation plan shall be filed with, and approved by the Planning Board before a permit is granted. Such plan shall describe in detail procedures to be undertaken to fulfill the requirements of Section 15(M)(3) 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, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of any other water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland. Extraction operations shall not be permitted within 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 completed 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 (2½:1) slope or flatter.
 - c. Top soils or loam shall be retained to cover all disturbed land areas, which shall be reseeded and stabilized with vegetation native to the area.

Additional top soils or loam shall be obtained from off- site sources if necessary to complete the stabilization project.

4. 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.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

N. Agriculture

1. All spreading of manure shall be accomplished in conformance with the Manure Utilization Guidelines published by the 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 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. 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 fifty (50) feet, horizontal distance, or 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 but shall not be enlarged.
4. Newly established livestock grazing areas shall not be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a great pond classified GPA; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance of other water bodies, nor, within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, or tributary streams, and freshwater wetlands. Livestock grazing that legally existed at the effective date of this Ordinance, and that has not been discontinued for any period of twelve consecutive months or more, may continue, provided that such grazing is not expanded in scope and is conducted in accordance with a Soil and Water Conservation Plan.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

O. Timber Harvesting

NOTE: Section 16.I of this Ordinance provides significant penalties for violations involving vegetative cutting, earth-moving or other construction conducted before or after the issuance of any permit.

1. Timber harvesting shall only be allowed within the Stream Protection and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Districts. In all other areas, the cutting of trees and other vegetation shall conform to the standards contained in Section 15.P of this Ordinance. Lots registered under the Tree Growth Tax Law in other districts may be harvested in accordance with the following provisions.

2. Timber harvesting shall conform with the following provisions:

a. Selective cutting of no more than 40 percent of the total volume of trees four inches or more in diameter measured at 4 1/2 feet above ground level on any lot in any ten year period is permitted. In addition, there shall be no clear-cut openings and a well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained. Volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.

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

c. Timber harvesting equipment shall not use stream channels as travel routes except when surface waters are frozen and the activity will not result in any ground disturbance.

d. All crossings of streams regulated under this ordinance shall require the use of simple log header bridges, poled fords, or the use of "brushing in" with logs and brush during frozen conditions. These techniques shall not be employed in any way that would result in stream sedimentation, and they shall be removed immediately after completion of the harvesting operations. These crossing techniques shall not be necessary in areas with low banks and channel beds which are composed of gravel, rock or similar hard surface which would not be eroded or otherwise damaged or when stream beds are dry. The number of crossings shall be kept to the absolute minimum necessary. In no case shall they exceed 20 feet in width. There shall be no more than one crossing per lot or an average of one crossing for every 300 linear feet of stream contained on a lot. The C.E.O. may waive this provision upon a finding that the proposed waiver will better protect water quality and stream habitats.

e. Skid trail approaches to water crossings shall be located and designed so as to prevent water runoff from directly entering the stream. Upon completion of timber harvesting, temporary bridges and culverts shall be removed and areas of exposed soil revegetated.

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

g. Channelized runoff shall not be directed into any stream buffer.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

P. Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Development

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 safety hazards.

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

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

a. There shall be no cleared opening greater than 250 square feet in the forest canopy (or other existing woody vegetation if a forested canopy is not present) as measured from the outer limits of the tree or shrub crown. However, a footpath not to exceed six (6) feet in width as measured between tree trunks and/or shrub stems is allowed provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the buffer strip is not created.

b. Selective cutting of trees within the buffer strip is allowed provided that a well distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation is maintained. For the purposes of Section 15(P)(2)(b) a "well-distributed stand of trees" adjacent to a great pond classified GPA or a river or stream flowing to a great pond classified GPA, shall be defined as maintaining a rating score of 12 or more in each 25-foot by 25 foot square (625 square feet) area as determined by the following rating system.

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

Adjacent to other water bodies, tributary streams, and wetlands, a "well-distributed stand of trees" is defined as maintaining a minimum rating score of 8 per 25-foot square area.

For the purposes of Section 15(P)(2)(b), "other natural vegetation" is defined as retaining existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover and retaining at least three (3) saplings less than two (2) inches in diameter at four and one-half (4½) feet above ground level for each 25-foot by 25-foot rectangular area. If three (3) saplings do not exist, no woody stems less than two (2) inches in diameter can be removed until 3 saplings have been recruited into the plot.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, no more than 40% of the total volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured at 4½ feet above ground level may be removed in any ten (10) year period.

c. In order to protect water quality and wildlife habitat, existing vegetation under three (3) feet in height and other ground cover including leaf litter and the forest duff layer, shall not be cut, covered, or removed, except to provide for a footpath or other permitted uses as described in Section 15(P) paragraphs (2) and (2)(a). above.

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

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

Section 15(P)(2) does not apply to those portions of public recreational facilities adjacent to public swimming areas as long as cleared areas, are limited to the minimum area necessary.

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 permitted uses shall be included in the forty (40) percent calculation. For the purposes of these standards volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.

In no event shall cleared openings for any purpose, including but not limited to, principal and accessory structures, driveways and sewage disposal areas, exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet for each detached single family dwelling, including land previously cleared. This provision shall not apply to the General Development District.

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

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

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

Q. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Standards

1. All activities which involve filling, grading, excavation or other similar activities which result in unstabilized soil conditions and which require a permit shall also require a written soil erosion and sedimentation control plan. The plan shall be submitted to the permitting authority for approval and shall include, where applicable, provisions for:

a. Mulching and revegetation of disturbed soil.

b. Temporary runoff control features such as hay bales, silt fencing or diversion ditches.

c. Permanent stabilization structures such as retaining walls or riprap.

2. In order to create the least potential for erosion, development shall be designed to fit with the topography and soils of the site. Areas of steep slopes where high cuts and fills may be required shall be avoided wherever possible, and natural contours shall be followed as closely as possible.

3. Erosion and sedimentation control measures shall apply to all aspects of the proposed project involving land disturbance, and shall be in operation during all stages of the activity. The amount of exposed soil at every phase of construction shall be minimized to reduce the potential for erosion.

4. Any exposed ground area shall be temporarily or permanently stabilized within one (1) week from the time it was last actively worked, by use of riprap, sod, seed, and mulch, or other effective measures. In all cases permanent stabilization shall occur within nine (9) months of the initial date of exposure. In addition:

a. Where mulch is used, it shall be applied at a rate of at least one (1) bale per five hundred (500) square feet and shall be maintained until a catch of vegetation is established.

b. Anchoring the mulch with netting, peg and twine or other suitable method may be required to maintain the mulch cover.

c. Additional measures shall be taken where necessary in order to avoid siltation into the water. Such measures may include the use of staked hay bales or silt fences.

5. Natural and man-made drainage ways and drainage outlets shall be protected from erosion from water flowing through them. Drainage ways shall be designed and constructed in order to carry water from a twenty five (25) year storm or greater, and shall be stabilized with vegetation or lined with rip-rap.

6. No activity shall cause unreasonable soil erosion or reduction in the capacity of the land to hold water so that a dangerous or unhealthy condition may result. In determining whether the applicant has made adequate provision for controlling erosion and sedimentation, all relevant evidence shall be considered.
7. Adequate provision shall be made for surface drainage so that removal of surface waters will not adversely affect neighboring properties, downstream water quality or soil erosion. On-site absorption shall be utilized to minimize discharges whenever possible.
8. In areas where ground cover is removed, with the exception of roadways and parking areas, permanent seeding shall be placed as soon as is practical but not later than thirty days from the start of construction unless a waiver is obtained.
9. Ground cover shall not be removed between October 1st and May 1st from areas with an average slope in excess of 8% without Planning Board or C.E.O. approval.
10. Water channels, including ditches, culvert inlets, culvert outlets, and detention basin outlets shall be stabilized.
11. Cut and fill slopes shall not exceed a 3 to 1 slope unless no reasonable alternative exists as determined by the Code Enforcement Officer. Cut and fill slopes shall be stabilized with vegetation, rock or other suitable measures.
12. Until a disturbed area is permanently stabilized, sediment in runoff water shall be trapped by the use of debris basins, sediment basins, silt traps, filter berms, check dams or other suitable measures.
13. Existing catch basins and culverts on or adjacent to the site shall be protected from sedimentation.
14. Stone check dams shall be built and maintained at all points where newly-constructed ditches channelize runoff flows to an adjacent property parcel.
15. Roof runoff from any newly-constructed or enlarged portion of an existing structure shall drain to a roof drip edge collection system with the capacity to infiltrate and store runoff from a 2" in 24 hour rainfall event.
16. Phosphorus export from any proposal required to obtain a permit from the Planning Board shall not result in total annual export from the entire property parcel that exceeds .05 pounds per acre as determined by using methods described in the manual "Phosphorus Control in Lake Watersheds".

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

R. Soils

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

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

S. Water Quality

1. No activity shall deposit on or into the ground or discharge to the waters of the State any pollutant that, by itself or in combination with other activities or substances will impair designated uses or the water classification of the water body, tributary stream or wetland. The washing, bathing, or cleaning of humans, animals, or objects with soaps, detergents, or cleaning agents shall be prohibited in surface waters or in areas adjacent to surface waters if wash water can enter the surface water without absorption into the soils.
2. One of the following methods of phosphorus mitigation must be employed if the footprint of any structure is enlarged within the setback area.
 - a. The existing undisturbed natural wooded buffer strip between the structure and the water body shall be at least 50 feet in depth; or
 - b. A 50 foot natural wooded buffer strip shall be created by allowing a 50 foot strip to revert to natural vegetation. Woody vegetation shall be planted if lacking; or
 - c. An infiltration system designed to accommodate the runoff from the entire structure that would be generated by a 24 hour two-inch rainfall shall be constructed following C.E.O. approval.
3. Wells may be located within the setback area if all of the following provisions are met:
 - a. The access corridor for equipment does not exceed 20 feet in width and must follow any existing or proposed footpath. The C.E.O. may expand this 20 foot limit to the minimum extent needed where access is difficult.
 - b. All slag shall be removed from the ground, and no erosion or sedimentation shall enter any adjacent waterbody.
 - c. All areas not covered by the footpath shall be stabilized immediately and fully revegetated within nine months.

4. No provision of this Ordinance shall prohibit the revegetation or stabilization of a disturbed area if a stabilization plan is filed with and approved by the C.E.O. The use of fertilizer containing phosphorus within the buffer area is prohibited except as part of an approved stabilization plan.

5. The application for each proposed subdivision falling partially or completely within the shoreland zone shall contain information indicating the projected water quality impact of the project relative to its proportional area within the watershed of any great pond. The Planning Board shall consider such information, particularly how projected phosphorous loading relates to existing phosphorous levels and the ability of the water body to maintain its existing water quality, when reviewing the proposed subdivision.

The Board concurred that this section has been met

Section 15. Land Use Standards

T. Archaeological Sites

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

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Section 15. Land Use Standards

U. Erosion and Sedimentation Control District Provisions

The Code Enforcement Officer is empowered to inspect and identify any existing source of erosion or sedimentation which has the potential to deliver soils or sediment to any water body protected by this Ordinance.

Any such sources shall be immediately stabilized to temporarily prevent such erosion and sedimentation. Following temporary stabilization, which must be accomplished within one week of notice of violation, an erosion and sedimentation control plan and maintenance provisions shall be submitted for review within thirty days of notice of violation. The erosion stabilization plan shall demonstrate that the requirements of Section 15.Q of this Ordinance will be met. The erosion stabilization plan shall be completed within two years of notice of violation.

The Board concurred that this section is not applicable

Fred moved to tentatively approve the project as presented and submitted conditional upon a disclosure regarding development of additional lots in the future added to the covenants, revisions to the approved plan must come back to the Planning Board for review, add definition for accessory buildings to the covenants, language regarding establishment of the Homeowners Association for clarification of maintenance of the infrastructure and language regarding sprinkler system requirements to the plan and covenants. Final judgment is withheld pending review of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Brian 2nd. 5 Approve / 0 Oppose

New Business - None

Topics for Discussion

A. Other/Miscellaneous
None

Fred moved to adjourn the meeting at 8:10p.m. Brian 2nd.
5 Approve / 0 Oppose

Georgiann M. Fleck, Deputy Town Manager
Town of Bridgton